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VOLUME III.—No. 5.]

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QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1846.

[WHOLE NUMBER 109.

THE SPIRIT OF PROPHECY.

Ha! the dull dense clouds are breaking, Slowly -slowly -slowly into light away !-And my mental sense is waking. Dazzled by a brighter ray, Than e'er, the east with glory streaking.
Glanced from the opening eyes of day."

"Is it come?—that glimpse of Heaven,— For which my soul so long had striven, Diving for lore obscure and high In the darkling depths of prophecy?
Avaunt thee, fiend! the woman's Seed shall treac On the fierce terrors of the scrpent's head,"

" I know him by the light he giveth ;-I know that my Redeemer liveth; -He shall stand upon the earth, Godlike in his mortal birth; In him the sons of sorrow shall find rest, And all the nations of the world be blest."

"Yes, I know him from afar-Israel's sceptre -- Jacob's star-For, like him on Zonhim's brow. Him of the gifted eye. I shall see him, but not now,— Behold him, but not nigh."

" Be it so! on other eves Let the promised One arise, While mine own are curtained deep In their last and soundest sleep: Enough for me, what Hope sublime Can to her humble child allow; Enough !- anticipating time. She feels him and adores him now." REV. T. E. HANKINSON.

Ep. Recorder.

OUR CHIEF ANXIETY.

In the meantime our chief anxiety is directed towards the unsound members of our communion, especially those false brethren, who poison the very fountain of religious education, and insidiously seek to pervert the minds of the young and the partially-informed members of their university, under the specious disguise of superior sanctity and devotion. Many, alas! are from day to day made victims of their dissimulation. Their mode of writing is marked with all the characteristics of jesuitical sublety. They insinuate rather than assert. They clude the grasp of reason. They profess to venerate antiquity, while they exalt the authority of later ages over that of the first three centuries of Christianity; and under the miserable pretence of development, impiously add to the Book of Life doctrines and traditions utterly at variance with Divine revelation.

If you have perused the meagre and sickof monks, the workings of moody abstraction God's house, to which custom brings them

if I dwell too long or too vehemently upon no impression. They can hear Christ him-this topic, in consideration of my own former self declare in his word, "Except ye repent out of my own experience there.

the studies of the place. During that long whether they have been, themselves, the period I witnessed a continually growing im-provement in both; more especially in all that which this highest and most infallible auconcerned religion, in the performance of its which, both in public and private, young men received. Together with this more enlarged view of their Christian duty, and a much more correct and serious sense of the clerical office, there was a corresponding improvement in the tone of manners and conversation, as compared with those of the preceding age; and still more after the system of public examination had been well established, a new life seemed to be infused into all generous and well disposed minds.

In this greatly improved state of the university, I was called away to other and more important duties. And now, what a sad reverse do I behold! A sect or school clandesin performing religious rites approximating to those of Rome, straining all the formularies of our Church so as to make them consonant with the Romish pattern, and indulging a sort of yearning for a re-union to that corrupt branch, notwithstanding the fundamental and irreconcileable differences existing, and which must ever exist between us. All this partiality is, by many of its members, more and more avowed, till at length some of its holdest leaders aver, that the Articles of our Church may be subscribed without relinquish-

ing a single Romish tenet.
When matters had reached this crisis, there was indeed a formal condemnation, by a large majority, of this unblushing heresy; but when it was proposed to deprive the delinquent of honours and emoluments obtained by duplicity and prevarication, how painful a defection was witnessed! What numbers were there who joined in condemning the heresy, but refused to censure the convicted heretic; and were desirous of retaining the infected membar in close contact with the untainted, but incautious and unsettled youth whom he was endeavouring to lead astray—although an act of this kind was unquestionably more within the province of academical discipline and duty than to pass a vote ngainst heterodox pub heations It is an abuse of words to call of God that which has implored upon him the the inspector of Socchoo, Jungkeang, Tact-

Rev. E. Copleston, D. D., Lord Bishop of him. Instead of this, it is too generally the

REALITY IN PREACHING.

When you preach, be real. Set your people before you in their numbers, their produce. Upon a meeting in which God has wants, their dangers, their capacities; choose a subject, not to show yourself off, but to benefit them; and then speak straight to them, as you would be your life or counsel like the fowls of the air, picks up the good your son, or call your dearest friend from a seed sown in his heart, lest he should believe burning house, in plain, strong, carnest and be saved. When our public services words. And that you may be thus real, I have closed, all should separate as soon as would counsel you from the first to take as propriety permits. Each should return to little of your sermons as possible from those his respective home, and seek to carry with of other men. Let them be your own, made up of truths learned on your knees from your Bible, in self-examination, amongst your people. And to make them such as this, spare in pains or trouble. Beware of giving to God and souls the parings of your time, the ends of other employment. Beware of a pernicious word: and in the strength of this spiritual facility. However more or important your facility. However poor or ignorant your peeple are, you may be assured that they will feet the difference between sermons which purposes of patient and active obedience. have been well digested and well arranged. Then will be be, not a hearer only,—not a have been well digested and well arranged, and those which are put carelessly and ill forgetful hearer, who has trilled away opportogether. Think your subject thoroughly tunities, and sinned away convictions; who over; settle, if possible, on Sunday evening the next Sunday's subject, meditate on it as you walk about your parish; pray for power to enforce it; and as you read God's word, and go about your parish, light will break out on it, illustrations occur, applications suggest themselves; and when you write or speak, you will be full and orderly, and this is to be strong. Let every sermon be one subject, well divided and thoroughly worked out; and let all tend to this highest purpose, simply to exalt before your people Christ crucified. Deal much in the great truths which the blessed God has taught us of Himself; beware of always tarrying amongst the graves and corruption of our own fallen tempted state, but rise up to God and Christ and the Holy Ghost, and bear your flock with you there.—Charge by The Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D. D., Lord Bishop of

THE MIRROR OF THE WORD OF TRUTH.

Why is it that the word of truth, which is able to save the soul, does not produce its designed effect on all? Because all will not look into this mirror, for the purposes of conviction and instruction in righteousness. Few indeed voluntarily turn to it. Few hear more ening pages of their later publications, you of "the word of truth?" than is obtruded upon inust have been reminded of the day-dreams their attention by the different services of in vacant minds, and the wire-drawn sophis- and they come to it with minds so unprepared, tries of schoolmen, which constituted the that the seed sown cannot strike root; with theology of the middle ages; presenting an hearts so pre-occupied by worldly interests intellectual phenomenon which no man could and affections, that the word preached cannot have anticipated, even in imagination, as profit them. The most awakening, impressive, Reverend brethren, my heart is full of truth? strike upon hearts which have been grief when I contemplate the melancholy change; and you will, I trust, bear with me world and its vanities, and can make there world and its vanities, and can make there connection with that university, and will per- | ye shall perish : unless a man be born again mit me to indulge in some reflections arising he cannot see the kingdom of God." They can hear that word of truth declare, that More than thirty years of the most active without holiness no man can see the Lord: part of life, I spent among them, filling almost and not only do these awfully awakening every post connected with the discipline and declarations fail in bringing them to examine thority has pronounced that their destiny daily duties, and in the elementary instruction | shall be everlasting perdition, but they fail in exciting even a transient curiosity to know what those mysterious, and to them unintelligible, changes mean, while yet they are pronounced thus essential to their salvation. It is true that they thus escape all painful convictions of sin, all the horrors of a disturbed conscience, all distressing fears about the future: but oh! remember that this apathy of soul is but as the dead calm of nature which precedes the bursting of the earthquake or volcano: that it is but the stupor of moral death: that it is but the awful stillness and the dark clouding of the gathering lempest, from which the thunders of an angry heaven will shortly burst, and tinely formed, distinguished by peculiarities which will enwrap the wreck of a desolated soul in the blackness of darkness for ever.

But there are some in whose minds the hearing of "the word of truth" awakens transient convictions, which yet are as the grass growing upon the house top, that withereth afore it groweth up. Instead of studying to cherish and deepen these impressions; converting every conviction into a prayer for persevering grace; reducing every good to practice, so that it may become a habit of mind and life, they return into the world, and dissipate every serious feeling in levity and worldliness. Thus they live on, now convinced and repenting, the next moment unconvinced and sinning; each drawing a line of demarction between the flowing wave which the world pours in upontheir minds obliterating the faint characters which, during its ebb, "the sword of the Spirit" had traced upon their hearts. There are but few minds formed of such firm materials as to retain an impression through unfavourable and opposing circumstances. To they act well. most, the last speaker, who speaks with power sufficient to impress them, gives the fore not to be solicitous about this matter, for one and character. And, therefore, it would all western nations shall if this respect cerbe wise, as it is but descrit and seemly, that I tainly be treated upon the same footing, and in our meetings for public worship, the last receive the same protection speaker should be the minister of God; the . "I have now addressed a letter to the

case, that greeting and salutations, the news of the day, the business of the morrow, cares or pleasures, levity or worldliness in what-ever guise, dissipate the impressions which the services of God's house were designed to promised His especial presence, another meeting is grafted by Salan, in which every man preaches vanity to his neighbour; and, him the spirit and the impressions which they produced. He should retire to his closet and shut to the door, and meditate upon the meat, he should enter upon his daily walk of life with renewed vigour, and with renewed forgetful hearer, who has trilled away opportunities, and sinned away convictions; who has resisted, grieved, and quenched the sympathy for the seceding pastors among the has resisted, grieved, and quenched the sympathy for the seceding pastors among to Divine Spirit, until at length he has been various classes of Her Majesty's subjects. abandoned by a long-suffering God, and given over to an undiscerning and unfeeling mind: but he will be one of those of whom the Apostle proceeds to speak, who "looketh into the perfect law of liberty and continueth have requested. Her Majesty's government to therein: he not being a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work; and of whom he pronounces that "this man shall be blessed in from conscientious motives, have separated his deed."-J. M. H. in the Christian Ob-

TOLERATION IN CHINA.

From the China Mail of Dec. 25th, 1845. The Government notification containing a ranslation of the Imperial Commissioner's letter for the toleration of all sects of Christians in China, will be read with much satis-

When the original proclamation was first mentioned in our columns, several months ago, some doubt was explessed as to its authenticity, which, however, was after-wards fully established; and the Chinese Repository, watchful in all that concerns the number called attention to communications from Bishop Boone and Dr. Medhurst, tending to show that the proclamation was meant to include only those who in worshipping God "yenerate and make offerings to the cross, pictures, and images." It now appears, however, that if the document there referred to was authorized by the Chinese authorities, it must have been obtained under false representations of what constitutes Christianity; and for this mistake ample repration is here

" Diplomati Department.

"GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. "Ilis Excellency Her Migesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., has much satisfiction in giving publicity to the annexed reply from the Chinese Minister to an official note fron the Plenipotentiary, in which, with reference to a late edict at Shanghae, equal toleration was edict at Shanghae, equal toleration was claimed for Protestants and Papists. It will be his Excellency's care, by proper instructions to Her Majesty's Consuls at the northern ports, to ensure the due promulgation of the proclamations promised by the Chinese Minister.

"By order, "ADAM V. ELMSLIE. "Victoria, Hong Kong, Icc. 23, 1845.

" KEYING, High Imperial Commissioner &c., "Sends the following reply to the Hon. Envoy's despatch concerning equal toleration of the religion professed by the English (here follows an extract of the contents of that letter).

"When I previously corcluded the commercial treaty with the United States, one of the articles gave permission to creet chapels in the five ports, and all nations were to have the same privilege, without the slightest distinction. Subsequently, the French Envoy Lagrené requested, that na ves, if they were good men, should be entirgy exempted from punishment on account of the religion they professed. I, the Great Minister then again represented this matter to the Throne; upon which the Imperial reply was received, that it should be done as proposel, without drawing any distinction between the rites of the several religions.

"As, however, some of he local mandarins seized crucifixes, picures and images, and burnt them, it was susequently settled that permission should be riven to worship them.

"I, the Great Minister, o not understand religious ceremonies of the various nations; but virtuous Chinese shall by no means be punished on account of the pligion they hold. No matter whether they waship images ordo not worship images, there he no prohibitions against them, if when pradising their creed,

You, the honourable elvoy, need there-

"Whilst sending an answer, I wish much happiness at this season, and send this important paper. "TAOUKWANG.

"25th year, 11th month, 22d day (20th Dec., 1845.)
"Received 23d inst.

"To His Excellency, Her Britannic Ma-jesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir John Francis

Davis, Bart., &c.

"True translation.

"Signed) CHARLES GUTZLAFF,

"Chinese Secretary. "True copy, "ADAM W. ELMSLIE."

PERSECUTION IN THE CANTON DE VAUD

Despatches of the Earl of Aberdeen to the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the Swiss Confederation.

Foreign Office, Jan. 13th, 1846. Sir,-The intelligence communicated in your despatch of November 21th, respecting the affairs of the Canton of Vaud, and more particularly the conduct of the government of that canton towards the clergy, has been

Indeed, the impression produced in this country by recent events in that part of Switzerland has been so painful, that members of different evangelical denominations from conscientious motives, have separated from the Church recognized by the state; but though the petitioners confine themselves to the prayer that the government of the Canton of Vaud will afford to these pastors protection in the free exercise of divine worship, and do not seek their being reinstated in the churches they have been forced to abandon from conscientious motives, Her Majesty's government does not feel competent to interfere, even within this limit, in the internal administration of the affairs of an independent state.

At the same time, I do not hesitate to authorise you, to express, whenever you think the information may be useful, the sentiments of profound regret with which Her Majesty's government have received your interests of Protestant missions, in its last report of the proceedings above alluded to, as also their conviction that perseverance in such a course must, sooner or later, involve the canton, and even the Swiss Confederation, in new troubles, and materially hinder the settlement of previously existing differences, which Her Majesty's government has had occasion to deplore.

(Signed) ABERDEEN.

Foreign-Office, Jan. 30, 1846. Sir,—Your despatch No. 4, of the 22nd inst., containing the note addressed to us on the 14th, by the Council of State of the Canton of Vaud, relating to unexpected differences between the government of that canton and a portion of the clergy of the National Church, has been received and laid before the Queen.

My despatch No. 1, of the 13th inst., has

sufficiently informed you of the painful impression produced in this coul conduct of the government of the Canton of Vaud towards the seceding clergy, as also the opinion of Her Majesty's government, that perseverance in such a course must, sooner or later, lead to results most prejudicial to the welfare of the canton and of the Swiss Confederation.

You will also have seen by that despatch that the wish of Her Majesty's government not to interfere in the internal administration of an independent state was the only reason which prevented the expression of those sentiments officially, to the government of the canton. But now that the Vaudois Council of State, invested as it is with full powers touching the affairs of the Church, has itself invited Her Majesty's government to pronounce their judgment upon the proceedings which form the subject of the documents transmitted to you on the 14th inst., Her Majesty's government do not hesitate to authorise you to express, in direct terms, to the executive government of the Canton of Vaud in reply to that invitation, the sentiment of deep regret with which they have viewed the conduct of that governmen towards the clergy of the canton.

Her Majesty's government are unable to understand how any peculiarity of legislation or position can be considered as justifying an abandonment of the first principles of civil and religious liberty, the maintenance of which distinguishes civilised Christian states, and which has hitherto been the pride of the Canton of Vaud.

On the contrary Her Majesty's government had a right to expect that those cantons calling themselves liberal would jealously have sought to justify their claim to the appellation, by setting an example of scrupulous respect for the rights and liberties of their own citizens as well as those of their confederates.

The respect felt by Her Majesty's government for the independence of the Swiss cantons, as for that of all sovereign states, as I before observed, hindered the expression of their opinion, in the present official form but the Vaudois government having appealed to Her Majesty's government for their judgment, they feel that they cannot give a better proof of the sincere interest which last voice which each hears in the house Lieutenant-Governor of Langsoo, to direct they take in the welfare of the entire Confederation of which the Canton of Yaud constithis moderation. It belrays a lukewarmness in the Sacfell Trinity; and that the seang; to publish another proclamation; and titles so important a member, than by frankly titles so important a member, that be seathly to the first titles so important a member, that be seathly to the first titles so important a member, that be seathly titles so important a member to the first titles t

authority against a wavering Church, "I unworldly spirit of communion with God, would thou wert hot or cold."—The Right with which the minister of God dismissed various ports.

Ren. E. Confederation D. D. Lond Birker of Lausanne has entered as regards religious questions, must involve the canton, and even the Swiss Confederation, in new troubles, and by hindering the settle-ment of previously existing differences, which Her Majesty's government has already had occasion to deplore, endanger, by the rupture of the federal compact, the national independence of the Swiss people.

You will communicate a copy of this instruction, as well as that of my despatch No. 1, of the 13th inst., to the government of the Canton of Vaud, and make known the sentiments therein expressed in whatever quarter the knowledge of them may appear to you useful.

1 am, &c., (Signed) ABERDEEN.

ADVANCE OF THE REFORMATION IN FRANCE.

From a letter by the Rev. N. Roussel, dated 10th March, 1846.

Like a fond parent, I commence by speaking of my own offspring-Haute-Vienne. I must say that since last year it has much improved, if not in extent, at least in strength.

You are about to examine it. You are aware that the last post which I established was Thiat; unhappily, or happily (for all things concur to the prosperity of God's work,) a pastor was not sent to this place for several months. This delay so excited the wishes of the inhabitants, that the first meetings in this village of 400 souls consisted of 1,000 persons; they came from all parts, so that the bishop was alarmed, and began to pretend that the call of the inhabitants to the pastor had only forged signatures appended to it. The minister [of the Interior] instituted an inquiry, and the signatures were found quite authentic. The bishop then gave out that they who had signed were drunkards, and men of loose life. "So much the better," it was reported, "that is precisely the reason why they want the gospel, and it was for them that Jesus came." The bishop, however, little satisfied with this answer, urged the authorities to prosecute us, and either to please him or frighten us, proceedings were commenced. Our counsel requested a delay of eight days, alleging that we were about to open other places, and that we might as well have one action for the whole. Soon afterwards, orders arrived from Paris, and instead of a respite of eight days, a month was allowed us; then two months, which meant as of old, that we should be left undisturbed. This church has received a school-master besides the pastor, and goes on well.

I do not wish to revert to the opening of the church at Limoges, which you have with-out doubt read of in the journals, but I can give you a little anecdote which is related there. Whilst I was preaching, and 200 persons were outside the church unable to gain admittance, a zealous Catholic woman passed on her way to mass. She inquired, and learned what was going on, and notwith-standing the crowd, succeeded in getting in-side the church. Curiosity had brought her, but the Almighty there met her, and she returned home seriously impressed. Tormented in her conscience, she confessed to having been among the Protestants, and her priest forbade her to go again; but the Spirit of God, stronger than the priest, continually urged her to attend the Protestant Church; at last, after a six months' struggle, on the New Year's day, (which in France is a day for feasting as Christmas in England,) this woman accosted the pastor as he came out of church, and putting her chaplet and medals into his hand said, "These are your newyear's gifts, I hope you may receive many such : I do not want them any longer." The pastor visited the woman's husband, who told him "You have done me great service. My wife when she was a Roman Catholic was always tormenting herself with fasts and pilgrimages; still she was not happy; the more she did, the more she wished to do, and she injured her body without obtaining peace of mind. But since she has frequented your church, the whole is changed, she is peaceable without fear, without alarming herself about fastings, and making herself ill." Worship at Limoges continues to be well attended three times a week: on the Wednesday a discourse upon the history of the Reformation, always fills the church, which you know is capable of containing five or six hundred persons. On Sundays at two and seven o'clock, it is nearly the same. The committee of the Evangelical Society think

thout placing a school in this town. A letter this week from Villefavard informs us that the inward work progresses, and that this commune, two years ago the most demoralized in France, is now peaceable, happy, and always ready to assemble itself to hear the gospel. The Bible is in every house; the children learn with pleasure, and the school counts about 110 scholars. I will finish what concerns Villefavard by an ingenuous confession which one of the inhabitants made to me on my last visit. "There is but one thing which perplexes me" said he, "it is to observe properly the ten commandments; I cannot do it." You see that he was thinking of something else besides his rosary, and with this disposition there is but one step to Christ. Worship has been commenced at Droux, and an evangelical schoolmaster has just been sent

to that commune. But the greatest and most recent event in the Haute-Vienne, is the commencement of worship at Chatcau-Pousac. This commune s, perhaps, the largest in the district, [arrondissement; it contains 6,000 souls, half of whom are more or less disposed to join us. A month ago the pastor of Limoges went thither to establish public worship. The

Sth of February, (I think,) he preached in a room containing five hundred persons, and a thousand other auditors stood outside in the street. The mayor and gendarmes came, and in the name of the law" dismissed the congregation, which did not hinder the pastor from giving out that he would again preach in the evening. The evening came, and with it the same preacher, the same auditory, and another visit from the mayor and ger darmes. The pastor consented to obey, but declared that he would return on the following Sabbath. On this the populace began to take our part, and to ask one another why more than twenty persons were allowed to meet at a tavern, and not in a place of worship, without special permission. On the Sunday following, the pastor again commenced worship; but this time, whether tired out, or so ordered by superior authority, the gendarmes did not return, and since then, worship has peaceably continued. The committee of the Evangelical Society have just sent to this place M. Trivier, the ex-priest of Dijon, now a minister of Jesus Christ. As I have concluded each point by an anecdote, here is one for Château-Ponsac. I was in the commune at a grocer's house, when a woman under pretext of buying a candle for the Virgin, came to seek a disputation with me. "If my husband were to turn Protestant,' said she to me "I would burn his brains out." What beautiful feelings your virgin worship inspires you with," said I; "just see the difference; if my wife were to turn Roman Catholic, I would pray for her and forgive her: this is what Jesus Christ commands Besides, the Bible does not say a single word about worshipping the Virgin." "Bah !" said the shopkeeper, " it is because they who made the Bible forgot to put that in l''-Continental Echo.

CHRIST OUR LIFE AND EXAMPLE.

Look narrowly at the words and actions of Christ, to know what the Holy Ghost must and will be in you-miracles excepted. Aiming at this likeness in the power of a true faith is being a Christian; all else is unprofitable.—Rev. Thos. Adams.

JESUS, THE ONLY SAVIOUR. Understand the sacred import of the name of Jesus: (the Saviour.) Frame a perfect idea of his office, in the world and in you. You too, must call his name Jesus, from your own experience. Consider yourself as a guilty, helpless creature, perishing in sin, and then every word he spoke, and every miracle he wrought, will draw you to him, for the salvation you want and can only have, in and from him .- Rev. Thos. Adams.

THE NEW GENERATION IN FRANCE.

Take a specimen of these new members of the Romish Church. You will see a young man of polite address, exquisitely attired in they carried with them the implements of the first style of fashion. He is a convertyes, a convert of the Jesuits. He himself proclaims his wondrous conversion in the drawing room and the ladies' boudoir. This, however, does not hinder his dancing, playing people as members of the Church of Christ? however, does not hinder his dancing, playing at cards, frequenting the opera, nor taking a prominent part in every fashionable amusement. He is converted, but on condition that his habits remain unchanged. The only alteration in his mode of life is that he goes regularly to some fashionable church to hear mass, and that, once a year, he partakes of the communion. Perhaps, also, he subscribes to a Jesuit paper, and gives money to religious nation was wanting in its duty to send so large objects. Try the experiment of interrogating this specimen belonging to so singular a species; ask him what he believes, his convictions respecting original sin, his views on the Lord's supper, his ideas on the method of salvation, and kindred topics. He will stare, regard you with astonishment, and at last reply, " I have not reflected on those abstruse questions, and I do not make myself uneasy about them. The priests tell me that I am a good Roman Catholic, and that declaration is sufficient for me Cease, then, to trouble me with your nonsensical questions. I am of pious habits, and so long as my priest is satisfied, what more do I want?" Then he will vehemently declaim against the scepticism of the age, extol the eloquence of some preacher, contend that the music in this or that church is admirably executed, and finally leave you, to attend a party of pleasure.

What admirable proselytes do these young fashionables make! The picture is not over drawn; hundreds of such may be seen in Paris by any one who will take the trouble to observe them. We have recently had convincing evidence of the nature of the Romish revival. Never, say the journals, was the carnival more animated and magnificent than this year; there were balls in every house and the masks crowded the public squares. What say the priests against these profane diversions? Nothing. They tolerate them with all their hearts, provided the dancers at the carnival attend the ordinances of the church, and devoutly communicate at Easter. It is a tacit arrangement between the clergy and their followers: "Amuse yourselves, make merry we permit it; but do not forget to fulfil the duties which the Roman Church requires from its faithful members."-Correspondence of Continental Echo.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1846

The article inserted above, headed "The New Generation in France," has struck us with reference to the rise of a party in the mother-country which has been designated by a similar appellation or is, perhaps, more familiarly known as "Young England." We have endeav ured to get at the views or principles which we are to consider as represented by that term, and from the glimpses afforded to us, we are led to conclude that there is great affinity between the New Generation on the one side and that on the opposite shore of the British Channel. The abstruse ques-

the less for that. In short, on Lord's day, the vation give them no uneasiness; soundness of people neither lived in the law nor died in be treated either as criminals, or offenders doctrine is no element of consideration in their zeal for the Church. The reformed Church of England on this side of the Channel, and the superstitious Church of Rome on that, may be made alike the instrument of a regeneration which aims at no change of the heart, and presumes not to interfere with frivolous diversion as the ordinary pursuit, so that Church-duties be attended to as a means of binding the commonwealth together in a compact body wherein the individual loses his personality, that the great mass may be moved at the will of the crafty few.

> THE CHURCH AND THE COLONIES -A Meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, London, on Tuesday the 17th of March, "with the view of devising means to encourage the spread of public worship and religious instruction in the colonies." The hall was crowded in every part; the Lord Mayor in the chair, the Bishops of London, Llandall, and Jamaica attending, also deputations from the New Zealand and the Australian Companies. Addresses were delivered by the Bishops of London and Jamaica, by Lord John Russell, Archdeacon Manning, and several gentlemen of the laity, setting forth the destitution of the colonies as regards religious instruction, and the claims for support presented by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The following is from the address of the Lord Bishop of London:

"When he was told that the people of this

empire included in their insular dominions a population of 16,000,000, and that the income of the country, tested by the criterion of an ill-collected tax, amounted to 150,000,000l. had in view? (Cheers.) He must be told what provision had been made for carrying out the designs of the great ruler of kings, who had made all things that they might ultimately contribute to the establishment of his dominion. He must know how this nation carried out the designs of Divine Providence, because upon that depends the degree in which the nation is entitled to be called great and flourishing. When he carried out this same principle to those who, from different causes, were obliged to forego the blessings of their native soil, and to seek for a new home in distant parts of the world-when told that domestic comfort (though in too many cases even this was not true)—when told this, still Did they carry with them not only the materials of temporal comfort, but the means of enjoying the blessings to which they were accustomed—their inalienable privileges as members of the family of God. And if he was informed that such was not the case, and that it was requisite to furnish them with the means of religious improvement, then the a body of the subjects of God to distant lands, and not to give them the means of serving him as they had hitherto been wont. (Cheers.) But it was impossible to suppose that the nation, of which it might be said, as of old it was said of Spain, that on its dominions the sun never set, which studded the terraqueous globe with its military establishments—the sound of whose martial music was heard with the dawn of day from us to the antipodeswas it to be said, that this nation had been trusted with so mighty an empire for nothing further than the objects of military glory and commercial enterprise? (Cheers.) not obvious, from the revelation of the Scriptures, that the ultimate purposes of the Creator must be carried out by his creatures that, when gathered into communities, their position called on them to execute his designs? It was as clear as revelation itself, that this nation was required by God to act as his agent in carrying out his views of mercy; and it had been peculiarly distinguished in this respect, as the means of distributing these mercies to other lands. It must be confessed that in that department of its duty the nation has been very deficient. Reasons indeed might be assigned why so much had not been done as should. The troubles of the Church -the interruption of its monarchical government-These and other causes accounted for, but did not excuse the evil. They should not, however, dwell on the faults of past times, they should consider that the responsibility of their predecessors descended to them The charge of Gospel truth had been delivered to their hands, to be carried out by them with renovated lustre to the extremest corners of the earth."

Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were passed, the last of which provides for the formation of a Central Committee in the city of London, with Special Committees in the parishes and districts, with a view to soliciting subscriptions and donations on the behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

With reference to the above meeting, the following remark is found in the Montreal

"In order to enforce the claims of the Colonies, the Bishop of Jamaica is reported to have spoken as follows:-

· He had travelled hundreds of miles in North America, without the happy village church, or the pastor, or any of the ordinary means of Gospel ministration. In Canada there were only 100 clergymen for a population equal to that of this county; in New Brunswick there were only thirty-seven; in Nova Scotia, thirty; and in Newfoundland,

"What a mercy that in the midst of this appalling picture of destitution there should a goodly number of Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, and Baptist ministers and meeting-houses of whose existence the worthy bishop, so far as we can judge from his address, appears to be unconscious! In this, however, he does not stand alone; we have scarcely ever seen an address before a denominational Missionary meeting that did not quietly leave out of sight the efforts of all other denominations but the one for which they were specially assembled."

Now this is candid: we remember numerous occasions where the members of the Church of England have been complained of as if exclusiveness were to be found among them alone.

THE PERVERTS .- The Oxford Herald save that Mr. Newman is to be Superior of Old Oscott College, and that this institution is to bear the name of St. Mary's in the Vale It also states that Mr. Oakley has obtained from the See of Rome the dispensation necessary for his admission to orders-and that he will enter upon a sphere of labour not far from his former field of duty, Margaret-Chapel, Marylebone. Mr. Christie, late Fellow of Oriel College, is said to have relinquished the study of medicine, in order to be admitted to the priesthood of the Church of

DAMAGES FOUND FOR A PRIEST'S CURSE. At the Antrim Assizes held recently, Charles McLaughlin brought an action against the Rev. Luke Walsh, parish priest of Culfeightrin, for having, on the 11th of August, 1814, during divine service in a R. C. Chapel, pronounced the plaintiff excommunicated, in the following terms: "My curse and God's (though it was nearer to truth to place it at curse on Charles M'Laughlin, Hugh Shields, 200,000,000l.); when he thought, and thank- and John McCay, and on all who will work fully too, that the empire entrusted to them had with, and hold any communication with, the been asserted by the military prowess of their accursed teachers of the Irish Bible." It army and navy; when he considered that it appeared that the plaintiff was brought up in had pleased God to crown their labours with communion with the Church of Rome, but had triumphant success; still, he asked, was this become a Scripture Teacher in the employ of the real design for which the nation had been the General Assembly of the Presbyterian formed? was this the ultimate object which it | Church in Ireland; and when the effect of his labours was discovered, Priest Walsh set about using persuasion, remonstrance, and threats to stop his further exertions. All having proved fruitless, the threats were executed in the manner calculated, as it was avowedly intended, to make the plaintiff an object of dread and abhorrence to his fellowparishioners. He was cursed, as the expression is, with beli, book and candle: a bell was rung candles were exinguished; a book was shut the effect of the proceeding was such that several females had to be carried out of the chapel, and, in accordance with the priest's previous threatening, none of his neighbours from that day ventured to speak to him, nor to work for hin, nor to let him do work for

The evidence adduced left no doubt of the facts, except asto the amount of injury sustained by the paintiff, in consequence of the cursing; no winesses were called for the defendant, it being contended on his part, that no law had been violated by the denunciation which he had pronounced. Judge Barton treated the case is one involved in considerable difficulty; but he stated distinctly that if a sentence of excommunication was justifiable at all, it must not be to the extent to forbid acts of charity from being extended to the excommunicated. "The Church could not be justified in cutting a man off from all society, making him a cipher, and depriving him of its aid."

The Jury retired, and in half an hour returned with a verdict for the Plaintiff. Damages £70., and 6d. costs.

GERMAN CATIOLIC CHURCH .- The circution of the report mentioned in our number of April 2d, respecting a fraternizing meeting between Ronge and Czerski, has caused the latter to be written to, for explanation, by a Correspondent of the Continental Echo, who has received the following reply:-

"Schneidemühl, March 2. "I am at this miment engaged in preparing a circular letter to all the Christian Catholic Churches, detailing the true relationship of the Rawiecz coalition I content myself, therefore, at present, with announcing this to you, and assuring you that I have not retracted one foot's-breadth from my former position. The world itself could not proffer a price for which I would barter my belief in Jesus Christ, the Son of the living God; and we have only joined together in order, in the exercise of mutual love and brhearance, to fight with united forces against the encroachments of Rome. How, indeed, could I ever unite with unbelief? But the Breslaw brethren gave me the assurance that tley desire to preach Christ, the Crucified One, he Son of the living God and if they abide by this, our dissensions must cease with its caux. The grace of God be with you.

Yours, &c., "J. CZERSKI." (Signed)

We must earnestly wish that, if any change of sentiment has tken place which allows the parties to work harmoniously together, it may have taken flace on the part of Ronge, whose course had given so much occasion of fear or disapprobation; and that he will occupy, together with Czerski, a scriptural ground of doctrine and discipline-preaching Christ and him cricified-labouring to release souls not from the bondage of Rome only, but from the diminion of sin, that they may stand in that liberty wherewith Christ maketh his disciplesfree.

PETRIAN OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION AGAINST THE GERMAN IATHOLIC CHURCH.

1st. The so-called German Catholics, being a sect no ways recognized in the Austrian dominions, are an illeral association, and have no claims to free resdence within the same and the members, according to the degree in

against police regulations.
2nd. The Austrian ambassadors in foreign countries have received instructions on no account to give passports to any foreigners belonging to this sect, with the design of their entering the Austrian territory, and should any such make good their entrance there without a passport, they are instantly to be sent out of the country, and intimation given of the occurrence to their government.

3rd. Any Austrian who is a member of the said sect. living in another country, and desirous of returning to his native land, can only obtain permission to do so by forsaking the said sect, and entering into some other religious denomination, tolerated in Austria.

4th. All foreigners belonging to this sect now residing in the Austrian dominions, to be immediately sent out of the country.

5th. Natives who have joined, or who desire to join this sect, have the choice of forsaking it or emigrating, amd that without delay.

6th. In cases of death amongst these sec-

taries, no burial service can be allowed them, except the clergymen under whose pastoral care they formerly were be pleased to perform the same; if not, the corpse must be com-mitted to the grave, by the police, in silence. 7th. As His Imperial Majesty will not

tolerate any government officer or magistrate joining that sect, it is commanded that such as do so shall be dismissed, and unless they abjure the sect, must leave the country. 8th. Although the police courts are en-

trusted with watching over all religious offences and disorders, and empowered to punish every contravention of the laws in these respects with prompt severity, still the clergy are peculiarly called by their office to guard against the rise as well as the progress of the sect in question; and the ordinaries are directed, by confidential communication of these regulations, to stir up their sub-ordinate clergy to due zeal in this respect.

9th and 10th. These regulations are to be transmitted to all governors of districts, but with the express caution, to avoid, in promulgating them, all unnecessary éclat, and only to communicate them fully to the magistracy of such frontier places, as, from frequent contact with foreigners, are most likely to be infected by a sympathy for this heresy .- Continental Echo.

PROTESTANTS IN BAVARIA .- The Bavarian Chamber of Representatives came to a Resolution, on the 16th of March, with only one dissentient voice, that there were grounds for taking into consideration the complaint laid before it by the Protestants of the kingdom on account of violations of the rights ensured to them by the constitution.

Persecution in the Russian Dominions. The Minsk Nuns, (Bercan, 9th April.) The Russian Ambassador at the Court of Rome, M. De Boutenieff, has presented to the Pope a long note, denying in every particular the account of persecutions which has been so widely circulated by one Mieczislawska, professing to have been Abbess of a convent of Basilian nuns at Minsk, and to have made her escape after a series of the most unheard-of sufferings on account of her fidelity to the Romish faith. No sooner has this denial been published than Prince Czartoriski (a Polish refugee in France, we suppose) charges the Ambassador with evasion; and from some R. C. Church-dignitary, there comes forth a kind of certificate that he knows particularly about Basilian nuns, and has examined Mieczislawska, and that she may be depended upon as telling a true story, even as all Romanism has hitherto taken it to be. It is really very difficult, amidst such conflicting testimony, to make out which it is that tells the lie.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE BISHOPRIC OF JERUSALEM has been in Abyssinia-from which mission he was separated by a tedious disease contracted through the hardships connected with it— lately nominated to the office of Vice-Principal of the projected Protestant College at Malta pleasure of reckoning among our readers) our kind Correspondent in London, to whom we Upper Canada a Correspondent writes to are much obliged for this attention, mentions that Mr. G. has signified his willingness to accept the appointment, provided the Committee from whom he received his recent charge will relinquish his services. consent, we are informed, has been readily given, and His Grace the Archbishop of Can terbury cordially approves of the selection.

PROTESTANT CHURCH BUILDING AT JERU-SALEM.—Attempts have been made to take advantage of the peculiar wording of the firman for the crection of the English Church at Jerusalem, for rendering it unavailing. These difficulties, however, have been overcome by the vigour and decision with which

they have been met by Sir Stratford Canning. The following extract from Mr. Nicolayson's letter of Dec. 9, gives an account of the re-commencement of building of the Church:—

"Just before sunset, to-day, two Tartars arrived from Beyrout, with despatches from Constantinople, brought to that port by Her Majesty's steamer, the "Hecla," direct. These contain fresh, most explicit, and peremptory orders to our new Pasha here for the instant removal of all impediment to resuming the erection of the English Protestant Church already commenced here, and of other buildings.

"While this is highly gratifying, it serves, too, to renew the grief still so fresh, by the very thought of how our dear Bishop would have rejoiced in it, had he still been among

us. "How deeply and tenderly the departed prelate was beloved as well as revered by all here, the effect of the painful announcement I had to make, in the opening of my sermon on the Sunday morning after its receipt, most affectingly showed. Scarcely any present who was not dissolved in tears.

"I may mention, that having waited yesterday on both the patriarchs here, the Armenian and the Greek, to make the melan-choly announcement to them, they both ex-

convent, to my house to-day to express still more emphatically his sincere condolence. He was personally much attached to our late beloved Bishop, who, indeed, was universally esteemed by all who knew him personally."

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.-THE CATHE-DRAL,-We learn from the Head Quarters of Wednesday last, that the opposition which His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton has met with at the Seat of Government is likely to deprive Fredericton of the proposed Cathedral. This the Head Quarters seems greatly to regret, as well on account of its depriving the people of Fredericton of the presence of His Lordship, whose piety and Christian humility have already had a beneficial influence in that community, as from the probability of its being followed by the removal of the Military Head Quarters, and finally the Sent of Government also, to St. John. The Head Quarters considers that the removal of the Cathedral would be an entering wedge to un-settle the question of the Seat of Government. The disadvantage of building the Cathedral elsewhere than at St. John, it would thus appear, is beginning to be felt, and, added to the difficulty said to exist in procuring a foundation, must, sooner or later, alter his Lord-ship's determination. If it should be followed, as the Head Quarters anticipates, we imagine that the Province would lose nothing by the motion .- St. John's, N. B., Courier.

[We give the above just as we find it in an Exchange Paper: we had not heard any thing previously of "opposition" which the Bishop had met with. There seems to be a good deal of rivalry as to which of the two cities is to have the Cathedial .- ED.]

ORDINATION .- To-morrow, being the festival of St. Philip and St. James, divine worship will be held in All Saints' Chapel, at 11 o'clock A. M., on which occasion the Lord Bishop of Montreal intends, D. V., to admit to the holy order of Deacons one of the Students of the Theological Seminary, Bishop's College, Lennoxville-a son of the house of Israel-now brought nigh in Christ.

To the Editor of the Berean. Dear Sir,

The transmission of my subscription enclosed furnishes me with an opportunity which I am unwilling to let escape for a remark, though it is but an imperfect one for want of more complete information.

Some time ago, some remarks were made in the Berean, respecting either Romish Clergy or Laity baptizing orphan children of Protestant Parents-a thing which I conceive they would be most ready to do, and which with their views I should consider excusable. That paragraph called to my recollection an account I had met with in a book, of a valuable and efficient Society in Ireland, for the object of taking care of and educating children of protestants left otherwise without protection. I am sorry I can give you only such a meagre account, and must refer you to the book in which it is more fully detailed. It originated with four tradesmen in humble life at the grave of the parent, undertaking the care of his orphan children. From this small beginning, a Society originated which, if my memory is correct, provided for the education or maintenance of several hundred Orphan children of Protestants. In this book was a view of the grave yard and orphans' grave, which is all I can remember to describe it by.

Would not such an institution be invaluable, and could it not be raised in Lower Canada?

[We are glad to have the very useful Society, mentioned by our Correspondent, brought to the recollection of our readers. It has on more than one occasion been referred to in our columns; and in our number of offered to the Rev. Samuel Gobat, formerly June 27th, 1844, we gave an interesting Missionary of the Church Missionary Society account of the Society's origin and management, contained in a speech of the Rev. Thomas Gregg. It must be gratifying to that esteemed Clergyman (whom we have the (see Berean 2nd volume p. 82.) A letter from to learn that, from the western parts of bring to the notice of the public, as a pattern for imitation, the Society for which Mr. G. has laboured with so much zeal and such blessed results.

A few words upon the remark that the act of the R. C. priests in baptizing, as above, is to be considered excusable, with their views. True; but they are responsible for the views which lead to such acts. Will a dear friend among our readers remember the conversation, one Bible evening, which led to the conclusion how every thing depends upon the correctness of the views which we form? We refer to this somewhat private affair, because the matter under discussion is one of great public importance. The cases are countless where we have to admit that, with such views as our erring fellow-creature entertains, he is right in pursuing a certain course which, nevertheless, we find destructive of the best interests of mankind. Ravailles, with his views, was excusable in stabbing Henry IV. Oh, for watchfulness, that we may allow willingly no error to take possession of our minds, and guide our actions! Hence so precious the BEREAN's motto: "They scarched the Scriptures daily, whether those things were so." And hence so criminal that system which locks up the Bible, and degrades professing Christians from the noble-mindedness of them at BEREA to the abject condition of those that wallow in the puddle of man's inventions.

It may be just right to mention that Protestant orphan children would be taken care of in every case, probably, if parties pressed their deep sympathy, particularly for the afflicted widow and orphans; and the former (the Armenian Patriarch) sent the of the British Channel. The abstruse questions of the British Channel. The abstruse questions of only twenty seven. In many of those which they contravole the various paragraphs former (the Armenian Patriarch) sent the abstruct only twenty seven. In many of those which they contravole the various paragraphs former (the Armenian Patriarch) sent the deserted districts to which he had alluded, (which are cited) of the climinal code, shall Bishop Procurator, and the dragoman of the bring it to the knowledge of the proper in dividuals. Would not some Correspondent dity, he said, is the employment of European favour us with the Rules for Admission into agents in the India markets, to select the best the Orphan Asylums now in operation?—ED.]

Thursday last, being Sr. George's DAY, was celebrated by the St. George's Society in the usual manner. The number of inembers present in the procession, and of the " Sons of St. George," was greater than usual, and the fineness of the weather gave effect to the erally falls to a depth of five feet; but the display of the banners and insignia of the Society. After the service in the Cathedral, where the Rev. G. MACKIE read prayers, and the Rev. R. R. Burnage preached, (both high perfection, wanting only the superior Chaplains of the Society) a collection was cultivation of this country. taken up in aid of the charitable fund of the Society, amounting to £27. The members dined together in the evening.

KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.—A convocation of King's College, Toronto, took place on Saturday before last, for the purpose of granting prizes and certificates of honours :-SENIOR CLASS.—Practical Anatomy (Class 1.) N. Bethune, B. A. (Prizeman;) Anatomy and Physiology, A. McDougal, (Prizeman;)

Theory and practice of Medicine, N. Bethune,

JUNIOR CLASS.—Practical Anatomy, R. Henwood (Prizeman;) Anatomy and Physiology, 1st. H. Hanson (Prizeman,) 2nd. N. Bethune, B. A.; Chemistry, J. R. Lee (Prizeman;) Theory and Practice of Medicine, H. Hanson (Prizeman;) Theory and Practice of Surgery, 11. Hanson (Prizeman,) and N Bethune, B. A. (Prizeman;) Obstetrics, 1st. N. Bethune, B. A. (Prizeman,) 2nd. H.

GREAT CHANCE OF DISTINCTION.—Our contemporary, the Editor of the Western Episcopuliun, has adopted a heading, "Le-GION OF HONOUR," under which he acknowledges all the advance-payment he receives from Subscribers. This opens a noble object of ambition for Subscribers to periodicals.

To Correspondents .- W. D., glad that the subject had attention given it in our last number ;-- J. R ;- C. Y ;-- A. S ;-- R. A. was D ;-J. U. N, sent off as requested by English

PAYMENT RECEIVED .- From Col. Wilgress, two copies, No. 105 to 156; Dr. Ardagh, Orillia, No. 105 to 156; Messrs. Thomas Dallas, No. 105 to 156; John Hummel, No. 105 to 156; W. II. Hoogs, No. 105 to 156; J. Maclaren, 105 to 156; H. Page, 84 to 109.

Local and Political Entelligence.

The last Berean gave a very brief account of the news which reached town, on the morning of our last issue, from England, by the steamer of the 4th of April. The English papers which have since come forward, give full details of the very important news from India to which allusion was then made; and by which the honour of the British arms has been so gloriously upheld and British supre-macy in India maintained. A despatch had been received from the Governor General, which stated his intention of entering Labore, the capital of the Sikh territory, about the 20th of February. This city is to be retained for the present as a security for the fulfilment of the promises made by the Sikh rulers in regard to their future conduct. The proceedings of the British Parliament upon this in as Governor General on Friday last. The occasion are worthy of interest. The thanks oath was administered by His Honor Chief of both houses were voted with the greatest Justice Vallieres; the other Judges, the unanimity and good feeling. The Premier, Military Staff, the Members of the Administra-in introducing the resolution, commenced by tion, and several Members of Parliament were stating "that the vote of thanks which he present. proposed would enable the Representatives of a great empire, proud of its military prowess, to acknowledge the protecting hand of Almighty God, who had raised up for us men capable of exalting the military character of the country to the highest glory. It would enable them to mingle with the cordial expression of their admiration for the valour of the generals, officers, and men, who had obtained such glorious and important victories on the banks of the Sutlej, an expression of proud and manly sorrow for the "unreturning brave," who had sacrificed their lives for the honour and interests of England."

Lord J. Russell, Sir J. Hobhouse, Sir H Douglas, and others spoke in favour of the resolutions, besides Sir R. II. Inglis who expressed his full concurrence in every syllable of the eloquent panegyric which Sir R. Peel had bestowed on the heroic exploits of our army in India. He conferred the highest praise on the despatches of Sir Hugh Gough, who, like Marlborough at Blenheim, Nelson at the Nile, and Collingwood at Trafalgar, had attributed all the glory of his victory to the arm of Almighty God, whose mere instru-ment he humbly admitted himself to be. He believed that Sir R. Peel not only felt the full force of that acknowledgment, but was also prepared to give public effect to the expression

Sir R. Peel observed, that these despatches had not been in the possession of Her Majesty more than an hour when she expressed her intention of hestowing the honours of the British peerage on Sir II. Gough and Sir II. Hardinge. Every wish of the house had been spontaneously anticipated by Her Majesty.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY .- A the annual meeting of the proprietors, held in London on the 31st March, the report of the last year's business was read to the meeting, and was considered quite satisfactory. The sales of land were less than the preceding year, but the assets on hand exceeded the amount of that year by the sum of £373, On the whole, the affairs of the Company in Canada were considered as improved during

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. -At a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, a communication was read from Professor Royle, the botanist of the East India Company, detailing some further results of the experimental trials for the culture of cotton in India. Since the last report of Dr. White, 30,000 acres had been put into cultivation; from one acre alone the produce was 700 pounds, and more was to be expected. All now required to make East India cotton a most valuable export commo- Jas. Bell Forsyth,

qualities. At the same meeting, a paper was communicated by the Earl of Auckland, on the geographical condition of the Punjaub territory; which was described in its territorial limits. The most interesting information was, that the climate is very healthy to Eu-ropeans—much more so than that of Hindostan. From November to January, snow genrainy season is not uniform. No region in the earth is better watered; and most of the plants and fruits common to Europe are developed in

INDIAN CORN .- This article continues to arrive in great quantities in the principal ports of this country, and is already becoming one of great consumption. In Liverpool we have several flour dealers and bakers who put forth Indian corn, Indian flour, and bread made of Indian flour, as the prominent article of sale; and amongst the higher classes of society it is used with English or American flour in making bread. At a meeting of the Horticultural Society, held in London last week, there were distributed to the members a large quanlity of packets of seeds of the early sort of Indian corn, the earliest and most prolific variety, and the most suitable to cultivation in this country, which had been sent over from New York to ascertain whether its growth would not introduce a fresh article of food

Captain Jerningham has invented a plan for the relief of persons on board stranded vessels, by the projection of an ingeniously-constructed | anchor and rope from a mortar, so as to afford the means of reaching land.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The resolutions providing that, for the purpose of effecting a speedy and amicable adjustment of the difficulties and disputes? between Great Britain and the United States, the present treaty be annulled, have passed both houses of Congress by large majorities, and will probably receive the President's sanction. The N. Y. Com. Advertiser expresses its hope and too late to be acknowledged last week; R. belief that negociations will now be resumed.

> Lower Provinces .- New Brunswick papers furnish details of a destructive freshet which accompanied the breaking up of the ice on the river St. John and its tributaries. Almost all the bridges and a number of trees, houses and barns, besides cattle. &c., were swept away. Great alarm was felt at Fredericton, and many persons removed their property.

> The House of Assembly of the province has placed $\pounds 12{,}000$ at the disposal of the Executive, to meet any emergency that may arise out of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States concerning the Oregon question. A general election is expected to take place early in July next. It is stated that the Newfoundland Legislature have passed a law for embodying the Militia. The seal fishery had been very disastrous in Newfoundland, so far; and news had arrived of seven vessels having been lost in the ice.

> FIRST ARRIVAL FROM SEA. - The Albion Allan, from the Clyde, came in on Friday night, after a very short passage, being the first vessel from sea this season. In the column devoted to shipping intelligence will be found some particulars of the passage.

His Excellency Earl Cathoant was sworn

THE BANK OF MONTREAL have declared a time.

PARLIAMENTARY .- A great many Petitions have been presented to the Legislature since our last issue, and reports brought in from Committees. A bill for amending the Lower Canada School Act has been brought in and was to be read the second time last Tuesday. Several despatches of the Right Hon. W. G. Gladstone on the subject of rail-roads were referred to the Select Committee on Railways A bill has been introduced for incorporating the Quebec and Melbourne Rail Road Company. The Committee on the Quebec Trinity House Bill, has been instructed to enquire whether it would not be expedient to establish at Quebec a Navigation School for Pilots' Apprentices and Mariners of all classes, appointing a Professor, &c.

THE ARMY. - Major General Sir J. A Hope, Commanding the District, accompanied by Capt. Hope, A. D. C., arrived from Mont-real last Thursday, for the purpose of inspecting the regiments in garrison. The Major General left town again on Saturday

Fire.-There were two alarms on last Friday, arising from the sparks of a chimney setting fire to shingle roofs. In both cases prompt measures were successful in preventing any damage of consequence.

CASUALTIES .- The Blercury states that during the easterly squall on Friday last, two boats, filled with habitants from some parish below, and laden with produce for market, were capsized off the point of the Island of Orleans, and sad to relate all on board perished. A schooner passing at the time, scudding under bare poles, saw the catastrophe, but was unable to render any assistance.

Aman named Patrick Murray, a trader between this city and Montreal, while under the influence of liquor, fell down a flight of stairs at Montreal, and received such severe injuries as to cause his death the next day.

At the Annual General Meeting of the proprictors of the Quehec Exchange, held on Tuesday last, in the Reading Room, the following gentlemen were elected a Managing Committee for the ensuing year :-

Wm. Stevenson, W. H. Anderson, Robert Shaw, J. J. Lowndes, Treasr John Grainger, Chs. Poston, Secy.

British Colonist, in giving the different tenders which were sent in for the Lunatic Asylum to be erected in Toronto, mentions that Mr. Ritchey's, the lowest, had been accepted, and that it amounts to £49,750. He does not inform us whether this sum is to cover the whole expense of the new Institution or only the masonry.

It would seem that temporary provision is made at Toronto for the admission of patients, since a circular is found in Upper Canada papers, dated Toronto, 1st Oct. 1845, which describes the cases admissible at once, and the steps to be taken with a view to the admission of others; the following are extracts:

1st. All Patients, the duration of whose affliction has not exceeded two years, and who are not subject to epileptic fits, are admissible on being brought to the Asylum, accompanied by the subjoined certificate, also such answers to the within queries as it may be found practicable to afford.

" 2nd. Cases exceeding the above period require that the certificate and list of queries be previously transmitted to the Medical Superintendent at the Institution, when the fitness or eligibility of the Patient for admission will be communicated.

" 3rd. Epileptic Patients and Idiots are in all cases excluded from the present Establishment according to the rules."

From the terms of the Circular it does not appear that the benefits of the institution are confined to the Upper part of the Province; are we to understand that patients may be sent to Toronto, under the clause No. 1, with " a certificate signed by two Magistrates and a Clergyman, attesting the insanity? as the circular further mentions; from the Eastern part of the Province as well as the Western?

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD -A meeting of Stockholders was held at Montreal on the 15th inst., to elect Directors, when the following gentlemen were chosen John Young, Esq., Hon. A. N. Morin, George Moffatt, Samuel Brooks, Esq.,

A. T. Galt, Esq., William Molson, Esq. " Peter McGill, Thos. Cringan, Esq., William Molson. Esq. George Desharats, Esq., T. A. Stayner, Esq., J. Frothingham, Esq., John Torrance, Esq., Wilder Pierce, Esq.

It was understood that in the event of hostilities with the United States, the directors would call together the shareholders for further instructions.

At a meeting of the Directors on Thursday after, the Hon. George Moffatt was elected President, and the Hon. A. N. Morin, Vice-President of the Association.

We understand that the irst number of a new weekly commercial newspaper, published under the auspices and direction of the Free Trade Association, having fir its Title, the "Canadian Economist, Free Trade Journal, and Weekly Commercial News," will make its appearance on Saturday next .- Mont Gaz. 27th April.

There was an eclipse of the sun, visible at Quebec on Saturday last. The weather was very favourable for observing it. The commencement took place at 1 h. 25m. in the forenoon; middle, at 12h. 34m. afternoon; end, at 1h. 44m. Digits eclipsed 5, 4. This eclipse would be visible throughout the greatest part of North America. In the Gulf of Mexico and on the coast of Senegambia, in Africa, it would be central and annular.-Quebec Gazette.

It was reported in Montrell on Tuesday that the Great Western steaner (from Liverpool the 11th inst.) was lelegraphed as below New York, on Saturday last. We may therefore shortly expect seven days later

OURBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to

	· 5.	a.		S.	
Beef, per lb	0	5	а	0	6
Mutton, per lb	0	3	а	0	6
Ditto, per quarter	2	3	a	3	9
Lamb, per quarter,	1	6	11	. 4	0
Potatoes, per bushel,	3	6	a	4	- 0
Maple Sugar, per lb	0	4.	a	0	5
	2	Ü	a	2	6
	25	0	а	35	0
Straw ditto	17	O	a	22	6
Fire-wood, per cord	15.	0	а	17	- 6
Cheese per ib	0	43	a	0	5
Butter, fresh, per 1b		0	a	1	- 3
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb		8	ια	0	. 9
Veal, per lb		5 .	a	0	6
Do., per quarter	1	6	а	5	C
Pork, per lb	0			υ	. 7
Eggs, per dozen,		6	·æ	0	7
30 .	1		_		
	_		==		

Port of Quiber.

ARRIVED

Ship Albion, Allan, 28th March, Glasgow general cargo, for Mottreal.

MARITIME EXTRACTS

The Schr. Neptune brought up on Thursday The Schr. Neptune brought up on Thursday from Port Neuf, the material from the wreck of the Bark W. Hay, condemned. The master also came up. The hull of the bark Jane, 508 tons, wrecked at St. André, vith lower masts and bowsprit, sold for account of the underwriters, brought £530. Caix. Allan of the Albion reports that on the night of the 13th instant, in lon. 52 10 W., lat 45 50 N.; wind W. S. W., blowing fresh and foggy, fell in with a large field of ice, and immediately put the ship about and stood to the south, undereasy sail, and in a short time finding the ship surrounded with ice, laid her b until morning. surrounded with ice, laid her b until morning, with the topsails lowered on the cap, and about 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 14th the swell being very heavy, struck a large piece of ice which carried away the cut later and injured stem. After daylight ran to the eastward and got clear-stood again to the westward with southwest wind, and twice obliged to tack for ice, which he thinks was the same field—saw an immense number of icebergi extending across the Banks, as far west as long 51 30 W.—Saw

no ice in the gulf.
Came out the channel in company with the James Campbell, Jane Brown, and Erromanga; no other vessels at hand.

Brigantine Marton in ballast from Tadousac came up on Friday. A numbe of launches have taken place; among them the ollowing: Thursday a steam ferry-beat from Point Levi, called Rev. W. W. WAIT, J. A. Sewell, Esq. M.D.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM. - The the St. George: Saturday the ship Rosalinda tish Colonist, in giving the different tenders of 800 tons from Mr. Nesbitt's yard: the bark Elizabeth of 600 tons from Mr. Jas. Jeffery's yard, the ship Omega of 1277 tons from Mr. G. Black's, and the ship Sophia Moffat of 550 tons from Mr. Russel's yard at Point Levi: the last being intended as a regular trader to London, under command of Capt. M. B. Wade. On Monday a bark of 300 tons from the yard of Mr. T. H. Oliver, and 3 vessels on Tuesday from the ship-yards in the St. Charles. A ship of 1.000 tons also from Mr. Tibbits' yard.

The steamship St. George returned on Saturday afternoon from the laying down of the buoys in the river and Traverse. She went down again to bring up the wreck of the Maria, and having arrived with her on Monday evening, left on Tuesday for Bic, to get the Ceylon.

The steamer Alliance, on Tuesday brought up the ship Sir R. Jackson, from the Manicouagan shoals, where she was stranded last fall. The Bark Crusader, which was ashore at Kamouraska, came up under sail. A small schooner, owned by Mr. Martin Ray, was totally wrecked off Grosse Isle in the squall of Fridry last: all hands saved.

The Ship Canada, from the Clyde, with a general cargo for Quebec and Montreal, which was reported in the river two or three days since, came up last evening about 6 o'clock. Shortly after, the steamer Poca-nontas brought up the Bark Jane, which was wrecked below.

PASSENGERS.

By the Steamship Caledonia from Liverpool, Messrs. M. J. Wilson, Fry, McLimont, and Dalkin of Quebec.

In the Albion from Glasgow-Dr. Wood Medical Staff, Mrs. Wood, child and servant, Mr. Wilkes, Mrs. Wilkes, Miss McCaskill, Miss Muter, Mr. Rey, Mr. Foulds, Mr. Miller, Mr. Lane, Mr. Stocks, Mr. McKenzie and

BIRTH.

At Montreal on the 23rd inst., the wife of the Rev. F. J. Lundy, of a daughter.

A: Westerton House, Bridge of Allan, Scotland, on the 15th ulto., the wife of Edward Maitland, Esq., of Montreal, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 21st March, at the Parish Church, Brighton, George Beswick, Junr., Esq., of Quebec, Canada, and of Gristhorpe, in the county of York, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late William Darley, Esq., of Muston Lodge, in the same county.

At Manchester, on the 5th ultimo, Mr. D. A

Callum, of Quebec, to Martha, second daughter of John Barrow, Esq., Merchant, of that place.

DIED.

On Saturday, Miss Louise Desbarats, sister of the late P. E. Desbarats, Esq., in the 81st year of her age. On Friday evening last, Isabella, infant daughter

On the 20th ulto., Mary Jane, only daughter of Thomas H. Oliver, Esq., aged 6 years and

11 months. On the 25th of March, at Hadlow, Kent, Henry De Quincy, only son of the Rev. HENRY D. Sewell, aged 6 months.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY

OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. THE next stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD will (D. V.) be held at the National School House, Quebec, on Wednesday the 13rn May, at Two o'clock, P. M.

W. DAWES Secy. Ch. Socy. Rectory, St. John's, C. E.,

21th April, 1816. FOR SALE, At the Book-Store of G. STANLEY, No. 4, St. Ann Street,

A SERIES OF FAMILY PRAYERS, FOR TWO WEEKS,

Selected from various approved manuals, by The Rev. Charles Bancroft, M. A., Minister of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal,

April 28, 1846.

FOR SALE, Thorough-bred AYRSHIRE BULL, two years old past this Spring.—Apply to James Gibb, Esq., Commercial Chambers; or at the Office of this Paper. Quebec, 16th April, 1846.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

VARIETY of CLASSICAL SCHOOL BOOKS-English, Latin and Greek-just received, and for Sale, cheap, at G. STANLEY'S, No. 4, St. Anne Street. Quebec, 19th March, 1846.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

H. PORTER & CO. take this opportu-H. PORTER & CO. take this opportu-nity of returning thanks to their friends and the Citizens of Quebec for the liberal support they have received since they have commenced husiness in the Coal line; and still offer for Sale BEST NEWCASTLE GRATE and SMITH'S COALS, for Cash or approved Credit.

Orders thankfully received at the COAL WHARF, No. 41, Champlain-street. Quebec, 2nd April, 1846.

W. HOLEHOUSE. PLUMBER, GLAZIER, AND HOUSE PAINTER, NO. 3, ARSENAL-STREET.

Lift and Force Pumps -- House and Ship Water Closets-Ship's Scuppers, &c. Quebec, 2d April, 1846.

PROM 1st May next, THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street, opposite the Exchange. C. & W. WURTELE; S6, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 11th February, 1846.

EDUCATION.

BRAY intends to open a SCHOUL on the Resident of May next, in Flavier St., over the shop occupied by Mr. Owen, Pianoforta maker, there and hopes that his experience as a Teacher, together with strict attention to his duties, will secure him a share of public patronage.

Terms-from £1 5s. to £1 15s, per quarter.

MRS. DUNLEVIE informs her friends and the public of Quebec and its vicinity, that she has opened a BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, at her residence, No. 28, Ann Street. Having engaged an Assistant who has taught in one of the first Seminaries in Edinburgh, and who is fully competent to take entire charge of the English department, and as Mrs. Dunlevie will herself give instruction in French, Italian, Music and Singing, she hopes to give satisfaction to those who may place their children under her care. Terms-Board and Trition in English and French grammatically. History, Geography, Writing and Arithmetic, Plain and Fancy Needle Work :--

Senior Classes, per quarter ... £10 0 0 Singing..... 2

Towels, Knife, Fork and Spoon. Mrs. Dunlevie intends opening a class for Young Gentlemen under eight years of age-

TERMS : Per Quarter £1 10 6 28, St. Ann Street, Quebec, 2nd April, 1846.

Office of Crown Lands,

Montreal, 19th December, 1845.

NOTICE —To be sold by Public Auction at IN the Court House, Three Rivers, on TUES-DAY, the FOURTH day of AUGUST, one thonsand eight hundred and forty six, at the hour of ELEVEN, in the forenoon:

That Real Estate, known as the Saint Maurice Forges, situated on the River Saint Maurice, District of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, comprising the whole of the Iron Works, Mills, Furnaces, Dwelling Houses, Store house, Out Houses, &c, and containing about fifty five acres, more or less. The purchaser to have the privilege of buying any additional quantity of the adjoining land, (not exceeding three hundred and fifty acres,) which he may have at the rate of seven shillings

and sixpence per acre. The purchaser will also have the right of taking Iron Ore, during a period of five years, on the ungranted Crown Lands of the Fiefs Saint Etienne and Saint Maurice, known as the lands of the Forges, which right shall cease on any portion of the same from the moment the said portion is sold, granted, or otherwise disposed of by the Government, who, however, shall be liable to no indemnity towards the purchaser for such a cessa-tion of privilege. Also, the right (not exclusive) of purchasing Ore from Grantees of the Crown, or others, on whose property mines may have been reserved to the Crown.

Fifteen days to be allowed the present Lessec to

remove his chattels and private property.

Possession to be given on the Second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and

One-fourth of the purchase money will be required down at the time of sale, the remainder to e paid in three equal annual instalments, with interest. Letters Patent to issue when payment

Plans of the Property may be seen at this office 7th February, 1846.

N. B.—No part of the Purchase Money for

the Forges will be received in Scrip. D. B. PAPINEAU,

The Canada Gazette will please publish this advertisement, and the other newspapers in Lower Canada, in the language they are printed in once a formight till the day of sale. The Chronicle and Gazette, Kingston, and Toronto Herald, will also insert the above.

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASCOW

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

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

niums, apply to R. M. HARRISON. Quebec, August, 1845.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers in Canada, Nova Scotia,

THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the Patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry.

Having revised and greatly added to the

material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

The services of an experienced practical man, from New York, have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers, in this City are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type cast in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those

inclined to give him their support. Old Type taken in Exchange at 6d- per Pound.

Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, orought in from New York at 20 per cent, in advance. CHAS. T. PALSGRAYE. June 12th, 1845.

PRINTING-WORK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MEATRY EXECUSED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER! On the most reasonable terms.

Pouth's Corner.

A PRODUCTION

ON A NEW CONSTRUCTION. Lines addressed by the Poet Cowren to the Rev. John Newton, Rector of St. Mary's Woolnoth, London, on completing his poem OR CHARITY.

July 12, 1781.

My very dear friend. I am going to send what when you have read, you may scratch your head, and say, I suppose, there's nobody knows whether what I have got, be verse or not- by the tune and the time, it ought to be rhyme; but if it be, did you ever of late as of yore, such a ditty before!

I have writ CHARITY, not for popularity, but as well as I could, in hopes to do good; and if the review'r should say "to be sure, the muse and her bard have little regard for the taste and fashions, and ruling passions, and holdening and then wear a tittering air, 'tis only her plan, to catch, if she can, the giddy and gay, as they go that way, production on a new construction; she has baited her trap, in hopes to snap all that may come, with a sugar-plum. His opinion in this will not be amiss; 'tis what I intend, my principal end; and if I succeed, and folks should read, till a few are brought to a serious thought I should think I am paid for all I have said, and all I have done, though I have run many a time after a rhyme as far as from hence to the end of my sense, and by hook or crook write another book if I live and am here another year.

I have heard before, of a room with a floor, laid upon springs, and such like things, with as much art, in every part, that when you went in, you was forced to begin a minuet pace, with an air and a grace, swimming about, now in and now out, with a deal of state, in a figure of eight, without pipe or string, or any such thing; and now I have writ, in a rhymical fit, what will make you dance, and as you advance, will keep you still, though against your will, dancing away, alert and gay, till you come to an end of what I have penn'd; which that you may do, ere Madam and are quite worn out with jigging I take my leave, and here you receive a bow profound, down to the from your humble me W. C. ground,

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES WATT has become celebrated by the great improvements which be applied to the steam-engine. That important piece of mechanism had been invented during the preceding century, but had been turned to very little practical use, until Watt discovered means for its widely extended application. He was born at Greenock in Scotland, in the year 1736, and his delicate health led him at an early age to seek amusement different from the noisy sports of boys possessed of robust constitutions. Thus he became observant of the things around him, while persons life caused his wealth to accumulate, so that bail is \$25,00, and have only suffered thought him listless or trifling. An anecdote in the last volume of the BEREAN (pc. 132) describes how he was scolded by his aunt Muirhead for opening and shutting, and shutting and opening the lid of the tea-kettle, which she thought was sad wasting of time: but the boy was making observations upon the properties of steam, all the while.

At the age of eighteen, James Watt went to London, and worked with a skilful maker of mathematical instruments; but he had to return to his native city, on account of ill health, after twelve months. Yet, he had acquired so much skill that in his twenty-first year he was appointed maker of mathematical instruments to the University of Glasgow. He also applied himself to Architecture, and drew plans for canals and other great works. In 1769 he obtained a patent for his improvements of the steam-engine, and the great manufacturer Boulton induced him to remove to Birmingham, where they commenced in partnership the manufacture of improved steam-engines, and soon received orders for them from the proprietors of mines in Cornwall, where they were greatly valued for raising the water which constantly interferes with mining labours. While engaged in further improving the steam-engine, Watt also invented a mechanism for copying letters which is, in the main, the copying-machine now so extensively employed in countinghouses. He was honoured by being made a Member of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of France. His son stepped into his business, when advancing years obliged the father to retire from active labour; and in 1819, at the age of eighty-four, James Watt died at his country-seat of Heathfield, near Birmingham.

HERSCHEL, the celebrated astronomer, was son of a musician in Hanover, in Germany. His father brought him up for his own profession, and placed him in the year 1752 in the band of the Hanoverian guards, the boy being at that time fourteen years old. "At the age of nineteen, he quitted his regiment and went to Prince, and soffered themselves to be brought

in the year 1766, he obtained an en- aid; the stranger asks in astonishment, gagement as organist at Bath, and made | "Why do they not all escape? surely they a comfortable living from that situation, are mad if they do not." He is told that together with the receipts from private some have done so, but that by far the pupils. But he had for some time been attracted by the study of mathematics they know that misery and certain destrucand astronomy, and his thirst for accurate him to attempt the construction of larger that in which the children of Israel expresstelescopes than what used to be made for sale; and when he had suited himself fish that we do eat of freely, the cucumbers, with a good instrument, he devoted so much time to a survey of the heavens as onions, and the garlie, our souls delight in. engagements.

then unknown, to which he gave the which he has provided, the principles of his George III. Public attention now was drawn upon the self-made astronomer, and the King assigned a handsome salary to him, which enabled him to live from that time wholly to the science of astroof the modern day; and though she | nomy. He took up his residence in the assume a borrowed plume, and now neighbourhood of Windsor, where King Prince, and to submit to that course of dis-George III. resided, and set about the construction of a forty feet telescope which he completed in 1787. His discoveries were numerous; and both in observing the movements of heavenly bodies and in noting down his observations he was much assisted by his sister Caroine who, indeed, herself made several discoveries. The University of Oxford conferred upon Herschel the degree of Doctor of Laws; the Prince Regent, in 1816, invested him with the Guelphic order of knighthood, and he was then called Sir William Herschel. His mental faculties remained unimpaired to the advanced age of eighty-four, at which he died (1822) leaving behind him a son who, with his father's title and honours, seems to have inherited his genius, and ranks now among the distinguished men of science in Great Britain.

> HENRY CAVENDISH was the son of Lord Charles Cavendish, of the family of the Dukes of Devonshire. He was born in 1731, and died in 1810, having acquired a distinguished rank among scientific men. While his father lived, the young man's income was rather narrower than that of other sons of noble houses, and perhaps that was the occasion of his engaging in pursuits so very different from what that class of persons generally fancy. He became exceedingly economical and studious; but at the same time he contracted several oddities of character. By the death of his father, and afterwards of an nunt who bequeathed a fortune to him, he became possessed of great wealth; but he lived in close retirement at a little distance from town, seeing no visitors, while at the same time he kept a house in London, furnished with an excellent library, to which scientific men had the most unrestrained access.

His only intercourse was with men of science. He furnished seventeen papers to be published in the "Philosophical Transactions," all very short, but full of important discoveries, and the result of profound investigations, especially in chemistry. To him is to be ascribed the discovery of richest among men of science, and the most extreme. At a large assembly of scientific great an ornament of the age. Cavendish answered not a word; he watched his opportunity when he might be able to escape without any one stopping him; seeing an not be any fears as to the loss of the opening in the crowd, he darted through it money; for, by saving the drankard, we with all the speed he was master of, and rode away in his carriage-leaving the public expense in prison. eulogistic foreigner utterly amazed at the bitter disappointment of his expectation to converse with the great ornament of the Hsr.

THE FOLLY OF REMAINING IN BONDAGE TO SATAN.

If a traveller should arrive at a city in a distant and unknown country, where he saw all the houses deserted-the pillars and ornaments of the buildings broken, and buried in the dust -he would say, "Surely some great evil has befallen this place." I he should find that this had been done by a tyrant who had invaded that country, and reduced the inhabitants to slavery; if he fields, under the lash of cruel taskmasters, and should learn that after they had completed their time of labour, they were put to death, his abhorrence of this savage tyrant would know no bounds. But suppose he is told, that they may escape from their desperate condition, and that by calling in the aid of the Sovereign of the whole country, their cruel master would be obliged to give them up; that also they had offended their England, where he was fully employed as into slavery by rebellion against him, and ... Lovett?

teacher of music at Durham and Halifax; that he will only set those free who seek his and a half. No one was weary of the greater part will continue as they are, though tion will be their portion. Upon enquiring observation of the heavenly bodies caused the reason, he is answered in language like ed their desire to return into Fgypt, "The and the meions, and the leeks, and the gradually withdrew him from his musical We must give up all these, if we call in the aid of the King; nor will he admit us unto In 1781, he discovered a planet till his kingdom, till we have imbibed, by means name of Georgium Sidus (the Georgian government, and have divested ourselves of star) in honour of the reigning Sovereign, former habits and sentiments." "Can it be so ?" he replies,--" wretched men! do you prefer these paltry pleasures to life and liberty? Oh! think how terrible is your fate; consider what folly it is to endure these evils, rather than to make the necessary exertion to acquire help from your cipline which is required to make you his faithful subjects."

This cruel tyrant is the Devil, and many remain in his service in preference to that of God, because they love the pleasures of sin, " which are but for a moment," too well to give them up, though the end is death. What folly can be compared to this! Resolve that you will be wise, resolve that you will not continue the servants of Satan any longer, but seek the aid of the King of kings in humble prayer, and endeavour by his grace, to avoid all wickedness .- Illustrations of the Catechism .-Ep. Rec.

A BENEFACTOR IN HUMBLE LIFE. From a letter witten by John Augustus, a Shoemaker at Boston, and published by the Mussachusetts Legislative Temperance So-

ciety. Assoon as my attention was called to the subject, which was by accident, I thought I would try an experiment, by standing bail for a man who was found guilty of being a common drunkard. I was in court, and stepped up to him and asked if he would sign the pledge if would get his sentence put off for a fortnight, and stard his bail in order to give him a chance to try to do better. He agreed to do so-kept the pledge, and became a sobir man. At the end of the fortnight he was let off, upon payment of small fine. I continued this practice, and the result is as follows:- From January 1st, 182, to January 1st, 1846, I bailed three hundred persons brought up as common drunkards, male and female. Of this number more than two hundred have done wel. The balance might have been saved if there had been a place for them to stop; few days, to recover from the effects of rum and wait for employment. I do not know how many of them tell back, because I lost the track of them. I have heard that some are doing well in other places. I have also been bail in cases of simple drunkenness and other petty offences, to the number of 100-maling in all 400 instances. the component parts of water. His retired The whole sun for which I have been who did not know what passed within, it was correctly said of him, he was the one forfeiture, which was for \$100. Of scientific among rich men. But he himself bailed, 175 were, after signing the pledge, the 300 common drunkards whom I gave very little thought to his possessions. and being under probation a week or two, On one occasion, his bankers caused him discharged upon paying a fine of one cent to he waited upon in order to inquire and costs—about \$1 in each case whether the large balance in their hands making in all \$1,100 paid into the had not better be invested to advantage; to treasury of the county or state. If they which he gave the short answer, "You had been sent to the house of correction, may invest it, if you please;"—and he nothing would have been paid on their stopped all further inquiry about it, by account, and the officers would have been leaving the room. His hashfulness was paid fees for carrying them over. By my plan money has been both paid and men, one evening, a distinguished foreigner saved to the sate, unless they make a was introduced to him, who expressed in a profit on the libour of such convicts in prolix address the great desire which he had the house of correction-a fact which I entertained to see and converse with so have not yet harnt. If the Legislature should see fit to give a few thousand, or a few hundred lollars, to aid us in saving the drunkard is our own way, there need

A WELL SPENT EVENING.

keep him from being supported at the

I was invited to the house of Mr. L.* to take tea and spend the evening. I found on arriving, that there were present eight ladies and seven gentlemen. Among the latter was a Baronet from England. The party was one of the first respectability. They were reined and well educated. During tea, the conversation was of a cheerful character; but at the same time, there was no frivolity and nonsense. There was an intellectual cast about the intercourse, which I have seldom met with. After tea, the Bible was produced-not in that restraited and austere manner should see them working in chains in the which often acts injuriously upon the minds of the young-but with an ease and cheerfulness, that enlisted our interest in what was to be said. Mr. L. opened the Bible and started a topic of conversation, upon the 3d chap, of Cor. This was done in an easy and familar manner, which removed all reserve from the company. Questions were proposed of so interesting a nature that every one desired to say something about them. An animated conversation continued for an hour

subject; although some of the party, I believe, were no professors of religion-I could not but think how rich and inexhaustible is the word of God, and how easy it would be to make it the subject of familiar discourse, where the most unprofitable conversation is indulged. This should be done not as a stern duty, but as an entertainment. I do not believe the Bible so wanting in interest that duty only can lead us to the study of it. God has lavished upon his Message to man every thing which could serve to win his attention and interest. The Bible rests its claim not solely upon its sublime authority, but upon its own intrinsic excel-

Mr. L. is the minister of the Marbouf Chapel, which was established in Paris in 1824. He is of the Church of England, but his piety is of that glowing and practical character which leads him to constant exertion in the cause of his Divine Master. At the breaking up of our company, the Minister made a fervent extempore prayer, which breathed the true spirit of godliness.

As I walked home, I felt that one evening had been well spent. I saw that it was possible to make religious things interesting in themselves; and even to make the impenitent love serious conversation. It was in fact a Bible class, conducted with so much ease and cheerful ness, that it seemed only familiar conversation. Well would it be, if the Christians of our land would endeavour to reform our social circles in this matter. A little effort on their part, might render popular those subjects which are now banished from the parlor, Ministers of the Gospel might learn from this example to tax their ingenuity to enlist the attention of the young and gay in serious things. This can be done; and surely no one can doubt that great good would be likely to result from such a practice.

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