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QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1849.

Bricks are in the street of their sandt being about

TOWN THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SORIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO .- ACTS WIT. 11.

VOLUME VI No. 50.] notify to

HOPE IN SEPARATION. HOPF, IN SEPARATION.

To hir week not for the jobs that fade

"On Like evening lights aways 1.

For liopes that, like the stars decayed to the stars of the stars decayed to the

Oh lyweep not for the friends that pass

Into the lonesome grave,
As breezes sweep the withered grass
Along the resilest wave;
For though thy pleasures may depart,
And darksome they be given.
And lonely though on earth thou art,
Who finds a will it he holy heart (i) When friends rejoin in heaven.

a gul peddingent thumber

JOHN VI. 53 &c. What the patristic writings are worth in the icay of tominentary; and how Doctors dis-ogred in the interpretation of the passage. From Professor Turner's Essay.

Formal and critical interpretation will be looked for in vain in the writers of the first three centuries. Their expositions of Scripture must be sought in various treatires on topics of philosophy and theology, in defences of the Christian faith, in opistolary writings, and in works composed in opposition to prevalent errors. Commentary, in the later sense of the word, was hardly known. Modern theologians have differed in their views of the exposition given by these fathers of the chapter under consideration; some contending that they understood it directly of the oncharist, while others maintain that they only apply part of its language to this sacrament. This fact is itself sufficient evidence that the exposition of these fathers is not so definite and perspicuous as some persons, unacquainted with their works may suppose. Mr. Jourson maintains of the cucharist, and only remotely of rethat which our Saviour primarily intended." He uses the words "mystical" and "spiritual" in the sense of original, and in contradistinction to applicable 2. Besides the anticuts, commonly supposed that there was a reductive or anagogical meaning in which ithnight be taken. I "They might be fally persuaded that John vi., was first and most properly to be understood of the encharist; and yet, at the same time, be of opinion that it might likewise, in a more way, be applied to receiving of Christie doctrine br precepts. And, so far as leake able to penetrate into the judgment of the ancients in this particular, I can see nd reason to believe that they did ever understand John, vi., of believing Christ's doctrine or receiving his word by faith, Extra danding to be meant by our Saviour ter directly of the cucharist, but only apply 20. Eccl. 2, 2. it to that sacrament. "They who judge the particular case of the cucharist consi- makes it bleed with joyful sorrow. dered as worthily received; because the spiritual feeding there mentioned is the thing signified in the eucharist, yea, and performed likewise. After we have suffiby the eucharist ordinarily such spiritual food is conveyed, it is then right to apply all that our Lord, by St. John, says in the general to that particular case. And this, indeed, the fathers commonly did. But such application does not amount to interpreting that chapter of the eucharist. you,' do not mean directly, that you have no life without the cucharist, but that you have no life without participating in our Lord's passion; Nevertheless, since the cucharist is one way of participating of the passion, and a very considerable one, it was very pertinent and proper to urge the doctrine of that chapter, both for the clearer underslanding the beneficial nature of the eucharist, and for the exciting Christians to n frequent and devout reception of it. Such was the use which some early fathers

did not extend it farther. Thave particularly mentioned these two learned divines, because, although both are distinguished by profound and extensive aca quaintance with ancients writers, they dan-

quaintance with ancient writers, they dan not agree in determining hie sonse which the daily a father? intended no give of this chapled, a fill this fact is sufficient to show that, the library interface and Altar, in the training of the library in the inspired page.

The Unblood's Sacrifice and Altar, in the library in

itself is not always removed by the expositions even of the best of these writers. The interpretation may chance to be no clearer than the text, and equally to require philological investigation and antiquarian research. The view of Dr. Waterland does appear to me the most probable. Although, after the fourth century, the discourse was often explained directly in reference to the eucharist; and so much were the fathers generally in the habit of associating in their minds the thing signified with its sign, or, to approach neurer to their own language, the substance with the sacrament, that, in explaining the discourse of spiritual eating and drinking, several of them connect with it a reference to sacramental. That some of the fathers either are not or do not appear to be always consistent with themselves in explaining parts of this discourse, is attributed by LAMPE to the fact, that in the sacrament of the eucharist they admitted not an oral, but a spiritual mandacation, by faith, of Christ's

THE BEGINNINGS OF GRACE. From " The Joy of Faith," by the Rev. Samuel Lee, M. A., sometime Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, 1685.

body and blood ‡

In persons, at the first workings of the Spirit of God, you may observe,

1. First, There appears some favouring of the things of God; which shews there is a new palate formed by the Spirit of God in the soul, suited to the Manna of heaven: they begin to mind the things of the Spirit, with a disrelish of vain and frothy company, a happy inclination to virtue, and wholesome infusions with some reverent awe to their teachers and instructors: which when once taken off from the heart, all the argument or rhetorick in the world shall never fasten any good maxim upon such a person; but now you shall see very that they interpret it primarily and properly young ones love to have their heads in a Bible, and the tears ready to spring at some ceiving Christ's doctrine or precepts. "I sweet passages in that blessed Book: inticonceive that the fathers never doubted but mating to us that the same Spirit, who that this missical or spiritual sense was penned it, hath begun to write the faithful counterpart on the fleshy tables of their hearts. 2 Cor. 2, 14. Rom. 8, 5.

2. They find and feel the inward bent of their soul to be towards God, the bias of primary and direct sense of the text, the the will always inclined heaven-ward. though some rubs and billocks may divert a while. They are like the sun-flower ever turning to that glorious lamp; or as the needle pointing to the northern pole. It may suffer some variations and supervariations, and mysteries of declination not hitherto fully determined to help the longitude: but in the main, its course, bent, and delight is toward that point of the compass. The soul no otherwise, having received an affrication or touch from divine love, evermore bends the motion towards God, and is enamoured upon the goodness and excellency of our blessed Saviour. Vain things, like vinegar upon nitre, gives "otherwise than in this suagogical way of an odious hiss, and funes away in a stench: "interpretation." On the other hand, Dr. so does this gracious soul pity carnal men's WATERIAND advocates the opinion that laughter as a touch of madness, and says the early fathers do not interpret this chap- of foolish mirth, what does it? Prov. 25,

3. Again, there is in this new heart of that the fathers in general, or almost uni- flesh, this covenant heart, an inward, sweet versally, do interpret John vi , of the en- sensibleness of that great stone of impeni- read with holy meditations; they might the parliament house, they were so great and persons, women with child, or old folks, or charist, appear not to distinguish between tence, that as yet remains unbroken in better observe the [motus primo-primi] aboutinable, that there was nothing but licensed persons, all the rest ought to live in an interpreting and applying. It was right to pieces, which with its ragged points and apply the general doctrine of John, vi., to langles wounds the tender fleshy parts, and holy new convert is greatly sensible of its proud flesh, and that heavy lump that hangs like a talent of lead at the feet, and the worlds' bird-lime that sticks to the wings ciently proved from other Scriptures that of the soul, when it would mount up to in and by the cucharist ordinarily such heaven in holy duties. Or, as persons after a great antumnal fever labour under a squeazy stomach, with a mass of baked humours at the bottom, so does the soul, and weeps in secret, and often bewarls it before

the throne of God. 4. There is also found within it a secret For example, the words, except ye cat the joy in the discovery of light. It takes flesh of Christ, &c., you have no life in inward pleasure in the launcing of the inward pleasure in the launcing of the tumors of pride, to let out the corruption of nature. The lamp of God's word is more precious and joyful to it, than the dawnings of a spring-morning out of the east. It's a sign of an unsanctified hear and a very proud spirit, to 'snuff and snar at godly reproof. But this is a certain note of grace begun, when no corruption is too dear, no secret sin so delectable, but it will part with it at the conviction of the Spirit. Yea, and the more searching any ministry is, the more it delights to sit under made of John, vi., as our Church also does it; and dares not call that a legal p at this day; and that very justly, though I ing, which drives men out of the sel will not say that some of the later fathers the law, into the Temple of Christ. it; and dares not call that a legal preaching, which drives men out of the school of

5. Besides, the tender soul grieves under its fears of the want of true faith, and is never quiet, till it gain some lively hope of its implantation into Christ, which it cherishes, and nourishes by the application of promises. But till then it wrings its hands, runs up and down mournfully through all the streets of New Jerusalem; being desolate in spirit, as not having a comforting sense of any faith at all. It cries lamentaably from watch-mun to watch-mun, bears many affronts and injuries in the tearing of her vall, and smiting upon her head "till at last, she finds her beloved and embraces him in the arms of faith. Then the soul continues in the use of all prescribed means to attain the vision of his divine leve in the glass of affiance.

G. Again, This troubled soul flies far 1 it and chop it, that it were as good for them to from the land of excuses, hates palliations and self-conceited applauses, and lays all the fault apon itself: heaps accusations, and lays snares and tentations for its own feet : and so great, that the holiest minister, and one skilful in cases of conscience, can hardly sometimes answer and resolve. Whereas the hypocritical pharisee is commonly full of talk, hath little or no solidity, is confident and boasts of experiences with a false tongue and a deceitful heart. But our gracious young convert is as sensible of the least sin, as the tenderest hand hath a quick and immediate sense of the sitting of a fly, or the gentle breathings of a western air. It laments over in dwelling sin, bewails its residence, and sounds continual alarums against it. For it cannot But your Majesty hath divers of your chapbear the domination of that proud vice-roy of Satan, to fulfil it in any lusts thereof. ledge: and yet ye have some that be bad triumphs as if its conquering flag were entering the gates of heaven. For all those the motions and investigation and my lord Protestor's based and my lord though its motions and impulses against unholiness be yet but weak, tender and low; yet are they the fruits of integrity, and grow forward in strength. This is a true sign of grace, and that the new life is great sight of us of the clergy. I can name in good cornest begun in that heart; for it finds repentance towards God, and true sorrow for sin, conjoined with real inclinations, resolutions and workings in its gradual turning from it, and an holy hatred of all thoughts of reversion to it. 7. The soul feels within itself an holy

inclination to sincerity, in all its actions; which like a fragrant perfume in every chamber of all its powers and faculties gives a grateful scent in every duty; and delights to be unfeigned in every good word. and work. It hates painted garments of hypocrisy, and therefore, with great humiliy, requests of God to search its heart, and begs to be what God would have it; and prays withal, that he would not enter into severe judgment, and mark what's done amiss with an urgent scruting : for then no flesh can stand in his sight, but intreats forgiveness from God, that so he may be feard and worshipped. From hence springs that solid, sweet, and comfortable doctrine of Reformed Churches [That the true desire of grace is true grace:] On which Basis sound consolation will stand inviolably, when all the proud towers of Pelagius and Arminius shall moulder into dust at the tall of Babylon. For now the soul in this humble and holy frame lies at the foot of God, mourns for sin as committed against God, thirsts after the righteousness of Christ alone, and prays for the Spirit of God to allure and draw it into fuller communion, having taken God in the new covenant for its God alone.

8. Lastly, it studies the increase of holiness by all holy means and methods in meditation, self-examining, and confessing with old disciples, and experienced believers. For, in such-like, God communicates his gracious presence; and in these mountains of Zion commands the blessing and life for evermore.

In these and such particulars, if serious Christians would please to go down the stairs of humility, into the closet of their own heart, and ponder upon what they the first infant motions of their hearts to wards God and heavenly objects; but cursory reading spoils all.

Some indeed advise an hour's meditation to an hour's reading; I think a set quantity of time is not necessary, but so much as may clear and warm the motion upon the heart. By experience it will be found that the Spirit of God works by various methods and very different; yet so, that by one or other token any poor broken trembling soul may in some measure be comforted, as to a true work begun in the heart, and may learn to know divine wisdom in its secret formations of grace within its utmost recesses and retirements. To conclude, I take this to be one of the lowest sentiments of a true work, when there are found continually secret inclinations, motions, thirstings and desires after God and holiness which by strict and careful observation may be perceived to grow and increase year by year; and this note is common to all believers though in their weakest estate who would not change their slender hopes for all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them. This work flows from the first breathings of the Spirit of God, and may be discerned as to truth and sincerity by these two notes:

in well-doing, though weakly, yet with the face toward Zion.

2. If growing in spiritual strength though at present by small degrees, and for a while scarce discernable; like the growth of a child, or the augmentation of a plant, or the motion of a shadow of the Style upon the Sun-Dial. The spelling and punctuation modernized all

Miroughly is all the second in the control of the c HISTORY FROM LATINER'S ago ye legislico mSERMONSHage to

MIZEAN PORTINE PREXMITTE OF THE GOS-TEL. (Sermon before, King Edward vi.)— But how shall he read his book? [Deut. xvii. 19.] As the Homilies are read. Some call them homelies, and indeed so they may be well called, for they, are homely handled 1 How inconstantia Patrum proculduble index some measures as, in the was it then? In purgatory? So the papilite was it then? In purgatory? So the papilite

be without it, for any word that shall be understood- And yet (the more pity) this is suffered of your Grace's hishops, in their dioceses, unpunished. But I will be a suiter to your grace, that ve will give your bishops charge ere they go home, upon their allegiance, to look better to their flock, and to see your Majesty's Injunctions better kept, and send your Visitors in their tails: and if they be found negligent or faulty in their duties, out with them. I require it in God's behalf, make them quondams, all the pack of them. But peradventure ye will say, "Where shall we have any to put in their rooms?" Indeed I were a presumptuous fellow, to move your Grace to put them out, if there were not other to put in their places. lains, well learned men, and of good know nish their places, there is in this realm (thanks a number of them that are able, and would be giad, I dare say, to minister the function, if they be called to it. I move it of conscience to your Grace, let them be called to it orderly; let them have institution, and give them the names of the clergy. I mean not the name only, but let them do the function of a bishop, and live of the same : not as it is in many places, that one should have the name, and eight other the profit. For what an enormity is this in a christian realm, to serve in a civility, having the profit of a provostship, and a deanery and a parsonage! But I will tell you what is like to come of it; it will bring the clergy shortly into a very slavery.

THE LADDER TO HEAVEN .- I may not

forget here my scala call, that I spake of in my last sermon. I will repeat it now again, desiring your Grace in God's behalf, that ye will remember it. The bishop of Rome had a scala cali, but his was a mass matter. * This scala call, that I now speak of, is the true ladder that bringeth a man to heaven. The top of the ladder, or first greese, is this: "Whosoever called upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." second step: " How shall they call upon him, in whom they have not believed ?" The third stair is this: "How shall they believe in him, of whom they never heard?' The fourth step: "How shall they hear without a preacher?" Now the God, that he openeth unto us his word so nether end of the ladder is : " How shall they preach except they be sent?" This is should behave ourselves towards the magis the foot of the ladder, so that we may go trates and their laws: but for all that, I fear backwards now, and use the school argument; a primo ad altimum; take away laws and statutes. Such despisers of magispreaching, take away salvation. But I fear trates, when they pray, they pray against one thing; and it is, lest for a safety of a themselves. There he laws made of diet, little money, you will put in chantry priests how we shall feed our bodies, what ment we to save their pensions. † But I will tell you shall eat at all times; and this law is made in Christ bought souls with his blood; and will policy, as I suppose, for victual's sake, that ye sell them for gold or silver? I would not fish might be uttered as well as other meatthat ye should do with priests, as ye did with Now as long as it goeth so in policy, we the abbots, when abbeys were put down, ought to keep it. Therefore all except those For when their enormities were first read in that be dispensed withal, as sick, impotent down with them." But within a while after, the same abbots were made bishops, as there be some of them yet alive, to save and redeem their pensions. O Lord ! think ye that God is a fool, and seeth it not? and if he see it, will he not punish it? And so now for safety of money, I would not that ye should put in chantry priests. I speak not now against such chantry priests as are able to preach, but those that are not able. I will not have them put in; for if ye do this,

ye shall answer for it. PRESUMING UPON THE BENEFIT OF BAP-TISM .- I heard of late that there be some wicked persons, despisers of God and his benefits, which say, " It is no matter whatsoever we do; we be baptized: we cannot be damned; for all those that be baptized, and be called Christians, shall be saved.' This is a false and wicked opinion; and I assure you that such which bear the name God's commandments, that such fellows, I for the Turks and heathen have made no promise unto. Christ to serve him. These fellows have made promise in baptism to keep Christ's rule, which thing they do not; and therefore they be worse than the Turks : for they break their promises made before God and the whole congregation. And therefore such. Christians be, most wicked, perjured persons; and not only be perjuted, but they go about to make God a liar, so much as lieth in them. can of beautiful and

. " In the church of the blessed Virgin Mary lat Rome] is th'alter which is called (as is also the church itself) scale cett. Upon this alter if they that syng masse of cause masses to be song for the soules that are in purgatory, thorow the merits of the same blessed Virgin, the sand soules are delivered out of hand from the bytter paynes of purgatory, and brought into the ever-lasting joys of heaven, and brought into the ever-lasting joys of heaven, adjacent, whatso yen thinge is devoutly enaked in that, place, it is stray hit wayes wylloudy all double obtained. And there is greate, aboundatine of pardon a penal of a culpa folius, interess in Become Works, Vol. 111 foil 1833 2024 at a second

CHRIST. (Sermon on Phil iii 17.)-Now let us turn to the epistle: " Brethren, be folowers together of me, and look on them that walk even so as we have us for an ensample." These are marvellous words of St. Paul, which seem outwardly to be arrogantly spoken : if any man should say so at this time, we would think him to be a very arrogant tellow. But ye must see that ye right understand St. Paul; for he spake these words not of an First, ye must consider arrogant mind. with whom he had to do, namely, with false apostles, which did corrupt God's most holy word, the gospel, which he had preached before. And so the same false prophets did much harm; for a great number of people did credit them, and followed their doctrine; which things grieved St. Paul very soretherefore he admonished them, as who say, 'Ye have preachers amongst you, I would not have you to follow them; follow rather me, and them that walk like as I do." This was not arrogantly spoken, but rather lovingly, to keep them from error. He saith the same to the Corinthians, in the eleventh chapter, saying, " Be ye followers of me :' but there he addeth, "As I am the follower of Christ." So put the same words hither, set them together, and then all is well. For I tell you, it is a dangerous thing to follow men; and we are not bound to follow them further than they follow Christ. We ough not to live after any saint, nor after St. Paul or Peter, norafter Mary the mother of Christ, to follow them, I say universally: we are not bound so to do, for they did many things amiss. Therefore let us follow them as they follow Christ; for our Saviour Christ giveth us a general rule and warning, saying, "Whatsoever they teach you, do it; but after their works do ye not:" and he addeth, "Sitting in Moses's chair," that is to say, when they teach the truth; but when they do naught, we should not follow them Therefore he saith in another place, Nist abundacerit vestra justitia, " Except your righteousness be more than the scribes and pharisees, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven," This he speaketh of the clergymen, giving us warning not to do as they did. We must have such a righteousness as may stand before God; we are not appointed to follow saints: as when I hear this saint hath prayed so many psalms, so many hours in a day, I am not bound in conscience to follow him, to be his ape, and to do as he did; my vocation being contrary unto it,

THE POLICY OF FASTING: THAT FISH MAY BE UTTERED .- And here we have occasion to consider, how much we be bounden unto plainly, and teacheth us so truly how we there be some of us which little regard their ordinary obedience to those laws. do against the same in any wise.

FOR PIETY IN THE MONK'S CELL .- I read once a story of a holy man, (some say it was St. Anthony,) which had been a long season in the wilderness, neither eating nor drinking any thing but bread and water: at length he thought himself so holy, that there should be nobody like unto him. Therefore he desired of God to know who should be his fellow in heaven. God made him answer, and commanded him to go to Alexandria; there he should find a cobbler which should be his fellow in heaven. Now he went thither and sought him out, and fell in acquaintance with him, and tarried with him three or four days to see his conversation. In the morning his wife and he prayed together; then they went to their business, he in his shop, and she about her housewifery. At dinner time they of Christians, and be baptized, but follow not had bread and choose, wherewith they were well content, and took it thankfully. Their say, be worse than the Turks and heathen : children were well taught to fear God, and to say their Pater-noster, and the Creed, and the Ten Commandments; and so he spent his time in doing his duty truly. I warrant you, he did not so many false stitches as cobblers do now-n-days. St. Anthony perceiving that, came to knowledge of himself, and laid away all pride and presumption. By this ensample you may learn, that honest conversation and godly living is much regarded before God; insomuch that this poor coubler doing his duty diligently, was made St. Authony's fellow. So it appeareth that we be not destitute of religious houses; those which apply their business uprightly, and hear God's word, they shall be Sta Anthony's fullows; that is to say, they shall be mumbered amongs the children of Godeare net family On A CLERKIT KNSWUM TO "X CLERKEY dence that the mensures we venture to submit QUESTION. — (Strikbil the The Fairing by The to your Majesty's consideration Will it all dilplaying of purgatory can be played very, what see yet lasting joys of heaven held account, what see yet lasting joys of heaven held account, what see yet things is devoutly a sayd in that, place, it is stray through all double obtained. And there is freate about adulte of pardian at most the soul now after it would out this young maid? It was not in lie ven hos partially satisfactory to food and this young maid? It was not in lie ven hos in hell; Nam in inferno, non est readmitto, in in hell; Nam in inferno, non est readmitto, in in hell; Nam in inferno, non est readmitto, in in hell; Nam in inferno, non est readmitto, in in hell; Nam in inferno, non est readmitto, in in hell; Nam in inferno, in in individual in in hell; Nam in inferno, in in in individual in in hell; Nam in inferno, in in individual in in hell; Nam in inferno, in in individual in individual in in hell; Nam in inferno, in in individual in individual in individual in

FOLLOW THE SAINTS, AS THEY FOLLOW | tion, and such an answer that, if the hishop of Rome would have gone no further, we should have been well enough; there would not have been such errors and fooleries in religion as there hath been. Now my answer is this: "I cannot tell; but where it pleased God it should be, there it was." Is not this a good answer to such a clerkly question ! I think it be: other answer nobody gets at me; because the scripture telleth me not where she was. 120 to here.

WHOLE NUMBER 258

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Cambridge has lately resolved, by large majorities in the Senate House, to extend the basis of education : and, amongst other branches of science, ethics and metaphysical studies will henceforth have their share of University honours. Already the Professor of Moral Philosophy announces a course of lectures on Ethics, as that science has been taught from Plato to Dugald Stewart; and this is to be followed by an examination of the students who attend the lectures. Perhaps this is not so much a novelty, as a return to the spirit and practice of the University in former days, when Aristotle was daily read, and Occum and Duns Scotus. In our own time, Locke and Butler still lingered on; and we have always viewed their fading honours with regret. But the passion for mathematics was all ab-We hope the reaction may not besorbing. come in its turn too violent; and that no inparience of studies which do not immediately bear upon the secular prospects, or the professional knowledge of the student, will be permitted, in this impatient age, to hurry forward the foundation, in order that the superstructure may rise prematurely, and to a loftier height. Wisely pursued, such studies as those we speak of will be a great advantage to a race of young men, some of whom are soon to fill up our places, and be teachers of righteousness to this great nation, and her still greater dependencies abroad. Who that ever heard the surpassing eloquence of Robert Hall, but felt how much of his success he owed to his familiarity with these pursuits. It was curious to observe, too, how the discussion of some ethical point, or the introduction of some metaphysical speculation gleaming as it passed upon a sudden, and throwing a flash of light upon some text hitherto obscure, or upon the latent motives of questionable conduct, or upon the characters of men, whether good or bad, recorded in Scripture: how all this would chain his audience to a more intense attention, and lighten up at once a thousand faces with a keener look of intelligence. And there are times in which every polished dart, whether from the armoury of God's blessed word, or the meaner recesses, of human wisdom and knowledge, should be found ready in the quiver of the man of God, and ready for immediate service in the sanctuary. — Christian

Observer. CHURCH REFORM.

The following petition was prepared by certain members of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel's congregation, and signatures were soitcited to it, with the view to its being presented to Her Majesty:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT

We, your Majesty's most loyal subjects, members of the congregation of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-Row, late under the pastor. al charge of the Hon, and Rev. Baptist Wriothesley Noel, also one of your Majesty's PIETY IN THE COBBLER'S SHOP, A MATCH Chaplains in ordinary, beg to assure your Majesty of our sincere attachment to your Majesty's person and Government, and to the constitution of our beloved country; but lamenting deeply the loss we have sustained by the secession of our able and excellent minister, from a congregation to whom his ministration was most acceptable and hene. ficial, and from the Church, of which, by his piety, zeal, disinterestedness, and eloquence, he was a distinguished ornament, most humbly implore your Majesty, with the advice of your Honourable Privy Council, to cause a revision to be made of the Ca. non Law, so as to adapt it to the altered circumstances of the nation, and an'examination into those points in the discipline formularies, and services of the Church, which. left defective or uncorrected at the Reformstion, have ever since given rise to grave objections, and have often weakened, the attachment of the friends of the Church, driven many from her communion, and afforded topics of attack to her enemies.

Recent events have give; a painful promiience to some of those defects which throw great difficulties in the way of the archbishops and bishops, in the maintenance of discipline; and perplex the judgment, while they impede the usefulness, and not unfrequently wound the consciences of the clergy; and, as we humbly submit, in some degree interfere with the religious freedom and toleration of the lay members of the Church.

"In presunting to solicit your Majesty's attention to these topics, we beg to assure your Majesty of our firm reliance on the sound wisdom of your Majesty Hand your Honougable, Privy Council, and our conf-

and the course of the course of the course, unlindered by the course of the course of the course, unlindered by the course of the course of the course, unlindered by the course of the course of the course, unlindered by the course of the co Children or Kalls Jour I philippinis with eads

Proceedings 1137 130 Fire of a Trafficon 13 Pile to Bigging the about the property of the Chillening anigratiches while tend tilbite grodein furg ARTHURY OF THE ACTION WILL AND THE PROPERTY OF aterbrences: Then enumerate at a which of the Church, as conceived by them hall design reservation of the Church, in accordance with the assessment and one. Mr. Emerson said that in his of the Church, in accordance with the usages front men. decustomed.

"2nd, An express declaration of the supreme authority of the 39 Articles.

" 3rd. A determination of the sense in gonfermite therewith of any ambiguous pitrases in the formularies of the Church; or 14th. The adoption of such other measures to the like effect, as to his grace might

seem meets. The front of the grace has half blened to dance while with controls with while a or of the state as a second to agranded dikapolicis), in the course of which his grace observex as follows :-

elde Africalificange of Beat and in all the kith Altinge ne voli contentiplate might be feetell, friffout occasioning für greater evils then these which we wish to reinedy;" and knywledged that such a time is not yet

wave defer cheerfully and readily to the high authority of his grace, and to the opinion which he has thus been pleased to express; and we trust that it will not be found inconsistent with the unfeigned and deep veneration in which we hold his grace's character to give respectful expression to our belief, that the facts which we have set forth in thes petition, added to public events of recent ac. corrence in the Church, emphatically announce that the time to which his grace has adjected, but which he regards as not having yel arrived, is not, cannot be far distant.

Under a deep conviction that the extensive evils to which we have allverted will be eteroveted by appropriate and that the brench and that and the lest inmests with a community will be largely promoted by a removal of the occasion of occupatint so general, and well founded, we hombly but earnestly pray that your Majesty will be graciously plansed to direct the adoption of such measures with the view to an anthoritative und Protestant determination of the sense of the liturgy in all its parts, and also for defining the ceremonial of the Church in conformity to established usages, as to your Mojesty's wisdom may scen best calculated to obtain those desirabe objects.

THE ENGLISH.

pm a report, in a Roston paper, of a Lec-lyte on England, before the Boston Mercontile in the Association, by R. M. Emerson, 250 Lie lecturer now came to his theme and proceeded to point out what were the elegreats in that power which the English now polds and have held doir senturies - After isolang attither mantinclined, scuttered all pieritidiand, lierzenmieren fienngrioulium; 11cfore - and reine sing the entromionisms Fills when 1300 is direction in the constant control of the constant and the constant relogmont of common sense. The simulations he at finished with the pencil, not the plought

The land, in every part so like a ganlem shows the triumph of labour state fields look Every arable spot has been cultivated, and every thing turned to the best possible use. England, indeed, is a huge mill, a grand hotel igre everything is provided to one's mind On the railroad we ride twice as fast, and with one dult the shaking, that we do upon our roads. All England is a machine, every on a railway-an Englishman never touches the ground. England has the best working climate in the world; it is never hot or cold; their winter days are like our November days in the carly part of the month. The only draw-back which Mr. Emerson mentioned was the dark grey coloar of the sky, which renders day and night to8 mearly alike, and makes it painful at times to read fand write; to this must be sided the dark, dense smoke of many of the manufacturing towns, this smoke pervalung and completely enveloping, at times,

every surrounding object. England has all the materials for a working country ... iron, coal, &c., excepting woul, addhat it is estimated that not more than 3 or:4 per cent: of the population is idle. The Minglish stenjoy great health and vignur of They are larger than Americans. One hundred Capislines taken at random would monably male in one during the sample more than the sample more than the sample more of Americans selected in the same manner, and yet the skeleton is said to weight mbred a The Englishman is round; plameiasiundias and full; and presents a ctout, respectable, and good fatherly figure. The women, even, have thick-set forms, and seldoin the fall, spare Boglishman is wen. The figures of the days of chivalry carved in stone, some of them 900 years old, which adorn the charches all over England, present the same types which characterize the presentuded Enjoying vigorous health, they hastlevell /and their animal powers are perfectly defeloped. They are great caters and claim that a good supply of froit is an source of the transfer of the constitutional correct and washing the form we have milika lively horses they have meta and bouturk officklig the National chillas engenessan soldiscolored to the context in the price; t teristic white contribut, the porter, the contribution is the contribution, and even the women have

or do all arming ratoround to the awallowing! which Althanisms! This British Aluseum 14 pa Zan untarenante Lougiale transfertenen The property of the property o this wife all almost suppose of the british the british of the bri doctres Telegross, warehouses, &c. without ail he to the find and chimite are fivour. accomstanulato crase tipse passages which t he had written and asnoken, so often here. touching the weeble and sickle aspect of paorsique of the Englishman profitived byon him. maise of clearing his throat, he gives evidence of spreagh. It is not the land for faint

"One thing is very noticeable among the prophetiand this is, their total neglect of each other. Bath man shaves, dresses, cuts. walks, and runs just as he pleases, and his neighbour pays no attention to him, so long because Englishmen are trained to neglect, but because each man is trained to mind his own business.—

(What the lecturer calls " neglect of each consciousness of every one's perfect freedom ode" as he pleases. It is remarkable that a Republican is struck with this state of things. To give to the Episcopato reacementny in England. Does not his remark imply that in the government of a beneficed Clergy, it is in the country to which he belongs, actually less at liberty to do as they please than

The Bereau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1849.

We have, in successive numbers, printed him, that a perusal of the Lectures " had to the Lectures as a work of reasoning;" he was, however, confirmed, by the information thus conveyed to him, in an inclination previously entertained, of writing an expo-The probability is, that fow persons of a sound Anglican-by which we mean scripturni-education would be found susceptible the records of the primitive Church, nor must of such perilous "impressions?" if their minus did not become unsettled by the althinds did not become unsettled by the al- Church of the pretence of restoring Councils of advice, England, and her daughter; in the United Slates, the effects of which have been feit in that Seminary also of which we find Dr. l'urner a right hearted and syntchful officer.

The Essay is a small work, to which it nay be useful to have attention directed, as the subject may come under discussion here and there, and the Roman Catholic Divine's Lectures be referred to with confidence, as if they remained unrefuted.

·The work of a highly esteemed English Divine-Christ's Discourse at Capernaum fatal to the Doctrine of Transubstantiation &c., by G. S. Faber, B. D., Master of Sherburn Hospital, and Prebendary of Salisbury-is honourably mentioned by Dr. Turner; so also Dr. Turton's "Roman Catholic Doctrine of the Eucharist considered, in reply to Dr. Wiseman's Argument from Scripture Personal Scripture

The remarks submitted to our readers in the Editorial of our last number, but one, very naturally direct attention to the power lodged in the hands of our Colonial Bishops : and we must guard ourselves against the hasty conclusion as if we thought such nower, at the preschi time, excessive : the fact is, in our opinion, that, as Bishops, they have, in various, highly important respects, fur too little power flist because the responsibility of any action of theirs in such matters rusts wholly upon them individually, unsupported by any law which defines the extent and the limits of their authority. A Histingtion has to be made—and few persone; we apprehend, are in the habit of making it hetween the authority exercised by a Colonial Bishop as Dishop, and the power which he has as the agent of the So-

all in the Bishop were to pronounce sentence without form of trial, rightenus orelse of arbitrary authority. ... biss out a

It must be allowed, bowever, that bells shop's power, over a body of Clergemental the establishment the Church in Culiforwhom the great majority are supendiaries by his care bully brespective of the houdal orthe Propagation Society, is excessive. An [which the people have for generations been indiresses, while in England, be had been as an illustration of its oxycess, there stands before us the fact that Columial Bishops have, in cancert with the Society for the Peopagamortals : such an effert had the fire play- tion of the Gospel, allotted large proceeds formed a voluntary association, because anof the Clergy Reserves the property of in all that the Englishman does, even to the the Colonial Church-without taking any measures for obtaining the consent of either the Clergy or Laity in the matter. Such a thing could never have taken place, if there were in these Dioceses a majority of Clergy occupying a position analogous to that of those who hold benefices in England. That as he is not interfered with; and this is not it has token place, without reministrance on the part of the Laity -until the recent manifestation in the Diocese of Toronto - is much more to be wondered at, than that the Socither," would perhaps more correctly be called 'cty's Missionaries have been reluctant to stir in the matter.

To give to the Episcopate real efficiency

men are necessary that Bishops should have properly constituted Councils of indvice, whose con- resolutions : currence would take from acis of authority the appearance of arbitrariness, would believe a right-hearted Church-ruler of some of the painful burden under which he is taid. Manuarry, one at Los Angeles, and one at Sulling and the vicinity—and in Oregon, of when acts of discipline become needful, and convey to all Churchmen who are anxious to show reverential regard to antiquity the satisfaction of knowing that they are copying xtracts from a small work, published a few the primitive pattern. We learn from Bixoyears ago by Professor Turner, of the New HAM'S ANTIQUITIES that in the early York Theological Seminary, who was led to Church, Presbyters were considered as make himself acquainted with Dr. Wise- | is a sort of evelesiastical squate, or council to man's Lectures, referred to in the first of our the bishap, who scarce did any thing of great selections, through information received by weight and moment without asking their advice, and taking their consent, to give the greater force and authority to all public nets made a strong impression on the minds of a done in the name of the Church. Upon few most estimable persons well known to" which account, St. Chrysostom and Synesi. his informant, a student of the Seminary. The us style them the court or Sanhedrim of the Professor expresses his surprise "that any venerable bench of the clergy; St. Jerome presbyters; and Cyprian the sacred and intelligent scholar of respectable acquirements and others, the Church's senate, and the in theology should attach much importance senate of Christ; Origen and the author of the Constitutions, 'the bishop's counsellors, and the council of the Church;' because though the bishop was prince and head o this ecclesiastical senate, and nothing could regularly be done without him, yet neither sition of our. Lord's discourse recorded did he ordinarily do any public act, relating n the sixth chapter of St. John's Gospel, to the government or discipline of the Church, without their advice and assist-

> It is evident that Bingham did not find in we be contented to introduce into the the creation of a hody of "Yes Gentlemen" as they are somewhere called :- a body of men whom those in authority select to advise with, because they find them ready to say Yes to every proposal in which they are asked to concur. In the United States, the Diocesan Conventions (composed of Clergy and Laity) elect a Council of advice for the Bishop, denominated the "Standing Committee." With their concurrence, Bishops proceed with safety in all cases of discipline. even to suspension and deposition, without is attained which the Bishop of Exeter has declared it needful to aim at-apparently lamenting the necessity, which thas arisensomehow or other the world has become so unreasonable as to require to see that we are right' -- (see Berean volative p. 153.) The present state of things in the Colonial Church seems to be, that thete exists a vague and undefined sense of exorbitant power lodged in the Bishops, and that liber ty is not given to the Church to take measures for defining that power: in the mean time, the Yes Gentlemen labour to exalt the Episcopal prerogative to a most un-primitive extent, while a levelling party is not wanting that would make the Episcopato a mere shadow; and the true-hearted advocate for scriptural Church-gryernment grieves, because Episcopacy is so far from being presontel ben'yibiland orthina attactive seleni livensel National Valentes ivensel satisfication of the selection of the selecti

PROTESTART, PRISED PAL SOURTY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EVANOTIL CAL KNOWLEDGE IN NEW YORK AND ITS VICKETY.—The List main versary of this Society was field of Shuday evening, the Hilli lita, in St. Thomas Courch, New York: Several of the Clery, and a memorus congregation, were present. Diving Service was celebrated by the Rev Drs. White-books. Type, and Cutter and the construction interpretation of the Gospel, interp

elittle remarkable that while this Society is fierzely attacked, sbooduse it diles inthadda work; thir the doing of which abother Society (under Priletaffin duffnerree 71s integrit in the cation, a mumber set Clergistian and Laying of sentiments and exhibitors of the Exantonian and though the design special special fundative collection of moneya though of a fund for Linization dismonstration the P. E. Clinical in the United States has formed, by nuthority of its General Convention; that is, the BOARD OF MISSIONS. The supporters of the Evangelical Knowledge Society have other equally voluntary, association does not give them satisfaction. Their opponents form a voluntary association to set on foot a work already taken in hand by the Board of Missions, a hody specially appointed by the highest authority in the Church, and towards which it has all along obtained but a very limited supply of means from the members of the Church which has given that body its

organization. Perhaps on all hands it will soon be allowed that it would be wise to let voluntary real do its best within the limits of the Church's general laws; and not to paralyze the strength of the wholes community by attempting to enforce a manimity which it is beyond the province of human laws to impose.

The Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions (the real Church Organization) has published its plan for establishing the Church in California, as embodied in the following

I. That the number of Missionary Stations of the Board be, and hereby are enlarged by one in Oregon City, so soon as special funds are provided for their adequate support.

2. That the Treasurer of the Committee be at once instructed to open special accounts for the above Mission stations, and to pay over, as required, all such backs in full to the mission-

3. That with a view at the earliest possible the Missions in these distant regions under Episcopal government, the schone of a WBishop's Find" he at once brought before the Church under the sanction of this Committee—the amount proposed \$20,000 —that the Treasurer be directed to open such account, and that John David Walfe and Win II. Aspinwall, Esqrs., be added as additional Trustees of the same.

4. That the Domestic Committee will take action at the ensuing meeting of the Board of Missions, and in every other canonical way, to iasten the desired result of the establishment of Bishop in California.

We must take this opportunity of acknow edging, somewhat more fully than we liave et been enabled to do, the receipt of a pam. oblet entitled "Address of the Protestan episcopal Society in Western New-York for he Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, Auxiliary to the General Society, like the shove mentioned. The pamphlet convincngly sets forth the need which exists, of a ociety such as the one here referred to, and the perfect regularity of its institution and proverdings. We have just time to subjuit he following forcible extract:

This as idle to deny that there is a tracta rian, or anti-Protestant party in the Church. is it is to affirm that Puseyism is compreible with Protestantism. The faults of this system of theology, are seen in the numerous perverts in this country and in Line. land, to the Romish Church.
The present position of Mr. Newman

an movement-in the coils of Rome-peo claims the tendency of his opinions. of them to exult, unduly, the and practices of the Romish Church.

"In all these, and many other particulars. the prevalence of an unsound Theology, subversive, alike, of true picty in the Church, as well as of its Protestant character, is too clearly indicated for serious denial. Resistance to the spread of this dangerous Theology, we think the clear duty of every sound Protestant Churchman. To make such resistance effectual, all suitable means, adapted to that end, are not only most clearly justifiable, but have become measures of imperative duty, to all who would preserve, in its purity, the faith once delivered to the Saints, and which was res. cued from Papal error and superstition by the great Reformation pand attested by the blood of a Cranmer, Latinger, Ridler, and a host of Martyred bluous estimates

"The Society for the promotion of Evangelical Knowledge is one of those means. It proposes to oppose the spread of error and false Theology by the spread of truth. 11 proposes to use the great agency of the press to inculcate, defend and diffuse Evangelical principles, "It proposes to oppose a party movement in the Church, for the diffusion of tracing an inions, by the diffusion of sound and Scriptural opinions, as held and sauctioned by the Articles and Liturgy of our Church, rightly understood and fairly interprotedly AVE ratinot doubt that the necessityre Mists for Buch an organization and for such a movement. We think it must be anparent lowevery right minded Churchman, who ligh watched intelligently the progress of flightracterian heresy in England, and to this

been, duting the past year, 10,227 copies, being a slight decrease on 1847, which was the largest issue in the history of the Society, and forming an aggregate on the 28 years of the Society's existence of 117,124 copies. Fifty-Montreal, in various directions, which have all been visited in the course of the year by Mr. Alilne, in the course of these visits, eddresses of public meetings, and hus endeavoured excite a deeperand more wide spread interest the work of distributing everywhere copies of the word of life, no well as to communicate in formation respecting the circulation of the Scriptures throughout the world,

We make a few extracts from the report: " I'en years since the highly important work of the sacred Scriptures by sale or gift, was i full progress in the Eastern Townships. It is matter of rejoicing to be enabled to state, that our Branches in that section of the Province are girding themselves anew for a repelition of this effort, rendered needful by changes of ten years, and the large increase of population, Suprix of the Faesch Casamas Popu-

directly engaged in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures among our fellow-subjects of French extraction, beyond two grants to be noticed presently, it may be proper to place or record in this Report, that happy and encouraging progress is being made in this important depurtment of wangelical labour. The French Canadian Missionary Society corresponds directly with the Parent Institution in London, and his received, as grants and for sale, a large supply of the Scriptures in the French language. The Swiss Missian at Grand Lague, it is believed, also obtains grants of the Divine oracles from other sources. The laborious Agents of both these Missionary Institutions report an increasing desire among the people to possess a copy of the word of Life; and it cannot be otherwise than encouraging to the Christian mind, as well as the cause of devout thanksgiving to God, to know that no lower than from 1,200 o 1.500 Bibles and Testaments have been, during the year, put into circulation among this highly interesting portion of our population. Let our prayer be that the good seed thus sown may be accompanied by the plentiful devi of the Holy Spirit's influence.

THE CITY HOTELS SUPPLIED .- This City as the Seat of Government, and because of its extent and importance, is the resort of numerous strangers, who remain for a shorter or longer period at our hetels. The Committee early in the year turned its attention to this matter, and by a small Sub-Committee applied to the heads of the several principal establishments in the city, for the purpose of ascertaining if they would receive into their charge a sufficient number of copies of the Scriptures for the transient use of their occupants. A highly satisfactory report was the result of this inquiry, and in consequence of the readiness of these gentlemen to accept the charge on the terms proposed to them, 78 Billies and 73 Testaments, with fabels declaratory that they are placed there by this Society, have been assigned to the

MONTREAL AUXILIARY RELIGIOUS TRACT occury .- From the 13th Annual Report of this society, we learn that there has been imported and brought into the province, of books and tracts during the year, to the amount of £334 6s 94. Sold in the depository £352 Ss 21., and distributed gratuitously £07 18s 8d. The number of publications issued during the the Society engaged a Colporteur for a limited period. The success which has attended this description of effort in the United States and e tried in this city, but too short a line has lapsed to enable the committee to form legient of the ultimate success.

The Montreal association for the distribution the general society, from which we make the oflowing extracts :--

"Top years have now elapsed since the in-stitution of this association to the purpose, of disseminating religious tralls, in the lorm tracts in this city; and in the review of the the chief and ablest leader of the tractari- what is the result of to injuch labour-what good has been effected?" To this our reply is that though we have much cause for highility infection of this unsound Pheology has owing to our unfaithfulness and went of zeal meedlou at this hashing theology has in God's service, we can truly say, the benefits of tract distribution have been neither few nor indicated in the systematic efforts of many small. Through this means many poor wandeters from their heavenly Father's house in their extravagant regard for outward have been induced to return, and we are perrites and ceremonies, and their apparent snaded many saving conversions have by Dia suspicion of arbitrary conduct. The end approximation to, and imitation of the rites vine favour been effected. The fulness of the happiness of heaven is now, we are assured, enjoyed by some who were induced to seek their Saviour by the reading of the tract distributed from Sabbath to Sabbath by this association. And lastly, this association has been, and is to many, a bond of true evangelical union ; "uniting in one common hrotherhood Christians of all denominations, to advance the nterests of their common Lord and Master 250

There have been distributed by this associa ion during the year 38,495 tracts. The city is divided into seven districts, to each of which is attached a superintendent, and distributers roportioned to its extent.

A VAUDOUS REMNANT IN GERMANY.—
On the southern slope of the Taunus, on the bridges of a fine forest of fir trees, and at a quarter of a league from the little city of Association during the past type of the House, it is not the blessings of God, and the measure of such that this meeting, acknowledging the bridges from the little city of Association during the past type of the House, known throughout Europe by its celebrated baths, is a small village called Dornholzhauser [Thorn, wood, houses.] It is a colony of Vaudois refugees. The situ-Church Society is encaded is in its nature solony. is a colony of Vaudois refugees. The situ. ation of the village is picturesque, and the surrounding scenery magnificent, but the it is keen, and the soil sterile, as indeed its name indicates. This humble community is one of fourteen Vaudois churches, which were founded in Germany between 1090 and 1699, viz.: seven in the duchy (now the kingdom) of Wurtemberg, and seven in the three Hesses, which are of the dvangelical communion, including the principalities of Isenberg.

An envoy to the States-General of the

United Provinces, Mr. Peter Valkenier, throug certain articles, which have been in

celebrated public worship with the French refugees of Homburg and Alithis latter poriod they were enabled; by mann of collection tions made in foreign countries; to build asia church and give a call to a pastof. was ad . . ce

This pastor, as well as Thiose of several di other Vandois churches, was saldfied in and great measure by the King of England to whose bounty was annually transmitted to Frankfort by the Archbishop of Canterner buy, this Majesty's almoneration of Santerner buy, this Majesty's almoneration of Byangelicalus (Internet all 1977), and the Control of the C

the supplies from England ceased to come, 16 from 1806 until 1818, in which year the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg Tobtained from his brother-in-law, the Prince Regent ? (afterwards George IV.) a munificent gifto. of £500, in lieu of any further annual salary to the pastor of the Dornholzhauser Vall dois; by which means they have been enabled to secure the services of a Clergyman, a ngain.]

The present pastor) of Dornholzhauser is M. Humbert, a suntive of Neuchatel, sind Switzerland, who entered supon the/duties of of that office last year His presence and that of his wife, a native of Wirtemberg; has proved a signal benefit to the 300 or 400 Vaudois whom Providence has been pleased: to maintain as a church in that lifeality. W

The Vaudois of Piedmont, may; thereme ore, yet fraternise in thought with a small is remnant of their co-religionists, descended rom the same stock as themselves, and ho, though exiled to the borders of a forestoff in Germany, read the Gospel and offer. their worship to God in the same languagei) s as themselves.

As to the thirteen other churches, they a are thoroughly Germanised. May their sepulchres speak the same language as that of Abel!

THE REFORMED CHURCH IN FRANCE! ECESSION OF M. PASTOR PREDLING MONOD ROM THE NATIONAL CHURCH, -On the 5th January, M. Frederic Monod, by a let. er addressed to the Consistory, gave in his esignation as pastor of the Reformed hurch at Paris. "This demission," says L Esperance, the organ of the evangelical arty in the Established Church, "is the onsequence of the position which Mrs. Frederic Monod took in the Synod in the nonth of September, and of the appeal which he has since addressed to the church-es, in concert with M. & Gasparin [h Lay. man.] But though expected, the withdrawal of Mr. P. Monor has not the less grievaed the greater number of his numerous iciends, also the Consistory of the church in whose service he has passed nearly thirty years of a faithful ministry. We have not o expected that day as to be able to exress how great is our sorrow to see withraw from us a brother whose Christian al might still be so usefully employed for the benefit of our churches, and beside which we should have been so gratified to pive had an opportunity of combating for the cause of Christ, The Consistery, upon the receipt of M. Frederic Munodis sletter; waited upon him; in a body; to expressits in egret, and also a wish that he might been able to recall his determination. This proceeding appeared to effect the pastor deep and y, but it led to no ather result. The Consul story was informed, by a second lotter, that it must regard the resignation of Moni-Jound as definitive. —The Archiversidu it Giristianisme, of which Ma Fr Moned bases ben for many rebre the editor has an-11 ounced that it will henceforth ceast loobat milited in any way with the National hurch, but will be the organ of the pewill cclesiastical movement, of which M. Fred. Monod and M. de Gosparin are the leaders ... The new movement is in favour of a communion wholly independent of the State, to as conceived to be more (avourable to puriv of doctrine.

Dlocene of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY The Annual Meeting of the Richelien Disrict Association of the Church Society was held at St. John's, on the 22d February, at half past 6 o'clock in the evening.

The Rev. Mr. Townsend, President of the

Association, in the chair. The following Resolutions were unanimously

passed:

Moved by W. D. Lindsny, Esquission and by 'Rev. Rr Bonsdell, St. 1990 and 216

Resolved, That the Report now read be adopted.

Moved by the Rev. O. Morice, seconded by

Church Society is engaged, is in its nature spi-ritual, therefore ought it to be systained by the carnest and persevering prayers of all who love the Gospel. Moved by Rev. C. Bancroft, seconded by War

AlcGinnis, Esq. 10.105, 129 That in recording the death of our friend and brother, the Rev. Wm. Thompson, late incument of Christieville, we bow in submission to the stoke which has deprived the Church air of the stoke which has deprived the Church air of the chart arge, and especially this district, of a" zonlous. and faithful to coherator in every work and fault bour of lovetr , yidmeeth in 10 clear and that her At this state of the proceedings an Ahthemsel takont from the 26th a Palmy twas rung with salemn affect) by the members of the thind of the Tist. Rhanaumoo a goled of the tage to contact the Tist. Rhanaumoo a goled of the last tage to contact the Tist. the Visto Regocumos a goisd offit lies has they the Moved by the Issay Acivi Mountain, General 19

Mared bir Cun rotatt fra Jeconded by Isaac ; on leavenue rother Committee for their lahou is the instruction of the District; and that the deliber of the control of the District and that the deliber of the District on the American With the deliber of the District of the American With power to add the liber of the Control of the Contro

R. Hati, Capt. GlengeWilliteGliffis; C. Forest,

online war identificiani transformed illegiss o considerat oppositain comendingule to this, Constitution paymitted by a duty authorised Com-mitted of the Parent Soutery. Resolved, 1914 the thanks of the Association

are BBe fillid grb'hereby tendered to' the Chairmalamistralidades News (198-198)

Quaddofiniste Oppien Asylus.-Thei Abrildonny Octobinion of the Female lanoita National entended by milks National Selland House on Midney the Stheinst, at two depoking to Witches

Whe foofil Bishop of Montreal was present, and the Royaled Dri Muchie, T. Cornwall, E. W. Seatelly R. GilPlees, and J. E. F. Simpson, regetheenavith an goodly number of the lait interested in the wolfare of the Instituligionists, descendedoit

The usual furnish prover was read by the Revo Official Matthews ID. D., who also deliverally directed restanted to the occasionafterwhich the children song a hymn, and the Rishop dismissed the assembly with the Berrikanin'

The visings afterwards inspected the interichentranguments for of the Asylum.

105 young persons have been admitted into this valuable lastitution, since 1829, when it was founded.

0:7 The Coursespondents. - Received Dr. G : We with write +-con't pay as yet-

TantAgent A. H. acknowledges the receipt Ben 3d. cy. Subscription from Mr. Batt, Kingston, ave all in

P. W. Styra Red bryen -- Mrs. Orden. 209 the 2509 3189 Hidey No 209 to 260; Mrs. Wolftale, Slor 219 au 260 ; Hon. Elw. Hale Na-209 to 260 and sons, J. Hale, 2 copies, Na-193 to 260, and 200 to 250; Rich. Hale No. 73p to 2011; Pr.Watson, No. 200 to 200; John Handle, No. 187 to 938.

Noent and Bolitical Entelligence-

Pariavenese in Agriculture - Mr. John and, a Quaker, thus writes in the Northern - Palmersion is continuing with increated vigaar the improvements on his property an the county, Size, and consequently is ay no mercomay, sarp, one consequenty as received, entirely the major property of they have property they have property of they have property of the latest willing keep wonderfube to nee in the appear But all the honor of the water of it. But all the half the half the half the half the half the house as in the north also need as in the shade by the exertions of John Humilton, of St. Ernan's, near Donley 1. Every found of the last two or three lears, thave marked, with immense and inodenaguittaureringirogiess he is making Harles smark futhe 600 larges in his own bands nearly field Marifinade drained. fevelled, and needs between grand aration, everien, and trengs eligibly for to twenty inches deep laid out in differ organism in this, like, a slawn, linearly elify at the latest with this year be under active culty atton, and that all by spade labour, Herst colling it duration to twelve inches deep for 38.84 the state of active the men work in gangsibhsi cheach mitney take care to match themselves, as some sare (much smore expert their others. At present he gives employment 1,000. Nearly, if not all, his labour is done by task-work—even the reaping. Last year he had upwards of 200 acres of oals, and an immense quantity of tutn'ps, cabbages, and mangel. He has now fifty head of eattle, stall feeding, and is fattening 250 pigs. The refuse from this large corn will assists in the latter case. He considers that the outlay of draining and subspiling is repaid in three crops; and that it is decidedly more profitable to dig even his very large taim than to cultivate it by the Then the employment he gives keep adown the rates of the electoral division, encourages industry, and sets a good example tooling small framers. He encourages digging matches hypollyting premiums to the best and uniclessing massof shis; and by this means his men have become so expert that, evan a tiple leave state of 68. Sd. the acre, they can earn from 100, 19, 18, 31; per day. How notice his confident appears to be, compared to that, of many, of the marroy minded country who have alreaded to me there there where he was the characters. squires, who have declared to me that the rould not improve one inch of their lands, be cause in sondoing, they would benefit the neighbouring properly as well as their own, by keeping, the rates adown ladon Hamilton is now draining a large extent of the land held by his tenants, but I cannot state on what terms. If all the landlords in Ireland were to follow his example, we should have but triffing poorrates, no able-bodied labourers wanting employ ment; and could spare food that would support onerfourth of the people of England, and leave plenty for all our people. People of the London Lines, upon the

Design Apprise prover, projects it Griman, Empire, To, conten upon Projects, in supremo, power, axionding for, all

And the second of the second o undoubted right to settle these questions for themselves; and as far as English interests are concerned, no serious objections need by raised. But can any one imagine that amongst a band of nations, jealous of their dignity and consci-N. Hati, Capt. Glengawin McGuinist C. Porest, Vulgangal Group Control of The Cont to so unprecedented an extension of Imperia

power. A SELF-CONSTITUTED PAPER-CURRENCY. At Berlin, the hacking coach and cab-men have their number, names, and address printed on cards or pieces of paper, to be delivered to each person on entering their cabs or coaches. It is made to act us a check on the honesty of the drivers, and has proved effectual in preventing them from cheating their masters premium of about a farthing is given on each of these tickets on being presented at the cab proprietors' offices, and as, by this system, nearly every one of their finds its way back to the hands of the employer, he is put in posseslly each servant. Few persons, indeed, would take the trouble to go to the master's office for the sake of a few pence, but the tickets have hy common consent become a sort of currency. nd a beggar, or the waiters at a cofe will accept them quite as readily as the coin of the realm knowing that by taking them back to the back ney-coach proprietor they will have their cash. This is one of the most ingenious contrivances we ever heard of.

A STRANGE PARSENT FOR A QUEEN TO GIVE - " The Queen of Spain has lately sent each of the noblemen who have admission to her supper parties, 1,000 regalia clears as a mark of her esteem." To some neonle, a mesent of of her esteem." To some people, a present of this kind would rather seem like a mark of the little estimation in which they are held by the giver.

California Stage Line .- Through in Lighteelf Days !- Eight stages are building in New-York to run between Vera-Cruz and Mazatlan. Steamers on both oceans are to connect with the line, so that passengers can go from New-Orleans to San Francisco in eighteen days, or from New York in twenty-seven days! This enterprise will completely combilate the Panama route. The stages are to be completed in about six weeks, and until steamers in sufficient number have arrived out in the Pacific, sailing ressels will be employed to carry passengers between Mazat-

lan and San Francisco.

The "United States."-This gallant steamer, which was so severely tried in her last trip has just been disposed of by her original own-C. H. Marshall & Co. She was purchased by Mr. Auguste Belmont, Austrian Consul for the Gorman Empire, and is to foim put of the new German Navy. The price paid for ner, accord-German Navy. The price paid for ner, according to the best information we can obtain, is \$285,000. This is a considerable sacrifice to the awners, as she has run besself in debt about \$50,000, and cost originally about \$300,000 .-

New York Journal of Commerce. "Phis lan Commenced and that which remains uncer is not only about that in quantity; but equal to the best which has been housed. A larger amount of ice has been cut this season than probably has ever been cut in one year before. Not much less than three hundred thousand tons of ice have been cut in Massachusetts for home consumption and exportation the present year .-

B. Courier, we learn that Capt. Fizzerald, of the 14th Light Dragoons, who gallandy fell in the late action on the Chenab, was grandson of the late Hon. William Hazen, of St. John.

Discouping Agent To App Colonies.—Half-fox, 28th Leb.— Yesfriday after some Petitions were, presented, the from Provincial Secretary, by command, faid on the table of the House, a Despatch from Earl Grey, enclosing a Report from the Commissioners of Railway in England, stating that in the present state of the Provinces, and until new sources of industry and traffic were opened up, they did not think the proposed Railway from Halifax to Quebec

would pay.

Mr. Young explained that the Commissioners had not taken a proper view of the subject; it was not intended to commence the line unless the British Government agreed to give towards it £2,000,000 without interest. Nor would any man be insane enough to propose such a work, unless the great scheme of Colonial Emigration was to follow; neither of these subjects had been taken into consideration by the commissionets, and he therefore disagreed with them feeling that they could not have under-

The steamer Chief Justice Robinson has resun ed her trips. She leaves Toronto on Mon-days, Wednesdays and Fridays, and returns from Queenstown, Lewiston and Niagata on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

IN GUELPH .- This thriving little town was the scene of two extensive conflagrations on Saturday and Sunday mornings last About half past three on Saturday morning the dwelling house of Widow Armstrong was found in flames. The fire spread rapidly and consumed an adjoining workshop belonging to Mis. Armstrong, the dwelling and workshop o Mr. James Armstrong, a large barn filled with hay, another dwelling house, 200 cords of wood, and other property. The loss is esti-mated at £3000, for a portion of which (£500) Mrs. Armstrong is insured. The supply of water was good, but some delay was experienced in getting out the Engines, &c. Sunday morning, at half-past 7, another fire broke out in Cork Street, which consumed

are to be accomplished in the breadth of Europa without impediment? The relative force and magnitude of States have been settled by mutual contract, and to impair that contract in any resential part is to let loose the pretensions and the ambition of all of Bellowins, and for interests of select in the said the ambition of all of the contract in the said the ambition of all of the contract in the said the ambition of all of the contract in the said the samples of the contract in the said the bellion, or who refused, when pretensions and the samples of the contract in the said the bellion, or who refused, when the contract in the said the bellion, the light of the samples of the contract in the said the bellion, or who refused the contract in the said the bellion, or who refused the contract in the said the bellion, or who refused the contract in the said the bellion, or who refused the contract in the said the bellion. The said of the contract in the said the bellion in the said the bellion. The said the bellion is the said the bellion to the said the bellion that the said the said the bellion in the said the bellion. The said the said the bellion in the said the bellion to the said the said the bellion to the said the for the construction of roads in various parts of the Province :—for incorporation of the Quebec, or abetted the said Rebellion, shall be entitled Forwarding Company;—from the R. C. history to any indemnity,? which were negatived by in Lower Canada, to be incorported each in his bices of 46 against 26; and 41 against 28. A Diocese in like manner as the R. C. Bishops of hill to carry these resolutions into effect was Kingston and Toronto. A Committee was appointed "to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Provincial School of Navigation at Quebec, in which Pilots' Apprentices and Seamen of all classes shall be taught gratuitously, and in the French and English languages, nathematics, and the use of nautical instruments, cocuments; eventually the motion was put such School being provided with books, maps, and lost, -A number of petitions were presentand all other apparatus necessary for demonstrating, explaining and practising the science [11. Merritt, President, and others, Directors of attresaid; with an instruction to inquire what, the Niegara Fall International Bridge Compawould be the cost of a Vessel for the use of the my, praying for the passing of an Act to confer Trinity House of Quebec, for attending the moon them the exclusive right of erecting any Lighthouses and Depots of Provisions in differ-ciner Bridge across the River Niagara from en parts of the River St. Lawrence; whether certain point below, to the head of the Rapid the Professor in the said School jointly with the lone for the incorporation, and an annual grant Master commanding said vessel, for the purpose in aid of, the Kingston Inspital;—and one of gractical demonstration in the science alore-from Sherbrooke for the protection of Provinsaid; whether the Pupils serving gratuitously of Manufactures and Commerce.—
on board such vessel ought not to be victualled. The following; resolution was reported as and provided for by the Province; or by the having passed in Committee on the preceding in the Corporation,

> the Councilions of the Mohawk Lation of In-duced accordingly.
>
> dians at the Bay of Quinte, that the proceeds of March 1st. Upon inquiry by a member, i dians at the Bay of Quinte, that the proceeds of the Clergy Reserve Lands in the township of Tyendinaga, granted to them in 1793, may be applied to their moral and religious instruction; for incorporation of certain parties as the Mont-real and Missisquoi Railroad Company :against increasing the representation in Paritament. By message from the Governor General, an estimate was received of the amount required during 1819 for the St. Lawrence Canals. the total being £29,112. 17. 40 .- His Excelfrom the chice of Inspector of Licensus of the His Exc. will give directions for doing what is desired by the House.

> 27th. Copies of Correspondence upon the subject of the establishment of a Post Office system in the Br. North American Provinces were pre rented by order of His Excellency .- The following resolutions, embodying the ministerial measure for payment of Retection Losses, were tion of general sanitary precautions, in aution-tion reported as passed in Committee on Fri- gation of the advent of cholera. The Corpora-

A. Resolved .- That on the 28th day of Februtry, 1545, an humble address was unautomicly Province, formerly Lower Canada, indensity for just losses sustained by them during the Rebellion of 1837 and 1838.

Rebellion of 1837 and 1838."

2. Resolved, —Tunt on the 24th day of No-yember, 1845, a commission of the pleasons was, by His Ekechency the said Governor! General, duly appointed to inquire into such losses arising from and growing out of said Rebellion.

3. Resolved .- That it appears by the Report of the said Commissioners, dated the 18th day of April, 1846 "That the want of power to proceed to a strict and regular investigation of the other resource than to trust to the allegation

4. Resolved,-That on the 27th February, 1846, a letter was addressed to the said Commissioners by the Honourable the Secretary of this Medical Science. ministrator of the Government of the saine, stating, "That the object of the Executive Go-vernment in appointing the said Commission months ago it was currently rumouted that the was merely to obtain a general estimate of the ministry intended the appointment of an officer

pledge given to the sufferers of such losses, or and the circumstances, which have transpired their bona face creditions, assigns or ayant droit, at the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, would not only as well by the said address of the said Le-seem to indicate the strong necessity of such gislative Assembly, and the appointment of the an appointment, but would have justified it. said Commission, as by the said letter so addiessed by the Honourable the said Provincial ment of that institution, which would appear to Secretary, it is necessary and just that the have been for a long time exceedingly bad the said losses so far only as they have arisen ston, and, as his only resource, upon a petition from the total or partial unjust, unnecessary or presented to the Legislative Assembly, a comwanton destruction of the dwellings, buildings, mittee of investigation has been appointed, property and effects of the said inhabitants, and We await their decision in the matter, and the seizure, taking of carrying away of look forward to it with interest.—Br. Am. their property and effects, should be paid and satisfied: Provided, that none of the persons who have been convicted of high freason alledged to have been committed in that part of this Province formerly Lower Canada, since the first day of November, 1837, or who, have here the Royal Artillery, quartered here, are in the habit, during the winter months, of practising, with ball and shells on the tee below the town. ing been charged with high treason, or other They had been doing so on Wednesday last, offences of a treasonable nature, and having and yesterday, a little boy named Narcisse St. been committed to the custody of the Sheriff in Jean, picked up a shell which had not exploding the Gaol of Montreal, submitted themselves to ed. He carried it to his, mother's house in St. the will and pleasure of Her Majesty, and Nicholas Tolentine Street, Quebec Suburbs, were thereupon transported to Her Majesty's and, being utterly ignorant of the nature of the Island of Bermuda—shall be entitled to any in-

serted :- Nor any person who aided, assisted or abeited the said Rebellion, shall be cutifled hill to carry these resolutions into effect was then introduced by Mr. Lafontaine.

28th. Sir Allan M. Nab moved for certain papers connected with the creats of 1837-8; Ministers refused the same. There was a good deal of discussion with reference to an elledged abstraction by somebody of certain ed; among them one from the Honourable W. Vessel might be placed at the disposal of above the Falls, for a certain term of years ;-

Trinity House, during the period of their serve day :- " That it is desirable that an annual I many House, during the period of their server day 1-16 Total it is destrable that an annual ing; and as to the probable cost of such an In-18 um of one hundred thousand pounds should be stuttion, for the salary of the Professor, the raised from the public lands of this Province, lecture room, books, maps, instruments, and the for the maintenance and support of Common said Previncial Vessel. 1-A bill was introduced. Schools therein, and that so much of the first to regulate the trade of Stevedore at the port of monies to be taised by the sale of such lands as Quebec;—and one to amend the Quebec linishall be, sufficient to create a capital which corporation Act, and to vest more ample powers shall produce the annual sum of one hundred thousand pounds, at the rate of six per cent. 23th. Petitions were presented against the per annum, should be set apart for that purnoposed payment of Rebellion Lesses;—from pose. A bill to carry into effect was intro-

was stated that the President of the Council intended to propose 10s, as the Enigrant tax for each passenger, in a bill which he troduced.—Mr. Gugy's bill for amending the law of libel was lost by a vote of 37 to 12 for its being read that day six months.—An address was voted, on motion of Mr. Gugy, for "copies of all correspondence between Her Majesy's Government and the Association for colonizing the Eastern Townships, with a statement lency's answer to an address from the House, in detail of all the Surveys and Roads made on praying that Mr. Vensitiant may be removed behalf of, and in connection with, the said Association; as also, of the names and salaries District of Brook was reported to the effect that | or compensations allowed to such Surveyors Agents, or other public servants employed, and of all the expenditure incurred by the Govern-

ment in relation to the said Association."

SANITARY MEASURES .- It is now about wo months since we directed attention to the imperious necessity which exists for the adop tion has not made one single move to varils the attaina end, or in pursuance of so desirable an adopted by the Legislative Assembly of this place whileh have characterised it in its march Province, and by them presented to the Regul to 1832 and 1831, we have no reasonable Honography by them stevented to the Right in 1832 and 1831, we shave no reasonable Honography Charles Treophilias Burm Mercules, grounds for other heeting a visitation of it next the then Governor General of the same, praying summer, or, in all probability, this spring to That his Executency would be richsed to The filth of verds is scattered about in all dicause proper measures to be adopted; in order to rections, to become, with the heat of our verinsure to the inhabitants of that part of the nal or summer sun, pestilential faci. Why such a practice is permitted at any time is to us a mystery, how much more so when the city is threatened with a desolating playue. The facility of placing such materials on the ice op posite the town, to be carried off with its break ing up, is equally as gient, as placing them where they are now tolerated. Sanitary mea sures have been adopted in Quebec, Toronto, and, we believe, also in Kingston. These cities are all under surveillance—medical men being members of their Cornerations. This matter being one of every body's business in losses in question, left the Commissioners no our Corporation, is undertaken by no one; and it will not be until the " wolf is at the door," of their claimants, as to the amount and nature of that any activity will be displayed, or the slightest means taken to secure the maintenance of the general health, by the adoption of any

Province, by order of the Right Honograble [The writer refers to Montreal; there are other Charles Murray, Earl Catheart, the then Ad- localities which may profit by the admoni-

Rebellion losses, the particulars of which should for the purpose of exercising a general super-form the subject of more minute inquiry there- vision over all medical institutions in the Proafter, under Legislative anthority."

vince. We think that the profession and the public generally would approve of such a step vince. We think that the profession and the particulars of such losses not yet paid and satis-fied, should form the subject of more minute facility. In consequence of the expense, Dr. luquity under Legislative authority; and that Park has been defined a hearing by a commis-

The Traver, also in the Municipal Council, that the proceeds of so much of that portion of of the New England States. These States The first number of the paper, which may be Act, and in the Common School Act Tordid the Marriage License Fund, arising in Tower to the New England States. These States The first number of the paper, which may be consumed in 1837, of Western produce 700,000 collisidered a fair speciment of its affaired speciment of the Marriage License Fund, arising in Tower to the said Consumed in 1837, of Western produce 700,000 collisidered a fair speciment of its affaired in the said character; will be awidely distributed. Railford Commingly for all the rapid increase of population in these States after which it will be furnished to subscribes after which it will be furnished to subscribes we may reasonably expect large yearly adding only.

Sures to repular, the Common School of the paper a very general criteria. To insure for the paper a very general criteria. we may reasonably expect large yearly addi-tions to these amounts. Flour must be imported, as the climate of the New England States makes wheat an unprofitable crop, and the fact-lifles of import have hitherto, been small, and the price of flour and western product generally, has, consequently, been high a But the construction of the Railway, under hotice, will not only enable these States to supply themselves with produce, which they have always obtained at a high rate, but will divert from other channels and bring to their door, both flow and pork; the great staples of the Wes since the climate hars the raising of wheat and the dearness of corn in the Eastern States percents the fattening of the ling beyond a very limited extent .- Montreol Gazelle.

Frants - Last night the steam-house in Mr. Oliver's ship-yard, St. Roch's, took fire, but the filmes were promptly arrested by the active endravours of some few persons, who were opportunely present, immediately effer the alarm was given. Providentially to wind was not from the caseword, and not death or there is little doubt but that the acjoining houses, stables, moulding-loft, and the incipient steamet " Cost opolite" would have been this morning a heap of ashes.

The alarm was given again this morning, from Champlain street, where a fire broke out in the cellar of the house occupied by Mr. Brown, on Mr. Molson's property, (Pres de Ville). The dwelling in question, with those adjoining and opposite being of wood, the flames spread rapidly, and notwithstanding the adomitable exertions of the firemen-from the Cove and from Town-eight houses were consumed. But one of the dwellings destroyed was insured, and we fear the loss of property will be considerable, not only by the fire, but in consequence of the extensive and hasty removal of effects from the houses on both sides of the fire.

It occurred, as we have said, in a cellar in Brown's residence occupied by a female named from her occupation of gatherer up of scattered trilles in the shape of fags, bones, old iron ard old rope-" Betty the Rags," who had a quantity of cakum in her place, among which she was searching for something with a lighted candle, which touching the oakum set the whole in an instantaneous blaze. Mr. Brown, himself, was nearly suffocated, and with diffi-

culty rescued from his room.

Every credit is due to the Fire Companies. who worked nobly, and to the Police for their exertions in preserving order, and taking charge of the moveables.

The property destroyed, it is understood, appertained to Messis. J. McAlister, W. Brown, Hassett, J. Teole, and J. Smith.—Salurday's Mercury.

THE WEATHER has been severe again, since last week-down to zero in the morning til Monday: quite mild again these three days; a heavy fall of snow yesterday, and 30° above zero this morning at 8 o'clock.

BIRTHS.

At the R clory, St. Johns, on Thursday, the 22rd February, the lady of the Rev. Chan-

LES BANCHOFF, of a daughter.
At Clarenceville, on the 17th ultimo, the wife of the lion. Mr. Justice Gale, of

daughter.
In Montreal, on Thursday, the Sthults, the wife of Dr. Sinatton, Surgeon, R. N., of a daughter.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE: THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, ON THURSDAY, 15th MARCH,

PAID letters and Newspapers will be received to FIVE o'clock, P.M. UNPAID letters to EIGHT o'clock, on FRIDAY MORNING.

EDUCATION.

RS. HATTON, who has for several years been engaged in Turion, purposes opening, in March next, an Establishment in this City, for the Education of Young Ladies. Having had much experience, she trusts tha her system of Instruction (in which especial care and attention are bestowed on the religi ous and moral training of her pupils) will t found to merit the support of those Parents who may place their children under her charge The course of tuition will comprise the usual nanches of a thorough English Education,

(viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammer, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Elements of Natural Philosophy, and the Use of the Globes, also Needlework.) Music, French, and Drawing. TERMS:

English (all branches) and French,
Junior Classes, £6 per annum.
Senior Do. ...10 " Music,..... 8 Drawing, 6 Reference has been kindly permitted to Lady Caldwell, Mrs. Bowen,
Rev. George Mackie, D. D. Rev. I. Hellmuth, Sherbrooke. Mrs. Long. Montreal.

P. S .- With reference to the above, Mas-HATTON begs to announce her arrival in Quebec, and that she proposes opening her School on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at No. 20

Anne Street. Quebec, 9th Feby., 1849.

Quebec, 8th February, 1819.

PROSPECTUS OF L'ANNALISTE RELIGIEUX ET LITTERAIRE

THE REV. C. H. WILLIAMSON.

Rector of the Church Du Saint Sanveur in New York, announces his intention of

The first number of the paper, which may be considered a fair specimen of itestature, style

only.
To insure for the paper a very general circulation, the price is fixed at the low fate of \$1 a year. Such terms as these will oblige the proprietor, in all cases, to require payment, in advance—without which it must, be apparent
that the paper cannot be systained.
One page will be devoted to advertisements
which will be inserted at the rate of \$1 for

The office of the paper will be at the Mission Station of the Rev. C. H. Williamson, No. 68 Duane street, where all communications must

he addressed, post-paid.

The first number will be issued on the first Saturday in March.

New York, Jan. 15, 1849.

Subscribers' names and payments will be received at Mr. G. Stanley's, Bookseller, 4 Sta Anne Street.

Mutual Life Assurance. SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-

ANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUGHANAN-STREET, OF

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full enefits 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 hy the Mutual System on which the Society

is established, and their allocation to the Mem-

bers 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 Poli-cies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentle-

men who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada.

THE CANADA IMFR ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established Bist Stugust.: 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT.

JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, Solicitons. THYSICIANS :

G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON. THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES and transact any

business dependent upon the value or dura-tion of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annutics or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments. In addition to the various advantages offer-

ed by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can e obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; gnaranteeing Assur-ances, Sarvivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly pramium, and granting increased ANNUTIES whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the MALE credit system having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term of Life. 6.

	Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit,
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The above rates, For Life without Parlicipation and Half Credit, will, upon comparisons be found to be Lower than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole pigut of that Branch of the Company's husiness, Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained bofocthe Secretary, or from any of the localingents. of

Agents and Medical Officers already map-

alefolatingspan attished

pointed :

Brantford Witliam Muithead Cobourg James Cameron Colborne. Robert M. Boucher Dundas Dr. James Hamiltes George Scott, was odd Dr. Alex. Anderson

Poutli's Corner.

THE VALUE OF TIME. How very idle you are to-day.

I pray you, Charles, do not throw away.
The precious moments that will not stay.
Come, saturter no longer about the room.
Or gaze from the window with vacant eye:
Your lace is roully a race thrus compared. And you look half sad, without knowing why.
If of your lessons you're tired now.
Layby your lessons to a while and play i.
I'd rather see you do anylaing.
Thrait See, you do anylaing.

Do you know, my son, the moments fly? Swirtly, too swiftly they harry by. And each one bears in its hasty course, A fearful record of Time misspent. Once gone, we cannot repair their loss;
To be well used, they were kindly sent They are golden drops we should dearly prize,
They are diamend sparks we should grieve

They are priceless jewels, the truly wise Are ever unnous to seize with care. On do not waste them, nor throw away The scanty moments of life's short day.

To the besty hive if the thirty-bee. And see how ill full thirty-bee. The waxen cells for their free prepare. No precious hours are wested here, No alle moments with them appear; From darly dawn to the twinght close, They rifle the filly and sip the rose.

And bear the sweets to their storehouse night For the dreary winter a tich supply.

And thus in the summer of youth and health We too should gather a store of wealth; A store of wisdom, that will not tail When the eye is dim, and the check is pale, And the dreary winter of age comes on. And the vigour and strength of youth are gone. Though only an insect's home we view, How wise a lesson it speaks to you: Then heed it, Charles, and resolve with me, To learn from the hive of the honey bee. Children's Magazine.

THE USELESS BELLOWS.

Belsey came in, one evening, to make the fire burn up in the grate. She brought a very clean, pretty looking pair of bellows in her hand, and worked them for some time filled with air very well, as they were openwas getting vexed; but I took the bellows the mean time she used her cheeks and mouth instead of bellows: so she made the fire burn very well, but it put her into a great heat-first with vexation and then

shut the hole quickly in order that the air the pipe against the fire which is to be blown. I wished to fasten the tack, but it was inside; and much though I tried, I could not making of them, and Bessey brought them back in a very short time, in perfect writer. She flooked pleased, then, and in very good.

tempier? / 1827 1945 [... [...] 55] in fill 1. ... Betsey, "... said I, "... there are better things than mere bellows which become good-for-nothing, from a small tack getting loose in its place. Al have seen girls get quite angry with a thing made of wood and leather and iron, because it would not just answer their purpose; and for all their anger, the thing did not answer one whit the better. There must have been something loose, anside those girls: but it was not I that could fusten it; a better workman is required to do that business."

Betsey blushed and smiled at the same time. and went to the kitchen with her good pair with me, is not this enough?" of hellows. Once or twice, since then, I have atked her. " is there not some tack loose inside?" and I have found that she understood me well, and that she tried then to re-

pressy her rising ill temper. But there are hundreds of other cases, in which one loose tack renders a good piece of workmanship useless. I have heard a mother tell her little son that he must not throw his ball about the parlour; she spoke kindly, and told thim about the looking-glass, how easily he might break that; and the vase of flowers, and the inkstand, and the windows. But the boy went on throwing his ball as before ad There was a tack loose, inside the box p. her had not the spirit of obedience. There was a tack loose, inside his mothers: sheed ad not firmness to require that her son should mindshee words as soon aso they were spoken. I have heard of a boy, that he is very fund of books, and that he will no doubt jebecome a learned man. But I libre found the boy taking up, indeed, every book he could lay hands on, and turning over its pages, but reading none of them through; he had not a thorough knowledge of anything herever read; because he got tired before he lumbread the half of it; and so he laid it uside and took up another: there was a tack loose, inside that boy; he had not perseverance And Libnye seen a little girl, very clever with her needle, who would hem one side of a bandkerobjef and then she would lav it aside anditake up the purse she had to knit, and work at that for a while; but she did not fmisheit, for it, occurred to her that the handkerchief had to be marked ; so she took that inkhand again; and flet lier ball of worsted knitting and marking; and set to, having a great reformed with Pussey. P. Sherrequired. She persevered in nothing that isho, took on succeiverkinan, that Alemnay, innker fast in them those dispositions and honverly tempers

wards God and longing for the pure joys of strom's way to Lapland; but although appoint-

MISSION TO THE LAPLANDERS.

The first missionary to Lapland, Carl Ludovic Tellstrom, came to me in Stockholm under very interesting circumstances. He was a journeyman paint. by and as is too often the case there, it was expected, as a matter of course, that he would not object, at certain seasons, to work on the Lord's day. He had been convine. ed of sin, while attending the Swedish service in the English Chapel, and anxiously put the question, w What must I do to be saved?". An arrangement was made, by which (understand this, working men of England,) at a sacrifice of one-seventh of his food and scanty wages, he was set free from Sabhath toil. His growth in grace, after having found peace with God, was most encouraging; he was soon engaged in various efforts to do good, and ere long be informed me that, the spiritual darkness and destitution of the Laplanders, lie felt a strong desire to labour among them, in any way that might be opened to him. He felt they were his fellowcountrymen, and while many might be found in Stockholm better qualified for relicountry where such labour was specially called for. Immediately previous to this conversation

I had, without any application or expectation on my part, received a sum of money from London, contributed by a few Christian friends, not Methodists, to be employed for the spiritual benefit of Lapland, and it seemed that God had placed before us a suitable agent. In this I was confirmed, by the esult of a somewhat silting examination, to which it appeared proper to subject my friend. His attention was drawn, among other matters, to the following :- 1. The language: the almost impossibility of so acquiring it as to speak it fluently. He said : " I wiff all her might, but it was of no use. No have thought of this, and being informed by wind came out at the end of the pipe, and the royal librarian that a Lappish and Latin the lire was not at all mended. The bellows Grammar was published many years ago, I inquired at the several book shops for a copy, ed but when Hessey shut them, it came out but without success. Returning to the at the same hole where it had come in, and librarian, he convinced me that the addition the bellows went slap together. The girl could not be sold out, and having obtained permission to search among the unsold luinout of her hand and examined them, and in ber of the book shops, I met, at length, with a bundle of this Grammar in sheets, and have been trying the language, and firmly believe I shall be able to master it." 2 The with hard blowing, and she muttered some | cold; much more intense than in Stockholm, thing about the "good-for-nothing" bellows. and by no means the same shelter and com-Tound the bellows in perfect order, all fort to be obtained. "I have thought of but the little valve, which is meant to cover this, too," he replied, " and during the late the hole in the side where the air is let in. severe weather have gone up and down the A little tack had got loose, which was to stone stairs, and about the yard, where I secure the hinge upon which the valve opens reside, without my shoes and stockings, that to plet in the air; this valve is intended to I might test my capability of bearing exposure to cold. I have not suffered at all, and may not get out there, but be driven through am fully convinced that, in this respect, I am specially fitted for Lapland." 3. Food : no farinaceous or vegetable diet being to be casily had in the Interior, and generally get at it so as to make it Jast. The bellows nothing but the flesh of the reindeer smoked had to be sent to a man that understands the or otherwise prepared. "This? said he or otherwise prepared. "This," said he, " has not given me a thought; I have been noce the worse for fasting once a week that I might secure my precious Subbaths, and, if God send me to Lapland, He will support me there." 4. Solitude: he was reminded that he would be separated from Christian intercourse, and might be placed where, to many dreary miles, he could not meet with a spliritual friend." "" This," he replied, much moved, "does discourage me. I seem too young a convert, too inexperienced to be removed from the careful nursing of the Christian Church; I feel how much I need this; and yet, if God be directing my steps to Lapland, my soul may certainly rely on that word, 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world; and if Jesus be

No doubt could remain as to Tellstrom's call to Lapland, but the way was not yet open, and he needed some further preparation. During the winter of 1831-35, he was set free from toil, and directed in his studies, the money sent from England being deemed available for this purpose. A proof of his strict conscientiousness ought not to be omitted. No fixed sum was allowed him, but he was told to come to me whenever he needed assistance. Frequently was he asked if he did not require money, and his answer was a negative; he had, however; been in a strait for some article of clothing, and his first im-pulse was to come to me for the sum neces sary to purchase it, but considering the money in my charge as missionary money and peculiarly sacred, he felt that he could not touch it while he had silver in his own possession. At his haptism a noble sponsor had presented him with a silver table spoon; such gills are 'highly prized, and generally handed down as heirlooms from generation o generation, and my friend naturally hesitated ere he parted with this; but his deler mination not to touch the "holy missionary noney while he had silver of his own? tri urchase what was wanted. On the eye of is departure for Lapland, a friend, entirely gnoract of the circumstance now related, gave him a silver table spoon, and he had ust time to get an engraver to inscribe on it ie words recorded in Luke xviii. 29, 30, rd He embarked.

In the Spring of 1835, the Swedish Missiorders Was formed, the first acknowledge ment by the Swedish Lutheran Church drom buthe carpet of The kitten sprang at the diffic principle that Christians are bound to ballids in rolled and made such funny jumps; stem Christianity, TA good deal had been while the catechists also, by turns, that the differential forgot all about hemmings contributed him also Missionary Societies of undertake journeys through the country wher hinds, by individual Swedish Christ and hwonder not streetore, that the ef. liuns; Brelles had gone out us missionaries forts, such as myong motice of last month having the american that was loose with help the spirite of the best trainers of the final to the first that the grain of the line boy Linave, just told you of the first that the best trainer of the line boy Linave, just told you of the first trainer of the line boy Linave, just told you of the first trainer of the line boy Linave, just told you of the first trainer of the line boy Linave, just told you of the first trainer of the line boy Linave, just told you of the first trainer of the line boy Linave, just told you of the first trainer of the line boy Linave, just told you of the first trainer of the line boy Linave, just told you of the line is the line boy Linave, just told you of the line is the line between the line is the line between the line is the line between the l in a recent winding in grindoud that into the carolies Mistories Mistories and the control of th Inchestion of the communication to the communication of the communication to the communicatio longly live indinier to the most deeply inder the water training in the light the light in the l esling the Swedier Alles condry Sodier was dere replicated that a children foutding in Without which neither easily nor learning man fortuit slied, briefich of a new era had began sing a hymnilio Thunchildren wised their

ed foreign secretary to the Society, I felt that; Would not do for me to bring the matter orward there in the first instance, as such was the depth and strength of prejudice, that many would look upon this mission to Lapland as a Methodist propagandism, and the probability was that the directors of the Society would hesitate to engage one who frad been recommended by a Methodist minister-Being, however, on friendly terms with the Bishop of Hernosand, in whose dicess Lapland is situated, I wrote to him on the subject, and his prompt reply assured me that he would be most happy to give Tellstrom authority as a catechist, if the Missionary Society would engage to support him in that office. The proposal of the good hishop was at once acceded to, and the directors having agreed to furnish the means of supporting hun, in July, 1835, he sailed for Unita, thence to proceed inland to Lycksele, a border parish, where, under the care of the clergyman, he was to perfect himself in the having met with a took highfully describing language. While in this place, he gave pleasing evidence of his untiring zeal and remarkable prudence. The first Sabbath was spent with the usual single service in the dinich, and appeared to Tellstrom a meagre day; before the next, however, he had obtained the paster's permission to call such of gious effort there than himself, no one, so far the household servants as could be spared inas he knew, was labouring in a part of the to his room, for a religious exercise in the Swedish language; on the third several of the villagers carnestly desired to be present, but he could not admit them: promising, however, to speak to the elergy nan about it during the week. No objection being made, the room, in a few weeks time, because so inconveniently crowded that the pastor told him he would order the church to be opened for him in the afternoons, that as many as chose to attend might be accommodated. This would never have been done, had the poor carechist re-

quested it in the first instance. Tellstrom having acquired a sufficient knowledge of the language, commenced with efforts to communicate gospel truth to adult Laplanders. But the obstacles in his way were found to be so formidable, that little hope of success could be indulged. The residence of the families is fixed according to the movements of the flocks of deer possessed by them. So long as the animals obtain a supply of the moss on which they feed, they remain stationary, and the family has rest; but when that supply begins to fail, the deer set off with a Lappish Testament in addition .- I for a more favoured spot, and the family must instantly strike tent and follow. No great number of Laplanders can, therefore, be found together, and travelling from place to place is hazardous. In summer, extensive marshes have to be crossed, the roads consisting of small pine trees, stripped of their branches, and thrown longitudinally into the marsh; these float upon the surface and sustain the weight of a single traveller, who, with his soft seal-skin boots yielding to the shape of the tree, and possessed of requisite skill in maintaining his equilibrium, may, at the expense of much faugue accomplish a few miles in a day. In the winter all is frozen over, but the danger of being lost in trackless deserts is imminent My excellent friend was brought near his end, and passed through months of excruciating suffering, by missing his wagon on a winter journey.

Tellstrom ascertaining that the Laplan-ders gathered in considerable numbers at several points where annual, or semi-annual, markets were held; (the Swedish merchants bringing up manufactured goods, and exchanging them for reindeer-skins, &c.,) rejoiced in the opportunity this would afford him of holding meetings with the objects of his solicitude. But he soon found that the wickedness of man presented obstructions still more appalling than the natural difficulties already noticed. On the eve of the market-day, each booth had on the counter a jar of spirits and glasses, and the Laplanders were encouraged to rink freely without charge was so universally accepted, that all of them were in a state of mebriation during the market, and it was in vain to attempt interesting them in religious things. The missionary wisely concluded that he must direct his chief at ention to the young, and the Society gave him every encouragement to proceed in this direction. He opened a school, where eighteen Lappish children were placed under sound religious instruction; and as they were, for the term of two years, taken from their parents, they were clothed, boarded and lodged, at the expense of the Society, and at the end of the two years restored to their parents, with a plentiful supply of religious and useful books, to spread the light they had received. Several young men, the fruit of his evangelical labours, now co-operate with him in taking charge of similar schools, and though the mission is necessarily an expensive one, yet, in no other way could so much good be done in that long neglected and superstitious corner of Europe, where the use of the dreaded divining dram (one of which now lies before me) peaks rather; of African heathenism than imphed, and he disposed of the spoon to Luthern Christianity and the utter ignorance of religion generally manifested by the people, proves to us how little is effected for the spread of the Gospel by dividing a country like Lapland into parishes, and placing at the head of cach a clergyman, who, as is very generally the case, knows nothing of the language of the people com-

mitted to his charge. Soll an configuration Nearly 150 children are now found n the seven schools, beside the hundreds good interpleas will, enable them to designt in the history of the country? Tie organical which could open Tell. which only parents who love their offspring in their endeavours to suppress insurrection, the which these various returns disclose, are clear- ble time as may be agreed upon.

can understand. -Letter-from mercan Gro, Scout Methodist Missiowary, to the Editors of Leangelical Christendom."

THE WAY TO MAKE SPIRITS PAY .- At the Bilstol Court of Bankruptcy, Mr. J. Cadinan, Pontypool, wine and spirit merchant, was sub-jected to a lengthened examination by Mr. Stone, who opposed on behalf of several credi-tors. The explanation offered by the bankrupt of the mode in which he made the calculation of the corn traile at ten per cent., and on the wine and spirit twenty-six per cent., was most amusing :- Mr. Stone: Upon what data have you arrived at these figures, as to the relative profits of the corn and wine trade ? -The bankrupt : I should be afraid to tell you, for fear you should start in opposition,--- The Commissioner: It appears to me, that if these figures are correct, every one would for-sake the corn trade for the wive and spirit business. Mr. Stone (to the bankrupt): How did you ascertain the profits as to the spirits? -The bankrupt: The profits were ascertained by the mixing of the liquors .-- Mr. Stone: you mean the quantity of water you mix with them !- The bankrupt : That's about it .- Mr. Agre (the bankrupt's solicitor): How did you nake out this estimate of profits? - The bankrupt: The accountant and I went into the price of gin, and then estimated the quantity of water added to it - The Commissioner : Oh see, you estimated the difference between gin and gin and water .- The Cambrian.

TERRIFIC OPENING OF THE SUSPENSION

Bridge Ar Pears. - The Suspension

Bridge which is crected over the Dantibe at

Pesth, was commenced in 1849, according

to the designs and under the direction of

William Tierney Clark, civil engineer, and has just been completed at a cost of £650,-000. This bridge, which, for magnitude of design and beauty of proportions, stands first among suspension bridges, has a clear waterway of 1,250 feet, the centre span or opening being 670 feet. The height of the suspension towers from the foundation is 200 feet, being founded in fifty feet of water. The sectional area of the suspending chains is 520 square inches of wrought iron. and the total weight of the same 1,300 tous. This is the first permanent bridge since the time of the Romans which has been erected over the Danube below Vienna, it having been considered impossible to fix the foundations in so rapid a river, subject to such extensive floods, and exposed to the enormous force of the ice in the winter season. It now, however, stands as another monument of the skill and perseverance of our countrymen. The bridge was opened for the first time, not to an ordinary public, but o a retreating army, on the 5th of January 1849, by which the stability of the structure was put to the most severe test, which cannot be better described than by referring to the letter of a correspondent, who writes: -"First came the Hungarians in full retreat and in the greatest disorder, hotly pursued by the victorious Imperialists; squadrons of cavalry and artillery in full gallop, backed by thousands of infantry-in fact, the whole platform one mass of moving soldiers; and during the first two days, 60,000 Imperial troops, with 270 pieces of cannon, passed over the bridge." This fact cannot but be of importance to the scientific world, since it proves that suspension bridges when properly constructed and trussed according to the design of Mr. Clark, may be crected in the most exposed places, while their cost is insignificant when compared with that of

THE HABEAS CORPUS, IN IRELAND. Letter from the Lord Lieutenant to the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sir G. Grey.)

Dublin Castle, January 26th, 1819. Sir, -As the period is now approaching when the Act 11 and 12 Victoria, cap. 35, by which the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in this country, will expire, I feel it my duty to bring under the consideration of her Majesty's Government the reasons which induce me to recom mend the continuation of that law for a further limited period. It was with deep regret that on a former occasion I felt myself compelled to ask for the enactment of this measure, but cir comstances have since fully confirmed my opi nion of its urgent necessity, and I can have no doubt that the course then adopted by her Majesty's Government, and the moral effect produced by the almost unanimous support which the bill received in parliament, mainly contributed to the suppression of the rebellious move ment which unhappily broke out in this coun-

try. While availing myself of the extraordinary power confided to me by the act, it has been my earnest endeavour to limit its operation as far as possible, and to confine the denrivation of personal liberty to the cases of those individuals who were actually engaged in treasonable de signs, or who, by encouraging the disaffected, endangered the peace and tranquillity of the country: No instance occurred of any arrest taking place except on sworn informations; no person was retained in custody longer than the public safety appeared to require; and although the number of individuals whom it was my painful duty to place in temporary confinement was considerable, having amounted in all at different times to about 120, yet, considering the extent to which treasonable organisation had been carried, not only in the metropolis but in several counties of Ireland, the number can hardly be said to exceed what might have been anticipated.

The security afforded by the enforcement of the law, and the conviction that its provisions would only be applied against those whose con-duct had rendered their detention absolutely necessary, had been felt by the community at large; and the restoration of order in place of on the part of those engaged in the late treasphable movement, no judication whatever alsocobserved. Their regreting animals of their failure, and their hopes are directed to a mote successful issue on the light favorities of the costuliasue on the failure of the costuliasue on the failure of the costuliasue on the failure of the costuliasue of the point le havercolludieil information from various persons non whose sind ment and noted knowed tents. It is passing under review the records order of the paging in the districts where connected, with Courts of Justice, Police offices persons in the law of the persons you whoses inditioent, and riocal know.

With deep emotion they renewed attempt at rehellion in the vicinity of 1 ly traceable to the baneful influence of intemsaid on feaving. May Godoreward, the good people who thus love our children. The Laplander gas feelings—tender feelings, and when the leaders of the movement were being brought to justice, and the disregard of proclamations requiring the surrender of arms, are facts which indicate that, however thanks-giving and prayer, shall many a supplication arise from the deaths of these land the feeling which gave rise to and energy. supplication arise from the depths of thuse ed, the feeling which gave rise to and encon-wilds on behalf of the friends of missions." raged that movement still remains unchanged and would again become active upon any occasion that appeared to offer even distant prospect of success.

It is true that any future attempts at rebel-lion will be much discontaged by the failure of those which have passed, and the originators of any new agitation will have none of the prestige of success to aid, and much of the sense of theatic, testimony that 350 persons in the city past discomfiture to damp, their exertions; but sell spirituous liquors unlawfully, it ought to be still this country has been too long trained to a the special duty of some public officer to prosystem of agitation, to be at once weaned from any new agitation will have none of the pressuch a course, and nothing but a continued cujoyment of that peace which the absence of all political excitement has now created, the improved habits it will generate, and the social advantages it will not fail to produce, can save Ireland from wasting her energies in the strife of rival factions, instead of exerting them by industry for the improvement of the country It is to secure for Ireland this continued repose which is so vitally essential to her prosperity -- to protect the country from the renewal of an agitation for objects that cannot be attained, and which for many years has disturbed its tranquilli ty, scaring away capital, destroying confidence and tendering impossible the steady application of industry, that I desire strongly to impress or her Majesty's Government the importance of applying to parliament for a renewal of those powers which the 11 and 12 Vic. chap. 35, placed at the disposal of the Executive Govern ment in Ireland. I am well aware of the grave responsibility I incur by this recommendation, and it is with extreme repugnance that I venture to ask for the renewal of an act which infringes the constitutional rights of any portion of her Majesty's subjects; but I think I should fail in my duty if, from any personal feelings of my own, I hesitated to state the facts which I know to be correct, or to recommend the course which I conscientiously believe to be necessary; and if her Majesty's Governmen should see fit to propose, and parliament to sanction, the renewal of this act, I trust that the manner in which it has hitherto been carri ed into effect will be an earnest that its tutur administration will be marked by leniency and

RELIEF TO IRELAND. On the 7th ollo., the liouse of Commons

naving gone into committee.
The Chancellon of the Exchequen rose to propose a grant for the relief of Irish distress. He reminded the House that Ministers took on ly a small vote at the close of last session, with a discretionary power to advance a further small sum, if necessary to save life, and promising to call Parliament together earlier than usual, should the distress be so extensive and s urgent as to require any large grant before the usual time of meeting, £12,000, which remained of the funds collected by the British Association, together with £3,000 advenced by the Government—and this was the full extent to which they had carried their discretionar power-had been distributed in affording relito those unions where distress most prevailed It was only in a small part of heland that this telief was needed; in the north there was les than in the south of England. Admitting the unpopularity of the poor-law, which he was no surprised at, as the rate-payers institutly pre-ferred that their poor should be relieved from the imperial treasury, while the mejority of the pour objected to a system which checked abuse he believed the machinery of that law was the hest for administering relief, and but for that law the severity of that distress which he attibuted principally to the failure for two or three years in succession of the polato crop, on which the people had been in the habit of relying as the means of subsistence, would have been far greater, and thousands must have died of starvation. But for the poor law unions Ireland would have been infinitely more expensive and more dangerous to England. Food and population were no longer balanced in Ireland. foul must be raised either by bringing into cuftivation the waste lands, or by a lietter system of cultivation. In all cases, however, the dis-tress was not consequent on over-population, for, as the papers on the table snowed, emigration had gone on to such an extent in some districts that a sufficient population was not left properly to cultivate the soil. The events of the last two years had had one good resultthat of ridding the estates of the numerous cotings; and he believed that capital and the exertions of the proprietors were only wanted now to bring their properties into proper order. What he now asked was the means of preventing starvation and loss of life in those unions where the distress was the most severely felt, and where owing to that distress, a sufficient rate could not be collected. For this purpose he proposed to take a vote of £50,000 from the consolidated fund. From the relief commission and repayments of advances from unions, there was a balance of £284:000, of which they might fairly say £184,000 would be available exclusive of the repayments on account of the relief works-but he did not propose a larger sum now than the £50,000 hecause he was anxious not to excite undue expectations.

PETITION

adopted by the recent Temperance Meeting held in Quebec (see last number of the Berean.) That Your Petitioners, notwithstanding the ncouraging progress and success of the Temperance Cause, view with serious alarm the acknowledged evils of intemperance, which are still exhibited in so many different parts of the province, and unfeignedly deplore the continued prevalence of this most destructive vice. 😘

That they look upon the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as fraught with deep and serious injury to the best interests of society, and therefore to counteract the operation of these prolific sources of evil, it is expedient to discountenance and check these ranches of trade, as tending so materially to increase the facilities for placing within the reach of all classes in the community, those hurtful beverages, the use of which in tou many instances leads to poverty, disease and

That entertaining as they do the opinions just expressed, your petitioners have learned with the most lively repret that it is in confermation. that which for a time was a religible ferror; this phalion to thing into the Provincial Parliment been hailed with universal satisfaction view But library this session; as Bill having for one of its robjects theoxeduction of the dutyron foreign privite from its present amount to a figure all hule nominal. (And they cannot conceal from the fines and Dollara ayear (or 1) it Dollara (ayear either for the wants or happing stof the ichabi- his Appearing tear didelighted in the bowning the

perance upon these its hapless and misguided

That the deplorable abuses connected with the present system of granting Tavern licences (and which the magistrates, however disposed to do so, are unable properly to regulate) fe-monstrate the necessity for legislative action on the subject; and that in the opinion of your petitioners it is desirable that the Act 4. Vict. cap. 23, and all other acts conferring a discre-tionary power on the Executive Government to grant licences without the certificates required by the Act 2 Victoria, cap. 14, should be repeated

ed, and other more stringent provisions adopted; and elso that since it is known upon him to Taverns, and to publish the frames as well of all delinquents as of those who oblain Licences.

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