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QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1846.

WHOLE NUMBER 113.

THE TOWER OF STRENGTH. From the German of Lather. " Bin' feste Burg ist unser Gott."

The Lord is our good Tower of strength, Our Shield and Sword of terror, And He will free our souls at length From evil, and crime, and error. The old accursed field. With might and knavery screen'd, Hell's armour dark and strong, Hath risen to work us wrong; On earth he hath no rival.

With arms of flesh we nought avail, Our ranks were soon disbanded, But the right Man doth hell assail, As God himself commanded. Ask ye. Who can he be? Jesus the Christ is He-God of Sabaoth's Son, By Him the fight is won He on our side shall battle.

And though the world with devils were thick Watchful and soul-devouring, Ne'er shall our hearts grow faint or sick, O'er all their wiles still towering. The fiend, as pleaseth him, May angry look and grim, Our souls he cannot slay, His power hath pass'd away! One little word shall smite him.

That Word, in spite of fraud or force, Shall stand alone, immortal, Still trampling in its heavenly course Hell and its gloomy portal. Slaughter'd—disgrac'd—revil'd, Reft of goods, wife, and child, So be it—let them go, Small is the loss, I trow-God's mansion is eternal.

Dublin University Magazine.

#### THE NEW AND LIVING WAY.

Behold the way to God, and forgiveness and grace, and Heaven .- Sin has barred the door of access. But Jesus, in the might of his love, and redemption, and power, has burst the bars, and has opened the door, and has placed himself near, and ready to deliver-in the prayer of every believing worshipper, and to send answers of "grace, mercy, and peace." Are you coming unto God in honest supplication, but with great guilt, even weighing you down; and with many years oppressing you, and with faith as feeble as a bulrush? You may enter "into the holiest, by the blood of Jesus."

Be it so, that in yourselves you have nothing to plead, why the sentence of eternal death should not be executed upon you. But you are permitted to plead the atoning blood of Jesus, who suffered, "the just for the unjust?" that blood which was appointed from ever-lasting, in the counsels of God, to take away iniquity: that blood which is truly and pro-perly divine, and of infinite value, and effi-cacy: for it was the blood of Him, who was God as well as man, and that blood which has raised all the millions to glory who are there. "They washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb; therefore are they before the throne of God." Ol rest, then, your prayer, rest your hope, rest your soul, upon that atonement which Jesus offered upon the Cross, and upon that blood of intercession which he took away with him into Heaven: and your prayer must succeed, and your hope must be accomplished, and your souls must be saved with an everlasting salvation. The appointment, and the promises, and the oath of God, and the honour of Immanuel, the great High Priest, all concur to assure you that all is safe, and that all will be glory.

Behold the ONLY way to pardon and peace. If the High Priest, under the law, had en-tered within the vail, and approached even the mercy-seat, without observing the Lord's directions, he did it at the peril of his life. He must enter but once a-year, and he must take with him the blood and the incense. Brethren, here is a solemn point in experience; and it is a point of life or death. You endeavour to approach God on a mercy seat. You do well. But how are you approaching Him? Is the feeling of your soul dependence on the atoning blood of Christ? Then, while you are spreading your prayer before the Lord, he is opening the arms of his salvation to receive you. But if you venture to come before Him, trusting in yourselves, you would have been quite as safe if you had rushed presumptuously towards the top of Sinai, while at the giving of the law, the mountain quaked, and the lightnings flashed, and the tounders rolled, and God descended in all the grundeur of his Holiness, and Justice and Majesty.
O.I. be careful to take with you blood, the

blood of atonement, whenever you offer your supplication unto God: See to it, that you are pleading, that you are trusting in nothing but in Christ crucified, and in his intercession before the throne. Remember the voice from Heaven. "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

Behold the way to holiness .- Christian believers! the more you contemplate the great High Priest, Jesus the eternal Son of God; and his wondrous love in dying for sinners and the sufficiency of his blood to cleanse from all sin, and his compassion and faith folness in plending before the throne, and the promises of an, endless salvation, which he throws around every one, who comes to Him the more, I say, you contemplate these things by the Spirit's light, the more will he your victory over the world, your haired of sin, your love of God in Christ, your obedience to his will, your regard to his glory, your meetness for his presence for evermore. "Grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. 2-Rev. R. HousTHE BAPTISMAL SERVICES.

posed by the House of American Bishops,

twenty years ago.
In the year 1826 certain changes were proposed by the house of Bishops as to the reading of the service and lessons, and together with them the following is found, concerning a prayer in the confirmation service : "And to correct the injurious misapprehension, as to the meaning of certain terms, in the first collect in the office of confirmation, the Bishops unanimously propose the following resolution: Resolved, That after the first collect in the office of confirmation the following be inserted, to be used at the discretion of the Bishop, instead of the first collect: Almighty and ever living God, who hast vouchsafed in baptism to regenerate these thy servants by water and the Holy Ghost, thus years. giving them a title to all the blessings of thy covenant of mercy in thy Son Jesus Christ, and now dost graciously confirm unto them, ratifying the promises then made, all their holy O Lord, the renewing of the Holy Ghost; strengthen them with the power of this divine Comforter; and daily increase in them thy manifold gifts of grace, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and godly strength, the spirit of knowledge and true godliness; and fill them, O Lord, with the spirit of thy holy fear, now and for ever. Amen. This addition would have answered the same purpose as the 27th article, with whose doctrine it coincides. That teaches that baptism is the seal of adoption; this, that it is a conditional title to a leading the seal of the s conditional title to salvation. As the adoption did not necesssarily alter the nature of the child, and might prove unavailing, so the title gave no new nature, and might be forfeited by a failure on the part of the baptised to fulfil his part in the engagement. It will be seen that the bishops, in proposing this change, urge as a reason that it was to "correct injurious misapprehensions as to the meaning of certain terms." Now, what could this be, but and which seem to be expressed by the term, regenerated by water and the Holy Ghost. That such was the object in the proposed substitute, may be inferred from the fact that it was proposed by Bishop Hobart, and exactly corresponds with his sentiments as set forth in his explanation of the Catechism, and more fully enlarged on in his tract on Confirmation; both of which documents have been generally received by the Church as expressing her views. But the matter is placed beyond doubt by the following extract from a private letter of Bishop Hobart, addressed to myself and a particular friend. "The expressions in the prayer are liable to be misunderstood, and create serious objections on the part of many, have found, to using the ordinance. The object of the proposed prayer was not to relinquish the expression of regeneration, as applied to baptism, but to guard against the misconstruction that would make this synonimous with renovation, sanctification, conversion, or any other term by which the renewing of the Holy Ghost might be denoted." It appears, then, that the object of the house of bishops in proposing it, and of the other house in acceding to it, was to fix the meaning of this passage, and to declare that other mean-

The proposition was connected with sundry others relative to the abring which excited uneasiness in the minds of many who feared anything like innovation, and therefore the whole was withdrawn at the next General Convention, though the author does not remember, or believe, that any objection was made to this alteration. What occurred, however, was sufficient to show the general sense of the Church on the subject.
What was thus proposed by the bishops and clergy at that convention, was afterwards spoken of by Bishop Griswold in one of his sermons, shewing the difference between regeneration, as used by the Church, and renovation. After explaining and justifying the doctrine of the Church, he remarks, " in the present state of religion, there is, we have observed, some confusion in the use of theological terms. Christians hear them, every one in his own language, and in the tongue wherein he was born. This makes it necessary for us frequently to make these explanations. An alteration in some few expressions in our Liturgy would make these explanations less necessary, and would remove one great obstacle to the success of our labours. But till such alteration, by the permission of God and the wisdom of his Church, shall be made, let us be careful rightly to understand her language and to embrace her sound scriptural doctrine."—The Right Rev. Bishop Meade of Virginia .- Ep. Recorder.

ings considered injurious to the Church were

not correctly ascribed to her.

#### THE POWER OF RAISING NEW CHURCHES.

We frequently receive inquiries touching the power of the laity to raise churches and chapels wherever they may be needed ;and the power of the bishops to throw obstacles in their way. Dealing first with generals, we may say, that the Church seems to intend to place great power in the hands of the bishops. They are always treated as the rillers of the Church; and the principal check to the abuse of their extensive authority, seems to be public

Descending to particulars ;-we will speak first of new churches. And here it is pretty well known, that a building can only become absolutely and permanently a church by consea bishop to consecrate a church The law and supposed to be acquiested in by the donors the Province of Quebec, takes for granted, what is doubtless generally or their representatives, italiamen at in onini. General, London, 1774.]

true, that any and every bishop will be found | bus instituti ratio servetur. And if the estates Amendment in the Confirmation Service, prolitting circumstances, to perform this agreeable the funds destined ad libitum by the general fitting circumstances, to perform this agreeable part of his duty.

But as to the mode of proceeding on the part

of persons desiring to raise a new church, where neither the incumbent of the parish nor the hishop has shewn any anxiety on the point: -There is no serious difficulty in the way of such persons; but there are certain forms to be

complied with.

1. As the law regards the whole parish as in the charge of the incumbent, it gives him the preference, if he chooses to stir in the matter. Any persons proposing to build a new church in his parish, must give him regular notice of their desire and intention; and he may then, if he pleases, give bond to the bishop to build such a church himself within two

2. Should he fail to do so, the first projectors may then proceed with their plan. They must, however, lay the whole scheme before the bishop, and get his consent. For, without his consent, they will not get the building consecrated, nor a district assigned to it. The bishop, legally, we apprehend, may refuse to give his consent, and if so, no church can be had. But the responsibility, and the odium, attaching to that bishop would be very great, who, when a district was placed before him wunling a church, and an offer was made to raise such a church, should interpose his veto. of empires. As all other regulars, according We apprehend that no such case has occurred, or is likely to occur.

3. The incumbent failing, then, to take up the project himself; and the cheme being ap proved by the bishop, its propoters may safely proceed with the work; secure of having their church consecrated, and a district assigned

l to it. Next let us advert to unconjectated churches, or proprietary chapels. These, it is obvious, small part) has been only tolerated provisionany persons may build, wherever they can provide a site and the necessary funds. But these places can never have the security which becertain terms." Now, what could this be, but longs to a church. They may be closed; may be sold; or may fall into the hands of evil baptism, which are often imputed to our Church, men. Trustees may be applinted, as in the case of a new church; but such trustees will not have equal power as to the patronage. The minister to be appointed of each vacancy, and has also refused the conditions of the remust be licensed by the bishop; and each admission of the society on the same terms bishop frames his own rules with reference to such matters.

A proprietary chapel was taken, or purchased, in a large London paish, two or three years back, by some Tractarians, with a view to the propagation of their orinions in the metropolis. The Bishop of London gives no licenses to such chapels except with the apπobation of the incumbent of the parish. The incumbent was applied to in this case. He replied, "It is impossible for me to approve of the party you numinate." The Bishop added, "And it is impossible for me to license that or any other party without the incumbent's approval." And so the negociation closed.

But in another case it might have happened that a follower of Dr. Pusey was the incumbent and that the clergyman nominated could not adopt Dr. P's views of baptism. A similar exclusion might have thus occurred, not because the party nominated was a Tractarian, but because he was not one.

We have thus endeavoured to a give general idea of the law. Many, doubtless, will be inclined to wish, that the door were more widely opened. But if such persons were to some excellent men are of opinion, that a greater liberty of entering a clergyman's parish, and taking a section out of it, ought not to be given than already exists .- London Record.

## THE JESUIT ESTATES.

From a letter addressed by His Majesty's Advocate General (James Marriott) to the Attorney and Solicitor General, dated Doctors Commons, May 12, 1765. Being his answer to a reference made to him.

. I beg leave to observe, that, besides the Jesuits of the less Observance, who are to be found in every part of the world, concealed agents of the society, laymen as well as priests, persons who have been married as well as those who have never married, and of all conditions and employments of life, (the whole order amounting to twenty thousand proportion to the enterprising genius of that society in the course of half a century) the known communities of the Jesuits in Canada

are the missions. The missions are, properly speaking draughts from the houses of the professed (agreeably to the plan of this order founded by a military man on military principles) they are engaged by their fourth vow to go to any part of the world where the Pope, or their general shall send them, non petito viatico The missions are so called in their institute. in distinction to the houses of the professed and from the houses of the noviciates and colleges. The missions, like the professed are all under a vow of poverty, and mendicants by institution; and as the professed hold estates in trust for the noviciats and colleges and the rest of the society; having nothing for themselves, otherwise than indirectly (for they never beg, notwithstanding their institute) so the missions, who are detachments from the professed, hold estates in the same manner. If the estates are donations, then they are held for such uses as the founders, by grant, gift, or devise, shall have directed, and for such further uses as the father-general shall cration; and that consecration is a duty left direct; inasmuch as all donations are constantly in the bishop's discretion. We know not accepted by the order, and ratified by the gewhether any attempt was ever made to force neval with this special salvo; commonly known

for the support of the colleges, or out of profits arising from commerce or personal industry, then the missions hold these estates for the benefit of the whole society, whereso-ever dispersed over the whole world, but united under one sovereign head domiciled at Rome, whose power over the whole order being unlimited, he is the sole proprietor, and, as it were, the heart of the whole body, into which, and from which, all property has a constant flux and reflux by a circulation of the system in all its parts. So that the estates of the society must be considered in the possession of one man, the general of the order; who is always by birth an Italian, an actual subject ecclesiastical and civil of the Roman Pontiff; upon whom he acknowledges a kind of feudal dependence, rather than an implicit obedience (the father-general having sometimes resisted, and being in some respects independent, even of papal authority), being in all other relations an absolute sovereign over his own vassals, who are independent of every civil government under which they reside; to which they cannot be united in a civil essence by the nature of their institute, without ceasing to be what their institute makes them, a distinct nation in the midst of nations, and an empire in the midst to the canon law, are servants of their mo-nastery, so the individuals of the society of Jesuits according to their institution, are the servants, or rather slaves of their order; and according to the rule of law, by which quid-quid acquiritur servo acquiritur domino, they

have no property of their own.

It is remarkable, that the order (of which the province of France makes but a very ally in that kingdom, and upon probation of good behaviour, without ever having had any legal complete establishment, as a part of the ecclesiastical and civil constitution of the realm. The general of the order has constantly refused the conditions of the original admission made by the acts of the assembly at Poissy of the Gallican church, admission of the society on the same terms after their expulsion, (which re-admission was granted by the royal edict, in virtue of a treaty between the crown of France and the papal see) because the terms of re-admission were radically subversive of the whole order. To the original acts of admission all subsequent edicis in their favour have had a retrospect. So that the arret of expulsion remained always liable to execution; and the members of the order were merely as inmates, occupants of houses and lands in France, and in the extent of the dominions of that crown subject to resumption.

From all these premises, it seems conclusive that the titles of all the society passed, together with the dominions ceded to Great Britain (in which dominions those possessions were situated) attended with no better qualifications than those titles had by the laws and constitution of the realm of France, previous to the conquest and cession of those countries. But it seems further to be clear, that those titles are now in a worse condition since the conquest and cession: for till that period they were only in abeyance, and suspended upon a principle of probationary toleration; but by virtue of the natural law of arms and conquest possessions of the society lost of course all civil protection by the fate of war; but much more so by the only power, whose authority and intervention could have preserved the property of these possessions to their supposed owners, having withdrawn its tolerance and protection, and deserted them, as a derelict at the mercy and entirely free disposition of the crown of Great Britain, by making no provision in the articles of cession to serve the pretended rights of the community of Jesuits; nor indeed of any other ecclesiastica community, which latter might have been under a more favourable view, having a civil heing, and each house possessing a separate property, distinct from others of the same order; whereas the order of Jesuits, contrary to all other regulars, is one indivisible order aggregate indeed by its own institute, but not incorporated by the laws of France and the father-general never having been men in the year 1710, and since increased in an inhabitant of Canada, nor a subject the definitive treaty, nor sell his estates, nor withdraw his effects within the time limited. In a few words the society of Jesus had not and cannot have any estate in Canada, legally and completely vested in them at any time, and therefore could not, and cannot transfer. the same before nor after the term of eighteen months, so as to make a good title to purchasers, either with or without the powers or could not retire, so he cannot retain any possessions in Canada, since the time limited for the sales of estates there agreeably to the terms of the treaty ; because he is as incapable of becoming a British subject as he was of being a French subject, nor can the individ-uals of the communities of the Jesuits in Canada, take or transfer what the fathergeneral cannot take or transfer; nor can they, having but one common stock with all other communities of their order, in every part of the globe, hold immoveable possessions, to be applied for the joint benefit of those commuand which may become the enemies of His Majesty and his government.

[All the italies of the above are in the original printed in "Plan of a Code of Laws for the Province of Quebec, by the Advocate JESUIT MISSIONS.

From Protestant Missions Vindicated, by the Rev. James Hough, M. A., lale Chaplain at Madras.

Reference has been made in the foregoing pages to the labours of Francis Xavier, the first Jesuit Missionary in India. His converts were chiefly among the fishermen on the southern coast. After some time, indeed, he addressed himself to natives of the higher castes, but without succeeding in gaining their attention.....The Jesuit missionary so frequently referred to in these pages (the Abbé Dubois) has confessed, that Xavier considered his endeavours to convert the natives-to any thing worthy of the name of Christianity-a total failure....He says,—'At last Francis Xavier, entirely disheartened by the invincible obstacles he every where met in his Apostolic career, and by the apparent impossibility of making real converts, left the country in disgust.

Let this be contrasted with the vauntings of other less candid writers of the same order, about what they call the unparalleled triumphs of the Gospel in India, through the preaching

of this indefatigable missionary.

The Abbé Dubois was not the first Jesuit that took this view of Xavier's career. The successors of this missionary, Robert de Nobili and his colleagues, who at the beginning of the seventeenth century founded the Madura Mission, determined to avoid his mistaken policy, as they deemed it, and to adopt the opposite course. They confined their attention to the Brahmins and other Hindoos of the highest castes: and, in order to obviate the prejudices of those haughty and self-sufficient men against the natives of Europe, these Christian missionaries denied that they were Europeans, and affirmed that they were Brahmins from the West, of a higher order than any in India. 'To stop the mouths of his opposers, and particularly of those who treated his character of Brachman as an im-posture,' Robert de Nobili 'produced an old, dirty parchiment, in which he had forged, in the ancient Indian characters, a deed, shewing that the Brachmans of Rome were of much older date than those of India, and that the Jesuit of Rome descended in a direct line from the good Brama. Nay, Father Jovence, a learned Jesuit, tells us, in the history of his order, something yet more remarkable; even that Robert de Nobili, when the authenticity of his smoky parchment was called in question by some Indian unbelievers, declared, upon onth, before the assembly of the Brachmans of Madura, that he, Robert de Nobili, derived really and truly his origin from the god Brama.' Upon this the historian exclaims-Is it not astonishing that this reverend Father should acknowledge, is it not monstrous that he should applaud, as a piece of pious ingenuity, this detestable instance of

perjury and fraud !? To carry on this wicked deception, alias. pious fraud, it was necessary to adopt the Brahmins' mode of living, their costume, and even their idolatrous ceremonies. It also required them, in opposition to the example of Jesus Christ, His Apostles, and every faithful preacher of Christianity, to have respect of persons; and, instead of preaching the Gospel as freely to the poor as to the rich, they found it essential to their design to keep the lower caste at a distance; and even the proselytes from those grades which are not permitted to enter the Hindoo temples, these Christian missionaries actually excluded from consult Mr. Close, of Cheltenham, or Mr. of countries, confirmed by acts of the law of their churches, when Biahmins were present Hatchard, of Plymouth, they would find that nations, by solemn cession and guaranty, the or expected. In a word, they were accused of the most culpable indulgence in tolerating and winking at all kinds of idolatrous superstitions among their proselytes; and with having themselves rather become converts to the idolatrous worship of the Hindoos, by conforming to many of their practices and superstitions, than making Indian converts to the Christian religion. Even the Abbe Dubois concedes that these ' charges had some degree of foundation; and he would find it very hard to prove, which was probably his reason for not attempting it, that they were not to the extent set forth by the accusers, who were Romish friars of other orders.

The writings of Robert de Nobili, Beschi, and others, for the edification of their disciples, were composed in the same flowery, hyperbolical, and unintelligible style, as the Hindoo Vedas, poems, and other performances inculcating their superstitions. Of the Jesuit Missionaries productions, I have given elsewhere several specimens; and I to the King of France, he could not retire mention another of their works, which may and avail himself of the fourth article of he regarded as the apex of their series of impostures; I allude to their forged Veda. The Brahmins have four Vedas, which are their sacred books, believed to be revealed by God, and called immortal. They are considered as the fountain of all knowledge, human and divine. The Jesuits at Madura actually forged a fifth Veda, pretending that it was revealed to the chief Brahmin of the Pagoda of Cherengham, by the same auratification of the father-general; who as he thority as the other four; and so artfully did they imitate the style of the genuine Vedas, that their forgery imposed even on some Brahmins, and for many years it was received as an authentic work. Under this impression, M. Voltaire published a French translation of it; but the imposture was detected about twenty years ago by the late Mr. Ellis, a gentleman of the Civil Service at Madraswhose attention was directed to this, and some other manuscripts of a similar description, by Sir Alexander Johnson, late Chief Justice of Ceylon. Few European gentlement have been better acquainted with the science nities which are resident in foreign states ; and customs, the laws and theology of the Hindoos, than Mr. Ellis; and, after a careful comparison of this Ezour-Vedum with the Hindoo Vedas, he pronounced it ca literary forgery; or rather, as the object of the author or authors was not literary distinction, a religious imposition without parallel?

to make it appear that the Gospel received confirmation from the Brahminical Vedas. There is a sufficient sprinkling of the Bible on its leaves to enable them, when it should be once received as authentic, to argue for the truth of Christianity from the accordance of this Veda with the lessons of Holy Scripture. In the Christian mind, there can be but one opinion of this infamous transaction; but the Jesuits justify it, like Father Jovence as a pious fraud-a name given to the grossest falsehoods that are deemed conducive to the interests of the Church. Such a pretence will, of course, be thought to sanction the series of misrepresentations that compose the lectures of Dr. Wiseman under review. Those who believe in the supremacy and infallibility of the Roman Church assert, that to maintain her cause is an end that sanctifies any and every means. But those who, with St. Paul, repudiate this abominable doctrine, will concur in that Apostle's condemnation of the men that say, Let us do evil that good may

# The Beream.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1846.

It must be a cause of satisfaction to the friend of civil rights and religious truth thatif the sagacity is great of those engaged in extending the influence of an intolerant power and bringing men under the bondage of a faith adverse to the liberty wherewith Christ maketh his disciples free-some vigilance is still exercised on the part of those who value their high privileges as professors of a pure and scriptural faith; and that the alliance of hierarchical assurance with official subservience, of which the recent proceedings of our Provincial Parliament present an unexpected specimen, will meet with a remonstrance which we must pray and hope will prove an effectual

Since we wrote last, the attention of procommunities in this city has been given to the petition respecting endowment of the Jesuits in this Province at the public expense-for it is thus that we unhesitatingly designate the application for the surrender of the Jesuit Estates to the Bishops of the Church of Rome. It is not asked, it is true, that the Estates be to resume those Estates, not for the benefit of given up to the Jesuits-the petitioners are better advised than that, upon the law of the law of the land which as yet refuses to acknowledge the passing of the Imperial Statute 43rd Geo. III. land which as yet refuses to acknowledge the Jesuits otherwise than as objects for the greatest jealousy and watchful observation. But sterling, in commutation for the said Estates. If the Estates which once belonged to the Order of Jesuits be transferred to the Bishops of the Church of Rome-where is their power. as consistently subject to the See of Rome, to withhold the same from the grasp of the Jesuits themselves whom that supreme power has recuscitated? We feel confident that here we speak, as a celebrated diplomatist once said he was legislacing in the British House of Commons, " with the Pope at our back." We suppose nothing but what is inseparable from the position of the Prelates, in the Church to which they belong. If there were no Jesuits in existence, they might profess that those Estates should be managed by themselves: but when the Order has been revived by the Pope himself; when members of it are in the Province ready to seize upon every advantage which may be recovered in their behalf ;-who can seriously suppose the Bishops of the Church large assistance has been given from the means of Rome capable of doing more than lend their name in the matter, for the satisfaction of the law which will not give up the Estates to the Jesuits as such? The property itself can not be withheld by them from those Lifeguardsmen of the Italian monarch of their Church, and sworn foes of Protestantism, of scriptural College, established under the same auspices, light, and evangelical freedom. The Bishops are, according to the provisions of a Bill now may ostensibly hold the Estates, but for no other purpose than what the Jesuits require.

We may, therefore, call upon the community to be forward in affixing their names to a Petition now in course of signature in this the Province are actually struggling with city, of which we subjoin a copy. So far as poverty and unable to provide resources at all our information goes, we think there is not an exception to the unanimity with which the ob- Government, the Church of Rome in this ject of the Petition is adopted by the Clergy in this city, and they will confidently expect and daily increasing wealth.

these who look to them for guidance to sue. That independently of all these foregoing those who look to them for guidance, to sustain them in an effort so imperatively called for. Confining ourselves even to the terms of the petition presented by the R. C. Prelates, it is our duty to demand that the benefits to be derived from the Estates which the Crown has placed at the disposal of the Legislature may be preserved to Her Majesty's subjects without distinction. It is not designed to withhold the share due to our fellow-subjects of the Roman Catholic faith. Let the revenue of the Jesuit Estates form part of the annual grant for general education under the Common School Bill-the Church of Rome has secured facilities enough under that Act to obtain something approaching the lion's share of the advantages dispensed by it: that measure, or some one akin to it, would meet the intentions of that generous Sovereign who waived his prerogative in favour of the people of this Province. But let not the claim be admitted which the Church of Rome covertly puts forth on this, as she does explicitly on other occasions; that she is, par excellence, "the Church", in any part of the British domin-

he promoted by the munificence of, a British Sovereign at the present day. The petition now in course of signature forcibly repels such claims; it is as follows :-

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Parliament assembled,

The Petition of the undersigned Protestant inhabitants of the City of Quebec and its vicinity,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,-

That your Petitioners would find it impossible to view without the deepest uneasiness and alarm any compliance on the part of the Legislature of this Province with the application of certain Roman Catholic Bishops recently presented to your Honourable House. praying that the Jesuits' Estates may be placed under their authority for educational purposes. accompanied by a " Memoir" upon the said Estates, and upon "the Objects to which these Estates should be at present applied."

That your Petitioners are not behind any other class of Her Majesty's subjects in desiring to see the principles of religious toleration carried every where into effect, and the rights of all parties scrupulously regarded; but that they are perfectly convinced upon distinct and, as they humbly conceive, well ascertained grounds, that the Roman Catholic Church in this country has no title to the control and no exclusive claim to the benefit of the Estates of the late order of

irms of Great Britain, now not much less than there was the most entire and undisputing and the same thing. acquiescence on the part of the Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity: and that the Crown having signified an intention of granting the Estates of the late Order of Jesuits absolutely to Lord Amherst, in recompense of his military services, and having subsequently seen cause the Roman Catholic Church, but for its own c. 159, to give to Lord Amherst and his heirs for ever, the annual allowance of £3,000

That it would thus become a great hardship to the other classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, if the Estates, in substitution for which so large a sum is annually paid by the British people, should be wholly surrendered to the management, and made available for the advantage, of the Roman Catholic Church.

That, whereas it is represented in the Petition from the Roman Catholic Bishops and Memoir accompanying it, that inasmuch as those Estates were originally Church endowments proceeding from the bounty of parties who were Roman Catholics, the Roman Catholic Church alone ought therefore to enjoy the fruit of them, it is to be remembered that the said Church has largely benefitted in this country in a variety of ways, and specially in the shape of legislative grants of money to its institutions for education, from public revenues of which the greater proportion has proceeded from the British and Protestant part of the

That whereas it is also represented that the disposal of the Government and Legis lature to other religious bodies, it is particularly to be remembered that the Clergy-Reserves, originally confided to the management of Corporations consisting of the Clergy of the Church of England alone, were subsequently divided among different religious bodies: that the endowments of the University of King's hefore the Legislature and introduced by Her Majesty's Government in this Province. differently appropriated with a great diminution of advantage to the Church in question : and that even the leading Protestant bodies of adequate to the maintenance of their religion, while, through the indulgence of the British country is well known to possess prodigious

considerations, your Petitioners are by no means concerned to conceal the jealousy and alarm with which, in common, as they can hardly doubt, with many of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, they regard all measures of which the object or the tendency is to enlarge and encourage the power and influence of the Order of Jesuits; and that, although the Petition of the Roman Catholic Bishops simply claims the Estates in question for the Roman Catholic Church, it is most fully to be anticipated that, this Order having already become re-established in the country, and being specially constituted for the promotion of education, the institutions which, according to the language of the Petition and Memoir, it is contemplated to establish, would be managed by Jesuit hands.

That this circumstance, if there were no other to produce the same effect, would be abundantly sufficient to nullify the force of such a plea as that those institutions would be open alike to students of all religious denominations - since your Petitioners speak assuredly the sentiment of many thousands among his Christian character rose superior to his their fellow-subjects when they declare that trials, and, like gold, he came out of the furthey would submit to any difficulties or pri- nace purified, shining more brightly, enjoying valions to procure education for their youth the sympathy and esteem of every godly and Church?, in any part of the British dominions; nor let it be inferred that, because the

comprise estimable individuals, is, in the last English Mail brings also an account of bulk of the inhabitants of Canada belonged to conviction of your Petitioners, radically, and the death of an influential layman in the mo-

territories by Roman Catholic Governments. and whose suppression in the last century by the Pope, were measures of an urgent and imperative necessity, in order to preserve the peace and safety of the countries in which hey were seated; and whose expulsion from France in particular by the Arret of 1767 was inimical to all legal authority, to the person of the Sovereign, and to the tranquillity of the

That, apart also from the well-grounded distrust and dread which would thus attach to any institutions likely to be conducted under Jesuit auspices, your Petitioners most humbly conceive that the Petition of the Roman Catholic Bishops, when viewed in conjunction with the Memoir to which it refers and appeals, contains matter of just and most serious alarm —the principles enunciated in the said Memoir being such as to involve consequences which the Right Reverend authors of the Petition cannot possibly be believed to have had in their contemplation-since they would resuscitate claims which, after the changes in property produced, in Roman Catholic as well as Protestant countries, by the revolutions of human affairs, would fill, not Canada only, but the whole world with conflict and confusion

That while your Petitioners are most thoroughly impressed with the duty and necessity of cultivating amicable relations in social life with men of a different religious per-suasion, and also of forbearing to do violence to the conscientious convictions of other That at the conquest of this country by the parties at whose hands they claim that their lown should be respected, they yet cannot century ago, the British crown acquired avoid indicating what, in their apprehension, incontestable rights to the property of the appears to be a fallacy pervading and vitiating Religious Orders when they should cease to a great part of the reasoning of the Memoir exist within the country: that these rights mentioned above—since it would be perfectly were recognised by all parties alike, and are litle, no less than improper, to disguise the fact laid down as matter of law in the able and that by the very name of Protestant which masterly Report of the Advocate General of they carry, they must of necessity deny that England made to the King in Council in 1773: supremacy of the Papal power in which their that instructions were sent out to the first Roman Catholic fellow-subjects devoutly be-Governor, General Murray, to permit the lieve; and consequently that, so long as their continuance of the Female Monastic establish- persuasion upon this point remains unchanged, ments in the country, but to allow of no it is impossible for them, as Protestants, to addition in the Male, the buildings and estates acquiesce in the force of arguments, or portions belonging to which were to be taken possession of arguments, which are founded upon any of by the Crown upon the demise of the last recognition of the authority of the See of minent members of the various Protestant surviving members of each of these religious Rome, or any assumption that the Church of communities: that in all these arrangements, Christ and the Church of Rome are only one

Wherefore your Petitioners most humbly pray that your Honourable House will not entertain any pretensions or projects calculated monial of the esteem with which we regard to give an exclisive character to the execution you personally, and of the value which we of those gracious intentions of His late Majesty set on the ministrations and services you have towards his Cinadian subjects which were manifested in the surrender of the Jesuits' Estates generaly to the Legislature of this Province for the purposes of education.

And your Paitioners will ever pray.

The article upon our first page, headed 'Jesuit Estates" forms part of an Appendix to Dr. Marriot's Report mentioned in the above Petition. The eminent lawyer whose bodied in that work, was appointed King's Advocate in 1794, and Judge of the Admiralty Court in 1778. He represented the borough of Sudbury in Parliament, and died in 1803.

Want of space prevents our inserting in this number the letter from W. D [Quebec] acknowledged is our last number. Our intention to do so has caused us to insert on our first page an article from an English paper on the Power of raising new churches, which bears reference to the subject; as we purpose inserting the letter, we reserve observations of our own until next week.

OBITUARY .- Little did we think, four weeks go, while hazarding an affectionate tribute of respect to a Clergyman of extensive usefulness in the Irish branch of our Churchwhose genuine humility we almost feared night cause him to feel mention we had made of him-that he was beyond the reach of human praise or censure io affect him. The Rev. Thomas Greec, Curate of St. Catharine's, Dublin, to whom we referred in our Postscript to a letter ficient to satisfy me, I shall ever value it as a from CLERICUS in the BEREAN for April 30th, had at that time finished his earthly course. His active service to the Master who loved him, and whom he visited, clothed, fed, and comforted in the poor, the naked, the helpless, and the desolate, because his Master's love constrained him, was interrupted on the 9th of April by a fever which soon assumed a malignant form; on the 22nd his exhausted body was relieved from suffering, and his soul entered into that rest which earth cannot afford. He had attained only his forty-sixth year, but had compressed within the period of twenty-three years a much more than ordinary amount of pastoral service to old and young and rich and poor in his own parish; and of more widely extended usefulness by support powerfully extended to various societies for religious benevolence, especially to the Protestant Orphan Asylum. "He was," says the Dublin Warder, "emphatically the poor man's minister; he entered into his feelings, sympathised with him in his distress, and relieved his wants. He had the happy method, without losing anything of the true dignity which to the Christian and the gentlebelonged man, of placing himself on a level with men, and not making his condescension appear a favour; and therefore he, gained the esteem and affection of those below him in rank. Every Christian whom he knew he regarded as a friend, and recognised and treated him as a brother. His income was spent in ministering to the wants of his fellow-men." Of his private character, the same paper says: "He was a man of prayer; he lived near to God, and cultivated close communion with his heavenly Pather; he was well acquainted with the workings of the human heart, and was called to suffer those trials from which no Christian is exempt; but

The object of the authors of this work was | her purposes must be held to be the purposes to | order whose expulsion from Roman Catholic Missionary Society. Mr. Coates died on the | and heavenly Birth without which our Lord 23rd of April at Ladbrooke Villas, Notting-Hill, at the age of sixty-eight. He became connected with the Society at the early period when its affairs were guided by the late Rev. Josiah Pratt and the Rev. Edward Bickersteth who is still spared to the Church of Christ, though not now as an officer of the Church founded upon a declaration that the society is Missionary Society. His long connection with that institution had given to Mr. Coates such a minute acquaintance with the numerous points which have to enter into consideration in the measures for carrying on its affairs, that no man's counsel, probably, weighed so much in the deliberations of its various Committees as his. The solidity of his judgment, the clearness of his views, his prompt decision and indefatigable industry were engaged in the administration of affairs which he alone in the Committee knew in their minute details and in their connection with the earliest history of the Society's missions. His loss will be severely felt by the Committee at home and by he missionaries abroad who, previously to their going out, and on their visits home had to confer with him chiefly upon matters connected with the work entrusted to their hands.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- We understand that the same day which conveyed to Salisbury-square [where the Society's office is situated) the intelligence of the death of Mr. Coates, conveyed also the more agreeable news of a further large accession of converts at Tinnevelly; and of a bequest of £27,000. The late John Scott, Esq., of Broad-street, is reported to have given, by will, the sum of £27,000. to each of three Societies,—the Church Missionary Society, the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, and the Bible Society;—and £9,000. each to the City Mission, the London Missionary Society, and the Clerical Education-Aid Fund. About one-third of these sums are immediately payable, the larger portion being left in reversion. -London Record.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dlocese of Quebec. Mission of Rawdon and Kildare. TO THE REVEREND R. H. BOURNE. RAWDON, C. E., 30th April, 1846.

REVEREND AND RESPECTED SIR, It being understood that you are on the point of leaving the Township, we the un-dersigned residents of the Township of Rawdon and Kildare desire to offer you a testirendered us during your sojourn in our midst. During a period of nine years which you have spent amongst us, you have won the regard and affection of all.

It is with feelings of sorrow and regret that we contemplate your removal from Rawdon: and we cheerfully bear witness to your fidelity and zeal in the discharge of both public and private duties; and the blameless life and conversation according to godliness, which you have manifested since your first residence official duty it became to apply his mind to in the Township. We trust that your earnest the investigation which led to the result em- desires and prayers which have ascended in our behalf may result in much good; and that the good seed you have sown here may spring up into an abundant harvest, to the welfare of souls, and to the praise and glory of God. Praying that God may bless you with pros-perity and success both personally and in your endeavours to bring souls to Christ, and advance the honour of His kingdom, We are, Rev. & Respected Sir

your faithful friends & servants, Geo. Robinson, Church Wardens. JOSEPH SMITH. [and upwards of a hundred of the parishioners.]

TO THE CONGREGATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN RAWDON AND KILDARE.

Montreal, 23rd May 1846. My dear Friends and Brethren in the Lord, I feel unwilling to go any further from you without again returning you my sincere thanks for the kind address which you presented to me previous to my departure from Rawdon. Believing as I do that it expresses the feelings of many a sincerely attached and friendly heart, of which the closing scenes of my sojourn among you were of themselves sufpleasing memorial of your affectionate regard and favourable appreciation of my labours I need not hesitate to ackowledge that it is gratifying to my feelings to leave those among whom I have so long dwelt and laboured accompanied by their good will and prayers. I am happy to indulge the hope that my poor imperfect services, of which I am conscious you have given too favourable a representation, nave not been entirely in vain. I am deeply affected, however, to reflect upon the condition of many among you, and can only pray that the labours of those who succeed me may be more abundantly blessed to their good. whomsoever he will, may it please the Lord to send the grace which bringeth salvation to every household, and to every soul throughout your community; and may he grant you all, peace and prosperity, and every blessing needful for your happiness in time and in eternity.

In bidding you all once more an affectionate fare all, allow me briefly to recall to your remembrance a portion of that which I taught whilst I was among you. In my humble en-deavours, according to the measure of grace and knowledge given me, to declare to you "the counsel of God" and to set before you "the way of life," I have given special prominence to two great points of the Christian religion, upon which I conceive the Son of God and that which relates to the work of the Spirit of God. I have endeavoured to present the Lord Jesus Christ as the only and town on Sunday morning, bringing dates about a fortnight later. The news is not of much intercession, as the only ground of our justification before God, and the only foundation of our hope of eternal life. Salvation I have declared to be the free gift of God, bestowed on all who humbly receive and believe in

I have insisted upon the indispensable necessity of the work of the divine Spirit,

declares none can enter the kingdom of God; and the only proper evidence of which is an unceasing effort to subdue all our natural corruptions, and to imitate the example of Jesus Christ, fulfilling all righteousness, and progressing in universal holiness of life and conversation. Agreeably to these views, my friends, if it be our happiness to meet in the beavenly world, it must be because we shall be found included in the number of those who are redeemed by the blood, and sanctified by the Spirit of Christ. It has been my wish and determination not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified. I have enderyoured to exalt Him hs all in all to you, and urged you to seek God in Him as the all satisfying and eternal portion of your souls. My ambition has been to convert your souls to God, to make you sincere Christians, and to unite all the real followers of Christ in harmony and love. The means which I have used, are the simple truth of the Gospel, spoken in love, with prayer for, and humble reliance upon, the aid of the Holy Spirit and the blessing of God. If I have been, in any measure, instrumental in furthering these unspeakably important objects, I shall rejoice to all eternity, and to God alone be

rendered all the praise and glory.
To conclude, I thank you for your kind wishes and prayers in my behalf, and again assure you of mine for you. Farewell.
I am, my dear Brethren,

your faithful friend and servant in the Lord. R. H. HOURNE.

[Mr. Bounne, whose health requires some cessation from labour, at the same time that family circumstances invite him to the neighbouring States where, we trust, his stay will be but temporary, is succeeded by the Rev. C. Rollir whose engagement as Travelling Missionary of the Diocesan Church Society thereby ceases; a short time will necessarily elapse before the Travelling Mission can be supplied again by the ordination of some one of the Candidates for holy orders now prosecuting their studies .- ED.]

ST. CHARLES' STREET BRANCH OF THE QUEBEC JUVENILE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

An interesting circumstance has lately occurred in this city, which may perhaps be considered worthy of notice in the columns of the Berean, affording as it does the opportunity of many useful reflections not only to the young but to those of riper years, whose sympathies are engaged in the cause of Sabbath-teaching.

It is probably known to many readers of the Berean that the great fire of the 28th of May last year involved in the general calamity the building in which the teachers of the St. Charles Sunday School held their meetings for instruction; by which the Institution was not only for a time deprived of a room to meet in, but sustained a very serious loss (to them) of all the school furniture, maps, class books and library; in short every thing in use in the school. Among the other articles lost to the school were a couple of Missionary boxes of the Church Missionary Society of London, which had been kindly furnished to the Superintendent by the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, to receive the contributions of the children in aid of the benevolent objects of that truly Christian Society. These boxes were completely filled with the coppers which the children were encouraged to bring from Sunday to Sunday, though the exact amount they contained at the time is not known, as the boxes had not been opened. From the period of the fire until a week or two since, the ruins of the building in which the Sunday School stood remained undisturbed. But last week the men engaged in removing the rubbish found in one corner, not the boxes, but their contents in the shape of a great heap of blackened coppers and a few pieces of silver, all showing by their looks, the great heat to which they had been exposed! The sum thus strangely (and it may be said providentially) recovered, after having been buried for a whole year under the ruins, may sound small when named; but, when considered as the voluntary contributions, within a few months, of a small number of poor children, is in reality considerable. More than fitteen shillings were paved in this way, and will, of course, be devoted to the purpose for which they were originally given. The reflections which this little incident suggests are too numerous even to glance at; may the simple narration of the facts have the effect of awakening a deeper interest in the good cause of sending the Gospel to Heathen lands, not only among the children and teachers of the St. Charles Sunday School, but in the hearts of all who, bearing the Christian name, desire to follow the precepts and example of their Divine Master .-Communicated.

[This is an exceedingly interesting communication. The Lord hid and covered up and now has brought to light this portion of his own treasury: so may the Teachers who are now engaged in the self-denying labours of that School hope that the Lord's jewels are only hid and covered up under the many discouraging indications of levity and inattention and way wardness among those under their instructions-and the day will come when his WILL BRING THEM TO LIGHT, and they shall shine in the Redeemer's crown!-EDITOR.]

PAYMENTS RECEIVED:—From Messrs. S. Goddard, No. 105 to 156; F. W. Gates, No. 105 to 156; W. Gates, No. 105 to 156; W. H. A. Davies, No. 105 to 156; Mrs. A. Cillespie, No. 105 to 156; Mrs. Killaly, No. 53 to 104.

## Local and Political Antelligence.

The English Mail of the 5th inst. reached on all who humbly receive and believe in which this produces has an injurious effect upon the trade in those articles which are their faith in, and love to him, by their unreserved submission and obedience.

In addition to this, the demand for timber has been completely checked, for the time, by an unfortunate disagreement between the masterbulk of the inhabitants of Canada belonged to conviction of your Petitioners, radically and the death of an influential layman in the mo- transforming, new-creating, or renewing the builders and their men in Liverpool, Birken-her communion at the time of the conquest, in principle dangerous to human society—as the rountry, the Lay-Secretary of the Church soul in the image of God, effecting that hew head, and other large places; the men struck

for higher wages, and the masters would not I from all parts. The sums voted by the Chamber give in. It is to be hoped that a slight consideration will soon induce both parties to see that, as neither can be entirely independent of the other, both must give way a little; and that a speedy check may be put to a state of things which will, if continued, inflict great injury on the parties concerned, as well as on the country generally. Parliament had been almost entirely engrossed with debates on the Irish Coercion-bill; and, to delay its progress, the Irish members made use of every means in their power. In spite of the strong opposition to it, however, at the first reading the House divided in its favour by a vote of 274 against 125; majority 149, of whom 31 were Whigs. This shows that, although the Bill is very " stringent," the opinion is general that the state of Ireland demands more than the ordinary remedies; and that the Government must be clothed with sufficient authority. It was supposed that the proposed reduction of

the Tariff would now soon be brought forward : and the uncertainty which at present so iniuriously affects commercial interests will then be removed. The following are the quotations of Colonial articles in the Liverpool market. Astres .- The demand is improved and Pors are worth 22s. PEARLS, 21s. Cons.-The demand steady, but prices fluctuating: RED WHEAT, 8s. 6d. a 9s.; WHETE, 9s. a 9s. 9d. per 70 lbs. Indian Corn, 37s. a 42s. per 480 lbs. White Pease, 44s. a 46s. per qr. Flour, sweet, 31s. a 33s. 6d.; sour, 29s. a 30s.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.—The arrivals from British America consist of only two vessels, 958 tons. The demand throughout the month has been very limited, indeed almost suspended, caused by the turn-out of the operative builders, joiners, &c. in Liverpool Birkenhead, and Manchester; and in consequence thereof, and the desire of many of the importers to quit their yarded cargoes, and the expectation of lower prices for the new imports, the market for pine timber has given way

WHITE PINE, 1s. 21d. a Is. 31d. per foot Rev, 1s. 11d. a 2s. 1d; OAK, 2s. 6d. a 2s. 9d. ELM, 1s. 1d. a 1s. 10d.; Asn, 1s. 4d. a 1s. Sd.; MASTS, WHITE, calliper, 2s. a 3s.; RED, 2s. 6d. a 3s. 6d.; DEALS, PINE, 2nd. £11 per std. 100; 3rd, £910s. a £11; SPRUCE £9 a £11; STAVES, STAND. 1, £50 a £52 10s. per M.; W. O. Pun. 1, £15 a £16 10s.; Ban. £1 a £6; Handspikes, 12s. a 18s. per doz.; Oans, Аян, per run. ft. 3d. a 4d. In Parliament, Mr. Smith O'Brien, an Irish

member and one who, it is supposed, will succeed Mr. O'Connell as the leader of his party, though fortunately without his talents for mischief, refused to serve on a Railway Committee and, being declared guilty of contempt, was taken in custody by the Sergeant at Arms. The general opinion, even of Irish members, was that Mr. O'Brien's conduct only rendered him ridiculous. Mr. D'Israeli was also led, by his supposed personal antipathy to the Premier, to make remarks which nearly led to a duel between himself and Colonel Peel. The matter was, however, amicably arranged, and the violation of the laws of God and man prevented.

" Some stir has been caused in Liverpool by the announcement that Prince Albert would shortly visit it for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of a new building for the use of the most hardy and ill-used body of men in existence—the British sailors. building is to be called the Sailor's Home. A similar institution has existed in London for

years, and has been found to work admirably

"A handsome sum of money has been subscribed for the Liverpool building, and the ground for the site has been gratuitously given by the Corporation. The Projectors think that the Prince's presence would give éclat to the occasion; but he cannot come down until June or July, and the friends of the sailors wish to proceed sooner with the building. Negotiations on the subject are still pending. Prince Albert has always evinced a desire to study the feelings and the respect of the people amongst whom he maintains so high a position:—he attended the launch of the Great Britain; he visited Birmingham recently; and he enters warmly into the terests of several charitable societies in the metropolis." While rejoicing at such improvements in Liverpool, one can not help wishing that His Royal Highness may soon be invited to perform a similar ceremony for Quebec! When it is remembered that 1200 to 1400 vessels, averaging probably 400 to 500 tons each, visit this port every summer, day morning, which spread rapidly to the no one can say that there is not room for imadjoining houses, and burnt for several hours no one can say that there is not room for improvement upon the present system. the Corporation set a good example?

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY. -The English shareholders in this undertaking have given a strong proof of their want of confidence in it; inasmuch as a great majority have decided that it is inexpedient to go on with the road, and that the deposits paid in should be returned to the shareholders! The Quebec and Halifax line is much more important as a national work; and the favour expressed by Government towards the latter scheme may have contributed to bring about the above decision.

Lord Aberdeen has recognised the annexation of Texas, by informing the Custom-house authorities that the produce of that country must be regarded as the produce of the American Union.

The Iron Steamer Great Britain was to sail for New York on the 9th inst., and may soon be expected. Great alterations have lately been made in her machinery, screw, &c. &c., and on a trial trip she passed several other steamers. Her greatest speed was 131 statute miles per hour.

IRELAND. The accounts from this country are very melancholy, and give a sad picture of distress and misery arising from want of food, from disease, and poverty. Sickness was progressing greatly in some parts of the country; and every where efforts were being made to relieve the prevailing distress. Numbers were

emigrating to America. NEW ZEALAND. - Advices to the middle of December, state that a truce had been agreed to with the hostile tribes at the Bay of Islands, preparatory to a settlement of differences : an announcement which must be gratifying to

every lover of peace and friend of Missions,
The news from the Continent of Europe is not of a striking character. The attempted assessination of the King of the French produced the greatest, indignation, in every quarter of the Empire, and addresses of congratulation to His Majesty wore pouring in

of Deputies for the maintenance of the navy were large, and calculated to place the naval armament of the country on an efficient footing. In Spain there is nothing new: troubles have arisen in Portugal to such a degree that part of the country was placed under martial law.

THE EAST .- The Overland Mail brought accounts from India to the 1st of April; where everything was quiet and as satisfactory as could be desired. A treaty of peace was signed on the 9th March at Labore, between the Indian Government and the Maharajah of Lahere; the terms of which correspond generally with the basis previously announced. Another treaty was signed at Umritter on the 16th of March between the Government and the Maharajah Gholab Singh. By these treaties the supremacy of England is acknowledged, and concessions are made in every way favourable to her Indian territory.

Sir Charles Napier, by a rapid march, reached Lahore on the 3rd of March. He was received with every mark of distinction, and was about to return as Governor of Scinde.

The hot months had begun in India, and a famine was apprehended from the drought, the fall of rain during the last monsoon having

been scanty.
General McLaren died of his wounds at Ferozepore. The Adjutant-General of the Bengal army, Sir J. R. Lumley, died also at Ferozepore.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO .-- Accounts from the seat of war on the banks of the Rio Grande are very contradictory. It is evident that the danger to which Gen. Taylor's force was exposed had been much exaggerated, probably for political purposes; and the end has been gained. The President is authorized to fit out all the vessels in the naval service: to call into the field 40,000 or 50,000 men to march against Mexico, to blockade every Mexican port and capture every Mexican vessel; and the whole country seems to be in a fever of excitement for war. Immense mass-meetings have been held in New-York, Philadelphia and other large cities, where the whole cry was that of war. By the latest despatch from the American forces it is found that Gen. Taylor left about 500 men to defend his camp and, with the remainder of his force, marched to Point Isabel, which place he reached without molestation. It was said that he intended to remain at this post until he received stronger reinforcements, when he would return. During his absence the American entrenchments were cannonaded by the Mexicans, and the compliment being returned a pretty warm fire was kept up for the greater part of the day, but apparently with very little damage on either side. American pa-pers state that Major General Winfield Scott was to have command of the army for the invasion of Mexico!

OREGON.-The Committee on Territories in the U. S. Senate have reported, "that it is not expedient, at present, to adopt any measures for organizing a Territorial Govern-ment in Oregon." Perhaps the pending quarrel with Mexico has caused this postpone ment of the attempt to annex Oregon.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.-The Speaker Sir A. N. Macnab, having returned to the seat of government, resumed the chair of the House on the 19th inst. The thanks of the House were unanimously voted to Mr. Morin for the able manner in which he had performed the duties of the office during the absence of the Speaker. In the course of the day, the Speaker being suddenly taken ill, the House was obliged to adjourn till the following day, and, from the continued indisposition of the Speaker, did not meet for business until Saturday. The Governor General on that day gave the Royal Assent to 17 additional bills passed during the session: among them are bills to repeal Quebec Gas Light and Water Company: to amend Police Ordinance Que-bec: to amend the Ordinance incorporating Quebec. At 5 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned to Tuesday.

We understand that Mr. Roblin, the Member for Prince Edward, has vacated his seat. having received appointments as Registrar, Collector of Customs, and Agent for Crown Lands, in Prince Edward .- Courier.

MONTREAL.-A destructive fire broke out in the suburb of Griffintown early on Saturwith great fury before it was subdued. Fortunately there was but little wind at the time still the flakes of fire were carried to the dis tance of a quarter of a mile. A good deal of valuable property was destroyed; among which were 3,000 logs of square timber, besides a large quantity of boards and other lumber in the yard of Mr. Hall, and 200 barrels of cement.

WELLAND CANAL .- A breach took place in this work near Port Robinson, owing to a sudden rise of the water from heavy rains. Navigation would be suspended, it was thought, only for a few days.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY was celebrated on Monday ! but the wet weather prevented the usual military display apon the occasion. A royal salute was fired at noon by the Artillery, and the Royal Standard was hoisted at the Citadel. In the afternoon the different fire companies turned out in uniform and paraded through the town with music and banners.

## Mort of Quebec.

SELECTION OF VESSELS ARRIVED.

May 20th. Schr. Mary Ann, Baron, 16th do. Halifax, 11. McKay, sugar, &c. Bark Columbine, Taylor, 2nd do, Hull, order general, 4 pas-21st.

Bark Susan & Sarah, Thoburn, 31st March Newenstle, doseph & Co. coals. Grenville Bay, Robson 3rd April, Newcastle,

Dalkin do.
Countess of Durham, Stowe, 3rd do. Cuba,

Lonyoraft, Sugar.
- James Stewart, Laird, 7th May, St. Johns, Newfld, Gillespie & Co. general, Brig Reindear, Wilkson, 1st do. Hartlepool, An-

derson & Paradis, coals.

- Theodosia, Cogner, 28th March, Nowcastle,
Symes & Co. do.

Theron, Cooper, 31st do. do. Levey & Co. Monkwearmouth, Nellis, 36th do. Hartle

pool, do. do. Woodman, Park, 10th April, Sunderland Atkinson & Co. do. Montreal, Blenkinsoff, 1st April, Newcastle,

Joseph & Co. do, Bark Win. & Joseph, Crisp, 1st do, Newcastle, Gilmour & Co. coals & cinders. Brig Ceres, Johnson, 30th March, Newcastle, do

coals & coke Indus, Jobling, 8th April, Bordeaux, Le

Mesurier & Co. general. United Kingdom, Wallace, 20th March Sunderland, Porter, coals and coke. Fortitude, Forrest, 21st do. Newcastle Dal-

kin, coals. Falcon, Hull, 2nd April, Liverpool, Levey & Co. do. - Margaret & Ann, Gillespie, 1st do Newcastle,

order do. - Pekin, Harvey, 6th do. Ardrossan, order, do. - Ann & Mary, Cunningham, 26th March New-

castle Semple & Stewart, coals & glass.

- Portia, Wrightson, 2nd April, Bordeaux, Maitland, vinegar. Bark Northumberland, Evans, 12th do. Beau-

maris, Pickersgill of Co. salt & slates. Ship Robertson, Clarke, 9th do. Glasgow, Masson & Co. general, 5 pas.

- Chieffain, Williams, 16th do Beaumaris,
Pickersgill, & Co. salt and slates, 76 pas.

Schr. Jane Spratt. Fraser, 21st do. Halfax, R. Hallowell, general. (Montreal.) Ship Gen. Graham. White, 30th March, Alloa,

Pembertons, coals. Bark Aurora, Hunter, 13th do. Hull, Symes & Stentor, Wright, 10th do. do. T. C. Lee,

- Stenot, Wight, Total do. do. 12 C. Bee, coals & goods, 10 pas.

- Apollo, Walker, 1st April, Dundee, Le-Mesurier & Co. general, 54 pas.

- Isabella, Robson, 8th April, Southampton, order, bricks, 3 pas.

Ceylon, Hobson, 2nd do. Sunderland, Symes

& Co. coals & glass. Brutus, Just, 11th do. Newcastle, Joseph & Co. coals & goods.

Industry, Barrett, 13th April, Sligo, Muckle & Kelly, coals.

- Yorkshire Lass, Price, 6th do. Newport,

Scott, do. Brig Prince of Wales, Welch, 25th March, Sunderland, Dawson, do, - Harvest, Young, 25 do do. Semple & Stewart

Venture, Fullerton, 10th April, do. Levey

& Co. do.
-Urania, Oliver, 10th do. Neycastle, Symes

& Co. coals & cinders.

— Ajax, Chater, 31st March, do. Wilson coals.

— Intrepid, Duncan, 25th de. Sunderland, Atkinson & Co. do. Schr. Velocity, Shelnut, 17 days, Halifax, Leaycraft, general,

22nd. Brig Maria & Elizabeth. Wood, 25th March Sunderland, Dawson, coals. 23rd. Brig Emma, Oakley, 4th May, Liverpool, Gil-

lespie & Co. general. Schr Temperance, Sire, 13th May, Hulifax, D. Fraser, sugar & raisins. 25th.

Bark Eagle, Lang, 10th April, Glisgow, Gillespie & Co. general.
Schr. Amity, Garrett, 3rd May, Halifax, Symes

& Co. sugar & oil. - Racer, Leblanc, 28th April, Halifax, Noad & Co. sugar & oil

- St. André, Bellefontaine, 25 days, do. Leay craft, do. Lady Young, Kennedy, 13th May, Sydney

McKay, coals, potatoes, ye,

Collector, Lavache, 25 days, Halifax, C. M.

Brocklesby, sugar & molasses, d.

Brig Constance, Savage, 14th April, Bristol, order

general, 4 pas. 26th. Zoth, Brig Trent, Meldrum, 29th March, Sunderland LeMesurier & Co. coals

Maria Whitheld, Urskins, 11th April, Sun derland, Curry & Corcoals and glass Mentor, Forster, 12th do. Blyth, A. Gilmour

& Co. coals. Bark James & Mary Sinnott, Conner, 18th April, Newport, order, do. - Exporter, Robertson, 8th do. Liverpool Dean, & Co. general, 1 pas.

Brig Lord Brougham, Peacock, 1st April New-castle, Symes & Co. coals. Bark Jane, Dunn, 18th do. Glasgow, Wilkes & Co. general 18 pas.
27th.

Brig Plantagenet, Lellans, Sunderland, 11th April LeMesurier & Co. do. Bark Peel's One, Askin, Hull, 12th do. Gilmour

d Co. do. 13 pas. Brig Industry, Robertson, Newcastle, 10th do. Porter of Co. do. Schr. Conservative, Myers, Nidland, 8 days, Fra-

ser, herrings, 2 pas. Ship Helen, Hicks, Liverpool, 14th April, Sharples of Co. salt and states.

Brig Hexham, Sharpe, Sunderland, 3d April, order, coals and coke. - Ianthe, Jackson, do. 9th do. Burstall, coals.

- Energy, Jones, Limerick, 18th do. Gilmour of Co. slates.

## MARITIME EXTRACTS.

Ballina, April 28 .- The Caroline, of Sunder land, fram Sligo to Quebec, put into Killala Har-bour yesterday morning, making 17 inches water

Cork, April 11.—The Ocean, from London for Quebec, has put in leaky.
Londonderry, April 23.—The Alexander, of
Newcastle, which sailed hence 13th inst., for St.
John, N. B. was towed back yesterday, having

been dismasted off Tory Island. Island of Stroma, April 15 .- The Ralph Wylam,

Moorhead, of and from South Shields, for Quebec, was wrecked on this Island this morning during a thick fog: crew saved.
Wick, April 23—The Dart, for Miramicht,

has arrived here with foretopmast broken, and other damage. Upwards of 150 vessels and sailed from Great Britain for this port, between the 19th April and

5th May. Capt. Wilkson, of the brig Keindeer, reports a large bark ashere, about 9 miles below Fox River. tomasis and vards up-saw three tents ashoresupposed to be for the crew, said to be the Pekin, M'Connochie, from Greeneck for this Port, to A

Gilmour & Co. Capit. Hobson, of the bark Ceylon, reports having passed a brig bottom up off Cape Ray, on the 14th inst-name not known.

14th inst—name not known.
Capt. Davis, of the brig Resolution, reports that or the 19th ult., he fell in with bark More-fand, waterlogged, having been run into on the larboard quarter, and cut down to the water's edge-she had 9 feet water in her hold, and was completly stripped of everything except her cargo, which was rum and sugar —thinks she would go down in about an hour after he left her. Found the Log slate made up to 6, r.M. 17th April.
Halifax, May 9—Arrived—Indian Queen, Vig-

neault, from Quebec. New York, May 19 -Cleared -Ship Henrietta New York, any ... Mary, McMahon, for Queboc.

The brig Ann, from Halifax to this port with a argo of sugar, is reported wrecked on Cape Bre

BIRTH.

On Saturday, the 23rd instant, Mrs. Dr. Jackson, of a daughter.
At Montreal on the 13th inst. the Lady of the Hon. Jas. Smith, Attorney General C. E. of a

At Tumple Grove, Montreal, on the 24th inst. the Lady of Mr. Justice McCord, of a son.

#### MARRIED.

On Saturday, the 23rd inst., by the Royd. Mr Brownell, Walter C. Henderson, Esq., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of William Dawson, Esq. all of this city!

### QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 26th May, 1816.

	s.	d.	ţ.	8.	d.	
Beef, per lb	: 0	- 5	a	0	G	
Mutton, per lb	0	3	"	U.	G	
Ditto, per quarter	2	3	a	3	9	
Lamb, per quarter,	- 1	6	a	4	0	
Potatoes, per bushel,	. 3	6	a.	4	0	
Maple Sugar, per 1b	0	4	a	0	.5	
Oats per bushel,	: 2	0	a	. 2	6	
lay per hundred bundles,	25	U	a.	35	U	
Straw ditto	17	0	a	22	6	
Fire-wood, per cord	15	0	a	17	G	
Cheese per lb	0	44	a	.0	5	
Butter, fresh, per lb	1	0	a	1	3	
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb	0	8	a	0	9	
Veal, per lb	. 0	5	a	U	6	
Do., per quarter	1	6	a	5	0	
Pork, per lb	0	3	$\boldsymbol{a}$	0	7	
Eggs, per dozen,	. 0	6	a	0	. 7	

ENGLISH MAIL.

ETTERS for the above Mail will be received Lat the Quebec Post Office, THIS DAY the 29th instant. PAID Letters till THREE o'clock, and UN-PAID till FOUR, P. M.

# Lately arrived from London, JOURNAL OF THE

BISHOP OF MONTREAL, during a visit to the Church Missionary

Society's N. W. American Mission, IN THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY. The profits arising from this publication are reserved towards the fund which has been opened for the endowment of a Bishopric of

For sale at the Store of T. CARY & CO. Quebec, 28th May, 1846.

the Church of England in the Territory.]

THE ESTATE OF A. MACNIDER, BANKRUPT.

PHE undersigned has been duly appointed

sole assignee.

HENRY W. WELCH,

No. 2, St. James-street.

Quebec, 20th May, 1816.

### Just Received BY Q. CTARLEY, NO. 6 ST. ANN STREET

A FEW COPIES OF

HYMNS, Intended, principally, as a supplement to the Psalms in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-Book.

Selected and Arranged by

THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A., Minister of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal. Price in cloth 1s. 6d. plain leather 1s. 9d. best 2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a quantity be ordered.

#### OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS, Montreal, 19th December.

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

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

at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence per

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

served to the Crown.

Fifteen days to be allowed the present Les. see to remove his chattels and private pro-

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

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

Plans of the Property may be seen at this office.

7th February, 1846. N. B .- No part of the Purchase Money for the Forges will be received in Schir. D. B. PAPINEAU. C. C. L.

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

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Society will (D. V.) take place in the NATIONAL School House at Quenec, on FRIDAY, the 29th May, at TWO o'clock, P. M., to consider a proposal to alter the 8th Section of the 13th Article of the General By-laws.

By order, WM. DAWES, Secy. Ch. Society. Rectory, St. John's, C. E. 14th May, 1846.

TO BE LET,

ROM 1st May next, THREE OFFICES

on Arthur Street, opposite the Exchange. C. & W. WURTELE, 86, St. Paul Street.

## NOTICE.

Quebec, 11th February, 1846.

THE following LETTER and SPECIFI-CATIONS were ordered to be published by the DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE on the eighth instant, and the proprietors of the Quebec newspapers are hereby notified to insert this article in three successive numbers and in the languages of their respective publications.

Quebec, 4th May, 1816.

Dear Sir,-The inclosed statement and plans refer to 5 Houses built of incombustible materials upon my wharf in St. Paul Street, during the last five weeks, and as you seem interested upon the subject, the men at work upon the premises have instructions to give any information to gentlemen who may feel inclined to visit the premises-should I happen not to be there at the time that you or any of

your friends may like to inspect the work. I estimate the cost of similar Buildings upon a good foundation, like the ground in either of your suburbs, to be under £150 each, exclusive of the foundation.

These Buildings are so arranged as to be made available for two families in each house, giving one two rooms, and an attic, the other

two rooms, and a back yard, with outhouses.

They have been built in an inconceivably short space of time, because the fire of the 28th May last, by which our stock and premises were completely destroyed, caused us to feet, throughout the whole of last years' hurried season, the inconvenience of having

workmen living at a distance.

A wooden Building, with similar accommodation, would cost nearly the same expense to erect, and would take six months after the Charpente was up before sufficiently seasoned to caulk; it would then require lining, clap-boarding, painting outside, and when com-pleted with two families residing there, would, should a fire unfortunately occur in any one tenement, be assuredly consumed before assistance could be rendered available.

A few weeks only have passed since the first Brick was laid in the houses of which I send a plan. They are now roofed, floored and ready for plastering, and will be dry and inhabited in three weeks more.—Should a fire originate in any one room of these Buildings it will, from the incombustibility of the walls, partitions and ceiling, be confined to it, or at all events to the house in which it originated and after the woodwork is consumed the walls will remain uninjured, and strong enough to

be rebuilt upon.
In England the Suburbs of large towns have many similar blocks; and if parties here, whose lots adjoin, when about to build, would submit their plans to each other and then take estimates and conclude with mechanics able to finish the work; substantial and useful Buildings with every convenience for small fami-lies would spring up in every direction of the burned district.

I am, dear Sir, Your's most respectfully, ned,)
J. J. LOWNDES. (Signed,) H. Jessopp, Esquire.

Dimensions and Estimated cost of 5 Brick Houses, covered with Slate and Tiles, built on Lowndes and Patton's Wharfs, behind McCallum's Brewery, St. Paul Street.

Extreme Length of Building. 75 feet.
"Width do. ..25"
"Height of side walls ..19" " do. Gable...30 "
Rise of Roof......11 "
Walls 12 inches or 1½ Brick thick to 1st

Upper floor, Gables, Coup feu, &c., 8 inches or 1 Brick thick. Each House 25 x 15 feet, 2 Stories high, and an attic and back yard, with accommodations for two families-

Quantity of Bricks required —75,000, which may be estimated, to be left on the spot, ..... a £3 0 0 Bricklaying, Scaffolding, all other

materials and

labour, ..... 1 5.0 £4 5 0 per M. £318 15 0 Roofing 27 squares, Slate or Tiles Plastering inside throughout.....

Timber, Ironmongery, Glass, Carpenters' Work, Labour, and all other materials for completing 

For 5 Houses. . . £743 15 0

75 0 0

or £150 each. It must be obvious that in Cities it is infi-nitely cheaper to erect one house of the above dimensions, which would accommodate two families, than to build two houses of one story each-the ground, second roofing, and one-

third Brick-work being saved.
The Plans and estimates furnished by Mr. Lowndes, are placed in the office of the Committee of Distribution, for public inspection, and the parties intending to build are invited to examine them. Quebec, 4th May, 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS SHEET ZINC, TIN PLATES, Sheef IRON, Register Grates,
White Lead, Paints, assorted Colours.

Boiled and flaw Linseed Oil. C. & W. WURTELE. 16th March, 1816.

THE REPORT OF STATE OF THE PARTY OF

#### Boutn's Corner.

#### THE PEACHES.

Translated from the German. A farmer brought five peaches from the city, the finest that were to be found. But this was the first time that his children had seen any fruit of the kind. So they admired and greatly rejoiced over the beautiful peaches with red cheeks and soft pulps. The father gave one to each of his four sons, and the fifth to their mother.

In the evening, as the children were about to retire to sleep, their father inquired, "Well, boys, how did the peaches taste?"

"Excellent, dear father," said the eldest. "It is a beautiful fruit, so juicy and so pleasant. I have carefully preserved the stone, and will cultivate a tree for myself." "Well done!" said the father. "This is

husbandry to provide for the future, and is becoming to a farmer !"

"I ate mine," exclaimed the youngest, "and threw away the stone, and mother gave me half of hers. O, that tasted so sweet, and melted in my mouth."

"You," said the father "have not acted very prudently, but in a natural and childish manner. There may be time enough in your life to practise wisdom."

Then the second began, "I picked up the stone which my little brother threw away, and cracked it open; it contained a kernel that tasted as good as a nut. And my peach I sold, and got for it money enough

to buy twelve when I go to the city."

The farmer patted him on the head, saying, "That was indeed prudent, but it was not natural for a child. May Heaven preserve you from being a merchant." "And you, Edmund?" inquired the

Frankly and ingenuously Edmund replied. "I carried my peach to George, the son of our neighbour, who is sick with fever. He refused to take it; but I laid it on the bed and came away."

"Now," said the father, "who has made the best use of his peach !"

All exclaimed, "Brother Edmund." But Edmund was silent; and his mother embraced him, with a tear standing in her

#### WILBERFORCE.

The town of Hull in Yorkshire has the honour of having given birth to WILLIAM WILBERTORCE, the deliverer of the African slave. His father was a respectable merchant in that important place of commerce and navigation. Little William was small of stature, of weak eyes, and of a delicate constitution generally. But his mind was vigorous, and his disposition very affectionate. In the year 1766, he began attending the Grammar-School of his native place, being then seven years old. There he enjoyed the instructions of the Rev. Joseph Milner, author of a well known and valued Church History, and of that Clergyman's brother Isaac, who became walterwards President of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Dean of Carlisle. His father's death, in 1768, transferred him to the care of an uncle who lived in London and its vicinity, where William was placed in a boarding. school for two years, and acquired the character of "a fine, sharp lad."

Religion had not, so far, interested him much; but his aunt was a great admirer of the Reverend George Whitefield, who was united with the celebrated John Wesley in those early movements which at last resulted in the formation of the man of thought and of weighty words, Methodist Society. During the vacations which William spent at his uncle's, he found religion to be treated as a matter of interest; and his mind was impressed with the importance of religion to himself. From the letters which he wrote to his mother, it was perceived that he was engaged in a lively manner with the things concerning his soul: the alarm was taken; for his mother, though a woman of superior mind, and not unconcerned about religion, entertained a great dread of religious enthusiasm; and she unfortunately fancied that seriousness at her son's age was a very dangerous thing, and must be dissipated as quickly as possible. She proceeded to London. in order to remove William, who was then twelve years old, from the influence which was affecting his character.

With deep-felt grief, the boy left his uncle and aunt, towards whom he entertained gratitude and affection; and was brought back to Hull, where indulgence during school-hours, and amusements out of them, combined to lead him away from serious thoughts. He himself says of this time of his life : "No pious parent ever laboured more to impress a beloved child with sentiments of picty, than my friends did to give me a taste for the world and its diversions." He had acquired a rare skill in singing, was ready and in-teresting in conversation, and greatly excelled his school-fellows in his compositions, though he always left the work to the last hour when he was obliged to write, and then he wrote with rapidity. His active mind could not remain without cultivation, notwithstanding the self-indulgence which became his habit during this period; and when he proceeded to the University of Cambridge in 1776 being then seventeen he was con. sidered a very fair scholar.

By this time, his grandfather and his uncle died: their abundant means had

gent mother. He fell into the company, at first, of young men addicted to hard a regard to propriety, but no search beencourage mental regularity.

ment had been kept going, on purpose accountable to himself, Mr. Ataste was not for that kind of pursuits. for a seat in Parliament.

being elected member for his native town | ing money, family expenses, &c. Hull, which was a great triumph, for he had powerful competition to contend with.

On his arrival in London, he was welcomed into every circle as a young man likely to pursue a creditable, perhaps a splendid career. Gambling was among the temptations which immediately met him. He was rescued from the danger you know how much it has been doing, by an occurrence which marks the generosity of his mind. One evening, he won if Christians would only furnish means-£600, and it was evident to him that his do you not feel called upon to add somecompanions who were the losers could thing to it!" very ill afford to pay. He felt much pained at their annoyance, and from that this appeal, but there was something in ment of the ganting table.

Among his intimate friends at this period was the celebrated William Pitt, son of the Earl of Chatham, and afterwards Prime Minister of England during the greater part of the long struggle between Great Britain and the revolutionary party in France.\* They were of the same age, and were elected into the House of Commons during the same session. Their places of recreation were also the same, and yet both of them alike paid great attention to their parliamentary duties. Wilberforce was much distinguished by the King's ministers, and it was at one time fully expected that he would be appointed to some high office under the crown, particularly when his friend Pitt joined the ministry. But Wilberforce preferred having no office, because by that means he remained more free to judge for himself of the doings of ministers, and to vote with them when he thought them right, but to oppose them if they attempted to do any thing which he did not think for the good of the nation. When the Parliament was not in session, he lived in the country, and Pitt spent a great deal of his time with him. In the midst of his amusements, he had the good sense to pay greater regard to the opinion of old and experienced men than to the taste of his gay companions. The old Lord Camden, who had been Lord Chancellor and was a cured him of the monkey-trick of mimicking people by which he had often drawn roars of laughter from his younger associates. One day, Lord Camden was asked to witness his powers as a mimic; upon which the old Chaucellor refused, saying loud enough for Wilberforce to hear: "It is but a vulgar accomplishment." The young man did not neglect that lesson; he felt the truth of it, and applied his powers to nobler objects.

# To be continued.

#### SO MANY CALLS. A SKETCH, BY MRS. BEECHER STOWE.

It was a brisk, clear evening in the latter part of December, when Mr. Areturned from his counting-house to the comforts of a bright coal fire, and warm arm-chair, in his parlour at home. He changed his heavy boots for slippers, drew around him the folds of his evening gown, and then lounging back in the chair, looked up to the ceiling and about with an air of satisfaction. Still there was a cloud on his brow-what could be the matter with Mr. A-? To tell the truth, he had that afternoon received in his counting room the agent of one of the principal religious charities of the day -and had been warmly urged to double his last year's subscription, and the urging had been pressed by statements and arguments to which he did not know well how to reply. ' People think," soliloquized he to him-

self, "that I am made of money, I believe; this is the fourth object this year for which I have been requested to double my subscription; and this year has been one of been saying? What have I been doing?" heavy family expenses—building and fit-ting up this house—carpets—curtains—thing—what is all that I have to what no end to the new things to be bought—thou hast done for me!" I do not really see how I am to give a cent more in charity—then there are the bills for the girls and the boys-they all say they must have twice as much now,

become the property of the young student, See Bereau, last volume, p. 168.

under the sole guardianship of his indul- as before we came into this house-wonder if I did right in building it? And Mr. A — glanced unceasingly up and down drinking and bad language, whose conduct | the ceiling, and around on the costly furdisgusted him. After a time, therefore, niture, and looked into the fire in silence he formed to himself a select circle of -he was tired, harassed and drowsy, his associates, among whom there prevailed head began to swim, and his eyes closed —he was asleep. In his sleep he thought yond the things which minister to levity he heard a tap at the door; he opened it and temporal interests. At a later period and there stood a plain, poor looking man, of his life, he lamented the inconsiderate who in a voice singularly low and sweet advice which was given him by men of asked for a few moments' conversation maturer years, with whom he had inter- with him. Mr. A-asked him into the course: they told him that he was a good parlour, and drew him a chair near the classical scholar, and with his ample for- fire. The stranger looked attentively tune it mattered not for him to fag at around, and then turning to Mr. A-mathematics-in fact, he was too clever presented him with a paper. "It is your to require them. Thus they encouraged last year's subscription to Missions," said him in idle habits, and he had afterwards he; "you know all of the wants of that to regret his neglect of those studies cause that can be told you; I came to see which require closeness of thought, and if you had any thing more to add to it."

This was said in the same low and quiet His grandfather's mercantile establish- voice as before, but for some reason unthat he might undertake the management more embarrassed by the plain, poor, unof it when his minority expired; but his pretending man, than he had been in the presence of any one before. He was for By the time he had finished his course at some moments silent before he could re-College, he had made up his mind to try ply at all, and then in a hurried and embarrassed manner he began the same ex-A dissolution of Parliament came on cuses which had appeared so satisfactory just as he had arrived at the age of ma- to him the afternoon before. The hardjority—twenty one—and he succeeded in ness of the times, the difficulty of collect-

The stranger quietly surveyed the spacious apartment with its many elegances and luxuries, and without any comment took from the merchant the paper he had given, but immediately presented him with another.

"This is your subscription to the Tract Society, have you any thing to add to itand how much more it now desires to do,

- was very uneasy under Mr. A time relinquished the ensuaring amuse- the still, mild manner of the stranger that restrained him; but he answered that although he regretted it exceedingly, his circumstances were such that he could not this year conveniently add to any of his charities.

The stranger received back the paper without any reply, but immediately presented in its place the subscription to the Bible Society, and in a few clear and forcible words, reminded him of its wellknown claims, and again requested him to add something to his donations. Mr.

became impatient.
"Have I not said," he replied, "that I can do nothing more for any charity than I did last year? There seems to be no end to the calls upon us in these days. At first there were only three or four objects presented, and the sums required were moderate—now the objects increase every day, all call upon us for money, and all, after we give once, want us to double and treble and quadruple our subscriptions there is no end to the thing-we may as well stop in one place as another."

The stranger took back the paper, rose, fixing his eye on his companion, and, in a voice that thrilled to his soul, said:

"One year ago to-night you thought that your daughter lay dying-you could not sleep for agony—upon whom did you

The merchant stared and looked upthere seemed a change to have passed over the whole form of his visiter, whose eye was fixed on him with a calm, intense, penetrating expression, that awed and subdued him-he drew back, covered his has just received a fresh supply per Ze ilous. face, and made no reply.

"Five years ago," said the stranger, 'when you lay at the brink of the grave, and thought that if you died then you should leave a family of helpless children entirely unprovided for, do you remember how you prayed--who saved you then ?"

The stranger paused for an answer, but there was a dead silence. The merchant only bent forward as one entirely overcome, and rested his head on the seat before him.

The stranger drew yet nearer, and said in a still lower and more impressive tone; Do you remember fifteen years since that time, when you felt yourself so lost, so helpless, so hopeless, when you spent days and nights in prayer, when you thought you would give the whole world for one hour's assurance that your sins were forgiven you-who listened to you then?"

"It was my God and Saviour!" said the merchant with a sudden burst of re-

in a voice of reproachful sweetness;" say, added he, " are you willing to begin this night and ask no more of Him if he from this night will ask no more from you?"

"Oh, never, never, never!" said the merchant, throwing himself at his feetbut as he spake these words, the figure seemed to vanish, and he awoke with his whole soul stirred within him.

"Oh God and Saviour! what have I thing-what is all that I have to what

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