Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best copy. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a essayé d'obtenir la meilleure copie. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués cidessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur		Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)		Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur		Includes supplementary materials /
Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Continuous pagina Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires	ation.	•

WHOLE NUMBER 167

"IT IS WELL." BY THOMAS J. DULE.

She fated on the cold, chill form. Of lier only, her darling boy, And know that the grave had anatched, Her last, her fondest joy.

Not a tear dimmed her eye, She heaved not a sigh, But murmured "it is well."

She gazed as he slept in death; And thought of his suffry eye, When his laugh ran through the hall; And now, that he should die. But she shed not a tear, As she gazed on his bier, But murmured "it is well."

She gazed on his cold, chill corpse, Then turned with a bursting heart, But the thought stole o'er her soul, We shall meet ne'er sgain to part.
Not a tear dimmed her eye,
She heaved not a sigh, But murmured "it is well." EPISCOPAL RECORDER

THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER'S FAITH

1. The Jewess, Eunice, and the Christian, Mrs. Harvey, were equally members of the Church of God. Each had privileges: The Word of God as their guide—a pure worship, to warm the affections and improve the heart —appointed means of instruction, through a public ministry—festivals and sacraments were open to both; and yet there was a period with each, when a great and radical change took place!

2. This, with reference to Eunice, is described-she BELIEVED. Doubtless, in the usual meaning of the word, as a Jewess she always believed. Faith in a coming Messiah was an article in the creed of every Jew, and formed a petition in all but every prayer. The Jewish student could not but believe in Him " of whom Moses in the Law and the Prophets did write," (and Eunice was no mean scholar in the book of God,) and attendance on Jewish worship evinced her con-formity to the religion of her fathers. She was a Jew outwardly.

in the words of Thomas, " My Lord! and my

4. Is not the faith of too many, such in name only, proving its existence by no corres-ponding works—none like those done by Eunice; no self-consecration to God's service; no solemn surrender of children to Him, whose the Christian professes, them to be; no All thy children shall be taught of the Lord careful, pains-taking training; no sentinel-like watching over their thoughtless footsteps; no fencing them in, so far as human power can, from what can assail and hurt the soul! THY WILL BE DONE."

5. Now, that faith and its consequences, too common among us, was seen in our departed friend. A period had been during which she could say, "I was blind?" and hence, because the "eyes of the understanding had which we selected one extract for p. been opened, "she could add, "but now I see!" For what is nominal faith but spiritual blindness, since faith is the mind's eye; and, awakened in the subject by the account retherefore, spiritual sight only is " faith un-cently received that the departed mother's relative of hers, who has his "senses exercised to discern both good and evil" (Heb. v. 14.), to discern the things which differ in Mrs. Harvey, before and after this date, says- From that period the work of grace seemed to go, on.

6. It is out of my power to trace, gradually, this work; but that it did go on is evident from this, that a few years afterwards, on a trying occasion—the separation of her child-ren—she writes: "How impossible I find it to express the thousand thoughts crowding in feigned faith which dwelt in his mother my heart at this time! Religion has wonder- Eunice "-and the declaration that " blessed fully kept me up, and I never experienced its are the dead who die in the Lord?—the power as I have done lately." On another author of the Sermon states, illustrates, and occasion of much anxiety, she writes: "My enforces the following cardinal doctrines of great desire is to fulfil my duty, and do what I think is right, leaving the consequences to God. I trust I view the present state of things more smoothly than I did—thanks be to God !?

The relation which God sustains to his redeemed children is that of a father, and hence it is that God dealeth with them as with child-

ren. (See Heb. xii. 5-14.) sings is for he is not son whom the father chasteneth not.? It tells, loo, why they "who have their portion in this life," have so large a share of its good things, and are, comparatively, exempt from trials

Mrs. Harvey had now entered the school of Christ, to be trained for Christ-consequently, is called to "endure affliction."
"About this period of life, here constitution, which was remarkably good hitherto, suffered much for the next six years, with repeated attacks of sickness, accompanied, with ex-cruciating pain, which she bore with much patience and meekness." From this she nover, wholly recovered, leaving great occasional hodily weakness, a new being in nature. This was Nicodemus? mistake How can a man be, born when he is old ?" (John III. 4.) The same relation to others exists as before No, disruption of human ties necessarily follows; rather are they drawn closer. (5.17) see light 1997 the come

been hers, she knew of no guide-book (she had found none for herself) like God's book; and, therefore, from a child she had taught him in those Holy Scriptures which had made her wise unto salvation, by leading her to the public service, and deploted by his friends faith in Christ Jesus. When, at the throne and relations." of grace, asking a supply for her own wants, it could not be that a mother would forget her sucking child. Hence her frequent earnest intercession; for Eunice's prayers could have been neither cold nor formal, since that doubt hear, above it all, the voice of the Capno such answer as Timothy would have tain of their Salvation saying, "Notwithbeen granted by Him who promises only to standing, in this rejoice not; but rather rethose who ask in prayer, believing. Watch- joice, because your names are written in ful over herself, lest she should fall into sin, Heaven." could acquaintailee with her own danger have made her less alive to that of her beloved child?

3. What we have supposed must have been with the Jewish mother, was indeed with the Christian parent, whose character we are seeking to learn. Her eldest son informs us that her " letters during all this time evidently show that her heart was set on the one thing needful; and that her anxiety about the spiritual state of her children was great; and her joy when she saw, or thought she saw, any thing in their letters that showed a desire after spiritual things, was very great."

4. July, 1838, writing from Montreal to her son in Ireland, she says: "You well know how you rejoiced me in telling me you had morning and evening (family) prayer. God will bless you for it, rest assured. The voice of joy and health are heard in the dwelling of the righteous.

5. The following so beautifully portrays the Christian mother, that that mother must speak for herself. The letter is dated Kingston, 1841: "On Wednesday evening my beloved son left us for England. I could fill columns on the interesting theme of his conversion (through the grace of God) to a character most devotedly pious; but I must content myself by saying that my gratitude to the min, at a certain date only, it could be said she between the faith was no longer historic and uninfluential, but experimental, self-applicatory, and practical. Her belief before is confidence now; He who was once afar off, is brought nigh; the imaginary becomes real; the object of all the promises is the subject of her dearest hopes; the promised Messiah is her Saviour. "Unfeigned faith" divelling in her, enabled her to address Him in the words of Thomas, "My Lord! and my for mee." I have lent him unto the Lord as character most devotedly pious; but I must for me. I have lent him unto the Lord as long as he liveth ! " (See I. Sam. i. 28.) In 1811, she thus speaks of the conversion of her children: "May God, of his infinite mercy, be praised, that the text which my eye fell upon years ago, and gave me such comfort at the time, seems now fast fulfilling:

> love; for the rest, I pray to say from my heart [The above is a further extract from the 205 of our last volume. New interest is On this account it is, that a dear youngest son, Lieutenant James Colebrooke Harvey, was among those who died gallantly in the late battle in India. The following upon them, are of essential imprtance, and piece from a communication to the Kingston most other things of comparatively secondary Argus includes a reference to that event-

> > from the tidings of which, the tender mother

was mercifully taken away to a state in which

and great shall be the peace of thy children.

This is my highest hope for those 1 do dearly

bereavement has lost its signification.] Referring to his Texts, viz. Paul's allusion to Timothy of his "remembrance of the unthe Bible, and which have been embraced and promulgated as essential by the various portions of the Church, Catholic, when in a healthy, and vigorous state internally, and when zealous in the needful work of imparting to the Heathen these "unsearchable riches of Christ:22 that there is in the history of every individual who is saved, and at death admitted into Heaven, a necessary, radical, supernatural change wrought, as to his spiritual condition, relations, and prospects, and that this change is followed by the fruits of rightcourness, or good works : that this change is produced by the Divine Agency of the Spirit of the Lord, the result and fruit of the death or atoning sacrifice of Jesus Christ : that the means employed by the Divine Spirit in effecting this change are ordinarily the Truths and Ordinances, of the Bible; and that even in the case of those whose privilege it is (and this privilege is justly admitted to be unspeakably; great and valuable) to be born under and in the midst of those Truths and Ordinances ; that circumstance, by itself, is not to be regarded as necessarily, or of its own inherent virtue. bringing along with it present salvation, or

All a market of the Light by Africa | morphis of property are transferred and the content of the

his death : " It is with sincere regret that I also.

2. How clearly have we seen this in the have to report the death of my Aide-de-camp, tender care of Eunice for her son Timothy. Lieutenant Harvey, of Her Majesty's 39th Judging his spiritual ignorance from what had been hers, she knew of no guide-book (she officer, and devoted to his profession. He was shot during the advance, in the act of cheering on the men, when within 250 yards of the enemy's works. His death will be a loss to

However honourable such a notice and how much soever it may be a subject of filial and patriotic gratulation, even in the midst of heavy grief, a Christian Brotherhood will no

Woman's influence is every where felt and acknowledged; but not so universally does woman feel and act as if she felt her responsibility, which arises naturally and necessarily from the influence which it is universally acknowledged she has it in herpower to exert, the means of unerring prediction, and can A mother's influence over her children is most thus appeal to the future as to the past for direct and powerful. A Christian mother's testimony that it is true! Can Mr. Newman's influence Mrs. Maclachlan is proved to have Development challenge such a scrutiny? If exercised, under a very deep and solemn responsibility to Him who has Divinely aponly merit? Is it not simply a conjecture to pointed the Domestic Constitution for the ighest and noblest purposes.

Mr. Rogers, after stating the importance of a mother's character, and the responsibility attaching to mothers in consequence, at once and directly presses this subject home as follows :- " Is there not a cause for much warning and exhortation on this pont? Do the mothers among us realize this relative position? Do they understand how much of good or ill depends on the manne of their discharge of duties so peculiarly their own, that no other can compensate for their lack of service? Do they consider the wide range of this influence, commencing at home; bearing, at first, on their own shildren; but widening as generations increast, and telling, for good or ill, on the whole circle of civilized society? Obedience taught in the nursery, is that submission to constituted authority on which national happiness so istimately depends. Lessons of affection, larned in the ntimacies of home, will be practised hereafter in acts of universal good will. Are the prin-ciples of our nurseries likely to had to such practice? Is the infant mind aught thus? Are the affections thus cultivated and disciplined? Is the mother to her cildren what the gardener is to his trees?"

The Scriptural position assignd to "good works" in the Christian system and exemplified also in the Christian charater, is thus aptly expressed by Mr. Rogers—Blessed are the dead which die in the Lod! Their works do follow them? Not o before, as causes, but follow as effects of their Christian state. Our departed sister's worls tell us of the measure of her reward, be have not gained the reward; that is of gree, lest any man should boast before that throe, where all cast down their crowns in humbl homage."

Were the doctrines which find to prominent pect of the Church of Christ, and consequently of the world, would be peedily and effectually changed; and it is no too strong an affirmation to make, that unfl those who profess these doctrines act upon hem, and act in concert too, thereby showing hat the belief of these doctrines and corresponding action moment, such great and glaring neonsistency as is now manifest, will be visite by the Holy and Just One with His continued withdraw ment of that Divine loving-kinness wherein consists the life and the joy of he individual Christian, and of the Church Universal.

THE THEORY OF DEVELOPMENTS. Stated by Mr. Newman, and rmarked upon

by the Dublin University Asgazine. "The following essay is directed towards a solution of the difficulty which has been stated—the difficulty which lies in the way of using the testimony of our most natural informant, concerning the doctrine, and worship of Christianity, viz-the history of eighteen hundred years. The view in which it is written has at all times, perhaps, been implicitly adopted; and, believe, has recently been illustrated by everal distinguished writers of the contined, such as De Maistre, and Moehler, viz.—That the increase and expansion of the Christin creed and ritual, and the variations which are attended the process in the case of individual writers who worketh when and where he pleaseth: and Churches, are the necessaryattendants on that the Holy Spirit so worketh in the soul, as any philosophy or polity which akes possession of the intellect and heart, and has had any wide or extended dominion hat from the nature of the human mind, tine is necessary for the full comprehension an perfection of great ideas—and that the higest and most wonderful truths, though comminicated to the world, once for all, by insped teachers, could not be comprehended all tonce by the recipionis; but, as received and transmitted which were human, have required only the longer time; and deeper thought for their full securing eternal happiness.

Abundant proof, was afforded, that Mrs.
Abundant was the subject of this Divine change; and that in the observance of prayer, First—it is undoubtedly in hypothesis to ac-521 0 - W V i ler ered and history was bounded by studies at

This very daring comparison, challenges us to offer a remark on its extreme inaptitude. Newton's hypothesis, if hypothesis it is to be called, was designed to account for uniformity -Mr. Newman's to reconcile contradiction. Newton observed a creation, where every thing testified the presence and power of a Creator and a Sustainer; and he discerned the laws or agencies by which the harmonies of this great universe were preserved. Mr. Newman looks upon a composite, but inhar-monious system, with its toes of clay and its head of gold-a system in which the truth of divine revelation is forced into union with the inventions of man-in which the Lord of life has vouchsafed one part, and a Roman Bishop introduced another; and this system, incoherent and unnatural, he endeavours to relopment. Newton's discoveries or his hypothesis can be tested by its universal application: it records the history of physical phenomena past-it contains, by anticipation, their history for time to come-it furnishes it serve some present purpose, is not that its only merit? Is it not simply a conjecture to account for a change which has already taken place? Can it tell "what a day may bring forth?" It was, indeed, exceedingly weak and rash to challenge a comparison between the Newton theory and this new hypothesis of Development.

THE MIND OF THE CHURCH

UPON CHURCH ARCHITECTURE AND ORNAMENTS.

That gorgeousness then used, as it was borne with, as rising of a good zeal: so was it signified of the godly learned, even at that time, that such cost might otherwise have been better bestowed. Let St. Jerome—al-though otherwise too great a liker and allower of external and outward things-le a proof hereof, who hath these words in his epistle to Demetriades: Let others, saith St. Jerome, build churches, cover walls with tables of marble, carry together huge pillars, and gild their tops or heads, which do not feel or un-derstand their precious decking and adorning; let them deck the doors with ivory and silver, and set the golden altars with precious stones I blame it not; let every man abound in his own sense; and better is it so to do; than carefully to keep their riches laid up in store. But thou hast another way appointed thee, to clothe Christ in the poor, to visit him in the sick, feed him in the hungry, lodge him in those who do lack harbour, and especially such as be of the household of faith.

And the same St. Jerome toucheth the same matter somewhat more freely in his Treatise of the Life of Clerks to Nepotian, saying thus: Many build walls, and erect pillars of Churches: the smooth marbles do glister, the roof shineth with gold, the altaris set with precious stones; but of the ministers of Christ there is no election or choice. Neither let any man object and allege against me the rich temple that was in Jewry, the, table, candlestick, incense, ships, platters, cups, mortars, and other things all of gold. Then were these things, allowed of the Lord. when the Priest offered sacrifices, and the blood of beasts was accounted the redemption of sins. Howbeit all these things went before in figure; and they were written for us, upon whom the end of the world is come. And now when that our Lord, being poor, hath dedicated the poverty of his house, let us remember his cross, and we shall esteem riches as mire and dung. What do we marvel at that which Christ calleth wicked Mammon? Whereunto do we so highly esteem and love that which St. Peter doth for a glory testify that he hath not? Hitherto St. Jerome

Thus you see how St. Jerome teacheth the sumptuousness amongst the Jews to be a figure to signify, and not an example to follow; and that those outward things were suffered for a time until Christ our Lord came, who turned all those outward things into spirit, faith, and truth. And the same St. Jerome, upon the seventh chapter of Jeremy, saith, God commandeth both the Jews at that time, and now us who are placed in the Church, that we have no trust in the godliness of building and gilt roofs, and in walls covered with tables of temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord. For that is the temple of the Lord wherein dwelleth true faith, godly conversation, and the company of virtues. And upon the prosort ; I, saith St. Jerome, do think the silver, wherewith the house of God is decked, to be dross, purified seven times. And I do take gold to he that which remains their in the, hid sense of the saints and the secret of the heart. and shineth with the true light of God. Which is evident that the Apostle also meant Christ, some silver, some gold, some precious minds not inspired, and trough media works which please God, might be signified. With these metals the church of our Saviour is made more godly and gorgeous, than was the synagogue in old time. With these lively stones is the Church and

it forever. All these be St. Jerome's sayings.

dangers which she beholds lurking around her soul, but also upon the souls of many of her children, now that she perceives their wants to be not only "such things as are needful for the body," no! nor the MIND, but the soul. Major General Littler thus officially notices the one as to object to the other."

The youngest of her motion of the heavenly bodies. But it is as plate, vessels of gold, silver, and precious unphilosophical, on that account, to object to the other. St. Chrysostom saith, in the mone as to object to the other. need of golden vessels, but of golden minds. And St. Ambrose saith, Christ sent his Apostles without gold, and gathered his church without gold. The church hath gold, not to keep it, but to bestow it on the necessities of the poor. The sacraments look for no gold, neither do they please God for the commendation of gold, which are not bought for gold. The adorning and decking of the sacraments is the redemption of captives. Thus saith St. Ambrose.

St. Jerome commendeth Exuperins, Bishop of Tolose, that he carried the sacrament of the Lord's body in a wicker basket, and the sacrament of his blood in a glass, and so cast covetousness out of the church. And Boni-facius, Bishop and Martyr, as it is recorded in the decrees, testifieth, that in old time the Ministers used wooden, and not golden, vessels. And Zephyrinus, the sixteenth Bishop of Rome, made a decree, that they should use vessels of glass. Likewise were the vestures used in the church in old time very plain and single, and nothing costly. And Rabanus at large declareth, that this costly and manifold furniture of vestments of late used in the church was fetched from the Jewish usage, and agreeth with Aaron's apparelling almost altogether. For the maintenance of the which, Innocentius the Pope pronounceth boldly, that all the customs of the old law be not abolished; that we might, in such apparel, of Christians the more willingly become Jewish. This is noted, not against churches and temples, which are most necessary, and ought to have their due use and honour—as is in another Homily for that purpose declared-nor against the convenient cleanness and ornaments thereof: but against the sumptuousness and abuses of the temples and Churches. For it is a Church or Temple also that glittereth with no marble, shineth with no gold nor silver, glistereth with no pearls nor precious stones; but with plainness and frugality, signifieth no proud doctrine nor people, but humble, frugal, and nothing esteeming earthly and outward things, but gloriously decked with ornaments; according as the Prophet declareth, saying, The King's daughter is altogether glorious inwardly. Book of Homilies, Sermon against Peril of Idolatry.

PEACE OR WAR. From A Layman's letter to the Southern Churchman.

War is at all times, and under all circumstances, the greatest of national calamities, and to be ranked among the most awful judgments with which God, in his providence, can visit the moral delinquencies of a guilty and sin-deluded people. Great as all must admit this evil to be, there are, however, certain great principles, which constitute the basis of Jehovah's throne, and the only se-curity of social order; these, of course, must be preserved inviolate, and inviolable at whatever sacrifice : this is due both to God and to posterity; and every good Christian should be prepared, if need be, to offer up his life, a willing sacrifice, upon the altar of social order and domestic sanctity; then, if he falls, he falls a blessed martyr; and Religion stands ready with her healing balm to stanch the blood that flows in such a cause; yea to conction and to conclify it . then wi shall find a husband in the Lord, and helpless orphanage a father in its God. But a war of passion, of political ambition, for mercenary ends, for territorial aggrandisement, or for national pride-planting its vain-glorious flag in the face of Jehovah, trampling under foot the laws of God and of humanity, and braving the noon day light of the pacific doctrines of the Cross; and that a war between brothers with a nation that has long been the hope and pillar of Christendom-with Protestant England, the land of our fathers, our literature and our holy religion—Oh! the very thought is enough to rend the Christian heart. with untold agony. Forbid it, Almighty God, Forbid it! In view of the possibility, even, of so dreadful a calamity to all Christendom, and especially to our own country, the religious press of this land should speak in such just and indignant tones of moral. reprobation as could not be misunderstood, nor easily braved. The Church should see to it, that, in such a war as this, the blood of this nation be not upon its head—that she be not as guilty before God for her negative acmarble, and say, The temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy, as the blindest temple of the Lord, the tion, her criminal apathy apart the tion, her criminal apart the tion, her crimina positive action. The government of this country dare not go to war unsustained by popular sentiment. The Church is responsible phet Haggai, he describeth the true and right for that sentiment. She is the appointed decking or ornaments of the temple after this keeper of the Lord's vineyard, and woe betile her, if at such a crisis, she be faithless to her awful charge. It were better for her that a the doctrine of the Scriptures; of which it is mill stone were hanged about her neck; and spoken, The doctrine of the Lord is a pure she cast into the midst of the sea, than that doctrine silver tried in the fire, purged from by her silent acquiescence she should draw by her silent acquiescence she should draw upon herself the guilt and the woes of such a war. One unanimous protestationg and loud. strangling this war spirit in the cradle, should go forth from every Christian I assembly throughout the length and breadth; of this of the saints that hulld upon the foundation of land, assuring our government, that no Christian sword could leave its scabbard in stones; that by the gold, the hid sense; by such a cause, and saying to both of these silver, godly utterance; by precious islones, mighty nations, which bold in their hands mighty nations, which, hold in their hands, the destiny of millions, Sirs, ye are brethren, why do ye wrong one to another? If, howver, such a war must come, which may God of his infinite (love) and mercy forbid lestilling il is not less the duty of the Church, as octor house of Christ builded, and peacetis given to cupying thet watchtower of Christendom, 10% deprecate such an awful visitation, to divestiff No more did the old godly Bishops and herself of all responsibility for so calamitons more sonsitive in proportion to the innumerable change was produced not merely on her own lyarious, explanations given by astronomers. Doctors of the church allow the over-sumptothe indicates in solution expension on

tional judgments, to call her congregations to acts of humiliation, fasting and prayer. Let her then adopt, as language becoming such a crisis, that of the prophet Joel, "Blow the trumpet in Zion, sanctify a fast, call a solemn assembly, gather the people, sanctify the congregation; assemble: the elders; gather the children, and those that suck the hreasts: let the bridegroom go forth of his chamber, and the bride out of her closet Let the priests, the ministers of the Lord, weep between the porch and the altar, and let them say, spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach." Thus, may God's ministers at least appropriate to themselves his promised blessing to the peace-makers, and while certain of our politicians assume the awful responsibility, of "preparing the hearts of the people for war," may the messengers of truth, and of the living God, be no less faithful to their higher and holier mission of mercy, love, and peace.

Town March March St. Market A LAYMAN.

INDEX AND TITLE-PAGE for our second volume are ready for delivery to those Subscribers who have taken the volume from its first number ; but as our Publisher's Messengers would not be able to distinguish, we have to request our friends entitled to them to apply at Mr. Stanley's, 4, St. Ann Street, and they will be supplied.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1846.

The recent proceedings of the House of Assembly include the presentation of petitions from three Professors-Messrs. Wickes, Chapman, and Lundy, now or formerly connected with McGill College, for redress of grievances under which they conceive themselves to labour. We do not presume to know whether these gentlemen have just cause of complaint or not; but we think it a duty, though it is an exceedingly paintul one, to offer a few remarks upon the extraordinary position held before the public by that branch of the institution with which they were connected. We thus limit our remarks, because we consider the medical branch of M'Gill College as being in no wise involved in the inquiry prayed for. The medical Faculty was, we believe, organized and brought into successful operation while the other departments were yet in abeyance, and we read now that it makes its own application to the Legislature for pecaniary aid, not meaning, we suppose, to mix itself up with the management of the departmentsor pretence to departments-of Arts, Law, or Divinity. As regards these branches, the public has hitherto met with nothing but an entire but we do not call it an unaccountable -disappointment to its expectations of a beneficial working.

We wish then to express our hope that the Legislature will find time to direct its attention to the matter in a scrutinizing manner we should be delighted to hope also that the result of the inquiry will be highly creditable to those who have been engaged in conducting the affairs of the institution; and, while the case is thus before a competent tribunal, we are glad to abstain from any expression of opinion on the probable result.

But we have to say a word upon the plea which has been repeatedly advanced, that THE CHURCH has a claim to the management of the institution. We have heard strong grounds laid for that plea in the living testimony which can be given of the donor's intention; and on the assumption that it is incontrovertible, we will now protest on behalf of THE CHURCH that she has had nothing to do with the affairs of McGill College, and must not be held responsible for the manner in which they have been carried on; though, without any of her doing, individuals connected with her have been chiefly selected to bear office therein. We are desirous, however, of impressing upon those members of the Legislature who belong to our communion, the fact that no right-minded member of the Church can feel otherwise than concerned at the unsatisfactory position of the affairs of McGill College, and deeply anxious that it should become an efficient seminary of sound learning and religion. And we think it is those members of the Legislature now pointed out that should make it their immediate and special business, thoroughly to investigate the matter, and not to suffer the session to close without having brought about measures to secure the satisfactory working of the College, placing its government in such hands as shall wield their power with unity and effect; and as shall be most in agreement with the design of the founder as well as the interests of the community at large.

Making Responses -On the 17th of February, Lord Campbell presented to the House of Lords a petition from the Clergyman of a country-parish who asks their Lordships consideration of a peculiar difficulty which has arisen to him from the parishioners' refusal to make any church-rate. That rate used formerly to furnish the salary of a parishclerk the salary not forth-coming, that functionary refuses to do his duty; and the consequence is stated to be that "no responses are made during divine service in the parish-church." Lord Campbell thought, the petition deserved the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and of their Lordships.

We make use of this occurrence—to which no importance attaches in itself-for the

purpose of remarking upon the strange per version of practice in public worship which it exhibits. First, as to the parish-clerk: he is a member of the Church, of course; a member in full standing, it is to be supposed; was it not his duty, as such, to make the responses, quite independently of his appointment to the clerk's office ? . How does he read the fubric in his Prayer-Book? Confession to be said of " the whole congregation"-"the people" shall answer—"the people" also kneeling and "repeating with" the minister-the " minister, clerks and people" shall say, &c. But this officer is struck dumb, as soon as the money ceases coming in for responding, and the Clergyman brings before the Lords the want of responses from the people in his church as "the consequence" of the clerk's silence.

Then, as to want of responses from the people, -how have they come to delegate the duty of responding wholly to the official person under the reading-desk?—or to wait for his leading, before they will open their mouths and respond with him? The "consequence," as the petition has it, amounts to confession of utterly imperfect instruction of the people, or else a most extraordinary stubbornness in them, if "no responses" really are made, since the absence of the money has induced the voicelessness of the clerk.

But this strange state of things is not confined to one peculiar parish; there are probably many where no responses would be heard, if the clerk did not give them:—a neglect which made Rev. Mr. Stowell once say he wished all the parish-clerks were drowned—that is, drowned in the voices of the people. Even where, however, the case is not quite so had, it must be allowed that the privilege of responding at our public worship is not so generally used as it ought to be. With some persons, that arises from utter listlessness; with some few, perhaps from a self-condemning consciousness that their hearts are so far from the worship which is going on that they ought not to assume the appearance of being engaged in it; many also seem to have got it into their heads that it is fashionable not to respond. Whatever may be the impediment, it is highly desirable that individuals should search it out for themselves and remove the listlessness-the unengagedness-or the contemptible fancy about fashion which hinders them from doing what the Church invites them to do.

This leads us to the remark that in many cases children, of an age when it must be supposed that they are able to read, are seen at church, by the side of their parents, without any books with which to follow the service:—this indicates a great want of attention, and makes the children lose an opportunity of improvement which to themselves would be a pleasure, in the midst of the quietness demanded at public worship.

SECESSION TO THE CHURCH OF ROME. The Rev. J. M. Chanter, M. A., formerly of Oriel College, and Vicar of Ilfracombe, Devonshire, whose pulpit, it will be remembered Dr. Pusey occupied with the license of the Bishop of Exeter during his suspension by the University authorities, has followed Dr. New man's example, by conforming to the Roman Catholic communion. Mr. Chanter is the forty-third member of the University of Oxford who has conformed to the Roman Ca-tholic communion within the last three years. Southern Churchman.

THE KINGSTON NEWS.—We are happy to find this respectable periodical, which is now in the sixth year of its existence, enabled to commence publishing twice a week instead of once as heretofore. It has our best wishes for its continued prosperity.

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE. - We have re-THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE.—We have re-ceived the first number of this new periodical, Street, of Woodstock, arrived at the Hermitage printed by Mr. J. C. Becket, to be published twice a month by Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, ably. — Chronicle. It is very respectably got up, and contains articles of general interest and of a moral or réligious tendency.

ECCLESIASTIC AL

PARISH OF QUEBEC .- The Annual Meeting of Parishioners as a Vestry, was held in the Vestry Room of the Cathedral Church on Monday last, being Easter Monday. The Right Reverend THE LORD BISHOP OF

MONTREAL, Rector, in the Chair. HENRY JESSOPP, Esq., was re-appointed Churchwarden, on nomination of the Rector, and A. J. MAXHAM, Esq., by vote of the Vestry.

Messis. Le Mesurier and Wainwright were chosen to audit the Churchwardens' accounts for the past year.

The four Members of the Select Vestry first on the list of Members for last year went out of office according to By-Law; the following Gentlemen were chosen Members of the Select Vestry for the ensuing year:

Alex. Gillespie, Hon. A. W. Cochran, H. Le Mesurier, John Bonner, Fisq. T. Trigge, by argana Hon. W. Walker, Jerh. Leaveraft, 🚟 🗼 W. H. Anderson, H. S. Scott, J. M. Fraser, G. H. Parke, Esqrs. Ham'd. Gowen, Esqrs.

It is gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding the heavy demands made upon the public in consequence of the calamities which befell the city during the year, and the severe losses which many of the Pew-holders sustained thereby as proprietors of stock in In-Poor, made in the Cathedral Church, for the year ending on Easter Monday last, amounted to the sum of £490 18s. 31d. (about £63 more

than the year preceding.)

Items of Expenditure. The amount paid on account of the aged, Infirm and Widows: 99 18 1
Amount paid for the support of . 50 15 7 Balance in Chest.

sum of £106 0s. 21d. was collected during | Local and Political Antelligence. the year in the same church after three Charity Sermons in aid of the Incorporated Church Society and the Military Asylum.

Diocese of Coronto.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO takes this method to give notice that it is his intention. with the Divine permission, to hold Confirmations in the Niagara District during the latter half of the month of May next, in the Home and Simcoe Districts in the months of June and July; and in the Districts eastwards from Toronto in the months of August and September. A list of the days, and places of Confirmation will be published hereafter; and his Lordship requests that notice be communicated to him as early as possible, of new stations which have been established, or new parishes which have been organized, at which Confirmations are required to be held, or Churches to be consecrated.

According to former usage, it will be required that every Candidate for Confirmation unless under special circumstances which must be left to the discretion of the officiating Clergyman, should be of the full age of fifteen years; and the Clergy will be pleased to have in readiness, and furnish to the Bishop, previous to the service of the day, a list containing the names and ages of the several can-

didates for that rite.
His Lordship also takes this occasion to renew his anxious desire, that Candidates for this holy ordinance should be fully instructed in those solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are, in their own persons, about to assume, and that every practicable means may be employed to render them fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and practice of members of the Church of Christ. - The Church.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, April 7, 1846.
DEAR SIR -I have much pleasure in pubicly acknowledging your liberal gift of a splendid set of Books for the Desk and Communion Table of St. Paul's Church, now in erection, and in memorial of the late Rev. Robert D. Catwright, whose piety and labors in the Ministry have called forth from you this valuable tribute of remembrance, and affectionate then of respect and friendship.

I shall be lighly gratified in presenting for you and in jour name, the valuable gift to St. Paul's Church, on the occasion of its Consecration to the service of Almighty God. I am your, sincerely, and faithfully,

GEORGE O'KILL STUART, lector of St. George's Church. To LIEUTERINT HARVEY,

Royal Artillery, Kingston The News.

DIOCESE IF FREDERICTON,-The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an Ordination in the Cathedral Courch, Fredericton, on the 8th ult. when Mr. Jhn M'Givern, of King's College, was ordainer a Deacon. Upon that occasion the Lord Binop preached a thrilling and truly impressive ermon upon the duties and responsibilitie of the Ministerial office, having selected forhis subject the 6th chapter of St. Paul's first Epistle to Timothy, verses 11

On the illowing morning, his Lordship, accompanid by the Rev. Mr. M'Givern, (who is, w. understand, appointed resident Missionary of the Parish of Andover, in the County of Carleton) proceeded on a tont with the view orvisiting the Madawaska Settle-ment, and Cascertaining the religious state of the Church population in that extensive and hitherto nglected portion of the Province. We are mich concerned to learn that His Lordship, hving proceeded as far as the Ar-estook, become indisposed, and was compelled to return hme without having accomplished the benevient object of his mission. His on Monday he 23d, and is going on favour-

To he Editor of the Berean. Sir,—The Evening's Gazette announces

that the nex Mail for England, will close at the Quebec 'ost Office on SUNDAY the 26th

I had hopd that the feelings of the Public had been excessed with sufficient frequency on the subject of Post Office Sabbath profanation, to be pared a recurrence of such an announcement as the above.

No Steambat leaves Quebec on Sundays, so that either ar extra Steamer must be specially paid for the propose—aggravating the evilor the announcement in question presents an inducement o Sabbath desecration without even a semblace of necessity.

I am willig to hope, Sir, that there has been some mitake, and that we shall shortly see it corrected in the advertisement.

Quebec, 15h April, 1816. [It appears hat the English mail is to be made up at Montreal on Tuesday the 28th. The navigatio being now unimpeded, we can see no reason vhy the mail should have to be despatched fom Quebec before Monday evening. Bu if Monday were too late, still the divine command ought to be regarded. If the day should not be altered, we must put into our noticenext week :

"Letters for the above mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till the Lond's Day, 26th instant."

It will have very heathenish appearance.]

The Rev. C. L. F. HAERSEL begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, a donation of £1 from the lev. W. W. Warr, towards the funds of the Quebec Juvenile Chukch MISSIGNARY ASSOCIATION.

To Corresindents .- Received R. V. R. and are much bliged for prompt intelligence the enclosure ery gratifying ;-C. B, we will write i. No. 1, amount 7s. 6d

PAYMENTS RECEIVED :- Caplain Shuttleworth, No. 10, to 156; Captain Creagh, No. 105 to 155; Ars. Newby, 105 to 156; Rev.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. - Many Petitions have been presented, among which was one from the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and a number from a variety of places, prays, ing that a due proportion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Quebec.

Of the Corporation of Quebec, for an Act to enable them to supply that city with Gas and Water.

Of the same, praying that a certain space of Ground and beach may be vested in them, and that they may be authorized to borrow a sum of money for improving the same, and that their jurisdiction may be extended to both sides of the St. Charles.

Of the President of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, for aid to procure certain MS. Documents connected with the history of Canada.

Of the Literary and Historical Society of

Quebec, for pecuniary aid.
Of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum of Quebec, for pecuniary aid.
Of Rev. Dr. Cook and others connected

with St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, for aid towards a School in connexion with the same. Of the Male Orphan Asylum of Quebec, in connexion with the Church of England, for pecuniary aid.

Of the Medical Faculty of McGill College, for further aid to that Institution.

Of W. Wickes, A. M., and Edward Chap-man, B. A., complaining that in consequence of certain proceedings of the Governors of McGill College, they have not received their salaries as Professors thereof; and of the Rev. F. J. Lundy, setting forth his appointment in connection with the College, and ejection from it, and praying relief.
Of Hon. P. McGill and others, of Montreal

praying to be incorporated for the purpose of exploring and working certain Copper and other Mines. They were severally referred; and that of the Literary and Historical Society regarding MS. documents, ordered to be

The Commissioners of the West-Halton contested election were ordered to appear at

the bar of the House, with their papers. Mr. Daly laid before the House, the Report of the Chairman of the Board of Works; s preliminary Report from the Commission appointed to inquire into the affairs of the said Board; a Report on a system of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada, by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, Superintendent of Education. Tuesday .- The routine business was not

of importance. In the evening much interest was excited by a debate which arose in consequence of certain explanations by Mr. Lafontaine in regard to overtures made by the Hon. Attorney General, for Canada West, through Mr. Caron, to that gentleman's political friends with a view of associating them in the ministry, and thereby securing for the Government a greater share of the sympathies of the Canadian population. A number of letters were read by Mr. L. which had passed between him and the gentlemen above named relating to this subject, which fill several columns of the Montreal Journals Upon Mr. Lafontuine's resuming his seat, Mr. Draper rose and, in a very effective speech, fully vindicated the course which he had considered it his duty to pursue. The Hon. gentleman, during his remarks, read other portions of the correspondence between Mr. Caron and bimself, which had been omitted by Mr. Lafontaine; and the expose which a view of the whole correspondence makes of the conduct of Messrs. Caron and Lafontaine in this business is by no means in their favour. Mr. Caron received certain letters from Mr. Draper marked " confidential :" these, without obtaining the consent of Mr. Draper, and unknown to him, he sent to Mr. Lafontaine, who communicated them to his friends. Mr. Caron also seems to have represented the sentiments of Mr. Draper in a manner which he was not authorized to do; and while communicating to Mr. Lafontaine the private letters of Mr. Draper to himself, he never informed Mr. Draper of his having made these communications to others, nor did he acquaint him with the replies which he had received. To crown the whole, such portions of this private correspondence as suited the views of Mr. Lafontaine were by him laid before the House of Assembly, without receiving any sanction from Mr. Draper, the writer of the letters in question. Col. Prince, the member for Essex, observed, that the proceedings of Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Caron, "deserved and had the disgust of the House, for surely, Sir, if it be true that the principle of monarchy is honour, it is no less true that the principle of legislation and of private gentlemen should be honour also." [Loud Cheers.]

MEXICO. Accounts have been received from Vera Cruz, via the United States, up to the 15th ult. There is nothing very satisfactory in them to the lovers of peace and order The American Minister, Mr. Slidell, was still in the country, but it was uncertain whether he would be received in his diplomatic capacity. He had made a formal demand, either to be received as the Minister, or to have his passports forwarded to him; and it was thought this would bring matters to a crisis. W Four or five American vessels of war were lying at Sacrificios; and the presence of so many ships of war belonging to their " annexing? neighbour, together with the announcement of the advance of the American army upon the Mexican territory, created a good deal of excitement in the city of Mexico, from which the dates are to the 7th bit. A Mexican force was marching to oppose the American invading army: The Archbishop of Mexico and the majority of the Clergy in the country are said to be favourable to the re-establish ment of a monarchical form of government.

THE RE-CAPTURED AFRICANS BY THE AMERICAN SLAYER Poss .— (See last volume of the Berean, pe. 208.)—The appeal for help to provide for these unfortunate victims of the white man's cupidity has produced the munificent gift of 800 dollars from one anony-

ary Society held in consequence of the same appeal, the sum of 1130 dollars was contributed, exclusive of donations of flour, and other provisions.

IAX ON COLORED POPULATION .- A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Marylands-by Mr. Hoover, of 2 Kredorick county, for levying a tax of 52 per annum on all colored male inhabitants of the state over 21 years of age and under 55, and of \$1 on every coloured female over 18 and under 45 to be collected by the collectors of the State taxes, and devoted to the use of the Colonization Society.....In case of the refusal to pay of a property holder or housekeeper, his or her goods to be seized and sold; if not a property holder, the body of the non-paying person is to be seized and hired out to the lowest hidder who will agree to pay the tax; and in case of not being able to thire said delinquents out, they are to be sold to any person who will pay the amount of tax and costs for the lowest period of service.

NEW YORK .- The Canal Commissioners have officially announced that the canals of this State will be opened for navigation on the 16th of April.

The Toronto Colonist states that orders have been received from England, immediately to commence a series of fortifications for the defence of that city, on a plan somewhat similar to that of the works at Kingston.

Lower Provinces .- PROTECTION TO Co-LONIAL TRADE .- The Halifax Times of the 31st ult., contains a very spirited editorial, drawing public attention to the ruinous consequences likely to accrue to the British Colonies from the " free trade" scheme of Sir Robert Peel, which it designates as a "dangerous experiment upon Colonial affection:" at its close it remarks—"it is time, then, that the Colonies should arouse themselves, and lend their assistance to avert the danger which threatens, not only themselves, but also the country which they glory in, as being its descendants-to make one strenuous endeavour to maintain themselves in the connection of which they are proud-and to impress upon British Statesmen, that they are a portion of the empire worthy of being taken into account and calculated upon in every political movement which concerns its present or future prosperity."

MONTREAL .- THE FIRST STEAMER .- The Prince Albert made her first appearanc in Port yesterday morning about noon. She brought the United States mail. There were no tidings of the Unicorn, nor of the Lake Champlain boats. We understand, however, that the navigation of the Lake was open to Burlington, as a sloop had arrived at St. John's neighbourhood. The Railroad Cars have been running between St. John's and LaPrairie for some days, and we may expect to hear of the arrival of a steamboat at St. John's to-day, when the chain of communication with New York will be complete. - Mont. Gaz. of Fri-

The weather still continues very mild, the roads and streets dusty, but still little appearance of verdure either on bough or field. Ploughing is going on in the country with great activity. — Ib. of Monday.

The Montreal Gazette of Friday has a very

full account of a public meeting held in that city on the previous day, to consider the state of things which the progress of Free-trade principles at home is likely to introduce into Canada. The meeting was very numerously and respectably attended, and resolutions were missed approving, on the whole, of the principles of Free-trade.

ROAD.—We understand that A. C. Morton, Esq., who has been Acting Chief Engineer of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road Company, has by the concurrent act of the two Boards of Directors at Montreal and Portland, been appointed First Superintending Engineer, of the whole Road, from the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence; and that he leaves this mor-ning for Montreal, with a view to be present at the breaking up of the St. Lawrence, and for the purpose of aiding by his counsel, and advice in fixing upon a site for the termina-tion of the Rail Road at Montreal. Portland Argusine sallan bah ananan ing

The Montreal Gazette gives the following statement as to the capabilities of the different canals in Canada:

Length of Lock, Width. Depth. Welland Canal. . . 150f. 26f. 6in. St. 6in. Will admit yessels of about 142 feet in length

Will admit vesses v.

and 26 feet beam
Williamsburgh Canals, via Galones, Point
Iroquois, Rapide Plats, and Faren's
Point. 200 45 9

Cornwall 260 55 9 Cornwall Beauharnois . . . 200 Lachine ... 200 45 Vessels about 179 feet long, 44 feet beam, and drawing 9 feet of water, will be able to pass

through these Canals. On Sunday night the 5th instant, an accident occurred at Sta Thomas Church, Mont-real, (of which the Rev. Ca Bancroft has nastoral charge.), which caused great plarm to the congregation, who were just assembled for divine worship. It appears that an escape of gas had taken place, which communicated with a lighted candle and thus nearly set fire to the church Means were, however, promptly found for extinguishing the flames, but the service was discontinued .- Herald.

On the 26th March, 1846, several farmers living sin the Parish of Nicolet and Batiscan-District of Three Rivers, sawed their wheat, It is 52 years ago since they did the same, at such an early period Times at his inc.

"THE WEATHER during the preceding ten days has been remarkably variable. In the commencement of last week it was mild and truly Spring-like ; on Friday night an East-erly gale set in which continued all the next day, and terminated in the evening with a storm of thunder and lightning and hail. On

night. The storm of Saturday; with the spring tide, broke up the ice bridge at Carouge, which was the only remaining obstacle to the free mayigation of the river; and for about four and twenty hours the St. Lawrence in long and twenty hours the St. Lawrence in Iront of the lown and clear down to Orleans was completely clicked with large masses and fields of floating ice.

And schooner, laden with fresh lish, arrived from Sorel yesterday morning; she reports the Lake clear of ice, and that the Steamer Queen was expected to leave Sorel for Mont-

RESERVE THE SECOND SECO QUEBEC LIBRARY, ASSOCIATION. The following donation has been received from J. J. Sims, Esquire: Thomson's Travels in Sweden, 1 vol. 4to.

real on the same morning, and would probably leave the latter city for Quebec yesterday

Strong as the Indian army is numerically and physically, a glance at the map will show that, considering the enormous expanse of territory which it has to protect, it is, in reality weak. From Cape Comorin to the Sutlej; from Kurachee to the Gulf of Martaban, a tract of country containing a gross area of not less than 1,076,590 square miles, exclusive of acquisitions on the banks of the Indus with a population exceeding 100,000,000, many of them men of strong military habits, as the late sanguinary and sternly contested action with the Sikh forces, clearly proves others of incurable predatory habits, impatient under the yoke of the stranger, from whom they differ in colour, caste, language, habits, every thing, - over the whole extent, length and breadth of that immense surface, and detached amongst that vast and hostile popula-tion, even 213,000 troops cannot be viewed as

a very strong force.

The Anglo-Indian army consists of 159 regiments of regular infantry, 21 of cavalry, 14 battalions of foot artillery, and 3 regiments of sappers and miners. To these must be added 40 corps of irregular cavalry and infantry, officered from the line.

Regular Infantry (Europeans) 5,600
Native, 181,000
Cavalry, Native, 10,000
Artillery (European and Native,) 10,600 Sappers and Miners (Native,) Il Arregular Corps, 30,000 Total-243,000"

(Calculta Review.)

At 9 o'clock this morning no boat had come in from Montreal, though one is expected to-day. There are no arrivals from sea. The land mail from Montreal gives three days' later intelligence from England, via New York, and a month later from the seat of war in India. The Steam-Ship Great Liverpool from India was lost on the coast, when three persons perished. The accounts from India persons perished. The accounts from India are not favourable. The Sikhs instead of being dispersed, seem to be again assembled in a body of 70,000 men, with over 100 pieces of artillery; and the impression is general that a long and sanguinary struggle must ensue before they are overcome.

An engagement had taken place between the division of Sir Harry Smith and a body of 10,000 Sikhs. The Sepoys, are said to have fled, and the European Regiments (21st and 53rd) being thus deserted suffered considerably and were forced to retire. Large reinforce-

and were forced to retire. Large reinforcements were going out from home, and the Indian army was to be increased.

The Lachine Canal is to be opened on the 1st of May.

	QUEBEC, APRIL, 1	846.
Date	Day. Thermo.	Weather.
Anril 9.	Thurs: 30 above Frid. 38 "	Very fine
" 11,	Sat. 30 Cale	Thunder-rain ice came down
" 12,	Sun. 31 " Mon. 50 29 "	Snow Snow
18 5 66 E 14.	Tues. 26	Fine

MARITIME EXTRACTS. A letter from Three Rivers, received on the 12th inst. states that the steamer St. Louis had arrived at that place from Sorel, and had left again for the

same place.
The ship Covenanter went into Russell's floating dock, at Pointe Levy, on Friday evening, to undergo a thorough repair.
Capt. Custance, of the bark Jane, arrived here

on Saturday from St. André, in a Schooner which brought up the materials of that vessel.

The new ship Ceylon, 778 tons, new measurement, wrecked last fall on the S. R. point of Bic Island, together with all her chains, anchors, sails and her cargo, of timber and staves, sold for account of the underwriters was adjudged to Wm.

The Trinity House contract for a steamer to tow the Light-Ship to her station in the Traverse, to lay down the several buoys, in the river, and to make two trips during the ensuing season, to the light-houses and provision depots under the superintendence, of the Trinity House, has been taken by Wm. Stevenson, Esq., and the steamship St. George, will be employed on that PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS.

"Mong the passengers in the steamship
Hilbernia, sailed from Boston on the 1st instant,
were: Captain Houston and servant, of the
British Army, and Mrs. Houston, Mr. Justice
Hagerman, of Toronto, and Mr. Jacob Mountain,
tof Queboc, Total 121.

DIRTH

On the 5th inst. at Alwington House, Kingsiton, the lady, of the Rev. J. A. Allen, of a

the disconsulators believed DIED for best some On Saturday last, Proste Ralph Gray, Esq. On Saturday last, ribse large Gray, of the firm of Wood & Gray, of the firm of Wood & Gray, of the this city, and son of the late James Gray, Esq. 16 14f 'In this city,' on the 12th instant, Mrs. Mary last at 15bertson, widow of the late Alexander Robert. Son, Psq., at the residence of her son-in-law, Sir

On Sunday, Mr. Win!, Burke, J. P., a cd 65 years.

Of the Established Church of England in the Mocces of Toronto. nilla schulstein saensa gesti guivegile sil. Tuotisa näilikuvaa ja sikainist soni uuss

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO:

THE HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND JOHN STRACHAN, D.D., LL.D.
ARCHDEACON OF YORK:—The same. ARCHDEACON OF KINGSTON:-THE VENERABLE GEORGE O'KILL STUART, LL.D. DISHOP'S OFFICIAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARY FOR THE ARCHDEACONRY OF YORK:

THE REY. A. N. BETHUNE, D. D. EXAMINING AND DOMESTIC CHAPLAIN AND SECRETARY TO THE LORD DISHOP, Ave made of the got HOMB DISTRICT. The way have have the state of

Hon. and Right Rev. John Strachan, D. D., LL. D., Rector. Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Assistant Minister, and Officiating Chaplain to the Forces.

Henry Scadding, M. A., Assistant in the Parish, and Chaplain to City of Toronto. 1841 July 1255

the Lord Bishop.

"W. Honywood Ripley, B. A., Minister of Trinity Church.
"Harvey M'Alpin, Minister of St. Paul's Church.
"Charles Ruttan, Minister of St. George's Church.

Rev. Thomas Phillips, D. D., Rector.

James Magrath, M. A., Rector.

"Alexander Sanson. Etobicoke, Toronto Township, " James Magram,
" Alexander Sanson.
" I Mac George York Mills, Streetsville, ** Robert J. Mac George.

** Bobert J. Mac George.

** Dominick Edwark Blake, A. B., Rector.

** V. P. Mayerhoffer, M. A., Rector. Markham and Vaughan, Newmarket, George Charles Street.
John Gibson.
John Pentland, B. A. Georgina,

Whitby, Scarboro' " W. Stewart Darling. Henry Bath Osler. " G. Steven J. Hill. Barric and Shantie Bay, Tecumseth and West Gwillimbury, . Rev. S. B. Ardagh, A. M., Rector. " Featherstone Lake Otler, M. A.

" John McIntyre.
" George Hallen, B. A. (absent in Eng.) Orillia, George Hallen, B. A. (account John Aug. Muloch, Asst. Minister. Penetanguishene, Travelling Missionary in the District :- Rev. George Bourn.

GORE DISTRICT. Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, Rector. " J. Lynne Alexander William McMurray, Rector.
J. Campbell Usher. Ancuster and Dundas, . . Brantford, Wellington Square, Thomas Greene, A. R. Michael Boomer, A.B. Galt. " William Morse.
" George Winter Warr, Paris, Oakville. " George Graham. Trafolgar,

Missionaries to the Six Nation Indians on the Grand River: Rev. Abraham Nelles and Rev. Adam Elliot.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT. Rev. Arthur Palmer, A. B, Rector. Guelph, Travelling Missionary .- " James Mockridge.

NIAGARA DISTRICT. Sev. Thomas Creen, Recto, Officiating Chap-Niagara, lain to the Forces " George R. F. Grout, Rector. Grimsby, Queenston and } " W. Leeming, Rector Chippawa,

Drummondville. Thomas Brock Fuller Rector. Thorold. John Anderson, Recta. A. Fuller Atkinson, lector. Fort Eric. " Robert Shanklin, Ast. Minister in the St. Catharine's Parish, and Traveling Missionary. G. Mortimer Armstrog.

Adam Townley: Settlements on the Grand River, TALBOT DISTRICT. (Rev. Francis Evans, Recto. George Salmon

Mouth of the Grand River and Dunnville,

LONDON DISTRICT. (Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, M.A.; Rector, Offi-ciating Chaplain to be Forces. C. Crosbie Brough, A.B., Rector. Mark Burnham, B. A, Rector. " Arthur Mortimer, Recor. " Richard Flood, A. M. Rector.

Travelling Missionaries: Rev. James Stuart.

BROCK DISTRICT. Rev. William Bettridge, B.D., Rector. Woodstock, . " Frederick Dawson Faquier. George Petrie. Burford and District of Brock, HURON DISTRICT.

Rev. R. Francis Cambell, M. A. Goderich.Devonshire Setllement, . " H. Cholwell Cooper, B. A. Rev. William Ritchie, Retor.
"Fred. Mack, Rector Officiating Chap-

Amherstburgh, lain to the Forces Colchester, . F. Gore Elliott.
William Henry Hobon. Chatham, Moore, Walpole Island, " Alexander Pyne, A.B. " Andrew Jamieson. Dawn, &c. . Raleigh, &c. . . John Gunne. " Francis Wm. Sandy.

AS 20-CO SECT , ENEWCASTLE DISTRICT, AND A CO Rev. A. N. Bethune, D. D., Rector, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, and Diocesan Professor of Theology.

"J. G. Delhoste McKenzie, Assistant Minister in the Parish, and Cobourg,

Travelling Missionary in the District, Clasical Tutor in the Diocesan Theological Institution.
Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Retor. Rey. Jonathan Shortt, Retor.

Samuel Armour, Retor.

T. Smith Kennedy Rector.

John Wilson. Port Hope, . . Cavan, Clarke and Darlington,

Grafton and Colborne, Travelling Missionary :- Rev. Robert Harding. COLBORNE DISTRICT.

Rev. Robert J. C. Taylo, M. A., Rector. W. Maw Shaw, A B. Peterboro' Emily, WICTORIA DISTRICT.

Belleville, Rev. John Grier, M. A. PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

Rev. William Macaulay Rector.
Philip George Barrett.
MIDLAND DISTRICT. Picton, Carrying Place,

(Venerable George O'Kill Stuart, LL. D., Rector. Rev. W. Macaulay Herchmer, M. A., Assistant Mirster, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop. Quebec, 19th March, 1846. "R. Vashon Rogers, Minister of St. James', Ind Chaplain to the Kingston,

Provincial Penitentiary.

J. H. Marsh Bartlett, M. A., Officiating Chaplin to the Forces. " John Pope, M. A., Acting Assistant Minister.

Wolff Island, Balk, Balk " W. F. Stuart (tap),
" Joh Deacon, Rectd.
" Saltern Givins.
" John Rothwell, A.B.
" Paul Shirley. Adolphustown,
Mohawk and Napance
Amherst Island,
Camden; Loughborough and Portland,

LIST OF THE CLURGY WAS ASSETTED BY AND STRUCTURED STRUC

Perth,
Frünktown!!!

Smith's Fulls,
Pukenham and Fitzroy,
Travelling Missionary — Ebenezer Morris.

Bytown,
Richmond,
Rev. S. Spratt Strong.

Rev. Henry Patton, Rector.

Wikiamsburgh,
Wikiamsburgh,
Sender Commandation of the strength of the strong of the strong

Specifical and the second Manatoulin Island,

Rev. Fred. Augustus O'Meara, A. B.

Travelling Missionary in the Diocese:—Rev. Richard Garrett. Manatoulin Island,

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 14th April, 1846.

ENGLISH MAIL. T ETTERS for the above Mail will be received 11 at the Quebec Post Office, till the 26th instant. PAID Letters to THREE o'clock, and UN-PAID to FOUR, P. M.

FOR SALE,

Thorough-bred AYRSHIRE BULL, two A years old past this Spring.—Apply to James Gibn, Esq., Commercial Chambers. Quebac, 16th April, 1846.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
DIVIDEND will be paid on the 1st
April next, at the Office of Messrs. C. & W. WURTELE, of FIVE SHILLINGS in the £, to the Creditors of the late W. B.

JEFFERY'S Estate. CHRISTIAN WURTELE, Assignee. Quebec, 27th March, 1846.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

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

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

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

Lift and Force Pumps — House and Ship Water Closets—Ship's Scuppers, Sc. Quebec, 2d April, 1846.

EDUCATION.

R. BRAY intends to open a SCHOOL on the shop occupied by Mr. Owen. Pianoforte maker and hopes that his experience as a Teacher, foge ther with strict attention to his duties, will secure him a share of public patronage.

Terms-from £1 5s, to £1 15s, per quarter. REFERENCES. Rev. Official Mackie, Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, Rev. W. W. Wait, J. A. Sewell, Esq. M.D.

MRS. DUNLEVIE informs her friends and the public of Quebec and its vicinity, that she has opened a BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, at her residence, No. 28. Ann Street. Having engaged an Assistant who has taught in one of the first Seminaries in

Edinburgh, and who is fully competent to take entire charge of the English department, and as Mrs. Dunlevie will herself give instruction in French, Italian, Music and Singing, she hopes to give satisfaction to those who may place their children under her care. Terms—Board and Tuition in English and French grammatically. History, Geography, Writing and Arithmetic Plain and Fancy Needle Work :--

Senior Classes, per quarter...£10 0 0 Junior do. 8 0 0 Each Boarder to bring two pair of Sheets, six Towels, Knife, Fork and Spoon. Mrs. Dunlevic intends opening a class for Young Gentlemen under eight years of age—

Per Quarter£1.10 6 28, St. Ann Street, Quebec, 2nd April, 1846.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

A VARIETY of CLASSICAL SCHOOL BOOKS—English, Latin and Greek—just received, and for Sale, cheap, at G. STANLEY'S, No. 4, St. Anne Street.

COALS. NEWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's Porter & Co's. Wharf,

Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co-Quebec, Jan. 1st 1846.

FOR SALE, in year time ENGLISH Linseed Oil, Imported French Burr Stones, London Bottled Porter, season.

WELCH & DAVIES,

No. 2, Arthur St.

Quebec, 26th May, 1845.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. TENDERS FOR PRINTING.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE on THE STANDING COMMITTEE on PRINTING and BINDING will, until SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at TEN o'Clock, A.M., receive from any Party or Parties within the Province, TENDERS for the PRINTING, in the English and French Languages (or for each separately), of the JOURNAL and APPENDIX of the Present Session in the Full standard from the Present

Session, in the following form :-Composition, per thousand ems;
Press Work, per token of 250 sheets
single, crown paper.

The Journal to be printed in Small Pica type, with Brevier Marginal Notes. type, with Brevier Marginal Notes.
The Appendix in such type as the Clerk superintending shall direct.

By order.

ALFRED PATRICK,

Clk. Com'tees. Leg. Assy.

Committee Room, 2nd April, 1846.

The different Newspapers published in Toronto, Quebec, Kingston, and in this City, will insert the above until the 25th instant, and inclose their Accounts to this Office for

OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS, -Montreal, 19th December, 1845.

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

and sixpence per acre.

The purchaser will also have the right of taking Iron Ore, during a period of five years, on the ungranted Crown Lands of the Fiels Saint Etienne and Saint Maurice, known as the lands of the Forges, which right shall cease on any portion of the same from the moment the said portion is sold, granted, or otherwise disposed of by the Government, who, however, shall be liable to no in-

vernment, 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 reserved to the Crown.

Fifteen days to be allowed the present Lesse to remove his chattels and private property.

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

One-fourth of the purchase money will be required down at the time of sale, the remainder to

quired down at the time of sale, the remainder to be paid in three equal annual instalments, with interest. Letters Patent' to issue when payment

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

N. B.—No part of the Purchase Money for the Forges will be received in SCRIP.

D. B. PAPINEAU,

he 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.

Just Received, and for Sale at the Office of this Paper:

ADVICE FOR THE NEW-YEAR;

OR, A PASTOR'S OFFERING TO HIS FLOCK; BEING

ASERMON Preached in St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, on Sunday, the 4th January, 1846,

BY THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, A. M. Published by Request.

PRICE 9d. PER COPY. Quebec, 11th Feb. 1846.

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET,

GLASGOW.

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

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole

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

miums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON
Agent for Canada

Agent for Chinda. Quebec, August, 1845: de distribute.

Pouth's Corner.

THE CHILD IN SEARCH OF HER By Mrs. Sigourney.

They say I was but four years old, When Father went away, Yet I have never seen his face, Since that sad, parting day. He went, where brighter flowerets grow, Beneath Virginia skies, Dear Teacher, show me on your map.
Where that far country lies.

I begg'd him, 'Father do not go! For since my mother died I love no one so well as you: And clinging to his side, The tears came gushing down my cheeks Until my eyes were dim ; Some, were in sorrow for the dead, And some in love for him.

He knelt, and pray'd of God above, My little daughter spare, And till we both shall meet again, Oh keep her in thy care,

He does not come!—I watch for him,

At evening twilight grey,

Till every shadow wears his shape, Along the grassy way.

I muse and listen all alone, When stormy winds are high. And think I hear his tender tone, And call, but no reply : And so I've done these four long years, Within a lonely home,
Yet every dream of hope is vain—
Why don't my father come?

Father, -dear father, are you sick Upon a stranger shore?
Grandmother says it must be so,—
O write to us once more, And let your little daughter come, To smooth your restless bed, And hold the cordial to your lips, And press your aching head.

Alas !—I fear that he is dead,— Who will my trouble share? Or tell me where his form is laid, And let me travel there? By mother's tomb I love to sit Where the green branches wave, Good people!—help an orphan child To find her father's grave.

A CHILD'S WRETCHEDNESS ACCOUNTED FOR.

I was riding with my daughter through that part of Roxbury, which is called the Canterbury road, when we passed a very ragged and barefooted little boy about ten years of age. We were moving slowly, and I soon perceived my chaise to be inclining backwards, and I inferred that the child we had passed had got on behind. I stopped the horse, without uttering a single word, when the little fellow let go his hold. and passing the chaise, ran rapidly forward in evident terror.

"He is frightened out of his wits," said my daughter.

"He is probably accustomed to harsh treatment," I replied. Setting my horse forward, we were fast overtaking the little runaway, whose cry of alarm was now distincly audible. We were soon up with him and, perceiving the impossibility of escape, he suddenly stopped. He was crying bitterly, as he stood with his bare feet turning inward, his tattered knees knocking together, and his right arm held over his

"What's the matter, my poor boy," said I, as I got out of my chaise.

"I thought you would have beat me,"

he replied. "No, my poor child," said I, "I have no

such intention. Do you get a beating often?" "Yes, sir," said he. Patting the little fellow on the head, which

was easily done, for he had no crown to his hat. "Who beats you?" said I, "your father !"

"I have no father," said he, "father's dead:" and he gave way to a flood of tears. There was something touching in the appearance of this ragged, barefooted, fatherless boy, and my daughter could not refrain

from weeping.
"Your mother beats you then," said I.
"Mother's dead too," said he.

"And where did they die," I inquired.

"In the poor house," replied the orphan. "And what got them into the poor house,"

" Father drink'd and Mother drink'd," said he.

The father and mother of the orphan child were, at one time, respectable residents of Roxbury. The father pursued at one time a lucrative employment, at which he was particularly skilful. Rum reduced him and his wife to wretchedness, and left their offspring, who is the subject of this painful recital, the poor pennyless orphan child of a drunken father and drunken mother. - N. Y. Sun.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

BACON (Francis,) who rose to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor of England under King James I, was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, who held the same honourable office under Queen Elizabeth. He was born in the year 1560, and, while very young, gave indications of the talent and genius which he possessed. After amiableness and modesty which were having gone through the usual course of natural to him, and continued to a remarkstudies at Trinity College, Cambridge, he able degree all his life. He was firmly was sent; by his father to France and, attached to the Church of England, a consignefore he had reached his mineteenth year, sistent believer in the truths of Revelation, The wrote a general view of the state of and a very diligent student of the Bible; Europe. The death of his father, at this and doubtless the rules and precepts of this end of your journey there is no fear, you go time caused him to return to England, book of Divine Instruction strengthened the to a Friend; and sace you have had comwhere he applied himself to the study of the many amiable and Christian virtues which law at, Gray's lnn. The Earl of Essex, he possessed in an eminent degree, and pledge of yours, een the largest share of one of the distinguished men of Queen brought them out into active practice. One your love and heart you may look death in Elizabeth's reign, and a personal favourite of his distinguishing qualities was an equal the face with joy. Death is but a step over

interests, though without much successi James had ascended the throne, when, having made himself acceptable to His Majesty by his writings, he was raised to the peerage as Lord Verulam, and made Lord High Chancellor of England. He was afterwards created Viscount St. Alban's, but did not long enjoy his honours. In the year 1621 he was accused of corruption and, being convicted, he was " fined £40,000; ordered to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, and declared to be incapable of ever holding any place or employment in the state." The fine was, however, remitted by the king, and he was summoned to parliament in the first year of King Charles I. He died in 1626. and was buried in St. Michael's Church, St. Alban's, where a monument is erected to his memory. Although very much engaged during the greater part of his life in the public duties of the responsible offices which he filled, Bacon devoted much time to philosophical and literary pursuits, for which he early displayed a strong inclinahis vigorous mind with great success. The last three years of his life were totally occupied by his studies. Unfortunately he behaved with ingratitude to his early friend, the Earl of Essex, for the sake of pleasing Queen Elizabeth; and, by allowing too much freedom to his servants, caused himself to be suspected of receiving the bribes which they were in the habit of demanding.

NAPIER, (John,) Baron of Merchiston, was born in 1550, and was the son of Sir Archibald Napier. After finishing his education at the University of St. Andrew's, he spent some time on the continent, and travelled through France, Italy, and Germany. Upon his return home, he declined the honours and bustle of a public life for the more congenial studies which a life of privacy and quiet enabled him to pursue; and he remained at home, applying himself chiefly to his favourite mathematics. He rendered his name famous and conferred a great boon on science, by his discovery of the logarithms in trigonometry; by which the study of astronomy and navigation has been so much assisted. This eminent discovery, to the credit of which Baron Napier is fully entitled, though the successful application of the principle was much assisted by others who appreciated its value to mathematical science, immediately gave him a high character among literary men. Some of his other works did not equally advance his fame as an author. One of his productions was an attempt to interpret the prophecies in the book of Revelation: and the accuracy with which he succeeded may be inferred from the fact that his calculation placed the day of judgment between 168S and 1700! He died at Merchiston on the 3d of April 1617, in his sixty-eighth year.

NEWTON, (Sir Isaac) was the son of Mr.

ohn Newton of Colesworth in Lincoln-

shire, and was born on Christmas day in the year 1642. His father died while Isaac was quite a boy, and his uncle, a clergyman, placed him at school in Grantham. After a time, his mother brought him home, intending that he should employ himself on the small property inherited from his father. But his uncle, having one day found young Newton in a hay-loft working out a mathematical problem, and observing his taste and diligent application, had him sent to Trinity College, Cambridge. Here he found ample opportunity of gratifying his fondages for attalk and properture of gratifying his fondages for attalk and phlegmatic an old Turk as ever sat crossleggedor whiffed the hooka. his fondness for study, and was soon noticed by Dr. Barrow, the Professor of Mathematics, who became his firm friend. He rapidly mastered the most difficult authors, and attained such a reputation in the University that, on the resignation of his friend Dr. Barrow in 1669, he was elected to the Professorship of Mathematics when only 27 years of age. The fame thus early acquired was not diminished by his subsequent career; and his discoveries in geometry, the principle and power of gravity, and optics, fully confirmed his reputation as one of the most scientific men of he age, and one whose discoveries were of come at a more easonable hour, but the immense practical benefit to the world. The incident which first directed his attention to the laws of gravity is wellknown, but will perhaps be new to some of the young readers of the BEREAN. While the philosopher was sitting quietly under a fruit-tree in his garden, one of the apples happened to fall directly on his head. This common-place occurrence immediately set his active mind to think why it was the apple fell; and from this simple beginning he mades the discovery of that wonderful principle of attraction by which the different bodies in the universe are regulated and preserved in their stations and courses. Although Newton's learning was so great, and his literary character so justly held in high estimation, all the praises and honours which he received did not destroy the amiableness and modesty which were

of her Majesty, appreciating his talents, I temper which nothing seemed to disturb. became his friend, and tried to forward his To show the truth of this statement, it may be mentioned how he acted one day whom Nor did Bacon rise to distinction until King his little dog, being left in his study with some most valuable papers, which had cost many years of hard labour and research, overturned a candle upon them and caused the whole to be consumed. Upon Sir Isaac's return, he merely exclaimed: "Oh Diamond, Diamond, thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done!" His diligence in study was astonishing, and he allowed nothing to interfere with him while engaged in his mathematical calculations. Upon such occasions his meals and everything were neglected. Indeed, a convincing proof of the affection which he felt for his favourite pursuit over those objects which usually engage the thoughts and desires of men was given, according to report, by Sir Isaac Newton. He is said to have paid his addresses to a young lady and to have been accepted: all was arranged and the day fixed for the marriage ceremony; but when the hour came, the bridegroom did not: he was occupied in his studies and had forgotten all about the part which he had to take in the matter! The lady was offended tion, and to which he applied the force of and would have nothing to say to him after. This truly great man died in his S5th year, on the 20th March, 1726, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a noble monument was erected to his memory .- GS.

SENATOR LEVY-NOW TULEE.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, who appears to be at home about transactions at Washington, thus speaks of the change in the name of the Senator from Florida: - I have lately had the curiosty to ascertain, from a friend, the cause of the recent change of Senator Levy's name to Yulee, which as it embraces the history of a family who have, in a comparatively short time, passed through more singular vicissitudes than that of an other public man in the United States, I feel so strongly tempted to lay it before your readers, as to overcome my scruples in such cases. So, here it is: His grandfather, whose name was Yulee, was the First Councillor, or Grand Vizier of the Emperor of Morocco of those days. The son of the Emperor engaged in a corspiracy against his father's life and authorty, which it became the duty of the amestor of Mr. Yulee to check and punsh; and in so doing, he was compelled to throw the Prince into prison. Shortly afterwards, and while the latter was in confinement, the old Emperor died, aid his son went from the prison to the throne. His first acts were to cast his father's friend and adviser into the same dungon, where he died shortly afterwards, and to order the confiscation of his estate. As the sovereign's will was the only law klown in Morocco in such cases, the family, to save their lives. were forced o fly somewhere beyond the authority if the new Emperor, and chance favoued them with an escape to Gibraltar. Soon afterwards, the father of Senator Ylee, then a young man, went to Cuba, and changing his name to Levy, entered into commercial business. Mr. Y. was bon in that Island, and came with his parent to this country about the time of the ession of Florida to the United States, as the world knows. He is perhaps the youngest man in the U. S. Senate, of which he is a most useful and promising nember-notwithstanding South. Churchnan.

INCORRECT NOTIONS OF A FREE COUNTRY Marlborough Steet Police-Office, London.

Emanuel Schlerzi, a Greek merchant was charged with having created a disturbance at Ashburmam House, the residence of Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador. From the statement of his Excellency's steward, the defedant, it appeared, went to Ashburnham Iouse, about six o'clock on Friday mornig, and demanded to see the Russian Ambasador. He was told to defendant refused t go away, and demanded water with which o wash himself, and then began taking off his garments, evidently with the intention of making himself quite at home, until he cald obtain an audience. He was again toldo leave, but he repeated his refusal, and thei a policeman was called, and he was take to the station-house. The defendant, when required by Mr. Hardwick to account for his conduct, said he had come from lanchester yesterday to get a passport to Iussia, and immediately on his arrival in Ladon he had gone to the Russian Ambassádr's for that purpose. He considered, as he was in a free country, that he was at librity, to stop when and where he pleased, and that was, his reason for refusing to leave the Ambassador's residence until his alssion was ended. 11 Mr. Hardwick said, the defendant must find bail. Land History and the resi

ATH, CELEBOARD DIATH, METERS AND AND The loss of life if gain to you, if Christ Jesus be the periodind lodging house at the munion with him if this life, and he liath a

It is a Believer's privilege to walk with God in the exercise of faith, and by the power of his spirit to mortify the whole body of sin; to gain a growing victory over the whole world and self; and to make daily advances in conformity to the mind which was in Christ. And nothing that we profess to know, believe, or hope for, deserves the name of a privilege, farther than we are influenced by it to die unto sin and to live unto righteousness .- 1b.

PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

THIS Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to assure against fire.

Office, Gillespie's Whatf, open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co

Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

THE Girls' department of the British and Canadian School will re-open on Monday, the 6th instant, in a room in the Military Asylum. JEFFERY HALE.

Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1845.

ALL MAY BE CURED!!!!!

HOLLOWAY'S

OINTMENT AND PILLS FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS." A large supply of the above celebrated Medicines received and for Sale by

AGENT FOR QUEBEC March 5th, 1846. J. J. SIMS, Apothecary,



DR. D. JAYNE'S

FAMILY MEDICINES

 $\mathbf{T}^{ ext{HESE}}$ medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure disease,, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Doctor D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz.

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle, \$1 00

1 00 Carminative Balsam, large 0 50 . 66 small 0 25

Sanative Pills, per box, 0 25 American Hair Dye, 0 50
All the above mentioned Medicines are pre-

pared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

ASTONISHING!!! AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDI CINES advertised as "certain cures for pul-monary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPEC-TORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with pulls, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for charac-ter and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. Dr. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure, without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT Wil restore the patient to health. No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. - It effectually loosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trachea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the dis engaged matter. In ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting. Blood, in a word, all diseases of a Pulmonany nature yield to this preparation if properly administered.

For sale by J. J. SIMS, APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST. Upper Town Market.

March 5th, 1816.

time and sin, to Jesus, who knew the worst of doath.—Newton.

SHEET ZINC, TIN PLATES, Sheet IRON, Register Grates, White Lead, Paints, assorted Colours.

Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. C. & W. WURTELE.

TO BE LET ROM 1st May next, THREE, OFFICES on Arthur Street, opposite the Exchange.
C. & W. WURTELE,

86, St. Paul Street., Quebec, 11th February, 1846.

SIGHT RESTORED

NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED." BY THE USE OF

OP

taln.

mended by Patronized by the ROYAL FAMILY Tur Noit Eminent. Creat Bri. PHYSICI --ANS,

For its efficacy in removing Disorders incident , to the

EYES AND HEAD.

THE FORCEPS, 14TH DEC., 1814. This Scientific Medical Reviewer made the following critique on GRIMSTONE'S EVE SNUFF, demonstrating its powerful influence on those delicate organs, the Eye and Ear.

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

Other Testimonials can be seen.

The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per Ze dous. THOMAS BICKELL, Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware.

St. John Street, Quebec.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

TO THE PRINTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, &c. &c.

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

Agent to the Foundry,

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

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

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure 1 00 of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those clined to give him their support.

Old Type taken in Exchange at 6d. per Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, orought in from New York at 20 per cent. in advance.

CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE. June 12th, 1845.

PRINTING-WORK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER, On the most reasonable terms,

THE BEREAN.

EDITED BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Is published every THURSDAY Morning,

BY G. STARLEY, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer. 4, ANN-STREET. Tenns: -Fifteen Shillings a-Year, or Twelve Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance.

The Rev. Mark Willougher, (Montreal, W. Thompson, Christieville,

BENJN. BURLAND, Esq. St. John's, The Rev. R. V. Rogers, Kingston, SAMUEL MUCKLESTON, Esq., do.

J. P. BATTERSBY, Esq. Ancaster, C. W., are so kind as to act for the Berean. Terms in Great Britain :- Ten Shillings Sterling in advance. Subscriptions, will be received

byMr. John Henny Jackson, Bookseller, Islington Green, Islington, London. Terms in the United States, including postage to

the lines:—31 Dollars a year, or 31 Dollars if paid in advance;

New York at 75 Nassau-street, Mr. F. G. Fiss. Brooklyn at 41 Profit-street, Mr. F. G. Fiss. Boston: Mr. Chanles Stimson, Washington-St. ADYRETISEMENTS, delivered in the evening be-fore the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 2s. 6d for six lines, and under, first, insertion, and 71d each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six lines ds, 4d first insertion and; 10d; each subsequent, insertion; above, ten and; 10d; each subsequent macrium; approximations. 4d. yet line; first insertion, and 1d per line each subsequent insertion.
Advertising by the year or for a considerable time as may be agreed upon;