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IT IS WELL.

BY THOMAS J. DULE.

She gazed on the cold, chill form,
Of her only her darling boy,
And knew that the grave had snatched,
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 sunny 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 no'er again 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 conformity to the religion of her fathers. She was a Jew outwardly.

3. Still, there is a meaning to the term in which, at a certain date only, it could be said she believed. For then faith was no longer historic and unfeigned, 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" dwelling in her, enabled her to address Him in the words of Thomas, "My Lord! and my God!"

4. Is not the faith of too many, such in name only, proving its existence by no corresponding 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 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?

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 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, therefore, spiritual sight only is "faith unfeigned." On this account it is, that a dear 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 children—she writes: "How impossible I find it to express the thousand thoughts crowding in my heart at this time! Religion has wonderfully kept me up, and I never experienced its power as I have done lately." On another occasion of much anxiety, she writes: "My 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 children. (See Heb. xii. 5-14.)

7. This explains the mystery of their sufferings "for he is no son whom the father chasteneth not." It tells, too, why they "who have their portion in this life," have so large a share of his 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, her constitution, which was remarkably good hitherto, suffered much for the next six years, with repeated attacks of sickness, accompanied with excruciating pain, which she bore with much patience and meekness. From this she never, wholly recovered, leaving a great, occasional bodily weakness.

8. The new creation in Christ Jesus is not 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. As parents' feelings become more sensitive in proportion to the innumerable

children, which she beholds lurking around her, she perceives their wants to be not only such things as are needful for the body, but for the mind, and the soul, also.

2. How clearly have we seen this in the tender care of Eunice for her son Timothy. Judging his spiritual ignorance from what had 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 faith in Christ Jesus. When, at the throne 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 no such answer as Timothy would have been granted by Him who promises only to those who ask in prayer, believing. Watchful over herself, lest she should fall into sin, could acquaintance 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 much 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 devoutly pious; but I must content myself by saying that my gratitude to the Almighty for this beautiful answer to a mother's prayer is boundless, while my joy is infinite. And though his being so deservedly dear makes me sorrow the more at our separation, the reflection that he is a child of God is my only solace and support. Can I ever feel grateful enough for the year he has spent with me at Kingston, blessed as it has been to him and to me also? What shall I render unto the Lord for all that he has done for me. 'I have lent him unto the Lord as long as he liveth.' (See 1. 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: 'All thy children shall be taught of the Lord and great shall be the peace of thy children.' This is my highest hope for those I do dearly love; for the rest, I pray to say from my heart THY WILL BE DONE."

[The above is a further extract from the Rev. R. V. Rogers' sermon upon the death of Mrs. Col. MacLachlan (Mrs. Harvey) from which we selected one extract for p. 205 of our last volume. New interest is awakened in the subject by the account recently received that the departed mother's youngest son, Lieutenant James Colebrooke Harvey, was among those who died gallantly in the late battle in India. The following piece from a communication to the Kingston Argus includes a reference to that event—from the tidings of which, the tender mother was mercifully taken away to a state in which bereavement has lost its significance.]

Referring to his Texts, viz. Paul's allusion to Timothy of his "remembrance of the unfeigned faith which dwelt in his mother Eunice"—and the declaration that "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord"—the author of the Sermon states, illustrative, and enforces the following cardinal doctrines of the 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 useful work of imparting to the Heathen these "unspeakable riches of Christ? 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 righteousness, or good works; that this change is produced, by the Divine Agency of the Spirit of the Lord, who worketh when, and where he pleaseth; that the Holy Spirit so worketh in the soul, as 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 securing eternal happiness.

Abundant proof was afforded, that Mrs. MacLachlan was the subject of this Divine change; and that in the observance of prayer, one of the ordinances of the Gospel, this change was produced not merely on her own

soul, but also upon the souls of many of her family and friends. The youngest of her sons fell in battle the other day in India. Major General Little thus officially notices his death: "It is with sincere regret that I have to report the death of my Aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Harvey, of Her Majesty's 39th Foot, a very promising and intelligent young 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 the public service, and deplored by his friends and relations."

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 doubt hear, above it all, the voice of the Captain of their Salvation saying, "Notwithstanding, in this rejoice not; but rather rejoice, because your names are written in Heaven."

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 in her power to exert. A mother's influence over her children is most direct and powerful. A Christian mother's influence Mrs. MacLachlan is proved to have exercised, under a very deep and solemn responsibility to Him who has Divinely appointed the Domestic Constitution for the highest 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 point? Do the mothers among us realize this relative position? Do they understand how much of good or ill depends on the manner 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 children; but widening as generations increase, 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 intimately depends. Lessons of affection, learned in the intimacies of home, will be practised hereafter in acts of universal good will. Are the principles 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 children what the gardener is to his trees?"

The Scriptural position assigned to "good works" in the Christian system and exemplified also in the Christian character, is thus aptly expressed by Mr. Rogers—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord! Their works do follow them? Not so before, as causes, but follow as effects of their Christian state. Our departed sister's works tell us of the measure of her reward, be have not gained the reward; that is of grace, lest any man should boast before that throne, where all cast down their crowns in humble homage." Were the doctrines which find prominent place in this Discourse generally promulgated and acted on; and were those duties which reason and Revelation assign to Christian mothers, faithfully discharged, the aspect of the Church of Christ, and consequently of the world, would be speedily and effectually changed; and it is not too strong an affirmation to make, that all those who profess these doctrines act upon them, and act in concert too, thereby showing that the belief of these doctrines and corresponding action upon them, are of essential importance, and most other things of comparatively secondary moment, such great and glaring inconsistency as is now manifest, will be visited by the Holy and Just One with His continued withdrawal of that Divine loving-kindness wherein consists the life and the joy of the individual Christian, and of the Church Universal.

THE THEORY OF DEVELOPMENTS.

Stated by Mr. Newman, and remarked upon by the Dublin University Magazine.

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, I believe, has recently been illustrated by several distinguished writers of the continent, such as De Maistre, and Moehler, viz.—That the increase and expansion of the Christian creed and ritual, and the variations which have attended the process in the case of individual writers and Churches, are the necessary attendants on any philosophy or polity which takes possession of the intellect and heart, and has had any wide or extended dominion—that from the nature of the human mind, it is necessary for the full comprehension and perfection of great ideas—and that the highest and most wonderful truths, though communicated to the world, once for all, by inspired teachers, could not be comprehended all at once by the recipients; but, as received, are transmitted by minds not inspired, and through media which were human, have required only the longer time and deeper thought for their full elucidation. This may be called the Theory of Developments; and before proceeding to treat of it, two remarks, maybe, in place. First—it is undoubtedly an hypothesis, to account for a difficulty—and such too, are the various explanations given by astronomers,

from Ptolemy to Newton, of the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies. But it is as unphilosophical, on that account, to object to the one as to object to the other."

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 inharmonious 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 reconcile into one by his hypothesis of Development. 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 the means of unerring prediction, and can thus appeal to the future as to the past for testimony that it is true! Can Mr. Newman's Development challenge such a scrutiny? If 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—although otherwise too great a liker and allower of external and outward things—be 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 understand 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 glisten, the roof shineth with gold, the altar is 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 marble, and say, The temple of the Lord, the 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 prophet Jaggai, he describeth the true and right decking or ornaments of the temple after this sort; I, saith St. Jerome, do think the silver, wherewith the house of God is decked, to be the doctrine of the Scriptures; of which it is spoken, The doctrine of the Lord is a pure doctrine, silver tried in the fire, purified from dross, purified seven times. And I do take gold to be that which remaineth 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 of the saints that build upon the foundation of Christ, some silver, some gold, some precious stones; that by the gold, the hid sense; by silver; godly utterance; by precious stones, works which please God, might be signified. With these metals the church of our Saviour is made more golly and gorgeous, than was the synagogue in old time.

With these lively stones is the Church and house of Christ builded, and peace is given to it forever. All these be St. Jerome's sayings. No marvel if the old golly Bishops and Doctors of the church allow the over-sump-

tuous furniture of temples and churches, with plate, vessels of gold, silver, and precious vestments. St. Chrysostom saith, in the ministry of the holy sacraments there is no 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 Exuperias, 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 Bonifacius, Bishop and Martyr, as it is recorded in the decrees, testified, 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 appareling 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 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, glisterech 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 Jaughter 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 security of social order; these, of course, must be preserved inviolate, and inviolate 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 staunch the blood that flows in such a cause; yea to sanction and to sanctify it; then widowed we shall find a husband in the Lord, and helpless orphanage a father in his 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 action, her criminal apathy, as the blindest council of state can be for the most rash and positive action. The government of this country dare not go to war unsupported by popular sentiment. The Church is responsible for that sentiment. She is the appointed keeper of the Lord's vineyard; and woe betide her, if at such a crisis, she be faithless to her awful charge. It were better for her that a mill stone were hanged about her neck; and she cast into the midst of the sea, than that by her silent acquiescence she should draw upon herself the guilt and the woes of such a war. One unanimous protest—loud and loud, strutting this war spirit in the cradle, should go forth from every Christian assembly throughout the length and breadth of this land, assuring our government, that no Christian sword could leave its scabbard in such a cause, and saying to both of these mighty nations, which hold in their hands, the destiny of millions, Sirs, ye are brethren, why do ye wrong one to another? If, however, such a war must come, which may God of his infinite love and mercy forbid, still it is no less the duty of the Church, as occupying the watchtower of Christendom, to deprecate such an awful visitation, to invest herself of all responsibility for so calamitous an event, and in view of the severest of na-

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 breasts; 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.

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 painful 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 McGill 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 pecuniary aid, not meaning, we suppose, to mix itself up with the management of the departments—or 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 parish-clerk, 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 perversion 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 fabric 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 a 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 bad, 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 ROM.—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. Newman'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 Catholic 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 received the first number of this new periodical, printed by Mr. J. C. Becket, to be published twice a month by Mr. R. D. Wadsworth, Montreal, for Mr. John Dougal, Proprietor. It is very respectably got up, and contains articles of general interest and of a moral or religious tendency.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

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 JESSOP, Esq., was re-appointed Churchwarden, on nomination of the Rector, and A. J. MASHAM, Esq., by vote of the Vestry.

Messrs. 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, Esq., T. Trizge, Hon. W. Walker, Jerh. Leaycraft, 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 befall the city during the year, and the severe losses which many of the Pew-holders sustained thereby as proprietors of stock in Insurance Companies, the Collections for the Poor, made in the Cathedral Church, for the year ending on Easter Monday last, amounted to the sum of £490 18s. 3d. (about £63 more than the year preceding.)

Items of Expenditure.
The amount paid on account of the Male Orphan Asylum, £120 0 0
Amount paid for the support of the aged, Infirm and Widows, 99 18 1
Amount paid for the support of destitute children, 50 15 7
Casual and temporary relief afforded to the Poor, 169 11 10
Paid for Burial of Paupers, 17 0 6
Balance in Cheat, 43 12 31
£490 18 31

In addition to the amount now stated, the

sum of £106 Os. 2d. was collected during the year in the same church after three Charity Sermons in aid of the Incorporated Church Society and the Military Asylum.

Diocese of Toronto.

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 candidates 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 publicly 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. Cartwright, whose piety and labors in the Ministry have called forth from you this valuable tribute of remembrance, and affectionate token of respect and friendship.

I shall be highly gratified in presenting for you and in your name, the valuable gift to St. Paul's Church, on the occasion of its consecration to the service of Almighty God.

I am yours, sincerely, and faithfully,
GEORGE O'KILL STUART,
Rector of St. George's Church.

To LIEUTENANT HARVEY,
Royal artillery, Kingston.

The News.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church, Fredericton, on the 6th ult. when Mr. Jhu M'Givern, of King's College, was ordained a Deacon. Upon that occasion the Lord Bishop preached a thrilling and truly impressive sermon upon the duties and responsibility of the Ministerial office, having selected for his subject the 6th chapter of St. Paul's first Epistle to Timothy, verses 11 and 12.

On the following morning, his Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. M'Givern, (who is, we understand, appointed resident Missionary of the Parish of Andover, in the County of Carleton) proceeded on a tour with the view of visiting the Madawaska Settlement, and ascertaining the religious state of the Church population in that extensive and hitherto neglected portion of the Province. We are much concerned to learn that his Lordship, having proceeded as far as the Arctook, became indisposed, and was compelled to return home without having accomplished the beneficent object of his mission. His Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Street, of Woodstock, arrived at the Hermitage on Monday he 23d, and is going on favourably.—*Chronicle.*

To the Editor of the Berean.

Sir,—The Evening's Gazette announces that the next Mail for England will close at the Quebec Post Office on SUNDAY the 26th Inst.

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

No Steambat leaves Quebec on Sundays, so that either an extra Steamer must be specially paid for the purpose—aggravating the evil—or the announcement in question presents an inducement to Sabbath desecration without even a semblance of necessity.

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

Quebec, 15th April, 1846. C.

[It appears that the English mail is to be made up at Montreal on Tuesday the 28th. The navigation being now unimpeded, we can see no reason why the mail should have to be despatched from Quebec before Monday evening. But 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 notice next week.

Letters in the above mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till the Lord's Day 26th Instant."

"It will have a very heathenish appearance."

The Rev. J. L. F. HÄENSEL begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, a donation of £1 from the Rev. W. W. WAIN, towards the funds of the QUEBEC JUVENILE CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Received R. V. R., and are much obliged for prompt intelligence: the enclosure very gratifying.—C. B. we will write No. 1, amount 7s. 6d.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Captain Shuttleworth, No. 10 to 156; Captain Croagh, No. 105 to 155; Mrs. Newby, 105 to 156; Rev. C. Bancroft, No. 105 to 156; James Gordon, Esq., No. 105 to 156; Major Evans, No. 67 to 136; Rev. George Mackie, 79 to 156; Messrs. H. Burdall, No. 53 to 104; J. G. Lecrozier, 99 to 121; J. S. Sully, 105 to 156.

Local and Political Intelligence.

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, praying 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 Chapman, 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 printed.

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; a 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. Lafontaine'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 himself, which had been omitted by Mr. Lafontaine; and the exposé 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. 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 ult. 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-establishment of a monarchical form of government.

Length of Lock.	Width.	Depth.
Welland Canal,	150f.	26f. 6in.
Will. admitt vessels of about 142 feet in length and 26 feet beam.		
Williamsburgh Canal, via Galopet, Point		
Roches, Rapide Plats, and Faren's Point,	200	45
Cornwall,	200	65
Beauharnois,	200	45
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 6th inst., an accident occurred at St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, (of which the Rev. C. Bancroft has pastoral charge,) which caused great alarm 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 in the Parish of Nicolet and Bateaucan District of Three Rivers, sowed their wheat. It is 52 years ago since they did the same, at such an early period.—*Times.*

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 Easterly gale set in, which continued all the next day; and terminated in the evening with a storm of thunder and lightning and hail. On Sunday afternoon, a snow-storm commenced which continued partially on Monday; and the temperature fell considerably. Little snow remained on Monday evening; but yesterday morning the ground was again covered with

ary Society held in consequence of the same appeal, the sum of 1180 dollars was contributed, exclusive of donations of flour, and other provisions.

TAX ON COLORED POPULATION.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Maryland by Mr. Hooper, of Frederick county, for levying a tax of \$2 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 bidder who will agree to pay the tax; and in case of not being able to hire 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 COLONIAL 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 appearance 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 Friday.*

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.—*Id. 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 numerous and respectfully attended, and resolutions were passed approving, on the whole, of the principles of Free-trade.

ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAIL 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 morning 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 termination of the Rail Road at Montreal.—*Portland Argus.*

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

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LIST OF THE CLERGY

Of the Established Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto.

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. BISHOP'S OFFICIAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARY FOR THE ARCHDEACONRY OF YORK: THE REV. A. N. BETHUNE, D.D.

EXAMINING AND DOMESTIC CHAPLAIN AND SECRETARY TO THE LORD BISHOP: THE REV. H. J. GRASSETT, M.A.

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

City of Toronto. Henry Scadding, M. A., Assistant in the Parish, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop. W. Honeywood Ripley, B. A., Minister of Trinity Church.

Etobicoke, Toronto Township, York Mills, Streetsville, Thornhill, Markham and Vaughan, Markham, Neumarkat, Georgina, Whitby, Scarborough, Loyldtown, Chinguacousy, Simcoe District.

Hamilton, Saltfleet and Binbrook, Ancaster and Dundas, Brantford, Wellington Square, Galt, Paris, Oakville, Trafalgar, Guelph.

Niagara, Grimsby, Chippawa, Stamford, Queenston and Drummondville, Thorold, Fort Erie, St. Catharine's, Louth, Mouth of the Grand River and Dunnville, Settlements on the Grand River.

London, London Township, St. Thomas, Adelaide, Caradoc, Port Burwell, Travelling Missionaries: Rev. James Stuart, John Hickie.

Woodstock, Zorra, Burford and District of Brock, Huron District.

Goderich, Devonshire Settlement, Sandwich, Amherstburgh, Colchester, Chatham, Moore, Walpole Island, Daion, Sc., Raleigh, Sc., Newcastle District.

Cobourg, Port Hope, Cavan, Clarke and Darlington, Grafton and Colborne, Colborne District.

Peterboro', Emily, Belleville, Victoria District.

Pictou, Carrying Place, Prince Edward District, Midland District.

Kingston, Wolf Island, Bath, Adolphustown, Mohawk and Napanee, Amherst Island, Camden, Loughborough and Portland, Johnstown District.

Wolf Island, Bath, Adolphustown, Mohawk and Napanee, Amherst Island, Camden, Loughborough and Portland, Brockville, Lamb's Pond, Prescott, English Books.

Perth, Franktown, Smith's Falls, Palenham and Fitzroy, BATHURST DISTRICT, Rev. Michael Harris, A. M., Rector.

Bytown, Richmond, March, DALHOUSIE DISTRICT, Rev. S. Spratt Strong, John Flood, Matthew Kor.

Cornwall, Williamsburgh, Osnabruck, EASTERN DISTRICT, Rev. Henry Patton, Rector, E. Jukes Boswell, Rector, Romaine Ralph.

Manatoulin Island, Rev. Fred. Augustus O'Meara, A. B., Travelling Missionary in the Diocese:—Rev. Richard Garrett.

QUEBEC MARKETS. Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 14th April, 1846. Beef, per lb., 0 5 a 0 6; Mutton, per lb., 0 3 a 0 6; Ditto, per quarter, 2 3 a 3 9.

ENGLISH MAIL. LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till the 26th instant.—PAID Letters to THREE o'clock, and UN-PAID to FOUR, P. M.

FOR SALE, A Thorough-bred AYRSHIRE BULL, two years old past this Spring.—Apply to JAMES GIBB, Esq., Commercial Chambers, Quebec, 16th April, 1846.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. A 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.

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

W. HOLEHOUSE, PLUMBER, GLAZIER AND HOUSE PAINTER, NO. 3, ARSENAL-STREET, Lift and Force Pumps—House and Ship Water Closets—Ship's Scuppers, &c. Quebec, 2d April, 1846.

EDUCATION. BRAY intends to open a SCHOOL on the 1st of May next, in FLEMING'S ST., over the shop occupied by Mr. OWEN, Pianoforte maker, and hopes that his experience as a Teacher, together with strict attention to his duties, will secure him a share of public patronage.

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.

Mrs. Dunlevie intends opening a class for Young Gentlemen under eight years of age.—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.

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DAUGHTERS. SENIOR CLASSES, 2 10 0; Junior do. 1 17 6; Music, 1 10 0; Singing, 2 0 0; Italian, 1 0 0.

Each Boarder to bring two pair of Sheets, six Towels, Knife, Fork and Spoon. Mrs. Dunlevie intends opening a class for Young Gentlemen under eight years of age.—TERMS:—Per Quarter £1 10 0, 28, St. Ann Street, Quebec, 2nd April, 1846.

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DAUGHTERS. SENIOR CLASSES, 2 10 0; Junior do. 1 17 6; Music, 1 10 0; Singing, 2 0 0; Italian, 1 0 0.

Each Boarder to bring two pair of Sheets, six Towels, Knife, Fork and Spoon. Mrs. Dunlevie intends opening a class for Young Gentlemen under eight years of age.—TERMS:—Per Quarter £1 10 0, 28, St. Ann Street, Quebec, 2nd April, 1846.

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BATHURST DISTRICT, Rev. Michael Harris, A. M., Rector. James William Padfield; Rector; F. Tremayne; Hannibal Mulkins; Ebenezer Morris.

Bytown, Richmond, March, DALHOUSIE DISTRICT, Rev. S. Spratt Strong, John Flood, Matthew Kor.

Cornwall, Williamsburgh, Osnabruck, EASTERN DISTRICT, Rev. Henry Patton, Rector, E. Jukes Boswell, Rector, Romaine Ralph.

Manatoulin Island, Rev. Fred. Augustus O'Meara, A. B., Travelling Missionary in the Diocese:—Rev. Richard Garrett.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. TENDERS FOR PRINTING. 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 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. The Appendix in such type as the Clerk superintending shall direct. By order, ALFRED PATRICK, Clk. Com'less. Leg. Assy. Committee Room, 2nd April, 1846.

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

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House, Three Rivers, on TUESDAY, 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 Forges, situated on the River Saint Maurice, District of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, comprising the whole of the Iron Works, Mills, Furnaces, Dwelling Houses, Store House, Out Houses, &c. and containing about fifty five acres, more or less. The purchaser to have the privilege of buying any additional quantity of the adjoining land, (not exceeding three hundred and fifty acres), which he may have at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence per acre.

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

Fifteen days to be allowed the present Lessee 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 be paid in three equal annual instalments, with interest. Letters Patent to issue when payment is completed. Plans of the Property may be seen at this office 7th February, 1846.

N. B.—No part of the Purchase Money for the Forges will be received in Scrip. D. B. PAPINEAU, C. C. L.

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

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 A SERMON 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 insured 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 a fair, simple, and popular principle.

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 Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

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. Quebec, 19th March, 1846.

COALS. NEWCASTLE, Wallend, Grate & Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co's. Porter & Co's. Wharf, Late Irvine's. Quebec, Jan. 1st 1846.

FOR SALE, ENGLISH Linseed Oil, Imported French Burr Stones, London Bottled Porter, WELCH & DAVIES, No. 2, Arthur St. Quebec, 26th May, 1845.

snow which had fallen through the previous 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 navigation of the river; and for about four and twenty hours the St. Lawrence in front of the town and clear down to Orleans was completely choked with large masses and fields of floating ice.

A schooner, laden with fresh fish, arrived from Sorel yesterday morning; she reports the Lake clear of ice, and that the Steamer Queen was expected to leave Sorel for Montreal on the same morning, and would probably leave the latter city for Quebec yesterday evening.

QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The following donation has been received from J. J. Sims, Esquire:—Thomson's Travels in Sweden, 1 vol. 4to. London, 1813.

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 Corcorin to the Suttej; 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 population, 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, 184,000 Cavalry, Native, 10,000 Artillery (European and Native), 10,600 Sappers and Miners (Native), 2,800 Irregular Corps, 30,000

Total—243,000 (Calcutta 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 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 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.

Table with columns: DATE, DAY, THERMO, WEATHER. April 9, Thurs. 30 above Very fine. April 10, Frid. 38 " Fine. April 11, Sat. 30 " Thunder-rain. April 12, Sun. 31 " Lake ice came down. April 13, Mon. 29 " Snow. April 14, Tues. 26 " Fine. April 15, Wed. 34 " Changeable.

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. Cundance of the bark Jane, arrived here on Saturday from St. Andre, in a Schooner which brought up the materials of that vessel.

The new ship Caylon, 778 tons, new measurement, wrecked last fall on the S. E. 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. Henry, Esquire, for £2270.

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 superintendance of the Trinity House, has been taken by Wm. Stevenson, Esq., and the steamship St. George will be employed on that service.

PASSENGERS. Among the passengers in the steamship Hilbertia, 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, of Quebec. Total 121.

BIRTH. On the 5th inst., at Alvington House, Kingston, the lady of the Rev. J. A. ALLEN, of a son.

DEATH. On Saturday last, Finist Ralph Gray, Esq., aged 38 years, of the firm of Wood & Gray, of this city, and son of the late James Gray, Esq., died in this city, on the 12th instant. Mrs. Mary Robertson, widow of the late Alexander Robertson, Esq., at the residence of her son-in-law, Sir James Stuart, 1313, St. Louis Street.

On Sunday, Mr. Will. Burke, J. P., aged 65 years.

South's Corner.

THE CHILD IN SEARCH OF HER FATHER.

By Mrs. Sigourney. They say I was but four years old, When Father went away, Yet I have never seen his face...

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...

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.

of her Majesty, appreciating his talents, became his friend, and tried to forward his interests, though without much success. Nor did Bacon rise to distinction until King James had ascended the throne...

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. Andrews...

NEWTON, (Sir Isaac) was the son of Mr. John Newton of Colworth in Lincolnshire, and was born on Christmas day in the year 1642.

INCORRECT NOTIONS OF A FREE COUNTRY. Marlborough Street Police-Office, London. Emanuel Scherzi, a Greek merchant, was charged with having created a disturbance at Ashburnham House...

temper which nothing seemed to disturb. To show the truth of this statement, it may be mentioned how he acted one day, when his little dog, being left in his study with some most valuable papers...

SENATOR LEVY—NOW YULEE.

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 curiosity to ascertain...

ASTONISHING!!!

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs...

time and sin, to Jesus; who knew the worst of death.—Newton. CHRISTIAN PRIVILEGES. It is a Believer's privilege to walk with God in the exercise of faith...

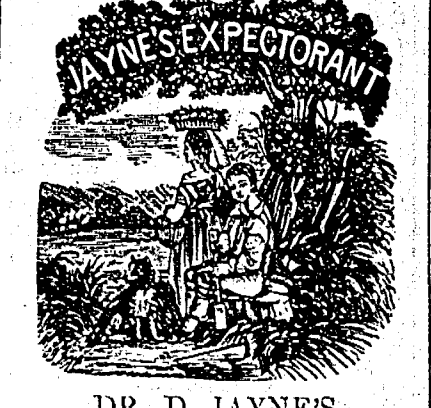
PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THIS Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to assure against fire. Office, Gillespie's Wharf, open from 10, A. M. to 4 P. M.

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

ALL MAY BE CURED!!!! BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS. A large supply of the above celebrated Medicines received and for Sale by J. J. SIMS, Apothecary.



DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States...

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AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs...

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

TO BE LET, FROM 1st May next, THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street, opposite the Exchange.

SIGHT RESTORED.

NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED. BY THE USE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN. For its efficacy in removing Disorders incident to the EYES AND HEAD.

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

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

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...

PRINTING WORK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY 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. STANLEY, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, 4, ANN-STREET. Terms:—Fifteen Shillings a Year, or Twelve Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance.