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# The Boreau.

THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO.—ACTS XVII. 11.

VOLUME IV.—No. 48.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1848.

[WHOLE NUMBER 204

## THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

BY THE REV. JAMES GILBORNE LYONS, D. D.

Along the smooth and slender wires,  
The sleepless heralds run,  
Fast as the clear and living rays  
Go streaming from the sun:  
No peals of flashes heard or seen  
Their wondrous flight betray,  
And yet their words are quickly felt  
In cities far away.

No summer's heat nor winter's hail  
Can check their rapid course;  
They meet unmoved the fierce wind's rage  
The rough wave's sweeping force:  
In the long night of rain and wrath,  
As in the blaze of day,  
They rush with news of weal or wo,  
To thousands far away.

But faster still than tidings borne  
On that electric cord,  
Rise the pure thoughts of him who loves  
The Christian's life and Lord,  
Of him who, taught in smiles and tears  
With fervent lips to pray,  
Maintains high converse here on earth  
With bright worlds far away.

Ay! though no outward wish is breath'd,  
Nor outward answer given,  
The sighing of that humble breast  
Is known and felt in heaven:  
Those long frail wires may bend and break,  
Those voiceless heralds stray,  
But Faith's least word shall reach the throne  
Of God, though far away.

## HOMILY AGAINST PERIL OF IDOLATRY. SECOND PART. Concluded.

While these tragedies about images were thus working in Greece, the same question of the use of images in churches began to be moved in Spain also. And at Eliberi, a notable city, now called Granada, was a council of Spanish Bishops and other learned men assembled; and there, after long deliberation and debating of the matter, it was concluded at length by the whole council, after this sort, in the thirty-sixth Article: We think that pictures ought not to be in churches, lest that which is honoured or worshipped be painted on walls. And in the forty-first canon of that council it is thus written: We thought good to admonish the faithful that, as much as in them lieth, they suffer no images to be in their houses; but if they fear any violence of their servants, at the least let them keep themselves clean and pure from images; if they do not so, let them be accounted as none of the church. Note here, I pray you, how a whole and great country, in the west and south parts of Europe, nearer to Rome a great deal than to Greece in situation of place, do agree with the Greeks against images, and do not only forbid them in churches, but also in private houses, and do excommunicate them that do the contrary. And another council of the learned men of all Spain also, called Concilium Toletanum Duodecimum, decreed and determined likewise against images and image-worshippers. But when these decrees of the Spanish council at Eliberi came to the knowledge of the Bishop of Rome and his adherents, they, fearing lest all Germany also would decree against images and forsake them, thought to prevent the matter, and by the consent and help of the Prince of Francians—whose power was then most great in the West parts of the world—asssembled a council of Geimans at Frankfort, and there procured the Spanish council against images afore-mentioned to be condemned by the name of the Felician heresy—for that Felix, Bishop of Aquitania, was chief in that council—and obtained that the acts of the second Nicene council assembled by Irene, the holy Empress whom ye heard of before, and the sentence of the Bishop of Rome for images, might be received. For much after this sort do the Papists report of the history of the council of Frankfort. Notwithstanding, the book of Carolus Magnus's own writing, as the title sheweth, which is now put in print and commonly in men's hands, sheweth the judgment of that Prince, and of the whole council of Frankfort also, to be against images, and against the second council of Nice assembled by Irene for images; and eneth it an arrogant, foolish, and ungodly council; and declareth the assembly of the council of Frankfort to have been directly made and gathered against that Nicene council, and the errors of the same. So that it must needs follow, that either there were in one Prince's time two councils assembled at Frankfort, one contrary to the other, which by no history doth appear—or else that, after their custom, the Popes and Papists have most shamefully corrupted that council, as their manner is to handle, not only councils, but also all histories and writings of the old Doctors, falsifying and corrupting them for the maintenance of their wicked and ungodly purposes; as hath in times of late come to light, and doth in our days more and more continually appear most evidently. Let the forged gift of Constantine, and the notable attempt to falsify the first Nicene council for the Pope's supremacy, practised by Popes in St. Augustine's time, be a witness hereof; which practice indeed had then taken effect, had not the diligence and wisdom of St. Augustine, and other learned and godly Bishops in Africa, by their great labour and charges also, resisted and stopped the same.

Now to come towards an end of this history, and to show you the principal point that came to pass by the maintenance of images. Whereas, from Constantine Magnus's time until that day, all authority, imperial and princely dominion of the empire of Rome remained continually in the right and possession of the emperors—who had their continuance and seat imperial at Constantinople, the city royal—Leo the third, then Bishop of Rome, seeing the Greek Emperors so bent against his gods of gold and silver, timber and stone; and having the King of the Francians or Frencians, named Charles, whose power was exceedingly great in the West countries, very applicable to his mind; for causes hereafter appearing—under the pretence that they of Constantinople were for that matter of images under the Pope's ban and curse, and therefore unworthy to be Emperors, or to bear rule; and for that the Emperors of Greece, being far off, were

not ready at a beck to defend the Pope against the Lombards his enemies, and others with whom he had variance—this Leo the Third, I say, attempted a thing exceedingly strange and unheard of before, and of incredible boldness and presumption; for he by his papal authority doth translate the government of the empire and the crown and name imperial from the Greeks, and giveth it unto Charles the Great, King of the Francians; not without the consent of the forenamed Irene, Empress of Greece, who also sought to be joined in marriage with the said Charles. For the which cause the said Irene was by the lords of Greece deposed and banished, as one that had betrayed the empire, as ye before have heard. And the said Princes of Greece did after the deprivation of the said Irene, by common consent, elect and create—as they always had done—an Emperor, named Nicephorus, whom the Bishop of Rome, and they of the West, would not acknowledge for their Emperor; for they had already created them another, and so there became two Emperors. And the empire, which was before one, was divided into two parts, upon occasion of idols and images, and the worshipping of them: even as the kingdom of the Israelites was in old time, for the like cause of idolatry, divided in King Rehoboam's time. And so the Bishop of Rome, having the favour of Charles the Great by this means assured to him, was wondrously enhanced in power and authority, and did in all the West church, especially in Italy, what he list; where images were set up, garished and worshipped of all sorts of men. But images were not so fast set up, and so much honoured in Italy and the West, but Nicephorus, Emperor of Constantinople, and his successors Scaturinus, the two Michaels, Leo, Theophilus and other Emperors their successors in the empire of Greece, continually pulled them down, brake them, burned them, and destroyed them as fast. And when Theodorus the Emperor would at the council of Lyons have agreed with the Bishop of Rome, and have set up images, he was by the nobles of the Empire of Greece deprived, and another chosen in his place: and so rose a jealousy, suspicion, grudge, hatred, and enmity between the Christians and Emperors of the East countries and West, which could never be quenched nor pacified. So that when the Saracens first, and afterward the Turks, invaded the Christians, the one part of Christendom would not help the other. By reason whereof, at the last, the noble empire of Greece, and the city imperial Constantinople, was lost, and is come into the hands of the Infidels, who now have over-run almost all Christendom; and possessing part the middle of Hungary, which is part of the West empire, do hang over all our heads, to the utter danger of all Christendom.

Thus we see what a sea of mischiefs the maintenance of images hath brought with it; what an horrible schism between the East and the West church; what an hatred between one Christian and another; councils against councils, church against church, Christians against Christians, Princes against Princes, rebellions, treasons, unnatural and most cruel murders; the daughter digging up and burning her father the Emperor's body; the mother for love of idols, most abominably murdering her own son, being an Emperor; at the last, the tearing in sunder of Christendom; and the Empire into two pieces, till the infidels, Saracens, and Turks, common enemies to both parts, have most cruelly vanquished, destroyed, and subdued the one part, the whole empire of Greece, Asia the Less, Thracia, Macedonia, Epirus, and many other great and godly countries and provinces, and have won a great piece of the other empire, and put the whole in dreadful fear and most horrible danger. For it is not without a just and great cause to be dreaded, lest as the empire of Rome was even for the like cause of images, and the worshipping of them, torn in pieces and divided, as was for idolatry the kingdom of Israel in old time divided; so like punishment, as for the like offence fell upon the Jews, will also light upon us: that is, lest the cruel tyrant, and enemy of our commonwealth and religion, the Turk, by God's just vengeance, should likewise partly murder, and partly lead away into captivity us Christians, as did the Assyrian and Babylonian Kings murder and lead away the Israelites; and lest the empire of Rome and Christian religion be so utterly brought under foot, as was then the kingdom of Israel and true religion of God; whereunto the matter already, as I have declared, shrewdly inclineth on our part; the greater part of Christendom, within less than three hundred years' space, being brought into captivity and most miserable thraldom under the Turks, and the noble empire of Greece clean everted. Whereas, if the Christians, divided by these image-matters, had holden together, no infidels and miscreants could thus have prevailed against Christendom. And all this mischief and misery, which we have fallen into, do we owe to our mighty gods of gold and silver, stock and stone; in whose help and defence, where they cannot help themselves, we have trusted so long, until our enemies the infidels have overcome and over-run us almost altogether. A just reward for those that have left the mighty living God, the Lord of Hosts, and have stooped and given the honour due to him to dead blocks and stocks; who have eyes and see not, ears and hear not, feet and cannot go, and so forth, and are cursed of God, and all they that make them, and that put their trust in them.

Thus you understand, well-beloved in our Saviour Christ, by the judgment of the old learned and godly Doctors of the church, and by ancient histories ecclesiastical, agreeing to the verity of God's word, alleged out of the Old Testament and the New, that images and image-worshipping were in the primitive church, which was most pure and uncorrupt, abhorred and detested, as abominable and contrary to true Christian religion. And that when images began to creep into the church, they were not only spoken and written against by godly and learned Bishops, Doctors, and Clerks; but also condemned by whole councils of Bishops and learned men, assembled together; yea, the said images by many Christian Emperors and Bishops were defaced, broken, and destroyed, and that above seven hundred and eight hundred years ago; and that therefore it is not of late days, as some would bear you in hand, that images and image-worshipping have been spoken and written against. Finally, you have heard what mischief and misery hath, by the

occasion of the said images, fallen upon whole Christendom, besides the loss of infinite souls, which is most horrible of all. Wherefore let us beseech God, that we, being warned by his holy word, forbidding all idolatry, and by the writings of old godly Doctors, and ecclesiastical histories, written and preserved by God's ordinance for our admonition and warning, may flee from all idolatry, and so escape the horrible punishment and plagues, as well worldly as everlasting, threatened for the same: which God our heavenly Father grant us, for our only Saviour and Mediator, Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

## ENGLISH PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

[From the Quarterly Review's notice of "Memoirs of Sir Jahleel Brenton, by Rev. H. Raikes"—introducing the following extracts from a pamphlet by the Rev. James Wolfe, who voluntarily acted as Chaplain to the prisoners at Givet, having obtained permission from the French authorities through the influence of Captain Brenton, whose usefulness, in a course of voluntary superintendence over the prisoners of his own nation, had been noticed and acknowledged by the Admiral at the head of the French Marine.]

"I found the depot in the most deplorable state. In a moral point of view, it would be difficult to conceive anything more degraded and miserable. As regards religion, every appearance of it was confined to some twenty methodists, who were the objects of the most painful persecution, and often the innocent cause of the most dreadful blasphemies. The bodily privations of the prisoners were equally distressing. In the hospital, the sick were mixed with prisoners of other nations, and were in a shocking state of neglect, and covered with vermin. Not a single prisoner was allowed to go out into the town, and even the interpreter was accompanied by a gendarme. It was almost impossible for any of them to get anything from their friends, for there was no one to receive it for them; and the little that did come was subjected to a deduction of five per cent. by the *maréchal des logis*. And so great was their distress at that moment, that unable to satisfy the cravings of hunger, they were seen to pick up the potato-peelings that were thrown out into the court, and devour them.

"It appears to be the natural tendency of misery and want to foster vice, and encourage the worst feelings of the human heart; and that effect, in its fullest sense, was produced on this occasion. The little money that was received by the prisoners, instead of being applied to the relief of their wants, and to make them more comfortable in food and clothing, was spent in riot and excess. On these occasions sailors are, of all other men, most ready to communicate, and never think of to-morrow; and, left as they were entirely to themselves—no one caring for their souls, no one having the desire or the power to restrain them, either by force or by persuasion—in the midst of the real distress which they experienced, the depot of Givet was, perhaps, at that moment the most reprobate spot that can be imagined."

Captain Brenton's quasi-official superintendence had produced a considerable amelioration as to the physical mischiefs, before Wolfe went to reside there; but any interference for the better regulation as to money was by no means palatable to the lower functionaries about the depot—nor, it is miserable to add, even to the commandant himself—an officer of high military rank.

"The Commandant, and those that were under his orders, from the time I arrived at the depot, viewed me with a very evil eye. They had all a share in the spoil of the poor prisoners; and my interference on their behalf, and the opportunities which I had of detecting their extortions, enraged them exceedingly against me. Whenever I made an attempt, as I frequently did, to put a stop to the exactions upon the money which was sent in to the men, or when any complaint was made of the meat or the bread, these officers were loud in their threat of denunciation; and for the first two years of my stay in that place, I never went to bed without the impression upon my mind that, ere the morning, I might be suddenly marched off."

But see the gradual effect of Mr. Wolfe's devotion.—

"In the end, what was done spoke for itself. The men saw that every means in the power of prisoners, like themselves, were used to prevent them from being oppressed. The Commandant felt that my being there was a great check upon the rapacity and avarice of his people, and they, and often he himself, were excessively enraged. But the moral and religious feeling which was manifested among the men rendered them so much more peaceful and sober, more satisfied, and even cheerful in their conduct, and so much more faithful to their word and engagements, that I really think he felt it a sort of personal security to himself, and upon the whole, an advantage.

"A room, perhaps a little larger than the others, where was an oven for the purpose of baking bread for the barracks, was converted into a chapel. A small plain desk was made by one of the men, which served also for a pulpit; and the clerk made use of a common table and stool. What was wanting, however, in accommodation, was made abundantly up by the spirit which soon was manifested among the prisoners; and the Lord wrought power, fully among them. The place was crowded to excess, and the oven, which reached so near the top of the room that the men could not sit upright upon it, was always covered with them, lying in a most painful position from want of room.—Schools also were immediately established; and though the funds for all these objects were, at that early period of our captivity, but scantily, and with great difficulty, obtained, we were yet able to carry on a system of education, which, for extent, usefulness, and the rapid progress made by those that were instructed, has perhaps seldom been equalled. It is indeed wonderful at how small an expense a number of persons, generally amounting to between four and five hundred, were taught to read, write, go through the highest rules in arithmetic, navigation in all its most difficult branches, construct charts and maps, and work at the practical part of their profession, as far as it can be learned from the form of a vessel which had been admirably rigged for that purpose. Yet the small sums given to those among them who were capable of instructing their

fellow prisoners, as masters or assistants, were very useful. The immediate results arising from this employment of their time were beneficial in a degree, at least equal to the professional advantages which they might hope to experience in their future prospects. While they were thus receiving instruction and edification, their thoughts were diverted from dwelling upon their misfortunes, which had the most pernicious effect, not only in a moral and religious point of view, but often as it regarded their health and spirits. And thus the fear of God, and the influence of moral duty and instruction, even in those who were not decidedly religious, reciprocally acting upon their minds, preserved them from that mental debasement, and those habits of depravity and vice, which are ever contracted and induced by ignorance and want of employment.

"The number of boys was comparatively small; the greater number were men grown; and some of those even that were advanced in years were anxious not to lose this opportunity of learning to read, at least, their Bibles. In the mean time, a great sensation was created in the prison; and, as in old time, some mocked, while others for the first time saw before them an invisible and eternal world, compared with which all the things they could desire were less than nothing and vanity. Many were enquiring into the things which accompany salvation; and in many the word of truth took deep root, and they continued seeking the grace of Christ. Nor have I the least reason to doubt that the Lord fulfilled to many his gracious promise, 'Seek and ye shall find,' and that even now, some have entered into the rest that remaineth for the people of God, and others are still so running that they may obtain."

## COPYRIGHT IN AMERICA.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

In connexion with an article in this number from our able American contributor, it may be interesting to the readers of *Maga* to be informed of her precise position at present on the other side of the Atlantic, where she is figuring as the champion of the rights of authors and the leader of an important revolution in literature.

Whether we consider the claims of literary men to the property of their works as founded on inherent right, to be controlled only by the superior good of the community,—or as supported by a mixture of moral and equitable considerations, having reference to the reward and encouragement of learning and talent, it is undeniable that, without some protection of this kind, the fairer and better productions of literature will fail, and their place be occupied by a rank and unwholesome growth, offensive to the senses and noxious to social life. Even the selfish and short-sighted policy of our American brethren, which, in extending the privilege of copyright to their own countrymen, has denied it to foreigners, is found to operate in the most prejudicial manner upon their native literature; as no American publisher is likely to pay its due price for any composition of domestic genius when he can please his customers and fill his pocket by reprinting, without any remuneration to the author, the most successful productions of the British press. The repression of such a system of piracy in America would benefit alike the foreigner, whose copyright is thus pilfered, and the American man of letters, whose talent is borne down by so disadvantageous a competition.

The publishers of the magazine had for many years been aware that a cheap American reprint of the work was in regular circulation to a very large extent, and they were naturally desirous to put an end to such an injustice. While they were turning their attention to the subject, they received in the early part of the past year a communication from an American gentleman, suggesting as an effectual means of redress the insertion in the magazine from time to time, of an article from a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, who should establish a copyright in his own person or that of an assignee, and thus either protect the whole work or compel the publishers of the pirated edition to reprint it in an imperfect form, such as would materially check their success, and in either way break up the system.

The tone and talent of this communication seemed to the publishers to recommend their correspondent as himself well qualified to lead the way in this most righteous enterprise, and the result was the appearance in the October number of the article "Maga in America," which has been highly re-lished on both sides the Atlantic. Of this article a proof was despatched to Mr. Jay, a solicitor of eminence in New York who, with the utmost promptitude, registered the copyright in his own name, and presenting himself to Messrs. Scott, the reprinters, inquired if they were about to publish the magazine as usual that month, as he thought it right to inform them that, by so doing, they would be placed in a delicate position. On hearing an explanation, Messrs. Scott were considerably taken aback, and, although unwilling to acknowledge that the game was up, they seemed to have a painful consciousness that such was the case. The ne-

"It may be worth while to insert here a copy of the American advertisement of the April number, in which a denunciation of American piracy, which had been inserted in an article on the "Model Republic," is actually put forward as a puff of the reprint:—

"Blackwood's Magazine, for April, will be published to-morrow morning. Contents.—I.—Cromwell. II.—Lays and Legends of the Thames.—Part III. III.—Letters on the Truths contained in Popular Superstitions. No. 2.—Vanygrism. No. 3.—Spirits, Goblins, Ghosts. IV.—A New Sentimental Journey. V.—The Fighting Eighty-Eighth. VI.—Lord Sidmouth's Life and Time. VII.—How they manage Matters in the Model Republic. VIII.—Rome Catalana.—No. 2. IX.—Lessons from the Famine.

"Extract from the article on the "Model Republic":—

"When these malignant pages arrive in New York, every inhabitant of that good city will abuse us heartily, except our publisher. But great will be the joy of that furious individual, as he speaks in secret of the increased demand of his agonized public. Immediately he will put forth an advertisement, notifying the men of Gotham that he has on hand a fresh sample of British insolence, and hinting that although he knows they care nothing about such things, the forthcoming issue of *Maga* will be on the most extensive scale."

"Price of Blackwood, 3 dollars a-year; single numbers, 25 cents."

L. SCOTT and Co., Publishers, 112, Fulton-street."

gotiation terminated in the meantime, in their agreeing, after various letters, and not a little conversation, to pay a sum as copyright, before they issued the October number, and a like amount for each succeeding number, until a further arrangement were made. It would have been very easy for the proprietors to have brought the reprinters under heavy responsibilities, by giving them no hint of their movements, and allowing the October number to be published as usual, when Messrs. Scott would have become liable to a severe penalty for every copy sold. This was not done, as no blame is attached personally to Messrs. Scott, who had merely acted under a bad system, in which any one publisher might think himself free to seize an advantage which was open to all.

This movement has been most cordially welcomed by the American press, and it will be a source of great pleasure and pride to the Messrs. Blackwood, if the step they have taken should in any degree, however humble, assist in establishing an international copyright, which alone can effectually check a system of reprinting, which is ruinous to American authors, and only very moderately profitable to American publishers, who are compelled by the fear of rival reprints, to sell at a price which leaves a narrow margin of profit, even with no expense but paper and print. They are also in their turn afflicted with a host of smaller weekly pirates, who select the best, or at least the most attractive articles from all the periodicals, and serve them up in a cheap form, not without seasoning sometimes of a very questionable character both in taste and in morals.

## THE DOCTRINE OF EQUIVOCATION,

stated by Garnet, the Jesuit, executed for his participation in the Gunpowder-plot, A. D. 1606.

The examinations of Garnet subsequently to the trial were frequently directed to matters of jesuitical faith and doctrine, and in particular to his own sentiments respecting the obligation of human laws and equivocation. On these subjects he avowed opinions as inconsistent with all good government as they were contrary to sound morality. It was usual for the Privy Council, both before and after his trial, to require him from time to time to commit to writing, not only statements respecting his conduct, but also his opinions on various points of morality and religion. Of these papers many are still preserved at the State-Paper Office, and many more are mentioned, and partly abstracted, in the course of the controversy which took place a few years after his death. Being, on one occasion before his trial, desired to declare his opinion respecting equivocation, he thus expressed himself in a paper, dated the 20th of March, 1605-6: "Concerning equivocation, this is my opinion: in moral affairs, and in common intercourse of life, when the truth is asked amongst friends, it is not lawful to use equivocation, for that would cause great mischief in society—wherefore in such cases there is no place for equivocation. But in cases where it becomes necessary to an individual for his defence, or for avoiding any injustice or loss, or for obtaining any important advantage, without danger or mischief to any other person, there equivocation is lawful. As an illustration of this doctrine, he then cites an instance of what he considers lawful equivocation, taken from the "Treatise of Equivocation," supposed to have been written by Francis Tresham. "Let us suppose," says he, "that I have lately left London, where the plague is raging; and, on arriving at Coventry, I am asked before I can be admitted into the town, whether I come from London, and am perhaps required to swear that I do not: it would be lawful for me (being assured that I bring no infection) to swear in such a case that I did not come from London; for I put the case that it would be very important for me to go into Coventry, and that from my admittance no loss or damage could arise to the inhabitants. There is no motive for the question, except a desire to avoid the introduction of the plague into Coventry; and if the inhabitants knew for certain (as I know myself) that I am not infected with the plague, they would at once admit me into their city."

In an Examination taken after his trial, on the 25th April, he goes a step farther and avows, that in all cases where simple equivocation was allowable it was lawful if necessary to confirm it by an oath.

"This," says he, "I acknowledge to be, according to my opinion, and the opinion of the schoolmen; and our reason is, for that in cases of lawful equivocation, the speech by equivocation being saved from a lie, the same speech may be without perjury confirmed by oath, or by any other usual way, though it were by receiving the sacrament, if just necessity to require."—*Criminal Trials, publ. by Useful Knowledge Society.*

## THE SEAL OF CONFESSION,

exemplified in the case of Garnet, the Jesuit. The substance of Garnet's justification, as pleaded by himself and his apologists, was, that he had only heard of the plot from Greenway, under the seal of sacramental confession; so that, in religion and conscience, his lips were entirely closed. Though precluded from disclosing the secret in any manner by a solemn sacrament, he represented, as his defence and excuse, that he abhorred the design of the Powder Treason, and endeavoured to prevent its execution to the utmost of his power. This, therefore, is Garnet's case on the trial of his character by posterity: it may not be altogether an unprofitable employment to consider the facts and arguments by which it is supported.

With reference to his alleged obligation to secrecy on religious grounds, it may be admitted, in limine, that if the facts were as Garnet represented them, and if he actually received his knowledge of the plot under the seal of sacramental confession, he was required by the more rigid doctrines of the order to which he belonged, not to reveal to any third person the important secret which had been communicated to him. This question is discussed by Martin Delmas, or Delrio, a learned Jesuit, contemporary with the Powder Plot, in his *Disquisitiones Magice*; and it is a singular circumstance, that in this treatise, which was first published in

"This statement is taken from Casanubon's Letter to Fronto Ducaeus."  
State-Paper Office.

1600, and consequently several years before the actual occurrence of the plot, the very case of a gunpowder conspiracy is put as an illustration of the writer's argument. There have been some jurists," says Delrius, "who have given it as their opinion, that with respect to crimes about to be committed, if the person confessing refuses to abandon his criminal purpose, and determines to persevere, it is lawful for the confessor to disclose them for the purpose of prevention; but this is a dangerous doctrine, and deters men from confession. The supporters of this doctrine may be right, if they limit it to the case of a person, who comes to his confessor with the pretence only of making his confession, and in reality with the intention of obtaining advice or of deceiving the confessor, or perhaps even of drawing him into a participation of his crime; for this is not a real sacramental confession, nor indeed is the matter in such cases confined under the seal of confession at all. But where a person comes with a sincere intention to confess and obtain absolution, and thus opens his mind under the protection of the seal of confession, unquestionably the general doctrine, that it is not lawful to disclose the secret, though it amount to treason against the state, must be adhered to; and this doctrine is confirmed by the authority of a majority of jurists and divines. They limit it, however, in the first place, to the case of a true confession; and they admit, that the priest may strongly admonish the persons confessing to abstain from their criminal enterprise, and, if this produce no effect, may suggest to the bishop, or the civil magistrate, to look carefully for the wolf among their flock, and to guard narrowly the state, or give such other hints as may prevent mischief without revealing the particular confession. They add a second limitation, namely, that where the penitent has accomplices, and he himself is brought to repent of his design, and promises amendment, but a danger arises that the crime may be perpetrated by others, it is lawful for the confessor to prevent mischief by revealing the secret, even without the consent of the person confessing. Both these limitations depend upon this question—can a priest in any circumstances make use of the knowledge which he has obtained by means of confession to avert imminent mischief to the state? For instance, a criminal confesses that he or some other person has placed gunpowder or other combustible matter under a certain house; and that unless this is removed, the house will inevitably be blown up, the sovereign killed, and as many as go into or out of the city be destroyed or brought into great danger,—in such a case, almost all the learned doctors, with few exceptions, assert that the confessor may reveal it, if he take due care that, neither directly nor indirectly, he draws into suspicion the particular offence of the person confessing. But the contrary opinion is the safer and better doctrine, and more consistent with religion and with the reverence due to the holy rite of confession."

This passage is inserted at length, because it contains the most strenuous doctrine to be found in the writings of the Jesuits on this subject; and also because part of the doctrine it inculcates, respecting concealing confessions, seems to bear a great resemblance to the line of conduct which, according to his own statement, Garnet adopted. It is natural to suppose that a contemporary treatise, upon a subject of doctrine, written by a Jesuit, would be in his hands; it is probable, indeed, that Delrius's book was, at this time, well known to the English Catholics; and Sir Everard Digby possibly referred to it in his letter to his wife, when he says "I saw the principal point of the case (the lawfulness of the plot,) judged in a Latin book of M. D. (Martin Delrius)."

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1846.

In this number, we have brought to a close the second part of the "Homily against Peril of Idolatry," being part of a book declared, in the 35th of the Church's Articles of Religion, to contain "a godly and wholesome doctrine, and necessary for these times." We have not hitherto looked upon the clause "necessary for these times" as having a prospective force, and as being framed, by those who introduced it, with any assumption of fore-knowledge, that the necessity of the times in which they lived and agreed upon these Articles shall continue to exist in all the subsequent ages of the Church. But we are exceedingly struck with the applicability of that very clause to the "times" now present, though the words were framed in the sixteenth century; and while correcting the press of the portions of this Homily which have now appeared in successive numbers of this publication, we have had our heart lifted up in devout gratitude to God who has caused the sentiments of our reformers upon the admission of paintings and of images in our places of worship to be so clearly expressed, and the record of them to be so solemnly invested with authority.

There is a third part to the same Homily "containing," as the heading declares, "the Confutation of the principal Arguments which are used to be made for the Maintenance of Images. Which Part may serve to instruct the Curates themselves, or Men of good Understanding." This heading shows that the former parts of the Homily were expressly designed for the instruction of the population at large, many of whom might not be able to boast of remarkably "good understanding," and yet it was desired that by a very plain and explicit exposition of the case, they should be informed of what Scripture and experience taught in this matter. And truly, there are some passages of striking popular eloquence and lucid exposition in this valuable piece of authoritative instruction.

We shall not proceed to insert the third part also of this Homily; a quotation from it was introduced in our leading article on the 13th of January; larger selections are found in our numbers for April 16 and 23, 1846, and we commend to the attention of our readers the following short extract in addition.

"Now concerning their objection, that an image of Christ may be made; the answer is easy, for in Disquis. Mag., lib. VI. p. 7. Edit. Venet. 1615. Digby's Letters, appended to the History of the Gunpowder Plot, p. 246. Edit. 1679.

God's word and religion, it is not only required whether a thing may be done or no; but also whether it be lawful and agreeable to God's word to be done or no. For all wickedness may be and is daily done, which yet ought not to be done. And the words of the reasons above alleged out of the Scriptures are, that images neither ought nor can be made unto God. Wherefore to reply, that images of Christ may be made, except withal it be proved that it is lawful for them to be made, is, rather than to hold one's peace, to say somewhat, but nothing to the purpose. And yet it appeareth that no image can be made of Christ, but a lying image—as the Scripture peculiarly calleth images lies—for Christ is God and man. Seeing therefore, that of the Godhead, which is the most excellent part, no image can be made, it is falsely called the image of Christ. Wherefore images of Christ be not only defects, but also lies. Which reason serveth also for the images of saints; whose souls, the most excellent parts of them, can by no images be represented and expressed. Wherefore they be no images of saints—whose souls reign in joy with God—but the bodies of saints, which as yet lie putrified in the graves. Furthermore, no true image can be made of Christ's body; for it is unknown now of what form and countenance he was. And there be images of Christ, and none of them like to another; and yet every one of them affirmeth, that theirs is the true and lively image of Christ; which cannot possibly be. Wherefore, as soon as an image of Christ is made, by and by is a lie made of him, which by God's word is forbidden."

To this quotation, which, on account of its severe wording, we should not admit into our columns, if it did not come with the highest sanction of the Church, as "godly and wholesome and necessary for these times," we will at once subjoin a frank admission that those who at the present day promote the introduction of paintings into places of worship in the Church of England "err of a certain zeal, and not by malice;" but they do err; and we are certainly content to incur their displeasure rather than that we should set at naught, or keep under a bushel, the light of Church-doctrine on a subject in which she herself sees peril of the most threatening character.

It remains to be noticed that, notwithstanding the warnings so strongly expressed in the Homily, paintings are here and there seen in English churches. They are; and that is one of the painful proofs of the tendency to deterioration which belongs to every thing administered by man. Paintings have been introduced more freely, perhaps, in quite modern days than they were during any period of similar duration since the Homilies were set forth by authority. Among others, in the Chapel at Eton College, under the auspices of Masters who would probably rejoice in the appellation of High Church, and in the Chapel at Rugby, with the concurrence and zealous co-operation of Dr. Arnold, whom many would stigmatize as Low Church, painted windows have been put in by subscription from the scholars. If men notoriously lax in respect to compliance with the requirements of the Church are found thus engaged, no surprise need be felt: gratification of aristical taste is more to them, any day, than duty to the Church and a concern for men's souls. But when the authoritatively declared mind of the Church is thus disregarded by those who would be thought absorbed in the business of studying and acting upon Church-principles—who investigate the rubric and are punctilious in observing it, while they manifest a total ignorance of the Homilies, an utter unconcern about the doctrine set forth in them, and perhaps even resentment against those who direct the minds of men towards the teaching of the Church in its integrity—astonishment then will naturally be excited, and the profession of churchmanship which can consist with such practice can only be treated as an idle pretence.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson's "Report on a System of public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada," for which we offer our best thanks to the sender. Our delay in making this acknowledgement has arisen from a wish to look it over, so as to enable us at once to signify our sense of its value. With great pleasure we have found the author quoting largely from various educational works of which we had some previous knowledge, and among them from that by the present Bishop of Pennsylvania, an extract from which forms part of the selection made by us for the fourth page in this number.

Dr. Ryerson made it his business, on being appointed to the office of Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, to visit those countries in Europe "in which the most approved systems of Public Instruction have been established." The justly celebrated system now in operation in Prussia has evidently excited his special regard, both from his own observation, and from the glowing language of admiration in which writers speak of it whose works he has carefully consulted; and his Report answers the twofold purpose of stating the high degree of efficiency which Public Instruction may acquire, and the deplorably low state in which, as yet, it is found in this Province.

The Report exhibits in a variety of ways the qualifications which a good Schoolmaster ought to possess, and in which the masters of Elementary schools in Canada are generally utterly deficient. A good Schoolmaster is the kind of man that would be a most desirable person to have in one's employment in a great many other branches of service. Now there are a few men, so doggedly devoted to teaching because they are fond of it, that they will put up with worse pay, with more ingratitude, with greater annoyance, and with a lower standing in society, as schoolmasters, than would be their lot if they accepted employment of a different character. But it will be vain to expect that a body of well qualified men will ever be retained in the office of teachers, unless the remuneration and other acknowledgments of their service become such

as to diminish the inducements, now existing, for them to exchange it for some other, presenting greater attraction.

We have heard of a lady who applied to a female friend at Berlin, to get her a domestic tutor for her sons: He was to be a good-looking man, of genteel manners, varied attainments, possessed of accomplishments, of undisturbable patience, even temper, regular habits, pleasing conversation, modest deportment, and strict integrity. The lady at Berlin wrote in reply, that the kind of man described by her friend was the very thing she was engaged in looking-out for; and as soon as she found him, she would try to get him for a husband.

The kind of men who would make good Schoolmasters in Canada are also constantly looked-out for by a variety of persons who want the services of just such men, and who would make their situation nearly as much more comfortable than school-keeping, as the advantages which the Berlin lady intended for the ideal sketched by her friend were superior to the position of a domestic tutor. And the public must not calculate upon their preferring employment in schools, as long as the inducements to renounce it are so many and various.

Mr. Guizot, the French statesman, as quoted by Dr. Ryerson, describes the good Master as one

"who knows much more than he is called upon to teach, that he may teach with intelligence and with taste; who is to live in a humble sphere, and yet have a noble and elevated spirit; that he may preserve that dignity of mind and of deportment, without which he will never obtain the respect and confidence of families; who possesses a rare mixture of gentleness and firmness; for, inferior though he be, in station, to many individuals in the Com-munes, he ought to be the obsequious servant of none; a man not ignorant of his rights, but thinking much more of his duties; shewing to all a good example and serving to all as a counsellor; not given to change his condition, but satisfied with his situation, because it gives him the power of doing good; and who has made up his mind to live and to die in the service of Primary Instruction, which to him is the service of God and his fellow-creatures."

It will be a long while before teachers, to any extent, shall be found to answer this beautiful description; we doubt whether they do, to any great extent, either in France or in Prussia. Good masters are retained there, upon the whole, by the same means as good workmen of every other class. It is made worth their while to stick to their profession. Such will have to be the course in Canada. Until it is, we have to resign ourselves, as the French Prime Minister himself does in a sentence closely following those above quoted: "Though we are often obliged to be contented with indifferent Schoolmasters, we must do our best to improve the average quality."

Towards this improvement, the NORMAL SCHOOL last year opened at Toronto, for the training of Teachers, is intended as an effectual means. We wish it every possible success, but we are somewhat at a loss to calculate how, under the mixed government to which that institution is subject, and with the mixture of materials of which it is composed, earnestness in religion can either be inculcated by its Conductors, or peaceably prevail among its pupils. But it is an experiment upon which we look with no dis-favour, and of the successful working of which we shall be glad to hear; if our expectations are moderate, our wishes may be affirmed to be ardent and sincere.

We have placed on our first page an article on the mode by which the Proprietors of Blackwood's Magazine have succeeded in protecting their interests against the re-publishing practices of the book-sellers in the United States. As a step towards the correction of a serious evil and injustice to the English publishers generally, this transaction is deserving of attention—opening the prospect that other publishers in England will take similar methods of protecting themselves, and that eventually a fair treaty for international copy-right will be formed between the two governments of Great Britain and the United States:—though the difficulty will be great, because all the pecuniary advantage from the license of re-printing will, for a long time to come, be on the side of the American, who publishes cheaper than his rival on the other side of the Atlantic.

It must, at the same time, be hoped, that the convenience of readers in the British Colonies will be taken into consideration, by those who may have influence in the matter, to this extent that we may be able to obtain English publications at more moderate charges of transport and with more promptitude than has hitherto been our lot. If, by the Atlantic steamers, we could get parcels conveyed at a reasonable expense, with promptitude and regularity, one part of that inducement would be removed which has hitherto introduced into the North American Provinces so many New-York re-prints, to the detriment of the owners of copy-right in the mother-country. Another step in that direction would be the abolition of all import duty upon English books; for if we are to resist the temptation of supplying ourselves cheaper from the United States, we may surely expect that the high price of English publications should not be made higher by a government impost, and so the temptation be increased in severity.

ASYLUM FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE MILITARY.—It has been a cause of satisfaction to us, and to many of our readers, we feel persuaded, that we have been enabled to insert acknowledgment of liberal contributions towards the funds of this charity from time to time, of late, another of which appears in this number. It is still more gratifying to learn that the interest taken by several ladies in the promotion of its prosperity is not limited to their pecuniary contributions, but that they add to them their personal services also in visiting the poor inmates of this useful institution.

THE JEWS IN PARLIAMENT.—Immediately before the adjournment of Parliament Colonel Sibthorp inquired of Lord John Russell whether the Jews, if admitted into the House of Commons, could attend in their places on Friday evenings or on Saturdays. Mr. Alderman Salomons answered the question by anticipation a few weeks ago. The worthy Alderman, who is a member of the Marylebone vestry, is most punctual in his attendance at the Saturday meetings of that body, and three or four weeks ago he took occasion to state that he felt he was acting in accordance with the spirit of the Jewish religion in being present at the vestry meetings on Saturday, because he was not there to serve any personal interests of his own, but to promote measures for the public good.—Globe. [It remains doubtful, whether the Alderman's spiritual guide, the Rabbi, interprets the law in the same sense, as regards attendance upon municipal, and as regards parliamentary duties on the Jewish Sabbath.]

ECCLIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Fifth Anniversary of the RICHELIEU DISTRICT ASSOCIATION of the Church Society was held at St. John's, Canada East, on Wednesday, 16th February, 1846. The prayers were read by the Rev. WM. THOMPSON of Christeville, assisted by the Rev. C. FOREST of Grenville; and an appropriate Sermon preached by the Rev. I. P. WHITE of Chambly, from Rom. i. 16—"For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth: to the Jew first and also to the Greek." The Sermon was listened to with marked attention and, we doubt not, with profit by a large congregation. After service the meeting adjourned until half-past six o'clock in the evening, when the chair was taken by the Rev. M. J. TOWNSEND, Rector of St. Thomas and St. George, the Rev. CHARLES BANCROFT, Rector of St. John's, acting as Secretary. The congregation was very much larger than in the morning. After the usual prayers and an opening address by the Chairman, the Report was read, a portion of which only can here be given.

Report.—The Church Society is a system of means for the promotion of a high and holy end,—an end for which the Son of God left the throne of Heaven, and, taking our nature upon Him, humbled Himself unto death, even the death of the cross. The SALVATION OF THE SOUL, this is its object. We shall learn to appreciate its instrumentality, therefore, precisely in the measure that we value the interests of the soul. We shall labour for its advancement in the proportion that we imbibe the missionary spirit of Him who came "to seek and to save that which was lost." In the language of our beloved and venerated Diocesan: "It is the cause of our religion, it is the cause of God; it is the cause of Christ, with which we must consider ourselves charged in promoting the prosperity and urging on the operations of the Diocesan Church Society."

In attempting to record the results of the past year in the Richelieu District, great difficulty is experienced, owing to the removal of the local Secretary to another field of labour, and the lamented decease of the late Rector of St. John's. Enough, however, may be gleaned from other quarters to call forth an expression of gratitude to the great Head of the Church, and to stimulate the members of the Association to renewed and more vigorous efforts in His service.

Although no detailed Reports have been received from either of the Parishes of Christeville and St. John's, the Clergymen in charge are confidently of the opinion that they will not be wanting in their duty, but that the general Report in July will show a growing interest in the affairs of the Society.

The following statement is given by the Rev. I. P. WHITE of Chambly:—

Am't of annual donations appropriated wholly by the contributors for the support of the Clergyman.....	£60 0 0
Am't of annual subscriptions, one half of which is appropriated for local purposes, 16 2 6	
Am't of Ladies' collections wholly appropriated by the contributors towards the completion of the Parsonage House, 4 9 9	
	£50 12 3

Collection on Quinquagesima Sunday, 1847, for the general purposes of the Society.....	10 6 6½
Collection on Oct. 17, '47, towards the Widows and Orphans Fund.....	6 17 6
	£97 16 3½

In addition to the above, a Sunday School Library has been obtained, and the Church and Parsonage insured against loss by fire.

The following is the summary from Clarenceville, (Rev. M. J. Townsend.)

Am't collected for general purposes: St. George, Feb. 7, 1847, £1 10 0	
St. Thomas, March 14, " 0 15 0	£2 5 0

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS: St. George, Oct. 3, 1847, ..£1 8 1½	
St. Thomas, " " 1 1 10½	2 10 0

Annual Subscriptions, 1847: St. George.....	7 5 0
St. Thomas.....	3 5 0
	10 10 0

Ladies' Lists, 1847: Collected by Miss Bunker.....	£0 7 6
Miss Derick.....	1 1 3
Miss J. Bullock: 0 16 3	
	2 5 0

From Laprairie there is no report, in consequence of the change which has recently taken place in the officiating Clergymen. From Lacole, St. Remi, and Russelltown no further report has been obtained than what may be found in the general printed Report for 1847.

The Treasurer's account was next read, showing a balance in the hands of the District Committee, of £27 10 9½.

After which the following Resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting:—

- Moved by the Rev. W. THOMPSON, and seconded by Mr. LEGGERT.—That the Report now read be approved.
- Moved by the Rev. I. P. WHITE, and seconded by Mr. B. VAUGHN.—That this meeting, being deeply impressed with the importance of the objects contemplated by the Church Society, do now resolve, in the strength of God, to renew their exertions for the ensuing year.
- Moved by Mr. WM. MCGINNIS, and seconded by the Rev. C. FOREST.—That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to the Officers and Committee for their services during the past year.
- Moved by the Rev. C. BANCROFT, seconded by Mr. J. C. PIERCE.—That this association, in expressing their sympathy for the bereavement sus-

tained by the parent Society in the death of the late Rev. WM. DAWES, the General Secretary, do also bow with submission to that mysterious dispensation which has deprived them at the same time of a faithful helper and friend. Nor would they forget those other bereavements which have caused sorrow to so many hearts.

5. Moved by the Rev. Mr. LONSDALE, seconded by Mr. FOREST.—That the following gentlemen, in conjunction with the clergy of the district, do compose the Committee for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number:

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Messrs. W. Maerac, | Messrs. Frye, |
| Virgil Titus,      | Ingleden,     |
| James Bissett,     | Wilson,       |
| Benj. Vaughn,      | P. C. Derick, |
| Isaac Coote,       | A. H. Vaughn, |
| Nelson Mott,       | A. Chapman,   |
| Chas. Pierce,      | C. Stewart,   |
| Wm. Lindsay,       | H. Smith,     |
| Mills,             | H. Musson,    |
| Hatt,              | Gordon,       |
| Tule,              | R. Hoyle.     |

6. Moved by the Rev. Mr. MONICK, seconded by Mr. C. PIERCE.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Ladies for their past kind and self-denying services in aiding to collect funds, and that they be solicited to continue their endeavours for the ensuing year.

7. Moved by the Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, seconded by Mr. MCGINNIS, that the Rev. CHAS. BANCROFT be appointed Secretary of the association in the room of the Rev. F. BROOMER, resigned.

8. Moved by Mr. N. MOTT, seconded by Mr. V. TYRES.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman.

A numerous and highly attentive audience plainly manifested the interest they felt in the proceedings of the evening; nothing in short was wanting, but the presence of our deceased friend and brother. The Doxology and blessing closed the meeting, and we parted mutually refreshed.—Communicated.

ENTHRONIZATION OF THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—This solemnity took place in the Cathedral of York, on Thursday the 13th of January, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

DIocese of MANCHESTER.—The Consecration of the Rev. J. P. LEE, D. D., to the newly erected see of Manchester took place at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, London, on Sunday the 23rd of January. The consecrating Bishops were His Grace the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Worcester, and the Bishop of Chester.

The new Bishop has appointed the Rev. J. GARNETT, Rural Dean of Birmingham, to be his Lordship's Examining Chaplain.

THE BISHOP ELECT OF Hereford.—The proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, designed to compel the Archbishop of Canterbury (by the authoritative interference of the Lay Judges presiding over that Court) to hear the objections made to Dr. Hampden's continuation as Bishop of Hereford, and to determine thereupon, commenced on Monday the 21th of January, on which occasion Her Majesty's Attorney General, with whom were the Solicitor General and another lawyer, appeared, under instructions from the government, and "with the full concurrence of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury" for the purpose of showing cause against the rule. The argument went on for several days, and the latest information received on the subject states that the Lord Chief Justice Denman announced that the judgment of the Court would be given on Tuesday the 1st of this month.

The Rev. CHARLES GAYER, whose successful labours towards the diffusion of the Gospel among the R. Catholic population in Dingle, and its neighbourhood for the last thirteen years have earned for him a very high reputation, has been carried off by the prevailing fever. This melancholy event took place at Dingle on Thursday last the 20th ulto.

ASYLUM FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE MILITARY.—The receipt of the following subscriptions to the funds of this Asylum is gratefully acknowledged:—

- |                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Lady Caldwell.....                 | £0 10 0 |
| Mrs. Colonel Gordon Higgins, 0 5 0 |         |
| Capt. Ingall.....                  | 0 10 0  |
| W. R. ORD,                         |         |
| Lt. Col., President.               |         |

THE AGENT OF THE ACHILL HERALD acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Seven Shillings and Six Pence from the Rev. R. G. PLUES, for the Achill Mission.

The Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL begs to acknowledge the receipt of One Pound Eight Shillings and Halfpenny, by the hands of the Rev. E. W. SEWELL, being contributions to the CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY in the Sunday School held at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED—Rev. W. C. Wilson, No. 142 to 193; Rev. H. Hotham, No. 209 to 260.

TO CORRESPONDENTS: Received C. B.;—C. Y.;—D. S.

Local and Political Intelligence.

Telegraphic news respecting the arrival of the Steamer *Hibernia* at New York reached Quebec on Thursday last at 11 A. M. The Express from Halifax, bringing the letters, arrived on Friday evening, and the newspaper-bags on Monday by the regular mail. We extract largely from the *European Times*, being highly gratified by the following favourable account of the present state and opening prospects of commerce:

The trade and commerce of the country have manifested symptoms of improvement during the past fortnight. Money is more abundant, and can be obtained on easier terms; and as the influx of specie from distant parts of the world goes on satisfactorily, there is reason to expect that ere long we shall witness a more prosperous trade, especially if nothing occurs to interrupt the gradual confidence which is now taking place. The accounts from the manufacturing districts show a gradual improvement in the employment of operatives. Some few failures have taken place during the fortnight, but it is gratifying to be able to state that they are of minor importance. The demand for most articles of foreign and colonial produce has been extensive. The prices obtained are more remunerative, and, from all the indications which are observable in the commercial circles, we may predict the return of better and more prosperous times.

LIVERPOOL. CORN MARKET.—Flour, western canal, 28s 6d, a 29s; Richmond and Alexandria

27s. 6d. a 28s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 27s. 6d. a 28s.; New Orleans, 26s. a 27s. 6d.; Ohio, 26s. a 27s.; United States and Canada, sour, 22s. a 24s. per bbl. Indian Corn, 30s. a 35s. per 480 lbs.—Oats, 2s. 6d. a 3s. per 45 lbs.—Wheat, black-eyed, 40s. a 44s. per 504 lbs.

Provisions:—Beef, prime mess, 80s a 56s; ordinary 67s a 75s; mess per bbl 40s a 46s; extra Indian heavy, 85s.—Pork, prime mess, per bbl 48s a 60s; prime do. 35s a 40s; fancy mess, 48s a 55s.—Bacon, dried and smoked, and short middles, in salt, 25s a 40s. Cheese, fine, 46s a 48s; middlings, 38s a 45s; ordinary, 34s a 37s. Hams, smoked or dried, 20s a 60s; salted 21s a 35s. Lard, fine in kegs, 58s a 61s; ordinary to good, in blbs. 42s a 55s; inferior and grease, 35s a 40s.

It is with regret we announce the death of the Earl of Powis, which event took place at Powis Castle, on the 17th instant. The Earl has fallen a victim to the accident he met with while out shooting with his sons on the 7th ult., when he was accidentally wounded in the leg by the discharge of the gun of his fourth son, the Hon. Robert Herbert.

Major-General John Bell has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Guernsey, in the room of Major-General Napier.

Charles Simms, Esq. has been appointed Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Clerk of the Central Circuit Court, of the Island of Newfoundland.

Since the 1st January there have been two post-arrivals from Paris, in London, daily. The morning papers publish late editions about 11 o'clock a. m. to give the news as soon as it arrives.

The "Unicorn"—The Steam Ship Unicorn, after an excellent passage, arrived in the Clyde on the 26th ult., having sailed from St. John's Newfoundland, on the 12th.

SURVEY OF LONDON, FOR SANITARY PURPOSES.—A party of Sappers and Miners from Woolwich on Saturday commenced the erection of the scaffolding at the north-west tower of Westminster Abbey, from which the intended Government survey of London is to be taken. The Observer remarks: "The good folks of London need not suffer any alarm when they discover certain military looking gentry in red jackets taking observations from the tops of houses and steeples of churches. They are not engaged in the national defences against the French, but in the defences against fever, being no more nor less than the members of the corps of Sappers and Miners, who have commenced the measuring and levelling of the metropolis, in pursuance of the orders of the Government."

IRELAND.—The accounts from Ireland are much of the same tenor as those we have received for some time past. The course of justice at Ennis is as decided as it was at Limerick. Four men who were concerned in the murder of Mr. Watson are now all convicted. One of them, Ryan, was convicted, at Limerick, of another murder, and would have been convicted of this, if it had been necessary to put him on his trial for it; the conviction of his two accomplices, at Ennis, has been already reported; and we now report the trial and conviction of the man, Crowe, who hired the persons to perpetrate the murder. It is a dreadful array of crime and death. And all this destruction of life has arisen out of Crowe's resentment against Mr. Watson, for having, in the course of his duty, as a land agent, distrained Crowe's cattle for rent. Last Tuesday week, another case of murder was tried, the details of which, as they appear in the report, are very affecting. One man was put on his trial, and found guilty; and six others, who had been concerned with him, then, in despair, pleaded guilty. Some others implicated have not yet been arrested. The deed was perpetrated on the 3rd of this month, and on the 15th, seven wretched men are sentenced to the gallows for it. On Monday the special Commission for the county of Tipperary was opened at Clonmel, when the Lord Chief Justice charged the Grand Jury. His Lordship, in an address of great force and solemnity, thus alluded to the Commission in the counties of Clare and Limerick as a subject for salutary and serious reflection for the people of this country:—

"Hardened, indeed, must they be in guilt—irretrievably abandoned to wickedness—if they can view without consternation and dismay the irresistible power of justice in the terrible punishments of those in whose footsteps they are treading, and whose fate it is for them to decide whether they will follow or avoid."

GENERAL SEARCH FOR ARMS.—By a skilful combination, a general and nearly simultaneous search for arms has been begun throughout the proclaimed districts in Ireland; and, although no very great numerical amount of weapons was found, still enough was accomplished to show that the authorities are in earnest, and that the law will be put in force. A number of individuals, charged with the offence of keeping arms without licenses, have been summoned before the petty sessions, and will, we trust, be dealt with in a summary and rigorous manner. A few convictions for this offence, followed by prompt and severe punishment, will produce as good an effect as did the successful prosecution of Frewen for harbouring an outlaw.

DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—THE LORD LEUTENANT.—A splendid entertainment was given at the Mansion-house, on Wednesday week, by the new Lord Mayor, at which the Lord Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, Sir E. Blakeley, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, and many of the leading citizens attended. After "The health of the Queen," "Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," had been duly honoured, the Lord Mayor proposed—"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and Prosperity to Ireland." The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The Earl of Clarendon, in his reply, declared that, by men of all parties in England, the welfare of Ireland is deemed the first consideration. Since he came to Ireland he had endeavoured to pursue "an Irish policy." He could not disguise from himself that difficulties even more appalling than what had been encountered would yet have to be met. England was now less able to assist, and Ireland would, therefore, be thrown more entirely on her own resources.

FRENCH MAIL STEAM SHIPS TO AMERICA.—Shortly after the departure of the Acadic our Paris correspondent forwarded us a notice, issued by the Post-office of that city, stating that the French Steam Ships Union, Missouri, Philadelphia, and New York, would "for the present," cease to ply between Havre and New York; and, consequently, that no English letters could be taken by that conveyance. Our correspondent remarks that, "This unexpected notice of the Government caused general disappointment to the merchants in France, as it either proves that these steamers are defective for a long voyage across the Atlantic, or that the expense of a regular packet service is more than the Minister of Marine is willing to incur."

ABD-EL-KADER, after being confined for several days in the lazaretto at Toulon, has been transferred to a prison at Fort Lamalgue, where he is said to be treated with great rigour. Several of the Arab

prisoners, who were severely cast down at being separated from Abd-el-Kader, have been removed to Fort Lamalgue. And this day again one of the chiefs, a very old man, who would certainly have died of grief if the separation had continued, has been conveyed to the presence of Abd-el-Kader. This old man had crept into a corner of his prison at Fort Malhousquet, and from that he would not move until he was told that he was to be transferred to Fort Lamalgue."

ROME.—The popular leader, requiring no repeal of the law.—Ciceracchio has this morning placed the town with the following singular document, which gives insight into the state of society here, and deserves to be "placed on the minutes" of Conciliation Hall for more than one reason:—

"Protestation.—I, Angelo Brunetti, better known as Ciceracchio, find it necessary to announce that I have no connexion with place beggars, and cannot procure situations for needy persons. I am a simple man, earning my bread for my family by honest industry. I do not frequent ante-chambers or the halls of great people. It is made known to me that people are going about collecting money, by way of tribute to me, as a man who ought to be supported at the public expense. These men are impostors and traffic on public credulity. My only wish is to do my duty as a citizen, and to forward the interests of the dwellers in the noblest land the sun ever shone upon—the land of Pio Nono!"

Letters from Turin announce that the King had ordered an entrenched camp to be formed on the heights of Valenza, upon the Po, in order to defend the country against any attack of the Austrian troops, and to hold also the Government of Milan on the *qui vive* against a possible invasion of the Milanese by the Piedmontese troops. This camp is to consist of 30,000 men.

SICILY.—Intelligence has been received of a general insurrection in all the principal cities of Sicily. Boiling water and furniture were thrown from windows by the people on the troops, even by ladies. The troops were driven from Palermo by thirty thousand citizens in arms, the infantry refusing to act. The King of Naples was hissed by both boxes and pit at the San Carlo Theatre. The hotel of the British Consul at Palermo was attacked by troops pursuing Count Acelo, a liberal; the arms of England were torn down; the troops were beaten by the people. Messina, Syracuse, and Trappena, raised the tricolor flag. Abruzzi, Apulia, and Basilicata, are reported in insurrection.

Subsequent accounts fully corroborate the foregoing, and add that Palermo, Monteleone, Trapani, Bari, and several other cities, were in successful revolt; that at Palermo, in particular, the system of barricades had been practised with success.

Letters from Civita Vecchia, after giving similar details, say that a provisional government had been appointed at Palermo. Lord Napier, the British minister at Naples, had sent orders, by his yacht, to Cagliari to send two frigates to Palermo, and two to Naples, for the protection of British subjects.

AGUMENTATION OF THE SARDINIAN ARMY.—We learn from Turin that the King of Sardinia has given new orders for the augmentation of his army, and the strengthening of his fortified towns. Our correspondent states that the enthusiasm of the people of Piedmont is at a great height. They have the fullest confidence in the energy of Charles-Albert, and hope that some provocation may be given to him by the Emperor of Austria, which would induce him unreservedly to place himself at the head of the reform movement.

THE OVERLAND MAIL THROUGH GERMANY.—By the treaty concluded between the Austrian, Prussian, and the government of Belgium, respecting the communication of England and the East through Belgium and Germany, Belgium is bound to keep in readiness, at all times, a steamer and an extra train for furthering the despatches between Dover, Ostend, and Cologne. Night trains have been granted at Cologne, and these are to be used not only for this special service, but at as early a date as possible, for the conveyance of despatches between England, Belgium, and Germany.

HANOVER.—A messenger arrived in London from Hanover with intelligence of the safe confinement of her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Hanover of a princess. The gratifying announcement was communicated to her Majesty and the different members of the royal family.

DENMARK.—A company has been formed at Copenhagen, for establishing steam communication between Denmark, the Faro Islands, Iceland, and Scotland. The communications, which will take place every fortnight, are to be commenced on the 1st of April. The Government has accorded a reduction of port and anchorage duties to the steamers which may undertake them.

Advices from Hamburg announce the death of Christian VIII., King of Denmark, and Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, on the 19th ult. at Copenhagen. King Christian VIII. was born on the 18th Sept., 1786, and succeeded to the throne on Dec. 3, 1839. He was first married in 1806 to the Princess Charlotte Frederika of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, from whom he was divorced in 1812, and afterwards to the Princess Caroline, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. The Crown Prince, Fred. Chas. Christian, was born on the 6th of October, 1808. His first wife was the Princess Wilhelmina Mary of Denmark, from whom he was divorced in 1837, and his second, the Princess Caroline, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, from whom he was also divorced in 1846. The Crown Prince had no issue by either wife.

CONDEMNATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF GRAETZ.—Baron de Jaongler, Archbishop of Graetz, in Austrian Styria, has just been interrogated by a commission, consisting of ecclesiastics and laymen, which, as we have already stated, was appointed by the Austrian government to inquire into the charges of gross intolerance, alleged against this prelate. On the termination of its inquiries, the commission condemned the archbishop to 15 days' imprisonment in his archiepiscopal palace, and to a fine of 500 florins (about £52).

GREECE AND TURKEY.—King Otho has at last consented to submit to the terms upon which the Turkish government consents to accommodate matters between the two countries. Mr. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador to Athens, had a private audience of the Sultan on the 3d ult., and on the same day received final instructions from the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was to leave for Athens on the 9th or 10th.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—CAPTURE OF THE CHIEF PATO.—Advices from Cape Town to the 15th of November, report some decided successes against the Kafirs. On the 3rd of that month, by a forced march of thirty miles, Colonel Somerset came up with the force under Pato, eight hundred strong, on some broken ground near a stream called the Cheebaba. Before the engagement, Col. Somerset, with a single rifleman, advanced too far, and was surrounded by Kafirs; the fleetness of his horse saved him; the rifleman was shot. The enemy was routed. Sir Henry Young had quitted Graham's Town, on his way to South Australia, via England!

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 26th of November announce the death of five British officers, who fell into the hands of the Kafirs, and were massacred.

The Graham's Town Journal of the 21st gives the following particulars:—Information has just reached town from Kaffirland, of the death, by the hands of the Kafirs, of five British officers—namely, Captain W. L. Y. Baker, Lieut. Faunt, and Ensign Burnop, of the 73rd Regiment; Dr. N. S. Campbell, surgeon of that corps; and Assistant Surgeon Loch, of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

These officers had imprudently ventured to set out on a visit to a mountain at a distance from camp for the sake of taking a view of the country; they carried a double-barrelled gun each, but took no escort. They must have been attacked and murdered by a party of the enemy who lay in ambush; the dead bodies of two Kafirs lay at no great distance, when the party dispatched in search of them found their mutilated corpses.

INDIA.—By the overland mail advices have been received from Bombay to December 15; Calcutta, December 7; and China, November 28.

The Governor-General quitted Lucknow on the 22nd of November, after five days spent in the capital of Oude, and after having been present at many fêtes and entertainments. Lord Hardinge took occasion to warn the King of the dangerous tendency of the course he had been pursuing, and warned him that, unless some thorough reforms were at once introduced in Oude, it would be the duty of the British government to interfere.

The accounts from China are entirely of a peaceful nature; and the feeling of the people of that empire towards the English authorities is evidently partaking of a more pacific character.

OMNIBUS TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK AND LONDON.—An American correspondent says—"Do the people of New York, or the dwellers upon Broadway themselves, know or imagine the amount of travel carried on by those heavy carriages? I suspect not. On the 20th day of October I had account made of all the omnibuses and their passengers that passed the corner of Chambers-street for ten hours—say from seven a. m. to five p. m. During that time 1,420 omnibuses, conveying 10,928 persons, passed; being an average of one in 254 seconds, if regularly distanced from each other. I compute that by estimating for the five hours not counted, and for the changes of passengers during the route of each coach, a very moderate increase, no less than 18,000 persons must have ridden in the omnibuses traversing Broadway in whole or part above the Astor House." We are told that the average number of omnibuses passing the Adelphi Theatre, in the Strand, during the day, is 2,350.—The Builder.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Appointments by the Lieutenant Governor, officially announced on the 9th instant: The Honorable Joseph Howe to be, provisionally, Secretary of the Province of Nova-Scotia, in the place of Sir Rupert D. George, Bart., removed. The Honorable Joseph Howe to be Clerk of Her Majesty's Executive Council, in the place of Sir Rupert D. George, Bart., removed. The Honorable James B. Uniacke to be Her Majesty's Attorney General, in the place of the Honorable James W. Johnson, resigned. The Honorable William F. DesBarres to be Her Majesty's Solicitor General, in the place of the Honorable Edmund M. Dodd, resigned.

MONTREAL AND TROY TELEGRAPH.—We have much pleasure in announcing to our readers that the line is complete as far as St. John's, and will be put in operation on Wednesday. It will be completed to this city in the course of a fortnight, the Contractors being now engaged in preparing for the crossing at Lower Lachine, at the head of the Rapids. In the meantime a Battery and Register is to be sent to St. John's, and communications can be made from thence to Troy, Boston and New York, and vice versa.—Montreal Courier.

On Friday last, two habitans were drowned while travelling in a vehicle on the River Chambly, opposite St. Therese, by the ice giving way. The body of one of the unfortunate men has been found. His name is Bonneville. The name of the other is not known.—Witness.

EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, POINT ST. CHARLES.—Number of sick for the week ending 12th February, 1848.—Men, 32; Women, 28; Children, 23; Total, 83. Convalescents remaining, 227.

ALTAR DENUNCIATIONS.—We are sorry to hear, and we have reason to believe it is a fact, that the practice of denouncing individuals from the altar has been commenced in the Roman Catholic churches in Bytown, and that several injuries to the property of the individuals denounced, have been attributed to it.—Montreal Gazette.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to call to the Legislative Council of this Province, the Honourable BENJAMIN VIGER. Also to appoint HENRY WILLIAM AUSTIN, Esquire, to be Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor in all Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada.

THE ARMY.—The following changes (the Recorder says) will take place during the present year, in the undermentioned Garrisons on the North American Station:—

The 23rd Regiment, at Halifax, N. S., will be relieved by the 97th Regt. from Malta.

The 33rd Regiment, at Fredericton, N. B., will be relieved by the 1st Royals from Barbadoes.

The 46th Regiment, at Halifax, N. S., will be relieved by the 7th Royal Fusiliers from Barbadoes.

The 77th Regiment, at Montreal, Canada, will be relieved by the 19th Regt. from Barbadoes.

The 82nd Regiment, at Halifax, N. S., will be relieved by the 38th Regt. from Jamaica.

The 93rd Highlanders, at Quebec, Canada, will be relieved by the 79th Highlanders from Gibraltar.

All the above regiments on being relieved return to Europe.—Gazette.

COMMISSARIAT.—Deputy Commissary General F. E. Knowles, to be Commissary General; Commissariat Clerks, H. Maule, H. F. Durnford, J. W. Woodley, and P. G. Julian, to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries General.

QUEBEC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—On the 1st instant, the Society held a meeting at Wolfe's Cove, under the auspices of John GILMOUR, Esquire, in the tastefully constructed and spacious school-house erected by the liberality of that gentleman for the education of the children in that vicinity. The meeting was well attended by several influential persons residing at the Cove, as well as by a large number of the labouring classes, and was also favoured by the attendance and countenance of Mr. Gilmour and his lady. The audience was addressed by several speakers, in support of the resolutions which were passed, and did not separate until an earnest request had been made that another meeting might shortly be held.—Morning Chronicle.

Another meeting of the Society was held last Thursday, at Mr. Munn's ship-yard.

Dr. MARSDEN has consented to deliver a Lecture on "The Effects of Alcoholic Liquors on the Human Frame," this evening at the House of Assembly, to commence at half past seven—at the instance of the Union Total Abstinence Society.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FESTIVAL.—We had not the pleasure of attending the literary and musical festival given yesterday evening by the Mechanics' Institute, in the Hall of Assembly, under the patronage of His Worship the Mayor, but we understand that the arrangements were highly creditable to the committee, the attendance numerous and respectable and that the addresses delivered by the Rev. D. MARSH, J. C. FISHER, LL. D., C. A. HOLT, and N. AUBIN, Esquires, elicited warm and well merited applause.—Yesterday's Quebec Gazette.

EMIGRATION BILL.—By TELEGRAPH.—Dr. G. M. DOUGLAS has obligingly communicated to us the information, which he has just received by telegraph, that an Emigration Bill has been prepared by Mr. Attorney General BACLEY, and will be submitted to Parliament on Friday. Its provisions are conformable to Earl GREY'S Despatch.—Quebec Gazette.

THE WEATHER has been very mild since our last publication; a good snow-fall on Sunday night improved the roads very much. Tuesday was like a beautiful spring-day, and yesterday it thawed with a threatening rain. There has been a sharp frost, however, during the night, though the thermometer is at 20° above zero this morning.

BIRTHS.

At St. Helen's Island, on the 11th inst., the lady of the Rev. EDWARD J. ROGERS, Military Chaplain, of a daughter.

DIED.

At Kingston, on the 10th instant, MARY, daughter of the Rev. R. V. ROGERS, aged eight years. Miss FREDERICA HENSCHHELL, sister to the celebrated astronomer, Frederick William Henschell, on the 17th of January, at Hanover. Miss Henschell was herself an accomplished astronomer; she is perhaps most popularly known in England as the constructor of the selenic globe preserved in Greenwich Observatory. She was 93 years of age.

On Thursday morning, the 17th instant, WILLIAM HENRY, second son of Mr. JOHN GRACE, aged 3 years and 10 days.

On the evening of the 15th instant, JANET MARIA, infant daughter of HENRY CAIRNS, Esq., Advocate, aged nine months and eight days.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on FRIDAY the 3rd March.

PAID letters will be received to FOUR o'clock, and unpaids to FIVE o'clock. Afternoon.

Letters dropped into the night-box, up to 8 o'clock next morning, will be forwarded.

Post-Office, Quebec, February 24th, 1848.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT SHARES QUEBEC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S STOCK. Apply to J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 11th Feby., 1848.

Quebec Protestant Cemetery Association.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the DIRECTORS of the QUEBEC PROTESTANT CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, are prepared to receive any offers that proprietors of Real Estate are disposed to make of property near the city, for the purpose of an Ornamental Cemetery.

These offers should specify the extent of the ground, which must be not less than 30 acres in superficies, the form of the Lot, the nature and depth of the soil, the situation and the price.—Offers to be addressed to

THE MAYOR OF QUEBEC, Chairman of the Board of Directors. H. S. SCOTT, Secretary Pro. Tem. Quebec, 16th Feby., 1848.

REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

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 Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c., having just received per "DOUGLAS," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate charge.

H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.

FOR SALE.

THREE SHARES in Bishop's College, Lennoxville—the property of a Clergyman deceased. Inquire, if by letter, Post Paid, of the Rev. W. BOND, Lachine.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A resident or daily GOVERNESS, a young person, a Protestant, competent to teach in all branches of an English education, including plain and fancy needle-work, and who can produce highly respectable testimonials from England. For particulars apply at the Publisher's.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, as a servant, or to acquire a trade, and to make himself generally useful, a young man, lately from Ireland, a member of the Church of England, who has been accustomed to gardening, farming, taking care of a horse, and partly house-work; and can keep a simple account. For particulars, apply at the Publisher's. Quebec, 30th December, 1847.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established, 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN T. BRONGDEEST, VICE PRESIDENT. BUTTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUITIES whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

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

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

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
15	1 13 1	1 6 5	
20	1 17 4	1 9 11	
25	2 2 9	1 14 7	1 17 6
30	2 9 3	2 0 2	2 2 6
35	2 16 7	2 6 4	2 9 2
40	3 6 2	2 14 8	2 17 6
45	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4
50	4 13 1	3 17 11	4 1 4
55	5 17 8	4 19 11	5 3 4
60	7 10 10	6 9 11	6 13 2

The above rates, For Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be lower than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three-fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed:

Brantford.....William Muirhead.....  
 Cobourg.....James Cameron.....  
 Colborne.....Robert M. Boucher.....  
 Dundas.....  
 London.....  
 Montreal.....  
 Paris.....  
 Port Sarnia.....  
 Quebec.....  
 St. Catharines.....  
 Toronto.....  
 Woodstock.....

By order of the Board.  
 THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary,  
 Hamilton.

Forms of Application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of

WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBEC  
 No. 3, ST. JAMES STREET.  
 MEDICAL REFEREE,—J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

FOR SALE,  
 At the Book-Store of G. STANLEY, 4, St. Anne St., SERMON  
 Preached on the occasion of the death of  
 Mr. MICHAEL MASON  
 By the Rev. R. V. ROGERS, Minister of St. James Church, Kingston.  
 (Printed from the BEREAN of Decr. 16, 1847.)  
 Price 3d. each.

Youth's Corner.

THE CITY OF NUREMBERG.

Continued.

Our instructive acquaintance had to leave us at last, his residence being outside the gates, in a direction contrary to the one we had to take on our return to the Crown Prince.

We bent our way towards Mr. Heerdegen's book-selling establishment, where I intended to purchase a Nuremberg Chronicle, and this gave us an opportunity of viewing Albert Durer's bronze statue, set up on the milk-market.

The Chronicle was bought, and as we felt pretty tired, on arriving at our hotel, we retired to our rooms at once, where my little son turned over the leaves of the book, to read out, what here and there struck his fancy as peculiarly remarkable.

In the year 1452 one John Capistranus, a monk commissioned by the Pope of Rome, came to visit Nuremberg, and was received with great pomp, which he thought very right.

In the year 1591, the Nuremberg butchers presented to the worshipful the city-council a sausage which measured sixty ells; two men carried it on a pole, painted white and red, and ornamented with shells and rosemary; a man playing the bag-pipe walked before them.

In the year 1541, the Emperor Charles V. held a pompous entry into Nuremberg; that is to say, he was surrounded by pomp on every side, but himself wore a simple black dress and a plain hat upon his head.

The Nurembergers were desirous of putting the Emperor in good humour with them by the honour they did him; but they were not willing to gratify him by taking part against the reformed Princes of Germany.

seemed to be put down, until the Elector Maurice of Saxony found the time convenient, so that he came suddenly with his army upon the Emperor, chased him out of Germany, and restored liberty to the reformed Churches.

By this time, my children gave signs of more desire for sleep than for history: I sent them to their beds, after prayers which had to be short, lest they should drop asleep over them; and I myself did not stay up a very long time, having more desire to get up early in the morning and see the country-people come in to market, than to sit up late at night and lose the freshness of the first hours after sunrise.

The children slept long—and no wonder, after such exercise as they had the day preceding. It was their first sleep away from home, and when they awoke, they had some work to collect their thoughts and find out what a strange place they had got into.

To be continued.

LORD ELDON'S FIRST JUDGMENT.—At this time Lord Eldon gave the first specimen of his judicial powers—which must be allowed to have been very promising, although as yet he had a very slender store of jurisprudential lore.

LORD ERSKINE'S OBLIGATION TO HIS ELDER BROTHER.—The Earl of Buchan considered himself quite superior in genius to his younger brothers, and he was rather shocked that they had got on in the world by following a trade.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT.—"What do you mean to do with K?" said a friend of Theodore Hook, alluding to a man who had grossly vilified him.

CAPTAIN BRENTON'S COXSWAIN. [The Captain has been relating an unsuccessful attempt by his boats, to take a vessel, in one of the creeks in the Mediterranean; and the SPARTAN is the name of the frigate commanded by him.]

The coxswain of the barge, reported among the killed and wounded, was a very fine, active young man, and had been indulged with the permission to bring his wife on board. She was very young at this period, and the attachment between the couple was remarkable, as well as the respect they obtained from all on board from the correctness of their conduct.

much as possible her sufferings; on the arrival of the Spartan at Malta a subscription, amounting to £80., was made for her; and she soon after sailed for England in a transport, with a letter to Mrs. Brenton at Bath, by whom she was received, and remained with her for some time, previous to her departure for Ireland.

CHINA.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF CANTON.—The recently-arrived stranger naturally manifests surprise and incredulity on being told that the estimated population of Canton exceeds a million. As soon, however, as he visits the close streets, with their dense population and busy wayfarers, huddled together into lanes from five to nine feet wide, where Europeans could scarcely inhale the breath of life, the greatness of the number no longer appears incredible.

On the river, the same order and regularity prevail. Though there are probably not fewer than 200,000 denizens of the river, whose hereditary domains are the watery element that supports their little dwelling, yet harmony and good feeling are conspicuous in the accommodating manner with which they make way for each other.

THE POTENTATES AND THE PRASANT.—When the allied army were in possession of Paris, it was no unusual thing for the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, to walk out incog.

be glad of his company. The familiar tone of conversation of the Emperor Alexander soon brought out the stranger to converse, who, after some time, asked to whom he had the pleasure of talking, and the answer was, "I am the Emperor of Russia."

THE OBJECT OF INSTRUCTION.

From Dr. Ryerson's Report on a system of Public Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada. With the proper cultivation of the moral feelings, and the formation of moral habits, is intimately connected the corresponding development of all the other faculties both intellectual and physical.

This is the system of imparting, and acquiring knowledge which notoriously obtains in many of the Academies, Schools and other Educational Institutions in the neighbouring States, though it is lamented and deprecated by all the American authors who have examined the educational institutions of other countries, and many others who are competent witnesses of its effects and evils.

"The soil of the mind is left by such culture really as untouched and as little likely therefore to yield back valuable fruit, as if these same facts had been committed to memory in an unknown tongue.

SCENE OF THE LOSS OF H. M. STEAMER AVENGER.—The uninhabited island of Galita is a rugged mass of granite rising to a height of 1500 feet above the sea, and is about twenty-one miles distant from the nearest point of the Tunisian coast.

MARCH OF MUSIC.—A respectable family in Greenland has lately advertised in the Copenhagen newspapers for a music master.—Daily News.

LIVERPOOL SAILORS' HOME.—The annual meeting of the members of the Liverpool Sailors' Home, Registry, and Savings' Bank, was held on the 21st inst., at the offices of the East India

and China Association, Exchange Buildings. Mr. Coleworth, vice-president, was called to the chair. Mr. Boardman, the secretary, read the report.—The number of men registered (and these were strictly limited to those who received good characters from their employer), in 1847, was 2212; the total number since the opening of the institution, 9433.

JOHN MICHAEL PFEIFFER, FROM GERMANY, Musical Instrument Maker, TUNER OF PIANOS, &c., HAVING recently established himself in this city, and being provided with a complete set of Tools and Apparatus, is able to solicit public patronage with just ground of confidence that he will give satisfaction in the MAKING, REPAIRING, and TUNING of PIANOS and other Musical Instruments.

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HYMNS, Intended, principally, as a supplement to the Psalms in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-Book. Selected and Arranged by THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A., (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.) Price in cloth 1s. 6d. plain leather 1s. 9d. best 2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a quantity be ordered.

NOTICE. THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, October, 1846.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM, To be Let or Sold, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS, Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery, Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 6 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Outbuildings.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL, No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

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