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RESE STREET STATE

PARTINGS. PARTINGS.
Friend after friend departs!
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts,
'That finds not here an end.
Were this frail world our final rest, Living or dying none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time, Beyond the reign of death,
There surely is some blessed clime
Where life is not a breath; Nor life's affections transient fire, Whose sparks fly upwards and expire.

There is a world above. There is a world above;
Where parting is unknown;
A long eternity of love,
Formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that glorious sphere!

Thus star by star declines Till all are passed away;
As morning high and higher shines
To pure and perfect day;
Nor sink those stars in empty night.
But hide themselves in heaven's own light. MONTGOMERY.

THE ENGLISH REFORMERS, AND THOSE ON THE CONTINENT.

BISHOP HORN TO HENRY BULLINGER. Though, my dearest Bullinger, neither love will admit of a suspicion of ingratitude, nor will prudence permit rashness of judgment, yet delay both weakens the ardent expectation of a duty that is owing, and negligence requires a serious apology for the omission of it. But the present case will not admit of any accusation, inasmuch as I am neither conscious of an offence, nor does your disposition, far from being suspicious or angry, require any apology to be made. Since, however, you may be in doubt as to the reason [of my not writing,] you shall be acquainted with it, lest your opinion of me should be shaken; or since, perhaps, you may desire to know it, I will satisfy your wish, lest that opinion should be wounded. Do not, however, suppose that my not having replied to your letter sent so long since arises from a tash disregard of my any way from unkindness. The reason is, that we are somewhat in confusion at home, and there is a vehement commotion on all even unto the coast nearest to yourselves, have been lighted up with the daily flames of war; whereby there has neither been afforded me any certain opportunity of writing, nor since the death of our friend Aftel has any method presented itself of forwarding a letter; nor, if I had chosen to write, and been able to send my letter, could I have ascertained with certainty ewhether it had been delivered. Now however, having met with both an opportunity and a courier, no inducement ought to be wanting to one who has been so long invited by your most affectionate letter, and also incited by your most friendly salutations lately offered in the epistle prefixed to the pope's bull; neither could inclination be wanting to me who have so long and earnestly desired [to write]. But I am acting as those are wont to do, who when they are so encumbered with debt as to owe much to many persons, and have not wherewith to Simler, Zuinglius, Lavater, Wolfius, and my other beloved brothren in Christ at Zurich, I pay all that I have into your hands, that you may therewith satisfy both yourselves and my other creditors in those quarters. You must therefore equally distribute and share with them, whatever new wares I have to disnose of, from England, Scotland, France. and Flanders. I do not offer you any commodities from Rome; for I am aware that such are becoming cheap among you, as is apparent in many ways, and especially by that most learned refutation of the pope's bul which you sent over some time since, and which is now being printed also for general circulation

Our government has been for almost the last three years in a dangerous and dreadful state of agitation; being not only shaken of any of larger size, in such a manner abroad by the perfidious attacks of our enemies, but troubled and disturbed at home by internal commotions. Both these kinds of pestilence, as is always the case, are the brood and offspring of popery, that pernicious and accurred fury of the whole world. But our noble and excellent virgin [queen]. reposing in security at home, has broken both their forces at the same time, and destroyed the one without difficulty, and the other without bloodshed. Every thing turned out so unexpectedly as it were from above, that it seemed as though the Lord of hosts and of night had undertaken from his caven the cause of his gospel, and had fought; as it were, with his own hands. The winds from heaven brought us in, as if with spontaneous gales, the arms, treasures. and ships of the one; while the report that the royal army was advancing, dismayed and scattered the soldiers, baggage, and military stored of the other. Thus the one party were unconquered till they were completely routed; the others were manifestly conquered before they had made any pro-** gress **Theri were only two noblemen, and things of an influence or reputation; men, to i say the least of them, of the most worthless character, and of the old leaven, or, as they choose to call it, the old religion; their reputation was certainly somewhat out of date. These men, having secretly crossed the

parts beyond sea, and are, as is reported, niscrable vagabonds, as though they were accursed and fugitive Cains. This torch afterwards kindled some sparks of redition in other parts of the kingdom; but by the prudence of the government, or rather by divine providence, it was put out and extinguished without any difficulty; so that now, thanks to immortal God! all England is at rest, and in the enjoyment of halcyon

And I wish, if it had so pleased God, that

I could say the same really, or nearly at least, (verè aut ferè) of the church. For our church has not yet got free from those vestiarian rocks of offence, on which she at first struck. Our excellent queen, as you know, holds the helm, and directs it hitherto according to her pleasure. But we are awaiting the guidance of the divine Spirit, which is all we can do; and we all implore him with carnestness and importunity to turn at length our sails to another quarter. Meanwhile, however, we who stand in a more elevated situation do not act in compliance with the importunate clamours of the multitude; for it would be very dangerous to drag her on, against her will, to a point she does not yet choose to come to, as if we were wresting the helm out of her hands. But we aim at this, that although badly habited, we may yet be strong hearted in doing the Lord's work; and we are not so much concerned about the fitness of our apparel, as about rightly dividing the bread of the Lord; nor, in fine, do we deem it of so much consequence if our own coat appears unbefitting, as it is to take care that the seamless coat of the Lord be not rent asunder. There are not however wanting some men of inferior rank and standing, deficient indeed both in sagacity and sense, and entirely ignorant and unknown, who, since they do not yet perceive the church to square with their wishes, or rather vanities, and that so far from agreeing with their follies, the wind is rather directly contrary, for this cause some of them desert their posts, duty, or a negligent forgetfulness of it; or in and hide themselves in idleness and obscurity; others, shaping out for themselves their own barks, call together conventicles, elect their own bishops, and holding synods one sides, of us abroad, so that the very seas, with another, frame and devise their own laws for themselves. They reject preaching, despise communion, would have all churches destroyed, as having been formerly dedicated to popery; nor are they content with merely dividing our ministers, but regard the office itself as not worth a straw. And thus, as far as lieth in them, they are too rashly and precipitately accessory to the wretched shipwreck of our church, and are doubtless retarding not a little the free progress of the gospel. They themselves, in the mean time, wonderfully tossed about by I know not what waves of error, and miserably horne along, I know not whither, on the various gales of vanity, are reduced to the most absurd ravings of opinion. They therefore cut themselves off, as they say, from us; or rather, like Theudas, they depart with their own party, and act just like persons who, perceiving the wind somewhat against them, so that they cannot directly reach the point they aim at, refuse to reserve themselves discharge the whole, surrender their property for a more favourable breeze, but leaping out to one or other of their creditors, to make an of the ship, rush headlong into the sea and equal distribution among the rest; and thus they satisfy each according to their means. If an instrument, as they think, the adversa-In the same way, being greatly in debt not ries of our religion have laid hold of for only to you, but also to my friends Gualter, dishonouring the gospel. They whisper in the queen's ears, that this is the fruit of our gospel now coming to maturity; that this is the only harvest of our doctrine to be expected; so that, unless her pious heart had been altogether inflamed with the love of the truth, it would long since have been sooled by their aspersions. You see I have endea. voured, my excellent Bullinger, as briefly as I could, to make you perceive, as it were at one glance, the whole state of our affairs, and the aspect of the government, and the

entire condition of the church. France, long since disabled by her own wounds, and as if wearied with wars, has at length allowed herself a little breathing time. She admits the gospel indeed, but as if it were a pestilence; so that it visits no cities, save a few, and those of no importance, or, as to abide without the walls. Very great precaution is taken for the court, lest Christ should sometimes be admitted even as a guest; and he is therefore to be banished, under a heavy penalty, to some miles distance. A cardinal, a man of rank and piety, and an exile here among us for the sake of religion, while he was sojourning some days at Canterbury, waiting for a wind for his prosperous and safe return, was taken off. (as they report, and it is indeed credible.) by the deadly poison of the papists, and wasted away, destroyed by wickedness and crime. But why am I exporting any news from France to Zurich? for nothing can be conveyed from France which is not well known to the people of Zurich, and which you have not in abundance, I think how. ever that you have not heard this one circumstance, or at least that it is but little known among you. The duke of Anjou. brother to the king of France, has become an ardent suitor of our queen. What will be the event of this, is not yet known. As I do not hear that it is altogether approved of, so neither do I understand that it is altogother disliked. If you ask what I myself think, it is a difficult thing to be a judge in the affairs of princes. I shall merely say, that in my opinion this expected marriage will never take place. "Pliere kre many reasons which make me fear it, and not a few which

matters, like all others which concern us, to be well and happily disposed of by the wisdom and goodness of God. And should he make it tend as much to the propagation of the gospel, and the setting forth of the glory of the name of Christ, as it seems at first sight likely to conduce both to the private advantage of individuals, and the public good, both my life and my wishes will be abundantly satisfied.

And now to interweave a few observations respecting our neighbour Scotland. Having been lately almost runed by the most foul homicides, and stained with the blood of her first nobility, both of her king, a most illustrious youth from England, and after him of the excellent regent James, both of whom they took off by horrible and lamentable murders, she is still in a flame through the inutual abhorrence of these events in both parties. The queen, being suspected of the murder of her husband, and required by the nobles of her kingdom either to prove her innocence, or suffer for her guilt, as I mentioned in my last letter, has secretly taken refuge here in England, where she is still detained captive. She has often meditated an escape, and others have contrived plans for her rescue, but hitherto to no purpose, for she is very diligently and carefully guarded; with what design, few can tell; with what result, does not yet appear; with what hope, or rather what fear, I grieve to say. He who has forced her to this step, both easily can, (for he is powerful,) should it seem good to him, and he readily will, (for he is merciful,) if he is entreated, order all things according to his will, and also according to our own. But in this country how wonderfully and beyond all expectation the God of all goodness and the Lord of glory has preserved every thing safe and sound, as it is certain from experience, so it is true in the relation of it; yet as being of rare occurrence, will almost be incredible in the hear-For both in the commotions in France, and the contests in Scotland, and moreover with the secret batted of Spain, none of which could ever be overcome by any slight means or ordinary exertions, our Elizabeth, the sole nurse (as it were) of these affairs. and solely for the sake of the gospel, has preserved the friends of godliness, who would otherwise doubtless have been destroyed long since, free from harm. But ob. serve that ancient and most convenient, and in a minner the leading stratagem of the papists, which is now both rendered familiar to us by daily experience, and peculiar to themselves by long use and possession They be siege the tender frame of the most noble virgin Elizabeth with almost endless attacks, and most studiously endeavour to compass her death, both by poison, and violence, and witchcraft, and treason, and all other means of that kind which could ever be imagined, and which it is horrible even to relate. Hitherto however, as God has had for his gospel a faithful and active Deborah. so truly has he made her a triumphant Judith; and we implore him also to make her an aged Anna. These Scottish wares which I have given

which however you will without doubt call elegant. A certain person was here not strength is better than one which is shaken The most certain way of gaining the favour ong since, a doctor of laws, of some learning, such a one, I imagine, as those among the Jews who menaced Christ with death : his name is Story, a man, as it were, born for cruelty, a most raging persecutor in the Marian times, to whom it was gain to kill the saints, and sport to shed blood. This man then, after the happy day had shone upon us in which God raised our Elizabeth to the head of the English government. was apprehended and thrown into prison on an evident charge of treason. A short time afterwards, when the gaoler was not so careful as he should have been, he broke out of prison and escaped into Flanders, where he entered into the service of the duke of Alva, the capital enemy of our kingdom, who is resident in that country Here, like a fury fresh from hell, or more truly, like a wicked Davus, it is wonderful how he is continually making mischief. Having obtained license from the duke, he plunders, annoys, and imprisons the merchants arriving in those parts; he entices the people of England to rebellion, is strenuously and solicitously urgent with Alva to afford a liberal supply both of men and neans for so holy an object; lastly, he is endeavouring hand and foot, with all his might, to procure by some unheard-of cruelty the premature and lamentable destruction of the most noble queen his sovereign, and that of the government of his honoured country. Here however the merchants, who being daily scourged by the most cruel stripes of this Davus, had a fuller perception of them to their greater sorrow, and without any hope of relief, take common counsel among themselves, and cry out as it were with one voice, that he must be carried off, which they thus effected with consummate artifice. There comes to him one of his friends whose fidelity he least suspected, but who had been suborned by the merchants: this man privately whispers in his ear that a ship hus just arrived from England, laden with I know not what golden mountains of treasure. Fired with the love of plunder, he straightway sallies forth, promising the money to himself, and certain death to the merchants. After he had entered the ship, and was prying about in every corner, and

you, are not only sordid and unsound, but

really black. Now then accept of some

prosperous and safe breeze into England. , by a reference to ends and purposes, and by And here, if in addition to all the ships of the Turkish empire laden with treasure even the whole Venetian fleet with all its wealth had met them, and been offered to them on their way, I well know that they would not have exchanged this merchandize and worthless lading of their little vessel for all those treasures. And so at length he was brought to London, amidst the great congratulations of the people, awaiting him on his return; and shortly after, being convicted of treason, hung, and quartered, was made an ill-savoured martyr of the Roman church, and enrolled in the popish catalogue of saints, next to Felton, who affixed the ope's bull to the palace gates of the bishop of London.

I have moreover transmitted to you, my Bullinger, by this carrier ten crowns, not so much by way of an honourable, or at least an honorary present, as a token, such as it is, of my regard towards you. The whole of this sum I desire to be expended upon public entertainment in your common hall, devoted to the remembrance of me, though without a sacrifice.

Farewell all of you, and live happy. desire you would so think of me, just as you are accustomed to regard one who for your sake would willingly plan any thing by his advice, or accomplish it by his assistance, or embrace it in his thoughts, or lastly, promote it by his influence. May Christ Jesus preserve the church which he has redeemed by his precious blood, disappoint the designs of all her adversaries, frustrate their attempts, and break their ower! rand and live in him who is London, Aug. 8, 1571.
Wholly your,
ROBERT WINTON.* power! Farewell, most loving Bullinger, and live in him who is the author of life.

The notion of setting up the reason to be he pivot of humanity, from the cradle forwards, belongs to a generation of fallacies which have returned to the dust from which hey came; but it included one error in theories of education which will be found to belong to many that are still extant: the one knee bent to God, thousands bow to error of assuming that the parent is to be perfect. Under the reasoning regimen, what was to happen when the parent's reasons were bad? And in like manner, with respect to many less unnatural systems which are recommended as if they were of universal applicability, the question may be isked, will most parents be competent to ive effect to them? And, bearing in mind the not inconsiderable number of manking who labour under imperfections of the understanding, or other disqualifying defects, I believe we shall find that a few strong instincts and a few plain rules, are all that can be appealed to for general guidance in the management of children.

That first and foremost rule of exacting obedience, is so far from being subject to the condition of showing reasons, that I believe parent with a strong will, although it be a perverse one, will train a child better than a arent of a reasonable mind, tainted by infirmity of purpose. For as "obedience is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than from Flanders, few indeed in number, but the fat of rams," so an authority which is ed to do so, till another miracle equally absolute by virtue of its own inherent

> * Selection of notes to the above. - A treaty of peace with the Huguenots was concluded at St. Germain on Aug. 15th, 1570; and early in the following spring the 7th synod of the Reformed Church of France assembled at Rochelle, being the first which received the sanction of royal authority, and it commenced its sittings under the direct protection of the king's letters patent. Smedley's History of he Reformed Religion in France. Vol. i. p. 316.

As an especial gratification to his "dear and most beloved aunt," the queen of Navarre, the king empowered her to have divine service performed, in the presence of as many persons s chose to assist, in one house in each of her iefs, even during her absence from it. Smed ley, ut supra i. 344.
The suburbs of certain provincial towns, ex-

nessly named, were set apart for the exercise t general worship, provided such towns were neither the actual residence of the court for the time being, nor within two leagues of that residence. In Paris and within ten leagues it was altogether prohibited. Smedley, ut supra.

The Cardinal sooken of in the letter was Odet de Coligny, archbishop of Toulouse, and Cardinal de Châtillon; he was condemned by the council of 'Frent for embracing the protest ant faith. He fled (to England) out of France in 1568, after the battle of Saint Denis, and, or his return in 1570, was poisoned by one of his servants. He was honourably buried among the metropolitans, in the cathedral at Canter

bury. See Strype, Annals II. i. 353. Dr. Story was one of the examiners of the martyr Philpot. His character may be judged of from the following language, addressed to Philpot, and recorded by Foxe: "Well, Sir, you are like to go after your fathers, Latimer the sophister, and Ridley, who had nothing to allege for himself but that he had learned his heresy of Cranmer. When I came to him with a poor bachelor of arts, he trembled as though he had the palsy; as these heretics have always some token of fear whereby a man may know them, as you may see this man's eyes do tremble in his head. But I despatched them; and I tell thee that there hath never been yet any one burnt, but I have spoken with him, and been a cause of his despatch." Acts and Monuments, vii. 628. See also Strype, Annals, 1. ii. 297. He was appointed searcher of all ships at Antwerp for English goods and heretical books, (Strype, Parker, Il; 366,) and was allowed a

molely of the confiscation.

He was decoyed on board the ship Cornelius de Eycke, at Bergen up Zoom, (Carte's History of England) and suffered at Tyburn in June, had just gone down into the interior of the 1571. He was made a saint at Rome, and his vessel, they suddenly closed the hatches, inartyrdom printed, and set up in the English channel after these events, still lie hid in the lead me to wish for it. But I leave these I and with their sails set are carried by a cultege there. Strype, Annals, I. ii. 297.

reasonable doubts as to whether they are the best and most useful. Nor will the parent's perversity, unless it be unkind or ill-tempered, occasion the child to have so much uneasiness in the one case, as the child will suffer from those perversities of its own which will spring up in the other. For habits of instant and mechanical obedience are those that give rest to the child, and spare its health and temper; whilst a recusant or dawdling obethence will keep it distracted in propensity, bringing a perpetual pressure on its nerves, and consequently on its mental and bodily strength.

To enforce this kind of obedience our most efficacious instrument is a clear and deerminate manner, because with children at least this is the most significant expression of an authoritative will. But it is an instrument which those only can employ who are authoritative by temperament; for an assumed manner or one which is not true to the temperament, will be of no avail. Those parents who are not gifted with this temperament and the manner, must needs, if they do their duty, ave recourse to punishments; of which in the case of most children, those are best which are sharp and soon over. And let not the parents think that by a just and necessary amount of punishment they run any risk of impairing the child's affections. The risk is far greater of impairing them by indulgence. A spoilt child never loves its mother-never at least with the same measure of love as if it were unspoilt. And there is in human nature an essential though somewhat mysterious connection of love with fear, which, though chiefly recognised in the relations between man and God, is also discernible in the relations between man and man, and especially in those between parent and child. - Isaac Taylor.

THE MADONNA IN ROME.

The veneration shown to the virgin by the lower classes is inconceivable. She occupies so prominent a place in their minds, that there is no room for a just sentiment of the Deity or his works. Where there is her, -with them she is the ruler of the world. We constantly find her picture at the corner of the streets, under which a lamp is kept incessantly burning. There is not a nook or recess anywhere in which some pious person has not erected a tinsel altar under her figure, so that passers by can kneel and say a prayer or two, and then move on. In all mishaps and difficulties she is the refuge to which they fly. Votive pictures, similar to what has been described in the Church of St. Augustine, are hung about her, even in the streets-offerings for their hair-breadth escapes. Effigies of the Virgin appear in every church, but some are held in higher estimation than others. Occasionally extraordinary miracles are reported to have taken place—every one of which increases her popularity. Lately it was currently believed that she had opened her lips and held a short conversation with an old lady who sought her aid. Thousands flocked to the church where this took place, and continuwonderful drew their attention elsewhere. of the Virgin is by presenting her with some article of dress. In the chapel near the Grotto Posilippo I noticed a richly embroidered pocket handkerchief which she held in her hand, and learnt from the sacristan that it had lately been presented to her. When Lady Drummond was in Naples she was importuned by the priests for a donation towards dressing up the Virgin for a festival. Her ladyship did not choose o give any money, but offered an old light blue and silver Court dress, which was gladly accepted. After this the idol was paraded through the streets, to the admiration of the people ; decked out, as it was, in the cast-off finery of a heretic. A simlar request was made to the Duke of Saxmy, who had just been married. He said, I have no money, but I can give you my vedding coat, which I shall not use again, f that will answer your purpose." My friends afterwards saw it adorning a saint in the chapel of Loretto, and noticed that they and taken off the jewels, and replaced them with sham ones .- Sights in Italy.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

From the Church Missionary Record. Mr. and Mrs. M'Clatchie have continued to pursue their Missionary labours at Shanghai with commendable diligence, and with more encouragement than could have been expected at so early a stage of the Mission. Mr. M'Clatchie has greatly improved his acquaintance with the language, and is now able to preach with a tolerable measure of fluency in the local dialect of Shanghai. The room in which he holds his Missionary Services continues to be crowded by attentive and intelligent listeners to the Divine message of the Gospel. He has had the privilege of translating portions of our admirable Liturgy into the vulgar idiom of the place, and every Lord's-Day he conducts Public Worship among the Chinese, after the formularies of the Church of England. He is frequently visited by respectable Nutives for conversation and discussion on religious subjects; and he has composed a Tract in Chinese, entitled "Conversations between a disciple of Confucius and a disciple of Jesus," in which the common objections and difficulties of the Chinese inquirers are refuted and solved. On these subjects the following passages will be read with in- | necessary to make many journeys in going from

terest. Mr. M'Clatchie writes, Jan. 2, 1847-Every thing here connected with Missionary labour wears at present a most favourable aspect. Never before have so many been brought under the sound of the Gospel in this city, and never before has the religion of " the foreigners" been so much called into notice. The London Society's Missionaries have built a Chapel in the city capable of holding a very large Congregation. Bishop Boone has also procured a place capable of holding about 300, in which he commenced preaching a few Sundays ago. There is Service at the Chapel of the London Missionary Society thrice during the week; and on Lord's day evenings large Congregations are addressed in the hall of the new Hospital. I am happy to inform you that God has graciously enabled me to throw my mite into this treasury, and to preach every Lord's-day to as large a Congregation as every Lord's-day to as large a congregation as the room I have at present for this purpose can accommodate. I am looking out for a larger and more public place, as I find now that I can address a Congregation with somewhat more ease than I did on first commencing. I am afraid, however, that I shall find it difficult to procure what I want. If we had more Missionaries here, I think the very best plan would be to build a Church at once; but, as the case stands, I could not recommend this step. And again, May 29—

My little lodge is now crowded to excess every Lord's day: the people crowd in, until actually there is not even standing room. Romanists frequently come to hear me preach. A very respectable woman came the Sunday before last, and after Service I invited her and ome others up stairs to see Mrs. M'Clatchie, when we had some interesting conversation together. On last Sunday she came again, and brought a friend with her to attend my Sarvice. They both seemed interested. I Service. They both seemed interested. have had a new teacher for a short time, who seems very much interested in the doctrines of Jesus. He asked me to baptize him; but I could not conscientiously do so yet. I told him the necessity of faith and repentance in order to a right reception of that Sacrament, and gave him some books on the subject. H is always anxious to speak about the interests of the soul; but, alas! I know the Chinese too well now to be very sanguine of the result. It is wonderful how deeply the feelings of love and adoration of Confucius are implanted in their hearts. The doctrine of intrinsic rightenusness, which he taught, is a sad obstacle to the reception of the Gospel. I have had many conversations on the subject with my teacher, who now confesses that he thinks it untenable; but still there is an evident reluctance exhibited to confess that Confucius taught any erroneous doctrine.

And of his translational labours he states, n the same Letter-

I have now finished the Morning Service and the Collects in the Shanghai dialect. My teacher is very much pleased with the Mornng Service, which I completed yesterday, and says that there is not a single expression in its which the Chinese cannot understand. The Rev. C. Gutzlaff's translation of our Liturgy is considered in nothing can possibly be better. I have taken it as the ground-work of my Shanghai version. Many phrases, such as "a broken spirit," "the rock of our salvation," &c., gave me a great deal of trouble; but I have got these ideas in the local idiom at last. I am about to send a copy to the other Episcopal Missionaries here, in order that they may ticise it. The change from the local dialect into the literary style can be easily effected at any time, and then it may be read and understood by the whole empire. Mr. Gutzlaff's, however, is quite sufficient for that purpose; my teacher praises it very much. I was not myself aware of its existence until a few months ago: it only exists in MS. as yet.

Roman Calbolicism the er converts.

The following reference by Mr. M'Clatchie to the efforts of the Popish priests to counteract the influence of Protestant Missionaries at Shanghai will be perused with painful interest by those who view with just alarm the extraordinary endeavours which are now put forth by that Anti-Christian power, in every part of the world, to extend the empire of the Man of Sin, and to regain their former dominion over the nations. In a letter dated June 25, 1846, the following passage occurs--

A letter written by the Count de Besi, Apostolic Vicar of Shantung, to the directors of the work in Italy, has just been published: it is dated Nanking, May 13th, 1843. Speaking of his Converts he says—" The return of peace, joined to the zeal of the newly-arrived Missionaries, and, more than all, the blessing of the Lord who blessed their efforts, has so greatly increased the number of Neophytes, that they number 72,000 or 73,000, without including the province of Honán, which is also a part of my vicarate." These Converts, the a part of my vicarate." These Converts, the Bishop says, reside in Keang-nan, by which, according to the description given, he means the provinces now called Keangsoo and Gnanhwui, both of which were formerly included under that name. The previnces of Honan and Keang-nan, according to the An. de la Prop. de la Foi for June, 1839, contained, at that time, 40,000 converts; so that, at the least, there has been an increase, from 1839 to 1843, of 42,000—that is, allowing only 10,000 converts to Honan, and 30,000 to Keang-nan, in 1839, and taking the present calculation to be only 72,000. The number of Missionaries consists of "four Enropeans...and ten Native Priests," the latter "for the most part old and "The zeal of the newly-arrived Missiona-

ries"-i. c., those of the four mentioned alreadv. who arrived "during the previous year," 1842—the Bishop tells us contributed greatly to this increase. He, however, does not inform us how these Missionaries acquired the language so as to be able to labour so effectually as soon as they arrived in China. Indeed speaking not merely of the four foreigners, but including also the ten Native Priests, he says - These are not sufficient for the ministry of

the sick. M. Lavaissidre has, in his district alone, 9400 Christians; and he is able only to visit them once in three years, not with standing his indefativable zeal and prodigious activity, on account of the infirmities which press upon a Missionary for a great part of the time; and that the Converts are so separated that it is

one to the other." If the increase of Converts already mentioned be wonderful, assuredly an one, who knows what the human heart is, will think it even still more wonderful that these should be kept sound in the faith by being visited once in three years. Beside, if it he true that the whole body of Missionaries. "are not sufficient for the ministry of the sick," how can those who are in health, and who doubtless form the greater number, he properly instructed? All these difficulties, however, are solved by the unblushing statement of the Bishop with regard to the method by which Converts are made. He says-" We have adopted this among other resolutions: to erect Schools in all the villages, and to choose in each locality a certain number of pious widows, who, having some knowledge of medicine, may be able under pretext of administering remedies to sick infants of pagans, to confer Baptism." Such is the account given by the llishop of Nanking of the conversions which have taken place within his diocese, and of the manner in which some of his Converts are manufactured. Better that the Protestant Missionaries should never be able to point to a single Convert than that they should convert the whole Empire of China by such underhand practices.

THE NEGLECTED CLASSES.

A slight insight into the mental and moral destitution of the neglected classes would remove our surprise at their defects, and lead us to wonder rather, that, with such associations, so much of a fine humanity yet remains among them. I see now a squalid mother with four children by her side, whom she toves like a savage. She wears the rags of a widow's weeds; she lives by the compassion of passers-by, who fing her pence, to avoid the pain of her presence; she smiles not, and never had any reason to do so; he heart is strong in the feeling of fatality; she doubts not that her wretchedness is the inevitable appointment of a Power whose name she has never heard but in blasphemy and with which the idea of love would be the most unlikely association. Her husband died in an hospital, where a medical student gave him a tract which he could not read, and whispered at last, in his dying ear, of Jesus and the resurrection : and in death, that man wept, and wondered that such words had never reached his ears before. His parents, and his wife's parents, were outcasts and vagabonds, and it was never known that any of their generation could The creed of the Egyptians under the Pharaohs, was a creed of light, compared to the palpable darkness of their minds. That haggard widow can only be a whispering beggar in the metropolis of calculation and commerce. What wonder! Two little girls creep feebly by her side; their faces are livid, and withered, and sad; they will soon die. The baby on her bosom is also wasting away. But the diminutive boy, about nine years old, standing at the corner, begging of those speechless ladies with feathered bonnets, has some vigour in him; he was born when his mother's heart was warmer, and his father was drudging on with some hope, in his ignorance. The boy will, if left alone, probably be a thief, and come to the gallows, or be sent to Norfolk Island. He is shrewd, quick, sensitive, and already heroic in his efforts to cheat mankind, whom he supposes to be all against him. How shall that child be improved? He dwells in the midst of uncleanliness and cruelty, catching the contagion of sin from the expression of almost every face, and he is in sympathy with polluted humanity in every form. How shall that susceptible young being be transformed in the spirit of his mind, so as to grow Godlike, while all the influences about him tend to make and keep him hideous within? Educate, educate; stamp burning truth upon his soul; show him that you are in sympathy with Heaven; impress the character of Jesus on his mind; let him feel the Saviour's love in yours; let him see how you adore actively, because the Maker of worlds, and of souls and of bodies, is pledged to redeem us from all evil. Teach him the Lord's prayer; bid him look abroad upon the universe of light, and give him the you will then furnish him with a motive for behaving as if he might hope to become an heir of God. That boy may be either a Barabbas or a Barnabas. Under the guardian influence of Christian associations, and the spirit that unites souls in the love of a glorified Master, who was once crucified for them, the incarnated inheritance of evil would be exchanged by that boy for a goodly heritage; and instead of growing up as an Arab among men, he would be able to smile like an angel, even if they should stone him, for he would still look into heaven and pray for them. -From " Man and his Motives." By George Moore, M. D.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 1819.

The honoured name of WILBERFORCE is so dear to every heart that feels for the oppressed among mankind and is zerlously interested in the promotion of inward. spiritual religion, that pleasure of a peculiar character is awakened on every occasion which is furnished for renewing its grateful remembrance; and we have felt, what the Vicar of Harrow (Rev. J. W. Cunningham) expressed at the recent Jubilee Meeting of the Church Missionary Society, when we inserted the main portion of a speech by Mr. Wilberforce's gifted son, the present Bishop of Oxford, in support of a motion which Mr. Cunningham was called upon to second. He said :

from his father's principles—that he might show

ation of body, soul, and sprit to the glory of

We have occasionally bad the gratification of quoting Bishop Wilberforce-but not so frequently as could have been our wish; we lamented, as many others who hold in reverence the name His Lordship bears, that in some of his publications and addresses the trumpet did not give so certain a sound as could have satisfied us that it was "the echo of his father's voice," strengthened in its influence by the elevated position in the Church which the son is occupying. From the Primary Charge lately delivered by His Lordship, we inserted a very valuable extract in our number for the 9th of November; if we cannot quote every part of that document with the same satisfaction, still it is with pleasure that we read his official recommendation of a "tolerans" bearing towards those to whom at the present day those principles are dear which the sainted Will-LIAM WILBERFORCE, in his influential position as the most prominent Lay-member of the Church of England in his day, unceasingly laboured to spread and to incul-

We refer, in these remarks, to the following extract from the Bishop's Primary Charge, as reported in the Guardian newspaper:

"They had many temptations to disunio against which they must vigorously guard-Amongst these was to be found the righteous anxiety to preserve that dogmatic truth which had been intrusted to them. Imperfect as they were, they must take care lest, instead of secur ing the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace they introduced discord while striving to pro mote the truth; they were, in that respect, a twofold danger-First, that they held the own to be the exact truth, while they condemn ed as error every statement that in the leas degree differed from their own opinions; and second, that they transferred their zeal for trutl to the maintenance of it, while holding all others to be the advocates of untruth. In maintaining truth they should not offer any cor promise, or vary one iota from what they heland believed to be the truth. If to disarm opposi tion, or to win support, or for the attainmen of any other object, they swerved from tha rule, they would, by endeavouring to promote the cause of the God of peace, be lying in his service. The errors of others were but frequently the same truth differently expressed Let them take, as an instance, the reconciling man's responsibility with the sovereignty of God; that was a metaphysical difficulty, in volving two laws of an opposite character, an the conclusion, taking natural religion for the guide, seemed irresistible. Difficulties of tha description were either metaphysical in their character, or they were questions of degree for truth generally depended for its proof o the existence of some other truth. It would b well for them, therefore, to maintain their own views as simply, and as tolerantly as possible of the views of other men; and to accustom themselves, as far as practicable, to the chari table construction that others, notwithstanding apparent differences, hold with them great common, and vital truths; they not unfrequen ly saw material discrepancies in statements in consequence of the different manner in which the same truth presented itself to different minds. Those, then, who differed from them were not necessarily dishonest witnesses, but night hold the same truth though somewhal differently presented to their minds. That view of the case would make them charitable towards persons differing from the opinions which they entertained, and would induce them to give anxious inquirers credit for honesty and truth. They would also thus be enabled to act as far as possible together, not being separated from each other by party spirit or petty jealousies. And such, surely, was that precious gift of liberality of which, now-a-days, there were so many coun-terfeits. It was not to be careless of truth, but to be ready to believe that statements which key to its glories; give him knowledge, and did not recommend themselves to them embodied some view of the truth of God, and did not necessarily imply dishonesty of spirit. His Reverend Brethren would suffer him, although he knew the delicacy of the ground on which he ventured, to take an illustration of the principle which he would enforce, from a question which had caused of late the least kindly differences. He alluded to the doctrine of bantismal regeneration. They were all. doubtless, familiar with the reproaches cast upon each side in that controversy. There were charges of insincere subscription, on one side, to the formularies, and, on the other, to one of the Articles; but they should remember, in looking to their own subscription, they could not teach charity by indulging in such imputations upon other men's sincerity-im-putations so easy to make and so impossible to prove. Upon that subject he need not dwell. But there were other charges, which, although painful, it was necessary they should have brought before them. On the one side it was urged, that the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, with its breadth of statement, involved the notion that by bantism the heart of every individual was so thoroughly regenerated that it could not be asked to seek renewal, and that, instead of each man's hope of salvation being centered in Christ, men were induced to look for that hope in the fact of having been hantized. Amongst those who took an opposite view, it was affirmed that those who opposed them partially denied the grace of Christ's sacrament and that, on their principle, men were not encuraged to look for communion with Christ as the condition of their salvation. The doctrine of baptismal regenera-tion, it was said, was a mere dogma, which led men to imagine that certain forms supposed a new and spiritual life, whereas, on the other hand, it was contended that the pulsied Christianity of the last century led men to undervalue the sacraments for the pursuit of rationalistic error. These errors he (the Bishop) looked upon as of feartul moment, since one party cast doubt upon the individual life, while the other rejected the reality of Christ's intercession as the sole acceptance with God.

But the branding of those who opposed them

the same holy consistency, the same utter dedi- | that, and were constant and carnest in teach- is because Christians are divided that Antiing it—if they showed what was necessary to christ prevails. Our schims are his musteries salvation, how God's grace was to be obtained we betray our trust while we pretend to strive end if they inculcated the necessity of a living faith and a renewal of the mindt be right to brand such men with a system of error, based as it was upon Christ's atoning sacrifice? And if, on the other hand, it should be said that those who advocated that doctrine made their brethren to stumble through the breadth with which they laid it down, as being inconsistent with the sovereignty of God, and confounding baptismal forms with bantismal conversions-if held true to Christ's intercession and maintain that Christ's sacraments were certain channels of his grace-they must certainly sin against the law of Christian love who imputed to them grievous errors and joined the ranks of adverse parties. Surely all were bound to state the truth as God had given it to them, unreservedly; and, further, they must endeavour to aid their brethren, but that they must not do by inveigh-ing against their errors, but by endeavouring to show them how far more completely and more consistently truth could be held on one side than on the other. But in all things they must guard against party spirit and division, and must remember that they were far nearer to their bretheren who subscribed their confession and their faith than they supposed themselves to e. Surely, in acting heartily with each other in carrying forward the work in which they were engaged, they would be adopting the best course for reconciling conflicting opinions and removing from amongst them the degrading badge of separation."

The Bishop having made use of the term baptismal regeneration" as descriptive of opinions with which it seems evident that he sympathizes more than with the in times past, and with what result? If we opposite ones to which he alludes, we may may not win them to be one with us, we may at least, show equity and charity in the treatso far adopt the same as to affirm that the ment of their persons, and in the expansition of whole course of the late Mr. Wilberforce's their tenets. What is gained to truth, or to conspicuous public life as a Church-member, from the time when his intimacy with Dean Milner gave reality and decision to his religious views, was a denial of the assertion generally designated by the term above mentioned; and well might the present Bishop of Oxford recommend that those should maintain their views "tolerantly 22 who, if they did otherwise, would charge with dishonesty the cloud of Churchmen-clerical and lay-with whom his own father counted it his honour, privilege, and duty to act during that life of unsurpassed consistency and laboriousness which has given him a place in the heart of every well informed and rightly affected Churchman.

We have referred to the Bishop's statement as "descriptive" of the one class of opinions, while we consider the opposite as only alluded to [ad, ludo]. He sees error on both sides; and he looks upon these errors "as of fearful moment;" we are so far of the same opinion as to admit with readiness, that imperfection has marked men's mental apprehension of those views on the subject to which we confess our adherence, even as it has their striving for the diffusion of what they have correctly apprehended to be the truth. But we venture to affirm that the effectual, the abundantly blessed corrective to what the Bishop strikingly calls "the palsied Christianity of the last century" was the active service of those very men who, by their writing and preaching, combated the serious error that the infant is, of necessity or ordinarily, spiritually renewed in baptism ;--who made the utmost possible of the favourable state into which the child had been placed by its incorporation into the visible Church, preparing the young in their parishes, through means of Sunday Schools, for profitable attendance upon the prescribed public worship devotionally offered up, with earn. est, impressive preaching; giving diligence excited among general readers, and the indigin pastoral visiting, and distributing Tracts of a character suitable for popular reading, of a character suitable for popular reading, contempt to which the reputation of being par-such as the adherents of the palsied ties to such a tissue of falsehoods would subject Christianity" neither did nor could provide; -and who inculcated upon young and old under their pastoral charge the necessity of that inward change of which baptism is a sign, exhorting them, with all their might to seek the enjoyment of its reality.

We do ourselves the pleasure of adding o the above an extract from a Charge delivered, in the summer of last year, by the Ven. H. E. Manning, Archdeacon of Chichester, whom it has not been our lot hither: o, so far as we recollect, to be able to quote on the side of those simple views of quote on the side of those simple views of ter-but as you may have to publish this let-the great contest going on in the world ter, I make it an opportunity which has not which it is our happiness to hold and our as yet, been given me, of declaring that I have endeavour to diffuse. We have too often have alleded, and, in particular, that no one found Archdeacon Manning on the side of can assail your name, without striking at mine. those who consider the battle to lie between Episcopacy and every other denomination Cong. Oral. Presh. of Christians. At the commencement of the following extractive find him abandoning that ground, and calling the Clergy affectionale brother in Christ Jesus.' So the whom he addresses to that which we consider the real battle-field, where the enemies are sin, the world, and Satan:

"There is another reason for this duty of positive teaching and action- I mean the evident fact that the chief contest now waging in the world is not so much between Christian communions—between perfect and imperfect faith, between more or less of truth-but beis It was pleasant to hear the echo of such a father's voice as God had given the Region those points as dishonest witnesses could not, under any circumstances, be justified. Reverend Prelate—a cause of gratitude to hear the service of the doctrine of such a father's principles; and he could only call upon all present to return the faith. Socialisin, Infidelity—the frue favour which the Right Reverend Prelate had conferred by joining him in an earnest prayer. God Almighty, that he might be permitted to him, unless he were a reprobate, the faith of posterity the great name he had down to posterity the great name he had dishonest witnesses could not under its patronago some Lutheran Clergy—the faith, between more or less of fruth—but bed may not invent the Right the propose of forming a plan for an invested and invent much to be a dishonest witnesses could tween loyalty to a Master unseen found will. On the one side is not, under any circumstances, be justified. Of the individual will. On the one side is not, under any circumstances, be justified. Of the individual will. On the one side is not, under any circumstances, be justified. Or the individual will. On the one side is not, under any circumstances, be justified. Or the individual will. On the one is done in the service of the Committees to whom the individual will. On the one indice is the individual will. On the one indice is the individual will. On th hand down to posterity the great name he had continual influxes of grace which would lead and those who believe nothing—those who have is available for the investigation into infidelity, inherited untarnished by a single deflexion him to salvation; and if the advocates of that any faith to affirm and those whose whole greed Upon the report of the Sub-Committee it was

for it, because we strive among ourselves."

We regret that the Archdencon does not enumerate Formality, Hollowness under the covering of a professed zeal for Christianity, yea for the Church in particular, which are adversaries quite as dangerous as any of those counted up in the above quotation. Very likely, however, he conceives them to be included in some one or other of those which were present to his mind; for he could not possibly imagine that superstition and priesterast are not in truth great and active adversaries, though a professed opposition to them very frequently serves only to cover Infidelity or some other grievous evil. We subjoin the excellent paragraph from the Charge immediately following the above:

" And lastly, to make an end, let us strive to peak and live in a larger spirit of charity. If we have more truth than others, let us show i y more love. Less love is no token of more truth. This applies hast to our internal opposi-I do not say that all are verbal or all easy to be healed-far from it; but it may be said, without fear, that not even a verbal difference can be healed by breaches of charity, and that with charity even substantial contradictions melt into agreement: wherefore let us strive, against all repulses, to show this spirit of enduring love to our separated brethren. Distance and controversy have been well tried Him who is Truth, by making out men worse than they are, or branding them with marks which they, with us, abhor ?-Surely, if we love our Lord, we shall love them for whom He fird ; and if we love them, we shall long and pray to find the least of error and the most of truth even in those points where we seem to be opposed. It those who are scattered abroad are ever to be gathered in-if the Church on earth s ever to be again united-if infidelity is ever to be cast out and the faith of the Eternal Son, incarnate and crucified, reigning and coming again, ever to be spread throughout the earthit must be through the same pover which brought Him from the throne of God-the love which was in Him, living, witnessing, suffering in us; enduring unfair treatment, loving good in all, cherishing the faintest gleam of truth, strangthening the things which remain, bear-ing long, and breaking finally with none who do not break first with God."

FABER'S LIVES OF THE SAINTS .- The New York Commercial Advertiser, with reference to the re-publication of "The life of St. Bridget, Virgin, the Thaumaturge (worker of miracles) of Ireland" in its columns, describes that narrative as " a ridiculous fable and "Munchausen story," and gives the following account of the source from which the work proceeds, as well as the cause of the sudden termination to which it has been

"The life of St. Bridget is part of a series of Lives of the Saints, the publication of which was commenced in England, by Rev. T. W. Faber, of Puseyite notoriety we believe, but a · Presbyter of the congregation of the Oratory since February last, and the Father Wilfrid of the subjoined letter from Mr. Newman, also of some celebrity. Of the publication, Mr Faber says, with, it seems to us, a tone of quiet sarcasm :- When, in February last, I entered the congregation of the Oratory, I submitted my work to the fathers with a view to obtain their judgment on its continuance. They, for various reasons, put off their determination till the close of the year, and upon what grounds they at length have made it, will appear from the following letter, which I have received from the father superior. We suppose the Fathers had a shrewd suspicion that the new convert had inder-estimated the intelligence of the English Roman Catholics, as well as their powers of endurance; but not being unwilling that the Lives of the Saints' should be re-published and believed, they resolved to wait and see how the experiment succeeded, leaving the way open to retreat, if needful. The almost universal ridicule which the publication has nant remonstrance of the intelligent among the Roman Catholics, against being exposed to the them, have shown that the experiment canno he safely made, and Mr. Faber was therefore served with the following notice:

"" Mary Vale, Oct. 30, 1848.

My dear Father Wilfrid-I have consulted the fathers who are here, on the subject of the Lives of the Saints, and we have come t the unanimous conclusion of advising you suspend the series at present. It appears ther is a strong feeling against it on the part of portion of the Catholic community in England on the ground, as we are given to understand that the lives of the foreign saints, howeve edifying in their respective countries, are unsuited to England and unacceptable to Protes tants. To this feeling we consider it a duty for the sake of peace, to defer. For myself you know well, without my saying it, how an solutely I identify myself with you in this mat-Ever your affectionate friend and brother in our Lady and St. Philip, -J. H. Newman,

" We suspect that ten years ago Mr. New end' of St. Bridget's wonderful doings appears in the Freeman's Journal of this week, and the editor makes a rather awkward attempt to back out gracefully."

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.-We learn, from the last number of "Evangelical Christendon that a Sub-Committee has been appointed by the British Organization of the Alliance, for the purpose of forming a plan for an INVESTI-Upon the report of the Sub-Committee it was doctrine taught it with power, it was because they believed that their statements could be maintained in all their fulness. If they believed that the strength of falsehood. It donation, should be set apart to be given to

some Christian Brother, who may be selected as most competent to the work, for conducting the correspondence necessary to obtain facts with regard to the various aspects and workings of infidel principles of every kind, and under every guise, and for compiling and preparing them in a comprehensive form, with a view to The party so selected will act as Corresponding Secretary to the Sub-committee The remaining £20 will form the nucleus of fund, to which it is hoped other friends will contribute, for the purpose of meeting such incidental expenses as the investigation may require. The Corresponding Secretary wil repare a circular, subject to the approval of the Sub-committee, reciting the steps which have been taken in reference generally to the three topics of inquiry, and more particularly o Infidelity, indicating the specific points on which information is sought on that subject, and the sources whence it is believed that information may be derived. This namer will announce the donations already received, applicable to the topic of Infidelity, and the channels through which further donations may be transmitted. The subscription list will be kept open till the Conference in October, 1849, so as to aid in publication, as well as in previous correspondence. The amount of information may be collected will materally depend on the funds which may be provided for ontaining access to it. It is intended that the circular hould be sent to religious societies in Great Britain and Ireland, requesting their co-operation, through their agents, in such way as may be most in accordance with their own views the Corresponding Secretary ascertaining what societies may with propriety be included it this application. He will also communicate with such ministers of religion, religious book sellers, editors of religious periodicals, and other persons, as may be thought most likely to afford nformation with regard to Infidel literature After a sufficient interval, and to the extenwhich the funds then in hand may warrant, i further circular will be prepared, addressed to officers of societies or churches, and to leading individuals, particularly parties connected with religious literature in other countries, chiefly requesting such information as will show the connexion between foreign Intidelity and various forms of scepticism in this country. This information will be received up to the 21th of June next, so as to afford time for condensing and arranging the facts in the form of a report to the next Annual Conference. The subject may then become an interesting topic of con-versation, and a vote taken as to the publication of the matter thus compiled. It is propose

to a copy of the volume, and so on in proportion Inish Division .- Dublin .- The Committee iave made arrangements for the delivery of series of lectures by ministers connected with the Organization, in different places of worship in the city. They are to be delivered once formight; and on the following subjects:-1. The exclusive authority and full sufficiency of Holy Scripture as opposed to the claims of human authority and tradition. 2. A free Bible as opposed to all human restrictions. The right of private judgment as opposed Papal infallibility. 4. Atonoment by the sa-crifice of Christ as opposed to the sacrifice of the mass and all other human satisfactions for sin. 5. Justification by faith alone in the right eousness of Christ as opposed to human meri 6. Regeneration and sanctification by God tion and sanctification by virtue of any office o ordinance of man. 7. Christ, the one Mediator between God and man as opposed to all human and angelic mediation and intercession. S. The sacraments appointed by Christ contrasted with those of the Church of Rome. 9. The unity and catholicity of the Church of Christ compared with the pretended unity and catholicity of the Church of Rome. 10. The sancti ty of the Church of Christ contrasted with th pretended sanctity of the Romish Church. 11

that every subscriber of £1 1s, should be entitled

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The scriptural doctrine of a future state as on

posed to the Romish doctrine of purgatory

12. Concluding lecture.

Dlocene of Quebec. Next Saturday, being the Festival of the EPIPHANY, divine service will be performed in the Cathedral Church of this city, at the usual hour in the morning.

The collection made at the Cathedral after the Sermon on New Year's day in aid of the funds of the Asylum for Widows and O-phans of the Military amounted to C18, 10.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY .- The Lord Bishop of Toronto, -with the desire of applying one of the Four Annual Collections not specially appropriated by the constitution of the Church Society, to what he considers a most important object, recommends that the next Collection shall be made in behalf of the Fund for assisting STUDENTS IN DIVINITY; and that it be made in the several Churches, and at the several Stations of the Diocese on Sunday, the 21st of January next, being the third Sunday after the Epiphany .- Church.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- Jubilee Celebration, described in a private let. ter from a parishioner of Islington, the parish of the Rev. Daniel Wilson, Vicar; in which the Society's Institution for training Missionaries is located .-

On Friday the 27th of October our first Jubilee Meeting was held in the Parochial School-Room, the Vicar in the chair. After an appropriate extempore prayer by the Rev. John Hambleton, the Rev. Henry Venn, Secretary of the Parent Society, gave man would have subscribed himself Mr. Faber's an interesting sketch of the Society's operations during the past forty nine years-entered into the detail of the first commence. ment of the West Africa Mission, when no Clergymen of the Church of England could be induced to devote themselves to this service, and the Society, in imitation of the course adopted long before by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, took under its patronage some Lutheran Clergy. cessity very condensed, took up two hours, and was closed by an exhibition of The

384 Mission aries who have been sent out by the Society: this will be printed, and if t sells as rapidly as the Jubilee publications, it will be necessary to make sure of a copy by early application. The Meeting was closed with appropriate devotions.

On Monday the 30th, in the evening, a devotional Meeting was held in the Hall of the Institution, our active and beloved Vicar in the chair. The thirty Missionary students commenced by singing an Anthem composed for the occasion; the Rev. Mr. Heisch read a portion of Scripture; Rev. Mr. Kingsmill (Chaplain of the Model Prison) prayed for a blessing; the Vicar addressed us on " Jubilee motives for always abounding in the work of the Lord;" Hymn,

Thou whose almighty word Chaos and darkness heard, And took their flight, Hear us, we humbly pray; And, where the Gospel-day Sheds not its glorious ray, Let there be light?

Prayer was offered, by the Rev. John Sandys. for "The outpouring of the Holy Spirit on all Christian Missionary Societies;" the Rev. John Hambleton delivered an excellent address on " The best means of promoting a Missionary spirit in ourselves and others :"-Heber's Hymn was sung-the Rev. C. F. Childe, Principal of the Institution, gave an Exortation to Collectors for the Society; the Vicar expressed the delight experienced by him (and it may be affirmed that the same was felt by all present) in the services of the evening:-the Doxology and Benediction closed this profitable Meeting.

On Tuesday the 31st, at noon, the dismissal of several Missionaries with their wives took place, the Earl of Chichester presiding. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, and above thirty Clergymen were present. The Secretary delivered the instructions of the Committee; the Rev. W. Jowett and the President addressed the Missionaries with much feeling and sympathy, and the Vicar concluded with prayer.

On Wednesday the 1st of November at S clock in the morning, about sixty Clergymen took breakfast at the Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate Street, which was provided gratuitously by Mr. Wood, the proprietor of the Hotel, in addition to a donation of £100. In that house, the Society was formed in 1799, by twenty five persons, of whom only two are now living. One of these, the Rev. J. Fawcett, of Carlisle, was able, at the advanced age of nearly ninety, to address the assembled Clergymen. Several others spoke, and good old Air. Haldane Stewart of Liverpool concluded with an earnest prayer for the outpouring of God's Holy Spirit.

At eleven o'clock on that day, above forty of our London Churches were opened for diine service in reference to the Jubilee. At St. Ann's, where the Archbishop of Canterbury preached, upwards of four hundred persons partook of the Holy Communion; £245, were collected. The Bishop of London preached at St. George's; Collection £167. From St. Mary's, our parish Church, there will be £480, which includes many donations sent in, and among them £20. from the Queen Downger for the proposed School for the daughters of the Missionaries. Collection at our Chapel of Ease £260 . at the District Churches in our parish £294. Altogother, in the parish of St. Mary, Islingon, there has been received £1200 for the Jubilee Fund already; and the main object has been fully accomplished, which is, not merely the augmentation of the Society's finances, but the increase of an interest among the people for the cause of Missions.

I must not omit to mention that the Rev. Thomas Dale pleaded the Society's cause with great eloquence on Sunday afternoon at St. Paul's Cathedral; I should think, 3000) persons were present, it being known what the subject of the preacher's discourse would be; and hundreds went away for want of accommodation. Of the public Meeting which was held in Exeter Hall on Thursday the 2nd, I need not give any particular account, as the public papers state the manner in which it was conducted; only I have to say that the reports I have seen of the speeches delivered by Messrs. Pettit, Bickersteth, and Hoare are very imperfect; all of them were excellent and highly appropriate.

On Friday, all the Missionaries now in London, the Secretaries and Students, and a few other friends held a Conference at the Institution, on " the best means of advancing existing Missions;" the Rev. Edward Bickersteth gave an address to the Missionaries, some of whom had known each other before they first went out to their stations. and had met again after twelve or fifteen years' separation.

A great many interesting particulars might be given of the satisfactory results of the celebration in town and country, but these must suffice. I am persuaded that the Society has risen in public estimation by the Meetings, for they have been conducted in a humble, Christian spirit-no ostentation or display :- facts have been stated, and they show that God has blessed the Society; All and the state of the state of

See our number for the 7th ulto.

Previously acknowledged . . £187 15 10

Since received:
From a Clergyman of this Diocese 1 5 0 Collection at St. John's Church,
Woodhouse, on Christmas day. 2 10 0

Thank offering for mercies received, by the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, Rector of Barrie. 1 5 0

£192 15 10 C. II. GATES, Treasurer.

QUEREC CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

—A meeting of the COMMITTEE will be held at the residence of Lieut. Col. Lawrence, St. Lewis Street, on Tuesday next the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

C. H GATES,

Mr. Jeffery Hale acknowledges, with many thanks, a liberal Donation of Five pounds, en-closed to him this day in aid of the funds of the Sunday School under his superintendance. Quebec, 1st January, 1849.

The annual examination of the children of 20th ult., on which occasion there were pre It is much sent 115 boys and 84 girls. regretted that the examination of the High School, being fixed for the same day, prevented many of the friends of the institution from being many of the friends of the institution from being present, as the result of the examination was highly creditable, and the progress of the children extremely satisfactory. The proficiency especially of the higher classes in the boys? school, in Arithmetic and Geography, is deserving of particular notice.

The usual Christmas dinner was given or Thursday last, in the National School house to 165 boys and 144 girls, including the children of the different regimental schools in the garrison. After the dinner, meat, pudding, and bread were distributed among thirty-one poor families, numbering 136 individuals.—Saturday's Mercury.

To Correspondents: Received F. E ;-S B. A; -A constant &c: we shall give the matter consideration, but think the treating of it just at this time would not do good ;-- For the Berean New Year's cake many thanks.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED: Dr. Ardagh, No. 209 to 260; Rev. S. B. Ardagh, No. 209 to 260 ; S. M. Sandford, Esq., No. 249 to 300.

Rocal and Bolitical Entelligence

The arrival of intelligence by telegraph brought to New York by the Steam hip Europa, on Sunday evening, enables us to lay before our readers the following, which sums up advices as far as they had reached Liverpool on the 16th ulto., the date of the Europa's sailing. We are indebted to the Morning Chronicle pubof the Quebec Gazette, for this report.

They, Jany. 2nd, 54 p.m.
The steamship Europsi, Capt. Lott, arrived on Sunday evening, with 14 days' later intelligence from all parts of the old world. She sailed from Liverpool, on Sunday the 16th of Dec., and our advices are to that date inclu-

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. - Almost every return received from the provinces, shews an increased majority in favour of Louis Napoleon; and no possible doubt can now b entertained that the Prince is returned by much more than the necessary majority of votes. It is gratifying to find, that during a period of so snuch excitement, not only has the public peace not been disturbed, but that the proceedings, so far as can at present be ascertained, have been conducted with the most perfect good humour.

The following is the official announcement of the number and proportion of the votes, as they had been received in London, to the 15th

Total number of votes-2,394,000; for Louis Napoleon, 1,737,000; for General Cavaignac, There are as yet not very many official returns from any of the provinces, but what matter? It is not only that Louis Napoleon has the necessary or absolute majority, but he is, as a journal says with truth-returned by acclamation. Nor does this come on any one by surprise.

The news from Rome is of considerable in

Postage.-The London Times of the 15th ult. says we have much pleasure in announcing that the basis of postal convention with the United States has been at last finally settled, and a draft of the convention itself will be sent by this day's mail to America for ratification by the Senate of the United States. By the convention, a considerable reduction will be made upon the postage of American letters, and we trust that the ill-feeling on both sides, which the question had occasioned, will be

There has been a terrible gale on the coast of England and Ireland, in which many American vessels suffered. Cotton and corn are up.

The Emperor of Austria, Ferdinand I., has abdicated in favour of his nephew the Archduke

From ITALY.—According to the latest accounts from Rome, the Pope did not leave his apartments in the Quirinal Palace. The murderer of Count Rossi, was actually treated by

the government as a state prisoner.
All his holiness' guards were moved, and he was surrounded by pursons supposed to be fa-rounable to the new administration. His chief asreciates were the foreign ambassadors; and one of those, Count Sphore, the Bavarian envoy, planned and effected the escape of the venerable pontiff.

The Pope left the Quirinal on the evening of the 25th, disguised as a servant of Count Sphore, and wearing the livery of the Bavarian legation: dressed in the character of a footman. he mounted the box of the ambassador's carriage, seated himself by the coachman, and thus absconded from the Quirinal Palace, and was carried off to Gaeta.—The Count had pre-viously obtained passports for Naples, whither the Pope accompanied him; not in his first disguise, but in that of the envoy's chaplain. No one in Rome recognised him, and the illustrious fugitive arrived in Gaeta on the night of the 25th, without experiencing the least dan-

On his arrival there, he informed the King of Naples of his flight, and apprised his Majesty that steamers had been placed at his disposal, by the governments of England and France, so that he was ready to depart, if his presence caused the King the least disquietude. The answer was given by the King, in person, who with his family and court proceeded to welcome

the Ingilive. REPORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS .ful offenders. Among the donations lately re- English language."

JUBILEE FUND OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY | crived by the society in aid of their object are £200 from Mr. Vincent, and £100 from an anonymous contributor, through Messrs. Coults

CANTON, September 27 .- Threatened hostili ties.—The new Governor of Canton, who sffects a supercilious bearing towards all foreigners, and refused some months ago to grant an interview to the Spanish Ambassador, has contrived to get into an awkward squabble with the Minister of the United States. For some time the Governor refused to fix a day for receiving Mr. Davis, and when he at last appointed one he did so while that gentleman was absent at Macao. Mr. Davis, as soon as the intimation was conveyed to him, sent word that he would wait on His Excellency at the time appointed, and left Macao without delay, but was retarded in his progress up the river by contrary winds, and reached Canton a day too late.—He sent an explanation and expression of his regret to the Governor, (Seu,) requesting that another day might be fixed. To this application an answer was returned, of so insolent a tenor, that Mr. Davis deemed it inadmissible, and returned it with a note to the following effect :- " I shall wait a few days more for an apology, and if that is withheld, it remains for me to decide whether at once to blockade the river or proceed to the northward to see what I can do the National Schools took place on Wednesday, there. The Plymouth and Treble (ships-ofwar) now here, and the Ohio line-of-battleship, the Dolphin 10-gun hig, and the Prince-ton steamer, shortly expected, afford ample means to enforce my demands."

> THE CHOLERA at New York does not present any feature giving occasion to alarm; but at New Orleans it assumes a threatening aspect; the telegraphic despatch in the New York Courier and Enquirer gives news to as far as Christmas Day, on which there were 100 new cases, which is called "a fearful stride in the progress of the disease."

ICE FACTORY .- A company in Cincinnati are about to set up an ice factory. By a re-cent chemical discovery, they can make the purest chrystal ice in the warmest weather, and will furnish it at the low price of one dol-lar per ton. That is a great discovery, and if ships which are going to low latitudes can have an apparatus for making ice, it will ob-viate one of the most disagreeable privations of a long sea voyage .- Boston Chronotype.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY .- The Halifax Sun of Wednesday last, received by mail last evening, contains the first part of the Report of the Commissioners on the proposed line of Railway between Halifax and Quebec. The part published occupies three columns of the Sun, and the remainder is promised in succeeding numbers as rapidly as possible. The document is dated at Halifax on the 31st of document is dated at Halifax on the 31st of And to answer this question, in expectation, as August last, and points out three principal lines we hope, that others will do better, allow me or iontes for a trunk line; and by combining to submit the following considerations. Let portions of two of these lines together, a fourth me take one of our labourers who earns, by the mayor that the Government had issued a wardigal route, commencing at 12-15. cipal route, commencing at Halifax and crossing the Province of Nova Scotia to a port in the Bay of Fundy, from thence by a steamer to St. indebted to the Morning Chronicle published yesterday about noon, and to an Extra John River, to the Grand Falls; thence by the best practicable route to the Riviere du Loup on the St. Lawrence, and by the right bank of the St. Lawrence to Quebec. This route is termed a mixed route-by railway and steamboat—and by it the distance from Halifax to Quebec would be 600 miles.

The second route, commencing at Halifax, and running to Truro at the head of the Bay of Fundy, thence over the Cumberland Mountains o Amherst, and along the coast from Bay Verte to Shediac, thence by a northwesterly course, crossing the Rivers Richibucto and Miramichi bove the flow of the tide, so as not to interfere with the navigation. Then by the valley of the north-western Miramichi to Bathurst on the Bay Chaleurs, -along the coast of this Bay to the Restigouche River, and by it and the valley of the River Metapedia to the St. Lawrence, and by the right bank of the St. Law rence to Quebec. This route is called the Halifax and Eastern or Bay Chalcurs route; the listance by it is 635 miles.

The third route, commencing at the harbour of Whitehaven, near Canso, at the northeastern extremity of Nova Scotia, thence along the Atlantic coast to Country Harbour and the vulley of the river of St. Mary, thence by or near to Pictou, and along the northern shore to Bay Verte. From Bay Verte to or near to the Band northerly to the Restigouche River, crossing it fire, school, and books; to pay for this stimuscreal miles to the east of the Grand Fills. land the tears that the temperance society had most direct and practical course to the Trois Pistoles River, and along the right bank of the St. Lawrence to Quebec. This is termed the direct route; the distance is put down at 652 miles.

Of the combined routes, two are pointed out. The first, combining the Halifax route through Nova Scotia, and the direct route through the centre of New Brunswick, the distance by which would be 595 miles; the other, combining the Whitehaven route through Nova Scotia with the Eastern or Bay Chalcurs route through New Brunswick to Quebec- the distance being

The Commissioners consider the intervention of the Bay of Fundy as fatal to the first route. The report goes on to state that " as it will be seen in the end that only one of the lines, viz. the second has been explored and carried out successfully from its terminus on the Atlantic quite through to Quebec, it may perhaps be considered superfluous to enter upon the discussion of tival lines."

The Report is understood to have been received by the Executive in each of the Colonies interested in the Railroad, and is accompanied by a Despatch from the Colonial Office stating that the money to carry on the work is ready in England so soon as each Province guarantees its proportion of the interest of the

outlay at five per cent, per annum.

There is therefore little doubt but that this great work will be proceeded with, and, consequently, the necessity of the proposed Raitroad from St. John to Shediac must be at once apparent, if our City is to benefit by the former undertaking. Let all who are interested in the matter he up and doing .- St. John's, New Brunswick Courier.

FRENCH CANADIANS IN THE WESTERN STATES .- A Correspondent of the Sherbrooke Gazette, writing from Rockford, Illinois, states that the emigration of French Canadians to the Western States is not to be considered as a new and sudden movement on their part; that they settled Illinois, and also were the first settlers in Iowa and Wisconsin: in Illinois, he says, there are at present 5000 native Canadians; and that the recent emigration, which has been remarked upon in public papers, is to be accounted for by the favourable reports which are given by those who have gone before. "The same appropriations are made (from the public funds) for the French schools that are made for the English, and in some of the States Queen Adelaide has given £50 to the fund of the English, and in some of the States the Philanthropic Society, for establishing a the laws, and the proceedings of the legislating are printed both in the French and

IN LOWER CANADA.—At a meeting of from dispute.—Herald. 300 to 350 proprietors in the parish of St. Mary Fire in the 1 de Monnoir, held on the 18th ulto., resolutions past twelve on Thursday morning, a fire bloke were passed, to the effect "That Tithes, as out in the Military Prison, St. Helens.—It were passed, to the effect "That Tithes, as actually levied, being directly a tax on agricultural industry, prevent the cultivator from effecting those improvements which farming requires to render it profitable.

"That Tithes are an obstacle to good intelligence between the Clergyman and his Parish—

oners, evidenced by the suspicions of infidelity which attach without ceasing to the latter, being the sole judges of the dues which they bave to pay, and the difficulty which the Curé sometimes finds in collecting them.

"That the surplus of that sum, which it is necessary that the Curé should be paid annual-

ly, would be advantageously employed by the farmers in the education of their children, and the payment of other public imposts.
"That we see with pain, and we disapprove,

in demanding for these six months past, two measures for one that was duc.

"That, with the intent to ame locate the actual state of the cultivators of this Parish, this Meeting is of opinion that it would be more advantageous to remunerate the Cure by a fixed and liberal salary, than by the payment of Tithes."

We do not find any resolution stating the mind of the meeting as to the source from which the fixed and liberal salary is to be drawn, and how to be secured.

Don't spoil the Barley .- Father Chiniquy on Beer Drinking; Longueuil, November, 1848.-I could not read without painful feelings, in the English edition of the Agricultural Journal for this month, that the worthy editor of that useful publication wishes our labouring men in Canada to use beer. Allow me to protest in the name of more than one hundred thousand members of the temperance society against so ill-timed a wish, to say the least, and here are some of my reasons.

being made into It is a fact that barley, by beer, loses the greatest part of its nutritive qualities. According to the most learned chemists who have written on this subject, barley contains not less than 92 parts in the nutriment: but there remains only 6 in the 100 when it is converted into beer. The brewery serves them only to carry off and rob the country of eighty-six hundredths of one of the most useful products that Divine Providence has given it. The chief aim of agriculture being to find the best nourishment for man, by the most economical means, it appears to me that the editor of the Agricultural Journal should have first settled this question, " Does barley, Cashier of the Quebec Bank, in answer to one when made into flour and bread, or converted of the City Clerk, and stating that the Board into meat by fattening, nourish man better than when it is converted into beer ?" Here lies the whole question of the use of beer by the labourer. sweet of his brow, half a dollar a day, and supposing him, as is the case with the greater number, the head of a family of five children, with his wife, there will be seven persons to

feed; he will spend then, daily, about 1 six pound loaf, a 94. . . . 0s 91. 3 pounds of pork, a 4d. . . . 1 0 For milk, vegetables, sugar, water, 3d. 0

2s. 0d. There are two shillings spent by this man in a single day; there remains then, only sixpence to clothe his family, buy wood, pay rent, or repair his house, pay for education and books, and to make the necessary savings to support him during sickness, bad weather, or when he rans nothing, when all must cat as usual.

Presented the 90th Report of the Fire Committee, stating amongst other things that the thoughtlessness, it would be cruel to advise that workman to buy beer, for 99 times in 100, this

1 and Presented the 90th Report of the Fire Committee, stating amongst other things that the chimney tax which produced formerly from workman to buy beer, for 99 times in 100, this beer, as in times past, will be taken out of the year, and recommending several retrenchments chief necessaries of the family; if the honest to bring the department to its narrowest limits Canadian labourer has beer in his house, he by allowing one engine only to each Ward, will give it to his friends; the wife will think with one Hose and one Hook and Ladder Comby and by that she needs it too; when she has pany for the city, and withdrawing the allow-drunk herself, it will be difficult for ber to ance granted to the two junior companies added with old it from her children. The pols, the to the department last year, with a reserve to pay gallons of heer will be emptied, as in times them if the means of the Corporation increases, past, with an incredible rapidity. What will The retrenchments proposed would reduce the past, with an incredible rapidity. What will happen then? It is that the labourer will have drank of the stimulant. Yes: but will that be to the profit of his family? No! no! never! To pay for this useless and often dangerous stimulant, 90 times in 100, his family will be of Petticodiac, thence across to Boiestown, and more or less deprived of bread, meat, clothes,

> Montreal. Railroad as fur as St. Hyacinthe .-- Pursuant to notice the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad was opened as far as Saint Hyacinthe, on Tuesday morning. The intense coldness of the day, and the bad state of the river—it being thickly covered with floating ice—prevented many persons in this city from taking advantage of the invitation of the Directors; but no such obstacle presented itself on the other side of the river, and at cleven o'clock, when the cars left the terminus at Longueil, about two hundred persons had availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the pleasant village of St. Hyacinthe, for the first time, in a steam car. The engine—the A. N. Morin—worked beautifully, and attached to it were two first class cars—the Montreal and the Richelieu—and one second for next year, for the purpose of planking St. class car, all constructed by Messrs M'Lean and Wright of this city; and from the neatness, elegance and strength of their construction, and their whole appearance, doing great credit to the establishment. The journey to St. Hy-acinthe [32 miles] was effected in one hour and ten minutes, exclusive of ten minutes stangage at St. Hilaire to take in fuel; and it is intention of the Directors henceforward, that the trips shall be effected daily to and fro.
>
> It is thought that from the peculiar con-

struction of the Road, little or no obstruction to regular truffic will be offered by the snow; although a considerable depth of snow had fallen only a day or two previously to the opening of the Road, there was none on it to occasion

the slightest inconvenience.

As was to be expected, quite an excitement was created at St. Hyacinthe by the expected advent of the steam engine and cars; but few of the inhabitants had seen any thing of the kind, and the whole village turned out as for a holiday. The journey back occupied an hour and twenty minutes, and Longueuil was again reached about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all parties highly pleased with the excursion. Transcript.

MONTREAL FIRE COMPANIES .- We are happy to inform our readers that the difference in the Fire Department seems again in a fair way for being brought to a satisfactory conclusion. After a somewhat lengthy discussion, Councillor Bell stated that he believed he had been able to arrange with the rest of the Fire Committee a method that would put the difficulty in a fair way of adjustment; on his motion, therefore, three separate resolutions were carried; the 1st affirming that the order of the 6th May last was in accordance with the by-law of the Council; the 2nd, reinstating Captains Muir and Fletcher; and the 3rd requesting the Fire Companies to meet the Gas Ligur.—On Monday night, the 1st Officers of the Department in conference, with January, 1849, our principal streets as well as

TITHES TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CURES a view to the amicable arrangement of the some public buildings and private residences.

FIRE IN THE MILITARY PRISON .- At halfspread rapidly, and the building was soon reduced to ruins. Great praise is due to the activity and intrepldity of the Governor of the prison, who opened each cell with his own hands, and afforded means of escape for the prisoners; no ensualty, consequently, occurred. The prisoners were brought over to the city for temporary accommodation, until some fitting place he found for them. An enquiry takes place to morrow, and we hope that the proper cause of the fire will be found; it is supposed to have arisen in the derangement of a newly patented stove, from which the papers caugh

fire.—Gazette, Friday.
TIGHT LACING.—An inquest was held on the body of Sarah Griffith, a young woman aged "That we see with pain, and we disapprove, about eighteen years, employed as a servant in the speculations that have been made in Tithes, the family of the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Military Chanlain at St. Helen's Island, opposite this ity. The fate of the deceased ought to act as a warning to other young females: she died suddenly of an affection of the heart, also of other internal causes, said to have been brought on by tight lacing. Her hody was opened, and a verdict in accordance with the above returned. The deceased hore an excellent character, She was to have been married at an early date.

-Herald. LACHINE RAILROAD .- The cars on the Railroad, between Montreal and Lichine, disconti-nued their trips for the Winter, on Saturday week.-Pilot.

APPOINTMENTS .-- We learn that the vacancy n the Receiver General's Department, created by the death of Mr. Turquand, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. C. E. Anderson to be Confidential Clerk. Mr. Dufort has been appointed First Clerk .- Pilot, Saturday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call to he Legislative Council Joun Ross, of Bellville, Louis Methot, of the Parish of St. Croix, and Joseph Ovide Turgeon, of the Parish of Terrebonne, Esquires.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

29th December, 1848.
Present:—His Worship the Mayor;
Messrs. Gingras, Tourangeau, Pierre, Beleau, Doran, Magnire, Lloyd, Dinning, Frew, Hall, Sewell, Rhéaume, Tessier, Guay.
The minutes of the last meeting were read

and adopted.
Presented a letter of Noah Freer, Esq.

regret exceedingly that they cannot upon the present occasion afford any assistance to the Mayor towards the loan for £7500 he was au-

Several petitions, letters and papers were then presented and referred, amongst which a letter of Messrs. Mostatt and La Roque, Chairman and Secretary of a Public Meeting of the nhabitants of Montreal, transmitting the Resolutions adopted on the subject of the Repeal or modification of the Navigation Laws of the United Kingdom in so far as relate to Canada and the opening of the river St. Lawrence to concurrence of Quebec, and informing also the Council that petitions to the Imperial Parliament on the subject are now receiving signa-tures in Montreal, to be transmitted to Eng-

expense for the year to £900 or from £300 to

£350 less than former years.
Presented the 63rd Report of the Police Committee, remonstrating against the power exercised by the Magistrates over the Police force paid and supported by the Corporation, whilst the fines collected through their assistance are paid over to the Provincial Government; and recommending that the Police force be reduced to twenty men, and that the salary and wages of the officers and men be reduced. The saving by these reductions would exceed £800. The Chief of Police from £200 to £175

Constables from 4s. a 3s. 6d. to 3s. per day Sub-Constables from 3s. to 2s. 6d. do. Presented the 169th Report of the Road Committee, which suggests to suspend all new works or works not immediately indispensible limiting its expenses to the cleaning and repairing of the streets, markets and drains, and to the payment of claims still due for the wi-

Committee, asking an appropriation of £300 for next year, for the purpose of planking St. Paul's market.

Presented the 142nd Report of the Finance Committee, stating that the number of the ac tive officers of the corporation is eleven, receiv ing altogether for salaries an annual sum of £1936 12s, including four pensions payable to old officers, and recommending,

1. That the allowance of £150 to the Mayor

be abolished. 2. That the duties of the Road Surveyor and his deputy be filled by one person at £250 в усаг.

That the office of Inspector of beaches be abolished, the corporation's jurisdiction not extending below the high water mark of the St. Lawrence and St. Charles.

. That the revenues of all the markets of the city, as well as of St. Paul's market wharf, he sold every year by auction to the highest bidder.
5. That the new bill of incorporation contain-

ing an enactment for entering the Chimney Tax in the assessment books it is unnecessary to make any recommendation on the collector of the chimney tax, whose office will be abolished by the passing of the bill. Mr. Tessier then gave notice that he will

move at the next meeting of the council, seconded by Mr. Maguire, That with a view to meet the engagements

of the Corporation and pay the debentures of the Corporation falling due on the 1st of January next, the City Treasurer be instructed to lay aside one half of the revenues of the corpora tion, as a sinking fund, to pay the debentures falling due on the 1st January, 1849, with the interest thereon.

Adjourned.

C.>- The French and other English papers of this city are requested to reprint the above proceedings.

were for the first time lighted with gas. This event, we liope, may be considered as the commencement of a new era and an omen of of Quebec. Despoiled, by a torthous and time-serving policy, of all the privileges and advan-lages that she formerly enjoyed, and that bee better times for the ancient and renowned city loyalty and devotion ought permanently to have secured to her, as the seat and strong-hold of British empire in America, she must now look only to her geographical position, her natural resources, and the energy and patriotism of her citizens, to reconquer the proud tank she ought to hold as the queen of the St. Lawrence; and econquer it she will t we have an earnest of it in the many public improvements and private enterprises now in contemplation or in course execution.

The gas appears to be of the purest kind, and the light, though mild, is sufficiently brilliant it is considered superior to the Montreal ga

Some impatience was manifested at the delay hat has taken place in furnishing the gas, bu nn allowance on the to be made for the untoward circumstances, and the local difficulties which the company had to contend with.

Owing to an escape of gas from the main

sipe in Buade street, it was thought expedient not to charge the pipes till the detect was remedied, and in consequence the streets were not illuminated last evening .- Yesterday's Ga-

Quebec will be all the better for depending upon none of those privileges of which the policy of n en holding a brief authority has it in its nower to deprive her. STEAM BOAT BUILDING .- We announce with

pleasure that Capt. Ryan, who among us meits the soubliquet of Doyen in steam opposition. is about to construct a suitable small Passage Steamer in T. C. Lee, Esq., ship-yard, its use gratuitously proffered by that gentleman. This boat at this particular period will offer additional employment to our work people, and we hope it will realise Mr. Ryan's expectations, as he says, a "Living out of steam".
We are of those who think his views of state -ultra, in steam all will admit he has done service; instance, the passage rate in 1314, 20s. Cabin and 5s. Steerage, and the rates since. The New Scrip (Our Line), hoat's name Cosmopolite, a specimen seen at our office, is as low as two dollars. The New Scrip cabin passage 5:. We wish him every success.—(Communicated.)—Mercury.

THE LATE FIRE IN ST. PAUL STREET. member of No 5 Fire Company, in last Friday's Chronicle, states that it was not Engine No 1 that was the first to throw water on that occasion: but that Engine No 5 threw a continued stream of water on the fire, from a large well in Mr Boswell's brewery, for the space of at least half an hour before any other Engine threw water at all.

A house belonging to Mrs. Roy, in St. Valier Suburbs, opposite to Freeman's Tannery, was burnt down on Wednesday of last week. The exertions of the Firemen prevented the further spread of the conflagration.

ELECTION of City Councillors and Assessors, one each for the St. Lewis, St. John, Palace, St. Rochs, St. Peter, and Champlain Wards is to take place on the 5th of next month.

Hugh Murray, Esq., has consented, upon a request addressed to him, to be a candidate for the representation of St. Peter's Ward.

It is understood, says yesterday's Gazette, that a requisition will be presented to Capt. Boxer, R. N., C. B., to allow himself to be put in nomination as City Councillor for S'. Lewis

ENGLISH MAIL .- The letters by the Europa arrived at the Quebee Post Office at So'cleck this morning.
The Weathen, since the commencement of

he year, has been very cold, the sky clear, and altogether as one would wish it to be at this season. On Tuesday, at 8 in the moining, the Thermometer was 6° below zero. It was just at 0 this morning at the same hour.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

TILE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on FRIDAY, 5th JANUARY, 1849. PAID letters and Newspapers will be received to FIVE o'clock, P.M.

UNPAID letters to EIGHT o'clock, on SATUR-DAY MORNING

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. LENT TERM commences on the 20th of JANUARY. andidates for M ed on FRIDAY the 19th, and are requested to

en on FRIDAY the 19th, and are requested to give immediate notice to the Principal, of their intention to present themselves.

Further information may be had from the Revd. J. H. NICOLLS, Principal, Lennoxville, the Revd. A. W. MOUNTAIN, Quebec, and the Revd. J. IRWIN, Montreal. December 21st, 1848.

new books.

THE subscriber has just received by the ship "Favourite," a considerable addition to his stock of Books, by which he is now enabled to offer for sale upwards of

ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES, CAREFULLY SELECTED WORKS. the whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest possible prices.

Also, by the ' Douglas,' from London, A SUPPLY OF THE

PSALMS AND HYMNS USED IN TRINITY CHAPEL. GILBERT STANLEY,
No. 4, St. Anne Street
Quebec, Nov. 2, 1848.

BUCK WHEAT

And indian corn meal. TAME Subscriber has received his usual FALL SUPPLY of the above.

Lobsters, in tins hermetically scalad. Salmon and Mackerel do do. North Shore Herrings, No. 1. Mackerel, in 4 bbls., No. 1. l'able Fish, Green Preserved Ovsters. Kamouraska Butter.

Winter Apples-Greenings, Spitzenburgs and Pippins. Virgin Honey-Tamarinds in Jars. Sperm, Belmont Sperm and Wax Wick Candles.

Solar Sperm, and Pale Seal Oil. Solar Lamp Wicks and Chimneys. aGenuine HIGHLAND WHISKEY, in Wood

M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, 30th Nov. 1848. 2 m

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S Inquire at No. 15, Stanielaus Street.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE DODESTORES, ACOLLECTION

ORIGINAL SACRED MUSIC BY F. H. ANDREWS.

Quebec. October 1848. BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

OF THE Church Society. AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL

MONTREAL. THERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA. MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET,

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

IME 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, end he confidently hopes by a general attention to his herings. constant attention to his business, to meet with continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., aving 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 fashion, which he would style, at moderate charge.

H. KNIGHT,

12, Palace Street. Quebec, November 1848.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Bstablished 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT.

BURTON & SADLEIR, 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 Iluman 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 Annutries 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

Assurances can be effected either with or without participation in the profits of the the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALP CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy

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

| Age. | With Profits. | Without Profits. | Hall Credit |
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7 10 10 6 9 11 6 13 2 The above rates, For Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparisons be found to be LOWER than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole 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 sgents.

Agents and Medical Officers already apnointed:

Dr. James Hamilton

George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson. Frederick A. Willson Montreal wiontreal Dr. S. C. Sewell Paris David Buchan Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron Port Sarma Malcolm Camelon.
Quebec Welch and Davies.
St. Catharines. Lachlan Bell.
Toronto. { Edmund Bradburne.}
Dr. Geo. Herrick. Woodstock. William Lapenotiere
Dr. Samuel J. Strat-

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 REFERRE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

NOTICE. THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-PANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive

proposals according to the new scale.

R. PENISTON,
India Wharf,
October, 1816.

Pouth's Corner.

ALMOST TEN YEARS OLD. There's old Sylvester, said Mary to her sister Susan, as they were walking home from school. I dare say he has some story to tell, or some fault to find, or some advice

o give, if we go near him.
Well, replied Susan, I shall be glad to hear anything he has to say, for he is always kind and pleasant. I like his stories. Yes, said Mary, I like his stories too, but

I do not want to be scolded for every trifle. He does not scold, answered Susan; and they are not trifles that he finds fault with He knows how great a matter a little fire kindleth; and so he wants you to put out the fire while it is little, lest it get big and then you do not know what it may burn up. Sin may seem very small to a little girl, but

it may consume her in endless burning.

Mary said no more, because her sister was two years older than herself, and did her a great deal of kindness; and she felt within her, that Susan was right. They were also quite near to the old man, and he smiled at them and asked them how they did. Susan thanked him, and said they were very well, both of them. Mary did not speak, but old reproved and rescued? Sylvester asked her: Mary. Oh, Sylveste

How old are you, my dear? Mary.-I am almost ten years old.

Sylvester.—Seven times ten years is good old age. Mary. - Oh, what a very long time, seven

times ten years! Sylvester.-It seems long, when you

think of having to live so many years yet; but if God should preserve you to live six times ten years from this time, you would think the whole seventy together much shorter than the ten years you have now almost lived as a little girl.

Mary was ready to laugh, but she restrained herself, and said: It seems to me an immense time to live, before I shall be twenty years old, and yet that will be only ten years from this; then there will be ten--ten--oh, ever so many tens before I shall be seventy. How can that ever seem shorter than the years I have lived now I

Susan begged the old man to sit down and make them understand how time comes to seem shorter, as life grows longer. He slated himself on the bench in front of his cottage, and the two girls sat on the wheel-barrow which he had just been mending. The old man stretched out his right hand towards the field, and asked them to take notice of a beautiful pear-tree and a nut-tree which stood there, full of leaves. He then took Mary's left hand, and put his right thumb into it, as if he was going to make a hole. This is the way I did, said he, when I was ten years old, to make one hole yonder for an apple seed, and one for a nut. They are, since then, become the great trees you see there. Some useless old stumps used to be in the place where they now are. My father told me he would have them taken up. and plant two fruitful trees in their stead. asked him to let me plant them, and I would

bring him the very first fruit they might bear. He smiled, and said, I should plant them, with all his heart, but he did not expect to eat of the fruit of them. I myself, he said, shall be gathered, long before you gather fruit from the trees you may plant the seed of: they will not pass their childhood so fast as I shall finish my old age.

I did not pay much attention to what he said for I was full of hope, and the thought of my father's dying I never suffered to occupy me. So I watched the workmen's digging and pulling and levelling, until they had wholly cleared away the stumps, and made a soft, smooth place for planting. My thumb made the two holes, into which I put the seed and the nut; I pushed them down with a stick, and then I covered them up

carefully with earth.

in the following year two twigs grew up from apple-seed and the nut. I took every possible care of them, fencing them round, ing to the language of modern Liberalism, watering them, and keeping the ground the Scriptures of the Old Testament are clear of weeds, loose, and shady. Year treated "with great freedom"—it might after year passed away, and one day, in my rather be said with blasphemous contempt. impatience, I cried out: If they go on at that rate, I shall die before they bear fruit. My rate observer, and the descriptions which father checked me. Sylvester, said he, set your mind upon eating of the tree of life, rather than upon tasting the fruit of the trees which your hands have planted. They seem to you hardly to grow at all now; but a time may come when you will not be able to recall to your mind the years between from his intention. He merely relates what

time. But I understand it now. I see them dictions of Scripture, it must therefore have covered with leaves, and a few months ago been wholly undesigned on his part. If a they were as bare as brooms; by and by witness to their truth and fulfilment, he must they will be heavy with fruit, and then the have been an unprejudiced and an unavoidcold winter will strip them again: this now able one. In point of fact, however, the has been the way with them these many, agreement even in minute particulars is most many years, and I have to ask myself, is it remarkable—so much so, that it becomes really sixty years since I first put the seeds quite instructive to compare the prophetic into the little holes which my short thumb denunciations respecting Palestine—once made when I was ten years old? And as to the "glory of all lands"—and the countries the years from planting them till they bore adjacent, with the merely descriptive defruit, I have to think and think before I get it a its and observations of this scentical philquite present to my mind that some six or se- osopher. A few simple quotations will ven of them passed which seemed to me so furnish some idea of its nature and extent. long that I feared they would never come to an end.

Then, I suppose, said Susan, the sixty vears which you have lived since you plant. hills, and dry up all their herbs." (Isa. ed the two trees, seem shorter to you now than the ten years, which you had lived mourneth, for the corn is wasted, the new then, seemed to you at that time?

That is just the way, said the old man with one of his kindest smiles. He then without hope in the world. They are a in the Saviour's service!

He now took his tools in hand again, and vice, and went their way homewards.

Spean colled at old Sylvester's cottage and : Ant I will make your cities waste and told him that her little sister was very ill, and bring your sanctuaries to desolation. (Lev.

of Svivester she stretched forth her hands for and left like a wilderness." him, and said: I do not think I shall live to be ten years old, Sylvester,

Then whither would you like to go, dear shild? said the old man.

Poor Mary burst out crying bitterly. have lived a very long time travelling towards destruction, she sobbed with evident pain and

Now the old man remembered that these vere the words of warning she had heard from him that day she stopped with her sister at his cottage-door, and he was thankful to learn that they had not passed out of her mind. One turn night round sets the traveller's face towards the city of refuge, he said to the

ttle patient. Mary .- But how can I turn? Sylvester.-How did Peter do, when he

egan to sink in the water? Mary .- He cried, " Lord save mc." Sylvester .- You can cry like that. How

lid the Lord do to Peter 1 Mary. - He stretched forth his hand and eaught him. But he reproved him for his

doubt. Sylvester.-And yet he caught him. Would Peter have perished, rathered than be

Mary. Oh, Sylvester, but I went out of our way many a time, lest you should tell ne of my faults, though you did so, as gently as ever you could. How can my sin be foruven 1

Sylvester.-Is sin heavy upon you, Mary ! Marvi -It is like a mountain thrown upon ne. I used to think I had only little faults, and now I see they are great sins, and they will drag me down to destruction. Oh, Sylvester, what shall I do, what shall I do?

Sylvester.-Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.

The old man now offered to pray for her, because he was afraid of the excitement into which her conversation with him threw her. She was very thankful, and said, it was what she particularly wanted him to do-He prayed carnestly that God, who had shown her the greatness of her sin, would make her know the riches of his grace; that as she felt she deserved his wrath, he would let her taste of his love, and give peace to her trembling spirit. After prayer, he asked her to repeat the Saviour's invitation to those who labour and are heavy laden. She fixed her eyes intently upon him, and repeated: Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me : for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls.'

Think of these words, my dear girl, said the old man, and believe that the Lord speaks them to you; and pray that he may give you that peace which the world can neither give nor take away.

Mary begged of him much, to come and talk to her often. He did so, willingly, and with thanks to God who had enabled him to sneak to her a word in season while she was yet in health, the fruit of which appeared when she was laid on her dying-hed. She received pardon and peace, and even joy in the prospect of an early death. Her sickness grew worse, and before she was quite ten years old, she fell asleep in Jesus. When one of the neighbours asked Sylvester, how old the dying girl was, he answered: Only almost ten years old, but ripe for the reaper's sickle and the Saviour's garner.

THE FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY IL-LUSTRATED BY AN INFIDEL.

CONSTANTIN François Volney, a dis inguished literary character in France at the close of the last century, was an avowed Liberalist and unbeliever in Divine revelation. At the commencement of the French Revolution, he wrote some popular works in defence of moral and political doctrines, founded on the wretched system of Material. God took care of what I had planted, and ism then in vogue. And even towards the close of life, in 1819, we find him the author of a publication, in which, accord Year treated "with great freedom"-it might But Volney was a very intelligent and accuhe gave of the countries through which he travelled, and especially of Egypt and Palestine, were considered to be the most spirited and correct of any which had yet appeared. To illustrate the Word of God by all this, was of course as far as possible planting and fruit-bearing.

This seemed very strange to me at the dence between his statements and the pre-

"Then shall the land enjoy her Sabbaths as long as it lieth desolate." (Lev. xxvi. 34, 35.) "I will make waste mountains and xhi. 15.) "The field is wasted, the land wine is dried up, the oil languisheth." (Joel 1. 10.) "Upon the land of my people shall come up thorns and briers." (Isa. looked at Mary and told her: Ten years are | xxxii. 15)-" The art of cultivation," says too much to have lived without God and Volney, "is in the most deplorable state, and the countryman must sow with the very long time to be travelling towards de- musket in his hand; and no more is sown struction; but how short they are, to spend than is necessary for subsistence." - Every day I found fields abandoned by the plough.-" The carth produces only briers the two girls thanked him for his good ad- and wormwood."-Volney's Travels, vol. About two weeks after this conversation, p. 442.

10.) Volney says, "The temples are cities destroyed ? Why is not that ancient thrown down-the palaces demolishedthe ports filled up—the towns destroyed and the earth, stripped of inhabitants, seeins a dreary burying place." "At every step we of Damascus and Idames, of Jerusalem meet with ruins of towers, dangeons, and samaria. This Syria, said I to myself, castles, with fosses—frequently inhabited by jackals, owls, and scorpions." "There are predigious quantity of ruins, dispersed over the plains, and even in the mountains, at are become of so many productions of the this day deserted."—Ruins, p. 8.—Travels, bands of man? What are become of those vol. ii. 336 368.

"And I will give it into the hand of strangers for a prey." (Ezek, vii. 21.) "If so be it yield, strangers shall swallow it up. Israel is swallowed up: now shall they be among the gentiles as a vessel wherein is no (Hos. viii. 7, 8.) "The waste places of the fat ones shall strangers eat." (Isa. v. 17.) After the Romans had held the land long in subjection, and the Persians r.se up after you, and the stranger that had contended for the possession of it,- " In the year 622," says Volney, " the Archian when they see the plagues of that land tribes, collected under the banners of Mahomet, seized or rather laid it waste. Since that period,—torn to pieces by the civil wars of the Fatimites and the Ommiades; wrested from the califs by their rebellious governors; taken from them by the Turkmen soldiery; invaded by the European crusaders; retaken by the Mamelouks of Egypt, and ravaged by Tamerlane and his Tartars, it has at length fallen into the hands of the Ottoman Turks." Judea has been the scene of invasions " which have introduced a succession of foreign nations (des peuples étrangers)."-Travels, vol. i. 356,367.

"And I will give it into the hands of strangers for a prey, and to the wicked of the earth for a spoil—the robber shall enter into it and defile it." (Ezek. vii. 21.) " The spoilers are come upon all high places through the wilderness .- Thy substance and thy treasuries will I give to the spoil without price, and that for all thy sins, even in all thy borders." (Jer. xii. 12., xv. 13.) "Who gave Jacob for a spoil and Israel to the robbers? Did not the Lord, he against whom we have sinned ?" (Isa, xlii, 24.)-" When the Ottomans took Syria from the Mamelouks, they considered it as the spoil of a vanquished enemy. According to this law, the life and property of the vanquished belong to the conquerors. The Government is far from disapproving of a system of robbery and plunder, which it finds so prefitable." " Precautions" (against neighbouring marauders) " on the part of travellers, are above all necessary in the countries exposed to the Arabs, such as Palestine and the whole frontier of the desert." ("All high places through the wilderness.") "Arabs are plunderers of the cultivated lands and robbers on the highroads. On the slightest alarm the Arabs cut down their (the peasants') harvests, seize their flocks, &c. The peasants, with good cause, call them thieves. The Arab makes his incursions against hostile tribes, or seeks plunder in the country or among the highways. He became a robber from greediness, and such is in fact his present character. A plunderer rather than a warrior, the Arab attacks only to despoil."- "There is no safety without the towns nor security within their precincts."

-Travels, vol. ii, pp. 370, 380. No country possessed such numerous and crowded highways as Judea-" the land was full of horses, neither was there any end of their chariots,"-but it was prophesied, " If ye walk contrary to me, &c., I will make you few in number, and your highways shall be desolate." (Lev. xx. vi. 22.) "The highways lie waste, the waylaring man ceas-(Isa. xxxiii, 8.)—" In the interior part of the country, 'says Volney," there are neither great roads nor canals, nor even bridges over the greatest part of the rivers and torrents, however necessary they may be in winter. Between town and town there are neither posts nor public conveyances. Nobody travels alone, from the insecurity of the roads. One must wait for several travellers who are going to the same place, or take advantage of the passage of some great man who assumes the office of protector, but is more frequently the oppressor of the caravan. The roads in the mountains are extremely bad; and the inhabitants are so far from levelling them, that they endeavour to make them more rugged, in order, as they say, to cure the Turks of their desire to introduce their cavalry. It is remarkable that there is not a waggon or a cart in all Syria."-Travels,

vol. ii., p. 417-419. "The spoilers are come up on all high places, &c., . . . and they shall be ashamed of your revenues, because of the fierce anger of the Lord." (Jer. xii. 13.)—"From the state of the contributions of each pashalic, it appears that the annual sum paid by Syria into the kasna, or treasury of the Sultan, amounts to 2,345 purses, equal to £122,135 sterling. We cannot be far from the truth, if we compute the total of the Sultan's revenue from Syria to be .500.000 livres, (£312,500 sterling,) i. e., less than a seventh part of what it yielded in tribute to Egypt long after the close of the Old Testament prophecy."-Travels, vol. ii., p. 360.

"I will make you few in number."
(Jer. xxvi. 22.) "Then seid I, how long? And he answered, until the cities be wasted without inhabitants, and the houses desolate, and the Lord have removed men our astonishment; but this will be increasare informed by, the philosophical geographer Stravo, that the territories of Yamnia so populous as to bring 40,000 armed men

(Isa, xxvii. strikingly changed ? Why are so many population reproduced and perpetuated?-I wandered over the country; I traversed the provinces; I enumerated the kingdoms and Samaria. This Syria, said I to myself, now almost depopulated, their contained a hundred flourishing cities and abounded with towns, villages, and hamlets. What ages of abundance and life ?" &c .- Ruins,

ch. xi. p. 8. In giving utterance to these words, this dvocate of Infidelity was little conscious that he was himself fulfilling a prediction recorded above three thousand years before, in the very book which he despised and deigned not to consult, "The generation to come of your children that shall shall come from a far land shall say, and the sickness which the Lord hath laid upon it, Wherefore hath the Lord done this unto the land? what meaneth the heat of this great anger ?"-Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.

DRAYFON'S PROCESS OF SILVERING GLASS.-In what manner a plate of glass is converted into a mirror, may at first hought appear to be a matter of small importance: " if the form and complexion of seauty be reflected with more purity from a mirror made by the new process than from one made in the old way, the new one will be preferred and the manufacturer enriched—woilà tout!" Such, we confess, was our idea on receiving a card of invitation to witness Mr. Drayton's process in operation, and some of the results of its application; but a visit to his manufactory Regent-street (it is just opposite the Polytechnic Institution) convinced us that this invention is no less important, viewed in relation to the interests of humanity, than it is, regarded as a matter of taste Not only is the balle provided with a more faithful and brilliant mirror to reflect back her charms, but a moral reflection is afford. ed, that might add a grace to the most dazzling loveliness; namely, that by the new process the lives of hundreds of industrious men in every generation will be saved! This is no figment of fancy, but a dry statistical fact, though of lively importance.

The old method of silvering glass by mercury and tin, besides its obvious defects, is attended with great loss of life to the looking-glass makers; "the men employed rarely lived more than five years," it is stated; after two or three years they became crippled and emaciated. In short, it is a more destructive trade than war itself. The new process is perfectly healthy, and it is equally facile, rapid, and certain. The inention, like most good inventions, is beautifully simple. Silver dissolved in nitric acid (nitrate of silver) mixed with oil of cloves, is poured on the plate, or linto the glass to be silvered; and what appears a black fluid mixture gradually assumes a dense aspec until, the pure silver being precipitated on to the glass, its surface presents a brillian metallic polish, of unrivalled clearness and evenness. And by this means glasses of any form, globular, tubular, angular, and mirrors of plain, concave, or convex surface are produced with unerring perfection and extreme rapidity; we saw a vase of transparent Bohemian glass converted (apparent y) into polished silver, enamelted in gold and colours, in half an hour; a lass tube assumed the appearance of a lus trous silver column; and a circular plate of glass, with an engraved border, became metamorphosed into a seemingly superb silver salver. The superior purity and brilliancy of mirrors silvered by the new process, will be apparent to every one; and the durability of the coating of silver is vident from the fact that it resists fire, and requires very powerful acid to effect it. But should the silvering be removed in any part, a few drops of the liquid will presently

repair the injury.
With reference to ornamental purposes, also, we think Mr. Drayton's invention important. Gold can be precipitated as well as silver by this process; and we have only to imagine the effect of vases of Bohemian glass, their transparent and colourless portions converted to solid gold or silver, to form some idea of the splendid effects producible by this means. The effect of colour in combination with the lustrous metallic surface, is superb. The art of engraving on glass, hitherto not much emplayed on account of its ineffectiveness, may now be carried to a high degree of perfection, and be freely introduced in the way of borderings for mirrors, devices for table-slabs, finger-plates, &c., as the silvering might be used so as to show the salient points, or high lights, as artists would say, in brilliant relief. In short, the application of Mr. Drayton's process of silvering and gilding to glass, opens up a new and extensive field for the exercise of taste and ingenuity .- English paper.

THE MOON .- The moon, when closely examined by powerful telescopes, has the without man, and the land be utterly aspect of a dislocated and shattered world; and that part of the terrestrial globe, from far away and there be a great forsaking in which Darwen aupposes it to have been the midst of the land." (Isa. vi. 11, 12.) projected, abounds more then any part projected, abounds more than any part "Therefore the inhabitants of the earth with tremendous volcanoes, and has, even (land) are burned and few men left." of comparatively late years, been subject (Isa. xxiv. 6.)—"So feeble a population to the action of earthquakes which have in so excellent a country may well excite raised considerably above any level its more extensive line of coast. The condition of ed, if we compare the present number of the moon has been completely laid open to inhabit ants with that of ancient times. We us by the telescope of Lord Rosse, which renders perfectly visible every object of the height of a hundred feet. Edifices, thereand Joppa, in Palestine, alone were formerly fore, of the size of York Minster (says Dr. Scoresby), or even the ruins of Whitby into the field. At present they could Abbey, might be easily perceived, if they scarcely furnish 3,000. From the accounts existed. But there is no appearance of we have of Judea in the time of Titus, that nature. Notther is there any indicawhich are to be esteemed tolerably accus, tion of the existence of water or any atmos-

direction, like a railway. The general appearance, however, is like one vast ruin of nature; and many pieces of rock, driven out of the volennes, appear to be laid at various distances. Rocks and masses of stone are almost innumerable. From these circumstances, and especially from the want of an atmosphere, it seems impossible that any form of life analogous to those on earth could subsist there. But, on the supposition that the moon has inhabitants, the earth niust present to them the appearance of an immense moon, but almost immoveably fixed in their sky, while the stars must seem to pass slowly beside and behind it. Our earth to them will appear clouded with variable spots, and belted with equatorial rade winds, and it may be doubted whether, in the perpetual change of these, the outlines of our continents and seas could ever be clearly discorned .- Il onders of Astronomy.

[It may tend to humble the intellectual oride of man, that we learn, by recent advices from Germany, (after the confident assertions made by scientific men, that the moon is not inhabitable by men similarly constituted with those who inhabit the earth, and that there are in the moon no indications of works erected by art and contrivance similar to those of men) some German astronomers revive the statement that fortifications-roads &c. are discovered which lend to the conclusion that a race of beings, similarly occupied with us on our planet, live and occupy themselves in the moon. Thus the extension of our knowledge still brings to light only greater wonders to be explored.]

FRANCE - The Candidates for the Presidency. question at present is the election of the future [College. President. Unselfish goodness, services per-] Terms formed, moderation of character, absence of ambition, all point out General Cavaignac as a prominent candidate. The single motive, of avoiding a popular commotion by a change of person, is sufficient to give him the preference over every other candidate. I carnestly hope that he will be elected. However, I cannot avoid the fear that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte will receive a great number of votes. When we think of the nothingness of the man, of the folly of his conduct, we cannot but blush at his chances of success in our country. Here is a perfect nobody, of vast ambition, who has never done any thing for France, and yet on the strength of the name he bears, aspires to govern a great nation! In the place of genius he has a name! But this name is not his only argument. He has diffused throughout the country the most ridiculous promises. The people are assured that he is worth millions, and if successful in his election, no taxes need be paid for two years to come. Each Department is promised that it shall be the seat of his residence. He will inhabit the chief town, but he will nossess a pleasure house in every village entertained by a large number of villagers, with respect to their own poor and petty localities. As a proof that these are not idle suppositions this nonentity was elected representative of the people in three or four Departments at the same time. Our peasants are so ignorant of what they are about. I myself received in one Department 12,000 votes because I am called by the name of Napoleon, and I have been assured that many voted in my favour on the sumosi ion that I was a son or nephew of the Empe ror I. Really, this almost inspires me with th embition of offering myself as a candidate for

the Presidency! But, to speak seriously, the candidacy of Louis Napoleon, is a piece of effrontery on his part, and of stupidity on the part of his electors. If he is elected, I shall he ashamed to be called a French can, and shall wish to hide myself mong the Indians of America.

The war of Banquets has recommenced igainst the Republic, as formerly against Louis Philippe. It is no longer the word reform which is inscribed upon their hanners, but the simple adjective social, added to the word Republic. Our government accepts the title of Democratic Republic. The ultra-party known as the Red Republicans, add another word, and call it Democratic and Social Republic. This is all the difference; but see to what it leads. Social, in the opinion of those who consider society as obligated for all its members, implies that liberty and property should be shared equally by all. This is the fundamental idea which they would realize, not by the instruction and moralization of the people, but by the powerful arm of the law. The first application of this principle which they demand, is the right of labour, which amounts (such is the nature of the human heart, and of that necessity which governs actions) to the right of doing nothing. Indeed, if each citizen possesses the right to compel every one about him to furnish him with work, it follows that when this collection of citizens, bearing the name of society, has not enough labour to supply each of its members, each one is authorized by law to demand of the whole, an impossibility; the more nuimpossibility. I fancy I see a family wanting bread for all its members, and resolving to authorize each brother and sister to exact support from all the others united. Picture Robinson Crusoe and Friday, in their island, withou sufficient provisions for their united support, and granting the mutual right of exacting it from each other. If we reduce these great questions to their simple expression, perhaps we shall not allow ourselves to be abused by these great words nation and society, which, after all, are only collections of individuals.

was received on the 14th inst. by Mr. Fleming, the secretary of the Manchester Commercial Association, from the honourable Court of Di-rectors of the East India Company, stating that Dr. Boyle had reported favourably upon the capabilities of the cottage saw-gins (which were exhibited at a public meeting, held in September last, in the Town Hall, Manchester for producing an increased quantity of cotton with the same amount of labour, for its portablity, the facility with which it may be erected. and the price at which it may and that the honourable court, therefore, considering that it was desirable that measures should be taken for their introduction into the cotton-producing districts of India, wished that two hundred iron saw-gins, with bands, should be made for them, under the inspection of the association. The Court of Directors will hereafter decide upon the mode in which these gins East India Company is certainly of almost which are to be esteemed tolerably accust tion of the existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of the extended to miles and flow of the existence of water or any atmost would like him to come and see her. The existence of the extended to miles and see her. The existence of a mater in a straight to of the existence of and the existence of a mater in the line and above six lines and a point would not a mater in the line and above six lines and a point line and above six lines and a line in the line and above six lines and above six lines and a line in the line and above six lines and a line in the line and above six lines and a line in the line and above six lines and a line in the line and above six lines and a line in the line and above six lines and above six lines and above six lines and a line in the line and above six li

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA .- A letter

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