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The Berean.

EDITED

BY A CIERGYMAN

OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

voluwe III. 1846-7.

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

ACTS XVII. 11.

QUEBEC:

GILBERT STANLEY, ANNE STREET.

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WAITING FOR THE RESURRECTION. How dark and drear the winter of the tomb To unenlightened man; yet Faith's calm eyo Can view the bodies of the saints that lie In the dark lap of earth, as plants whose bloom Fades with the year; that share the common doom Of all in this frail world, and seem to die : Yet still the root survives, and fair and high, Leaflet and blossom shall their form resume, And nobler spring-tide greet the slumbering just; Thy dead shall live, O Christ! with thee shall rise.

Awake and sing, ye dwellers in the dust, Your dew is as the dew of herbs, when skies Drop down with blessings in the spring's sweet time.

And God renews the earth as in her early prime. C. Q. (Christian Observer.)

MEDITATION FOR LENT.

The carnal man who knows not what Christ is-how in him is lowliness, meekness, lovethinks the life of Christ in the soul merc foolishness, and the unrestrained, secure life of the flesh he takes to be great wisdom; and so blind is he, that he fancies himself to be leading a very pleasant and merry life-not knowing it is in Satan that he has his life. Thus he is deceived by the false light of carnal wisdom, and deceives others along with him. But those into whom has shone the true eternal light, are terrified at the discovery of pride, sensuality, anger, revenge, and such like works of the flesh; "Ah, my God," say they, "what alienation from Christ and the knowledge of him, what absence of true repentance, of faith, and of the new birth to become thy true children! What life according to the old man, in Satan's image!" He that would truly know Christ as a Saviour, must know him as a Sanctifier, an Example of life, pure love, meckness, patience, and lowliness. This love and meckness of Christ, then, he is to receive into himself, his heart is to embrace and cherish them. Even as fruit is surely known by its scent and taste, so Christ in thee must become known as a root imparting to the soul life, vigour, comfort, and peace. Thus the life of Christ becomes known as supremely noble, exalted, and lovely-nothing upon earth so precious, so soothing, so like life eternal, as the life of Christ in the soul.

And forasmuch as it is the best, it is also to be most highly prized by us. He who has not the life of Christ in him, knows not the highest good, nor eternal truth, nor real joy, nor genuine love. Wherefore St. John saith: "Every one that loveth is born of God, and thelast. Begin, and continue, as well as end, all hings in him. Always draw near to God, just as you are. Never wait in hope of heing to-norrow, what you are not to-day. Delay knoweth God; he that loveth not, knoweth not God; for God is love." (1 John iv. 7. 8.) It is evident that the fruits of the new birth and the new life which is from God, and the new life, which is those consist not in mere words, but in the very it. The longer the heart has to cool, the highest virtue—even in love. Man has the peculiar qualities and likeness of him from hand of the workman, so is the Christian in whom he has his birth. Itas he, then, been the hand of God. Instantly as it is removed born of God, he must have love in himself, for God is love.

And so as regards the knowledge of God. It consists not in mere words, nor in mere acquaintance with things; it has in it such lovely, sweet, and powerful consolation that the heart tastes the very condescension and tenderness of God. Thus it becomes a quick-ening acquirement, felt in the heart and con-veying life. The Psalmist speaks of the joy veying life. The results of God in the believing heart and pleasantness of God in the believing heart when he says: "My heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God!" and again: of Satan, or of men, do as your Lord here sets an example. Make a direct appeal to God himself. Though racked in feeling, as on a himself. Though racked in feeling, as on a contained by the set of perplexity, This

we righteousness and strength. Thou art come into the world for our salvation; thou givest is what Jesus does in these verses. [Ps. xxii. us also a mind to know Thee, the Truth, to 9, 10.] He does not give way to despondency our souls' salvation; and in Thee, the Truth, or unbelief. The moment the temptation to have our conversation, keeping thy com-mandments. Ah, Lord, may thy Spirit reveal allows himself to be reduced, as it were, to Thee unto our souls! Be our wisdom, to the last extremity—to the lowest point of enlighten us, so that we may pass from darkhess to light. Be our righteousness, that we may come before God and be accepted of Him. case against him, he leaves that great Friend Be our sanctification, that through divine to answer the charge, who had sustained him strength we may lead a godly life, following till now. Nay, as it were, he throws a thy footsteps. Be our redemption, Thou who necessity upon God, and makes it appear as for us hast shed thy precious blood, and at last though he were personally concerned, and deliver us from all evil. Amen .- From Thue CHRISTIANITY by Johann Arnd, General Superintendent of the Clergy of Zelle, died 1621.

GOD, YOUR FIRST RESOURCE.

Fatten man naturally regards God only as the last resource, when they can do nothing better. As leaving him was the first evil committed, so returning to him is the last thing attended to. "My people have com-mitted two evils," (first) "they have forsaken me the fountain of living waters; and? (secondly) "they have hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water," Jerem, ii. 13. The disappointed hewer, sighing over his broken cistern, thinks only of making another. That he ought to return to the disciples to take no anxious thought for the ing another. That he ought to return to the full fountain, does not so readily occur to his mind, as that he must be more careful to construct another that will not so easily break. This, figuratively, but truly, represents the conduct of all unrenewed men. When one child dies, they console themselves that others remain. When friends depart, they retain the lope that they shall acquire more. When one object of delight saliates; they endeavour to Thyent another; and often My the whole the and will he deny food? He provided the body, and will he grudge it a covering?? Entisfaction, which shall have nothing further liow adapted is such a mode of reasoning to to desire. This they never find: yet onward our condition! What we see, and hear, and they haste, and never think of the well-feel, to be realities in the world around us. they haste, and never think of the wellapring of peace and joy. Nor will they, Till the Spiritlof the Lord instruct them, and lead them to the Most High, none at all will Christ on the Cross, by the Rev. John Steven tegard him; Alas | even those who have son.

been bom again of that great Quickener, how FASTING IN THE ROMISH CHURCH. much more proneness is there to the way of

nature, than to the way of grace! If our trials increase, how much more ready are we

to seek the consolations of our f-llow-Christ-

ians than of God himself ! Wien our own

prayers fall to yield us relief, are we not gen-

erally more solicitous to obtain the kind sup-

plications of a friend, than the intercession of the appointed Advocate above! We desire to abound with comfort and peace, and

oftener seek them from our own pleasant

frames and past experiences than from the

undeceiving and infallible assurance of God's

promise. When closely presed with temp-

tations to melancholy, when doubts and des-

pondency prevail, how prom are we to grope

n the dark chambers of our own hearts.

searching for evidences, the existence, nature, and use of which, nothing but the light of

God's Spirit can enable us o discern! What

an increase of evil aries! We become more confused, perplexed, and miserable than

before. Hence we make great mistakes, we

put darkness for light and light for darkness.

We fall into a spiritul hypochondriasis,

which leads us to regard everything as against

us. We find a good evidence, and imagine

it to be bad. We examine a symptom of our spiritual decay, and conceive it to be worse than it really is. We meet with one of an

indifferent nature, and persuade ourselves that

it is of the most unfavourable kind. Too

often, we go on till we sink down into a

settled fear, and dulness of spirit, darkness, and despair. How foolish, how sinful, is this conduct! It grieves the Holy Spirit. It as-

sumes that God refuses to give us light, or to

impar comfort to our souls. It dishonours

him. It seems to say, either " I need not,"

or, "will not go to God himself. Since theseful me, all is lost." After continuing

for weeks, or months, or even years, in this condition, we are at last brought to say, " I

must after all, trust to the bare promise.

It is mly getting worse and worse with me.

I will cast myself on God as I am, and if I

God has enabled us to do that very thing,

which we ought to have done long before; which ought to be the first, the spontaneous,

implies of the child's heart, we find an all-sustaining help. God hears the appeal. He

honours that confidence which honours him.

the orrowful heart. He pours balm into the

Lorl your confidence in the first place, not in

is dingerous. Satan will take advantage of

from the fire, the chilling atmosphere around

steals its heat insensibly away. Soon it loses

its glowing whiteness, becomes covered with darkish spots, and at last returns to its native blackness. From being susceptible of im-

pression, and taking the mould of every stroke, it becomes harder and harder; and the

next blow will break it to pieces, or it must be

Oh, compel not your Maker to deal thus

cast yourself on God at once as you are. This

creature-weakness-then places himself in the

case against him, he leaves that great Friend

bound to answer these taunting men. As if

This argument must prevail. It is founded

will lead him to complete. It is & Argu-mentum ad Deum." It is an argument

duty and interest. It is heavenly logic. The

great Teacher invented it. Every one must

and will he withhold the small? He supplied

love and care of an Almighty Friend!-Fron

thrust into the furnace again.

"Now the Spirit speaketh extressly, that in the latter times, some shall depart from the faith.
"Commanding to abstain from meats which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth." Tim. iv. 1, 3.

DIOCESE OF CINCINNATI.

Regulations for the ensuing Lent in this Diocese.

1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year are, unless legitimately dispensed, bound to observe the fast of Lent.

2. They are only to make one meal a day, excepting Sundays.

3. The meal allowed on fast-days is not to

be taken till about noon. 4. At that meal, if on any day permission should be granted for eating flesh, both flesh and fish are not to be used at the same time.

general rule as to the quantity of food per-initted at this time is or can be made. But

6. The quality of the food allowed at a

7. General usage has made it lawful to drink in the morning some warm liquid; as tea, coffee, or thin chocoate, made with water, to which a few drops of milk may be added serving rather to colour the liquids, than make them substantial food

8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of hog's lard, instead of butter, in pre-

paring fish, vegetables, &c., &c.

9. The following persons are exempted from the obligation of fasting; young persons under twenty-one years of age, all who through weakness cannot fist without great prejudice to their health.

perist, I perish." When thus the Spirit of 10. By dispensation, the use of flesh-meat will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and once a day only on Monday's Tuesdays, and Thursdays, with the exception of the first four days, and all the Iloly Week, including Palm Sanday.
It will be perceived, that these regulations He akes off the heavy burden. He relieves

are very nearly the same as have been preto lim at first, he should have found the fourtain as full, as open, as living, as it is now. Learn, then, O Christian, to make the scribed for the Archdiocescof Baltimore by the most Rev. Archbishop.

JOHN BAPTIST, Bishp of Cincinnati Septuagesima. fath. Tel.

(Episcoal Recorder.)

Political Comment upon the above. WAY TO KEEP TRU LENT.

Is this a fast - to keep The larder lean

And clean From fat of yeals and heep

Is it to quit the dish Of flesh, yet still, To fill

The platter high withfish? Is it to fast an hour, Or ragg'd to go, Or show

A downcast look and sour! No : 'tis a fast to do Thy sheaf of wheat

Unto the hung It is to fast from strift

From old dehate And hate: To circumcise thy lie

To show a heart grid To starve thy sin, Not bin ; And that's to keep thy Lent.

[Herrick was a Clergymin of the Church of England who lived during the reigns of Charles I and II. and the time of the Commonwealth inter

Herrick.

THE COLPORTEUR! IN FRANCE.

he would say, "Thou didst bring me into this being, thou wilt help me to sustain it," From account of a meeting held in Paris given in the Continental Echo. In speaking of the gool accomplished by on what God himself has done. It places these humble and faithful men, M. de Preshim in the position of one who allows not his sense related an interesting anecdote which work to be spoiled. It supposes that the same had been reported to him afew days before by work to be spoiled. It supposes that the same motive which induced him to commence, a colporteur on his return from a journey. It was on one of the last days of the month of November, that this humble and faithful serwhich involves the Creator in a matter of vant of Jesus Christ was chrying his books on the borders of Brittany. The extremely bad weather rendered his journey very fatiguing. At nightfall he arrived, very tired, at a small enter the school of Christ who desires to town, and entered an inn of modest appearance. After having easedhimself of his burden, he was conducted into a large room, in sustenance of their life, or for the covering of their body. What is the argument he round a table. They were small traders, who of their body. What is the argument he emplys? It is included in this simple question, "Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?" [Matt. vi. 25.] Yet how much is contained in that one during the repast, he listeled to the converquestion. With what force does it urge us to sation of the forty guests, which was carried trist all to God! " He gave us the great, on briskly. At first they noke of trade, then of politics, then of the pricts, and at last they touched on religion, when lokes, profund lan-guage, and the most horrid plasphemics rapidly succeeded each other. Our poor colporteur suffered much in his soul at this; his conscience told him that he ought to speak; but he are made proofs and arguments of the invisible felt afraid at the sight of tiese forty infidels, seemingly so united, whill he was alone in their midst. As the wick-dness of their language increased, so did his uneasiness; and to other for years. Beside her sat the Ma- led me to my carriage, and so it was.

that if he undertook the defence of the Gospel, relations being likewise decked out in their it would certainly be casting pearls before finest array. The nun kept laughing every swine. Whilst, with his head lowered, he now and then in the most unnatural and hyswas thus enduring an inward struggle, one of terical manner, as I thought, apparently to the guests who seemed to preside over the rest of the company, spoke to him thus: "Well, happiness; for it is a great point of honour you, Sir, down there, you have not yet spoken; amongst girls similarly situated to look as we should like to know your opinion. Is it not the same as ours?" The still trembling coltough in a different degree, which induces porteur replied that his opinion was so different to theirs, that the hearing of it would only be disagreeable to them. But they insisted telling him that they should be very glad to know what he thought of religion; to which he replied, that if he told them they would certainly be angry with him; but they assured him to the contrary. On this he requested to be heard without interruption, which they engaged to allow him. Then the colporteur having silently raised his heart in prayer to 5. A small refreshment, commonly called the Author of every good and perfect gift, collation, is allowed in the evening; no took his New Testament from his pocket, and the Author of every good and perfect gift, burned quietly on her own hearth; if the read slowly, and in a very serious tone, the the practice of the most regular Christians is, never to let it exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal.

6. The quality of the food allowed at a collation is, in this diocese, bread, butter, cheese, all kinds of fruit, stads, vegetables, and fish, though not warm, but fish previously prepared and grown cold. Eggs are prohibited.

marks without interruption. Objections were then started, and questions asked, but in a few charms for her. very civil manner. He replied to both; and the conversation became so general and interesting, that it was prolonged till near one before the crowd arrival that the marking when our most friend. o'clock in the morning, when our poor friend, who, notwithstanding the delight which the conversation had afforded him, was much fatigued, wished to retire, but one of the com-pany said, "Sir, we cannot allow you to go in this manner; you have just told us astonishing things. You have spoken of prayer, and we wish very much to hear you pray, and to followed by the gay music of the band-know how you would pray for us." All con-Rockets were let off outside the Church, and curred with the speaker, and the colporteur did not need pressing. Great silence pre-vailed in the chamber, uninterrupted, save by the tempest which seemed to give additional solemnity to the already affecting scene. The colporteur fell on his knees, and raised his whole heart to that Heavenly Father who had just shown him so much favour. When he arose, all were serious and attentive. The company then wished to know if it were in rom which he had read them a chapter, and which appeared so wonderful. It was then he informed them that his employment was to sell those books, and that he travelled for that purpose. He fetched forty New Testa-ments from his pack, which he offered at one franc each, the ordinary price; but they said to him, "What! you sell these precious books at only a franc! It certainly is not enough;" and the whole forty paid two francs each for his copy, "that you may be able," said they, "to give forty gratis to as many persons who are unable to purchase them."

TAKING THE VEIL.

(The following account of this ceremony is taken from a work entitled " Life in Mexico," by Madame Calderon de la Barca; she describes what she witnessed, and we commend both the description itself and the reflections with which it is interspersed to the thoughtful consideration of Roman Catholic parents. We have only to add, that Madame Calderon is herself a member of the Church of Rome.—

Some days ago, having received a message from my nun that a girl was about to take the more the black curtain fell between us and veil in her Convent, I went there about six them. Pelock, and knowing that the Church on these occasions is apt to be crowded to suffocation, I the floor, disrobed of her profane dress, and proceeded to the reja, and speaking to an invisible within, requested to know in what part of the Church I could have a place. Upon which a voice replied-

"Hermanita (or sister) I am rejoiced to see you. You shall have a place beside the godmother." "Many thanks, Hermanita. Which way shall I go?"

Voice—"You shall go through the sacristy:
José Maria, José Maria, a thin, pale, lank individual, with hollow checks, who was standing near like a page in waiting, sprang forward—" Madre cita," I am here.

Voice—" José Maria—That lady is the Se-

nora de C-n. You will conduct her excellency to the front of the grating, and give her a chair."

After I had thanked the voice for her kindness in attending to me on a day when she was so much occupied with other affairs, the obsequious José Maria led the way, and I followed him through the sacristy into the Church, where there were already a few kneeling figures; and thence into the railedoff enclosure destined for the relatives of the future nun, where I was permitted to sit down in a comfortable velvet chair. I had been there but a little while, when the aforesaid He brought me a message from the Madre - that the numbad arrived, and that the Madre cita wished to know if I should like to give her an embrace before the ceremony began. I therefore followed my guide back into the sacristy, where the future nun was seated beside her godmother, and in the midst

She was arrayed in pale blue satin, with came in she rose and embraced me with as

quiet his conscience, he thought to himself | drina, also in white satin and jewels; all the impress us with the conviction of her perfect the gallant highwayman to jest in the presence of the multitude when the hangman's cord is within an inch of his neck; the same which makes a gallant general, whose life is forfeited, command his men to fire on him; the same which makes the Hindoo widow mount the funeral pile without a tear in her eye, or a sigh on her lips. If the robber were to be strangled in a corner of his dungeon; if the general were to be put to death privately in his own apartment; if the widow were to be nun were to be secretly smuggled in at the convent gate like a bale of contraband goods, -we might hear another tale. This girl was very young, but by no means prefty; on the contrary, rather disgraciée par la nature; and perhaps a knowledge of her own want of attractions may have caused the world to have

> But José Maria cut short my train of reflections, by requesting me to return to my scat before the crowd arrived, which I did forth-with. Shortly after, the church doors were thrown open, and a crowd burst in, every one struggling to obtain the best seat. Musicians entered, carrying desks and music books, and placed themselves in two rows, on either side of the enclosure where I was. Then the organ struck up its solemn psalmody, and was at the same time the Madrina and all the relations entered and knelt down in front of the grating which looks into the convent, but before which hung a dismal black curtain. I left my chair and knelt down beside the godmother.

Suddenly the curtain was withdrawn, and the picturesque beauty of the scene within pattles all description. Beside the altar, which was in a blaze of light, was a perfect mass of his power to procure them books like that crimson and gold drapery; the walls, the antique chairs, the table before which the Priest sat, all hung with the same splendid material. The Bishop wore his superb mitre and robes of crimson and gold; the attendant priests also glittering in crimson and gold embroidery.

In contrast to these, five and twenty figures, entirely robed in black from head to foot, were ranged on each side of the room prostrate, their faces touching the ground, and in their hands immense lighted tapers. On the foreground was spread a purple carpet bordered round with a garland of freshly gathered flowers, roses and carnations, and heliotrope, the only things that looked real and living in the whole scene; and in the middle of this knelt the novice still arrayed in her blue satin, white lace veil and jewels, and also with a great lighted taper in her hand.

The black nuns then rose and sang a hymn -every now and then falling on their faces and touching the floor with their foreheads. The whole looked like an incantation, or a scene in some opera. The novice then raised from the ground and led to the feet of the Bishop, who examined her as to her vocation, and gave her his blessing, and once

covered over with a black cloth, while the black figures kneeling round her chaunted a hymn. She was now dead to the world. The sunbeams had faded away, as if they would not look upon the scene, and all the light was concentrated in one great mass upon the convent group.

Again she was raised; all the blood rushed into her face, and her attempt at a smile was truly painful. She then knelt before the Bishop and received the benediction, with the sign of the cross, from a white hand with the pastoral ring. She then went round alone to embrace all the dark phantoms as they stood motionless, and as each dark shadow clasped her in its arms, it seemed like the dead welcoming a new arrival to the shades.

But I forgot the sermon, which was delivered by a fat priest, who elbowed his way with some difficulty through the crowd to the grating, panting and in a prodigious heat, and ensconced himself in a great arm chair close beside us. He assured her she had "chosen the good part which could not be taken away from her;" that she was now one of the elect, "chosen from amongst the wickedness and dangers of the world;" picked out like a plum from a pie. He mentioned with pity and José Maria re-appeared picking his steps as if contempt those who were "yet struggling in he were walking upon eggs in a sick room. the great Babylon," and compared their miserable fate with hers, the Bride of Christ, who, after suffering a few privations here during a short term of years, should be rewhole discourse was well calculated to rally her fainting spirits, if fainting they were, and to inspire us with a great disgust for ourselves. of her friends and relations about thirty in When the sermon was concluded, the music all. forward, and stood before the grating to take diamonds, pearls, and a crown of flowers; her last look of this wicked world. Down fe'l She was literally smothered in blonde and the black curtain; up rose the relations, and I jewels; and her face was flushed, as well it accompanied them into the sacristy. Here they might be, for she had passed the day in taking coolly lighted their cigars, and very philosoleave of her friends at a fête they had given phically discoursed upon the exceeding good her, and had then, according to custom, been fortune of the new made nun, and on her eviparaded through the town in all her finery. I dent delight and satisfaction with her, own And now her last liour was at hand. When situation. As we did not follow her behind I came in she rose and embraced me with as the scenes, I could not give my opinion on much cordiality as if we had known each this point. Shortly after one of the gentlemen the state of the first to be a figure of the

THE LOVE OF GOD.

When the love of God hath but once touched the soul, though as yet it knows it not certainly, yet it works that esteem and affection that nothing can be admitted into comparison with it. While carnal men wallow in the puddle, these are the chrystal streams a renewed soul desires to bathe in, even—the love of God! O let me find that, no matter what else I have, or what I want! In poverty, or any distressed, forsaken condition, one good word or look from Him makes it up. I can sit down content and cheerful, and rejoice in that, though all the world frown on me, and all things look dark and comfortless about me, that is a piece of heaven within the soul. Now of this experimental, understanding knowledge of this love there are different degrees: there is a great latitude in this. To some are afforded, at some times, little glimpses and inlets of it in a more immediate way; but these stay not: others are upheld in the belief of it, and live on it by faith, though it shine not so clear, yet a light they have to walk by; though the sun shine not out bright on them all their lives, yet they are led home, and understand so much love in their way, as shall bring them to the fulness of it way, as snatt oring them to the fulness of it in the end: others, again, having passed most of the day, have a fair glimpse in the very evening or close of it; but, however, they that walk in this way, by this light, whatsoever measure they have of it, are led by it to the land of light!—Archbishop Leighton.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1846.

If, in commencing the last volume of this periodical, we had reason to encourage ourselves to perseverance in this duty by the youthful shepherd's question: " Is there not a cause?" the period at which we have now. arrived does not warrant the watchman in quitting his post, any more than it would have been consistent with a regard to the interests entrusted to him, to do so twelve months ago. To the equivocal position at that time occupied by Messrs. WARD and OARLEY, reference was made in the editorial article in the first number of our last with their leader, Mr. NEWMAN, and a long list of others-many of them of note in the recent history of our much-tried Churchhave since changed their position and shown where they belonged to, all the while that they professed adherence to the Church of England and were countenanced or helped profess adherence to the same communion now. Those prominent men and a train of followers are gone out from us; but the favour borne to all their principles-just short of relinquishing connection with the Church of England-is not at all disguised by some, is scarcely concealed by a much larger number of others, and is sufficiently recognised by the observant mind in a great many more who, perhaps, are honestly unconscious of the influence at work upon them. The ingenuity of writers has been sharpened by the protracted attempts at adjusting the limits within which one may hold and avow doctrines, and pursue practices, abhorrent from the principles of the Reformation, without hazarding either a comfortable provision from the funds of the reformed Church of England, or the opportunity of labouring towards her perversion by the errors which she threw off three centuries ago. A line seems to be drawing, beyond which it is not safe to avow state of insensibility. By the last accounts, sympathy with Rome, lest ecclesiastical censure take effect : and while the children of the world are thus becoming increasingly sharp sighted, the children of light are called to the exceedingly trying task of having to apply watchfulness corresponding in severity with the circumspection learnt by the unprotestantizing party.

It is one of the trials to which the watchful sentinel on the walls of our Zion is subject that, in the fulfilment of his duty, he has to bestow a great deal of his observation on outward form and arrangement which to him were satisfactorily adjusted and were adhered to with filial submission, but which the modern search for new things to be called old has thrown into confusion and made badges of party. The joiner and linendraper often seem to act as important a part in the restoration of what is represented as churchmanship as the men of learning in ancient languages and theology. It is difficult, and many a time it seems hardly appropriate, to treat these matters with gravity -a different mode of dealing with them seems the one best calculated to place some of them in their proper light. But it must not for a moment be supposed that when articles like the one upon the MANIPLE in the presentnumber are found in our columns, we mean to treat with lightness the design which lies at the root of the professed zeal of our days for the discovery of ancient usages. That design is the substitution of something—whatever it may be -in the place of personal religion : 40 counteract that design-no new one to the Church of England in particular nor to the Church of Christ in general-we feel it requisite to throw in our poor efforts, and we shall continue to use our best endeavours.

In the prosecution of our labours, we have so far met with a measure of success which assures us that it is not consistent with our. duty, however it might fall in/with our per-

received with favour, and we think it is required of us that we should not allow this instrument of good to stop its course. But it has, for two years, laid upon us a weight which it would be impossible to sustain any longer, if we did not contract our services in another direction where it was thought that they were honeficially bestowed: we have to claim the sympathy of those who have distinctly expressed their anxiety that we should not withdraw from our editorial charge, under the trial to which we have been subject in selecting this duty as the prominent part of our future responsibilities, and bringing our scholastic engagements into much narrower limits than our own inclinations would ever have allowed us. At the same time, we know that the ultimate responsibility in this as in every other respect connected with this enterprise rests upon ourselves; and as we are constantly reminded of the insufficiency of our services, we reflect with satisfaction upon the care all along taken by us that no one individual should be involved in the blame which may be incurred by our failings. We offer this statement, as we have done once before, on the occasion especially when we are permitted to make additions to the names of the friends who offer to act on our behalf in promoting the interests of this publication within the circle to which their kind aid may

The article, on the first page of our last number, headed Bearing His Reproach, ought to have been acknowledged as taken from the Rev. John Stevenson's excellent devotional work, "Christ on the Cross;" and the article THE ONLY PURGATORY to the Book of Homilies set forth by the Church as containing a godly and wholesome doctrine.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—For some time, the accounts which have reached us respecting the secession from the Papal Church in Germany have presented really nothing new to report to our readers. Rongs seemed to pursue a course which leaves the soundness volume : these unfortunate men, together of his views entirely to be proved yet; and it has looked of late as if the communities which own him as their leader were strengthened in number—but they will scarcely derive aid to Christian life-by the accession of those Friends of Light, of whom we have before given an account, as an infidel party within the orthodox Protestant Church in Germany. The soundness of Ronge's faith has been so much the more suspected as the division hein their devious course by too many who tween him and the evangelically minded Czerski has become more and more marked: yet the most recent article of intelligence from Silesia conveys the startling account of a fraternizing meeting between the two. A correspondent of the Continental Echo expresses himself utterly unable to reconcile that tatement with the most recent letter from Czerski forwarded by him to England; and we must hope to find the matter elucidated by our next arrival from Europe. May it be explained in such a way as to establish Ronge's character as an enlightened preacher of the truth, and confirm the best hopes entertained respecting his fellow-labourer !

> THE REV. EDWARD BICKERSTETH, Recloi of Watton, so well and advantageously known as for many years one of the Secretarics of the Church Missionary Society, and the author of a number of valuable works breathing the spirit of evangelical piety, had a severe ac-cident on the 11th of February, when he was thrown out of his vehicle under the wheel of a loaded cart which passed over both his legs, though, strange to say, neither of them was he was out of danger, but some time would necessarily elapse before his full recovery from the effects of the occurrence.

Another Revival, and Opposition to 17 .- A serious division in the Tractarian party, we learn from their recognised organ, has occurred on a subject of paramount importance to the Church. One of the most useful personages in this deep thinking body, to whom the Church owes the revival of many essential adjuncts to her being as a Church, is Mr. Gilbert J. French, a linendraper at Bolton. but, as he emphatically declares, "a Churci linendraper only." Among his other services, for which he humbly claims only the character of usefulness, but which are worthy of a far nigher designation, is the introduction of the MASIPLE. He has "attempted the revival," and even, as he tells us, with "unlooked-for" success "of this ancient napkin in the form and of the material used in the earlier ages of the Church. And will it be believed by our readers, that this venerable relic of the purest ages of the Church has been called by a clergyman who assumes the signature of Presbyter Diac. Londinensis, "a nonsensical thing," and this disinterested servitor of "his holy mother," " a pulling linendraper of Bolton? We believe in our heart that this scoffer at the venerable relics of primitive times who assumes the signature of "A Presbyter," is if a clergyman at all, no better than an Evangelical, all of whom, our readers well know are no better than Dissenters in their hearts This fact ought to be ascertined, and the libeller unmasked. "The controversy," our contemporary is anxious to close; indeed, he says in his number of the 12th instant, that it must now be considered as closed." No doubt he is afraid, if it be continued, it may break up the party, already somewhat disconcerted by some of them proceeding too early to "another part of the vineyard." But we advise our cotemporary not to give place to such cowardice. The matter is of the highest interest, and is one of the most important revivals connected with true religion which has been introduced in the present degenerated age. We have not seen its columns on any other occasion so beneficially employed, and we are persuaded a little firmless and perse-verance will lead Mr. French and bimself to gon alwishes; lo relimituish a scryice which has victory Alha prize is more worth all the labour

met with so much acceptance. It is cheering, and time that can be bestowed on it, than to find that a publication of this character is nine-tenths those of other works in which the energies of the party have been so honourably called forth. -Record.

> THE POPE ABOUT TO GIVE WAY .- The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Ber-lin, to the effect that the Pope has resolved to recognize the Protestant and the Greek Churches. This vague word " recognize" has given tise to a host of conjectures. Some say that His Holiness will ratify, as far as they concern Germany, the treaties of Munster and Osnabruck, concluded in 1648, and that he will order more conciliatory measures with respect to mixed marriages. It is said that in the course of last September a diplomatist of Rome wrote as follows :when the Pope will take the initiative in important steps towards the re-establishment of peace in the bosom of the Romish Church, and the appeasing of the religious agitation. What will be done is not only the result of the conference of the Pope with the Cardinals and the most eminent Princes of the Church, but also the fruit of observations and information collected during a period of many years in their travels by several members of the Secretaryship of State, and especially by Cardinals Lambruschini, Gonsalvi, and Cap-

[A friend, whose kind remembrance of the Bekean, at a great distance, is very gratifying to us, has transmitted the above. We are not quite sure that we understand the sense in which he thinks it deserving of insertion: does be in some wise credit the report?-or does he view it as what is commonly called " a good one?" We imagine that the article inmediately following, taken by English periodicals from a German paper, throws light upon the probability of the Pope's "giving way" under the present aspect of things.

"Rome, Jan. 10 .- On the 11th inst., the Vicar-General of the Catholic Church, Cardinal Patrize, ssued a proclamation to the people of Rom, which runs thus :-- Not a few persons distinguished for piety have besought us with urgent prayers to grant permission for the solemn testival of novena (nine day's sevice) in the Church of the Jesuits, in order to implore from Almighty God the wider spread and happy increase of the Catholic fith in England. The holy father has not only listened favourably to this pious request, but furthermore has promised to all the faithful who take an active part in the ceremon, a partial indulgence of 300 days for every visit, and a plenary indulgence to those who attend the novena five times at least, it being understood that at the same time such pesons are to approach the con-fessional and Lord's Supper. This nine days' ceremony is o begin at eleven o'clock a. m. on the 17th inst., in the Church above named. Wheher ye look, my Christian brethren, at the great and noble aim in behalf of which hese public prayers are offered to the Almighy, or whether ye calculate the gain of the loly indulgences, by means of which we my shorten the punishment due to our sins—in either case ye must in every way, to the best of your strength, interest yourselves in the matter, and take part in this pious execise, by praying the Giver of all good, andthe Father of all mercy, that he pour ove that realm and its inhabitants his light and hose gifts of grace, for obtaining which may tor prayers be effectual.?

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dlocese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

PAYMENTS mide to the Treasurer at Quebec on account of the Incorporated Church Society, in the month of March, 1846. March 2.—Celection Quinquagesi-

m: Sunday, Three Rivers per Rev. S. S. lev. Wm. Anderson. 8 -Pole, Jas., 2 years' Annl. Subscription to st July, 1846..... 1 9th-Colection Quinquag'a. unday, Kingsey and lurham, per Rev. J. lutler 1
" "—Do. Melbourne, 2d rerittance, per Rev. C. 1. Fleming 0 Do. West Frampton, per lev. R. Knight.... 1 8 51 Do. Hemison, per do. 1 12 8 12th—Do. St. Giles' Mission, pr Rev. J. Flanagan 2 " -Do. Broughton, per do. 2 6 10 " " —Do. St. Patrick's, per do. 0 9 41
" " —Do. St. Sylvester, per do. 0 8 41
" 13th—Do. Point Levi, per Rev. R. R. Burrage 3, 10 0

... " -Do. New Liverpool, per Ditto. 2

"-Do Upper Ireland, per Rev. R. Anderson 1 3 0 Collections in his lission per do..... 1 12 6

44 14th-Colection Quinquagesma Sunday, Enton,
per Rev. J. Taylor. 0 15 0
19th—Dol back of Kingsey,
per Rev. R. Lonsdale 0 10 01
"—Dol Tingwick, per do. 0 3 111

" " Do back of Shipton, er Ditto..... 0 44 30th—Dd Caspé Basin, per Lév. W Arnold: 1 4 44 T31 11 14

Fund for Willows and Orphans of the Clergy. March 9.—Colections at Kingsey nd Durham per Rev. Flanagan 0 10 0

£1 15 0

TRIGOE, Treast. C. Society. Quebec, 314 March, 1816.

PARISH OF QUEBEC .- Divine pervice will be performed, and a sermon preached, I every morning during Passion-week, CATHEDRAL Church in this city, to commence at 11 o'clock in the morning; beside the afternoon service on Good FRIDAS.

At the February monthly meeting in Society for Promoting Christian Inow-Lenge (in London) the sum of £10) was granted towards the erection of each of the Church of the England Chapels turnyin the great conflagrations of last year, it as soon as funds shall be raised for re-building them ;" also Prayer Books to the value of £20 lowards making good the losses of Prayer Books by

Morese of Coronto. INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Station! throughout the Diocise, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese .-

Previously announced, 136 col-but charitable and zealous member of the Church-per Rev.

Chapel of King's College, per Rev. 10 0 0 Dr. Beaven.... Mark and Huntley per Rev. M.

Collected from The Church.

Indian Missions .- At the February monthly meeting of the Society ron Pro-MOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE (in London) the sum of £50. was granted towards the completion of the church for the Indians of Mahnetooahneng (Manatoulin) in the mission of the Rev. F. A. O'Meara.

For the Berean.

Permit me to continue my remarks on the changes to which my Friend A. ailades in

" Prayers are all offered up at the Communion Table—The Sermon preaches from a Stand and in the Surplice."

B. admits that no real importance is to be attached to the place whence we midister; that Prayer, if it be the " sighing of a contrite heart, and the desire of such us it sorrowful," for sin, is as acceptable bour Merciful Father" when ascending up to him from within the Communion Rell, as from the Desk. Indeed A. would say same. Then, it may be asked-Why this change?-Why has it become necessity to alter the position of the officiating Minister? Why must he turn to the Table, when in prayer, and repeating the Creed; -d the people whilst reading the Lessons -and why must he be specially careful to bow lowards the Table, when paying that outward respect to the adorable name of Lsus, which custom sanctions in our Church but which no law enjoins ? It is only lated that these have been considered points of consideration, in a Church which consecrates we the service of Almighty God equally, every part. Then, B. again usks-Why, these changes in A's Church?

Pending any clearer remarks, allow he to ask-if A. has yet learned what is meant

by Esorenic Teaching.

"The general paucity of Scripture language has struck me very forcibly in the writings of the Oxford School. 22 I am very "suspicious of new words, new modes of speech; any manner of phraseology that strikes you as recent, especially as not scriptural, when brought to bear upon spiritual subjects. The change of scriptural for scholastic terms, however correct in logic, may pass off error, but will never spread the knowledge of the truth." This, at the present day we hear of "preching the Church; "preaching the Sacroments."-Esoteric preaching is teaching -(what are called) the doctrines of the Church-by out-ward symbols which possess an inward (εσωτερικός from εσω within, in the inmost) signification.

The Minister of the Church, according to the new doctrines, is more than " Mesenger" " Watchman," or " Steward of the Lord."-He is a ' Priest'-not as an " Elder," whose wisdom enables him " to teach and premonish, to feed and provide for, the Lord's family ;-as a Shepherd " to seek for Christ's sheen that are dispersed abroad" &c. (Ordering of Priests.) He is a sacrificer to offer up an " unbloody sacrifice" -- say some ; -- so much more than this, say others, as to make it very difficult to distinguish between their doctrine, and the propitiatory sacrifice of the Mass.

As a Sacrificer he must have an alter and therefore " the Lord's Table," according to St. Paul's phrase, and the allbut universal language of the Church of England, is called Altar ; and in shape and form is to be such, wherever Tractarian teaching can have it; witness the case of the Round Church at Cambridge; and Mr. Hope's in Kent; and others. This Altar must have a victim .-Hence the Bread and wine are more than Bread and wine-exactly what, the Doctrine of Reserve makes it inconvenient to say Whatever it is, it is far more than these this creatures of Bread and wine?—more than "holy mysteries, symbols and figures.

The awful mystery which surrounds this sacred place, where are laid the lody and blood of Christ, compels a Screen to arise which shall partly veil this holy of holies from vulgar gaze; and even the Priest is to be seen dimly, through the interstices of this elaborately carved veil of the temple. It is no more the Table of our Lord to which his children are invited to come "as dear children ?'-" truly and carnestly repenting ?'-" in love and charity with their neighbour—in faith "-to " take this holy Sacrament" ("the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace ?- Calechism) to their confort.?- Something very different?

These views and Jeelings would be Paorane. Here, then, according to this-I will not t

say-new teaching; because it is as old as "Mystery" herself-but new to the Church of England—the space within the rail is pe-culiarly holy ground. Here, then, should the Priest be, at all times, when officiating. -Hence the removal of the Reading Desk and Pulpit from the body of the Church, It is the teaching by actions—the vast and impassable difference between the Priest and People; between the doctrine of a real Sacrifice on an Altar, and a Sacrament, "instituted and ordained (with) holy mysteries as pledges of (Christ's) love and for a continual remembrance of his death to our great and endless comfort. It is quite consistent with the teaching o salvation by Sucraments, Instead of 66 through PALTH in his blood," through which "we and all thy whole Church, may obtain remission of our sine, and all other benefits of his passion." And the Surplice is the dress of the officiating Priest-not of the leaching Minister, Let, then, our congregations be accustomed to these outword distinctions: their hidden heaving will easily follow, and be as easily received B. does not mean to say that any illerior intentions were designed when these inno vations were introduced into A's Church but when a current strongly set in to any particular point, many an one is unconsciously drawn thither; and he surprises no one more than himself, that he is when he is at that point. Witness the acknowledgement of Mr. Faber, that, whilst teaching what he supposed to be the doctrines of the Church of England he was inculcating Romanism: and his own perversion from the truth, and that of several others, is but too plain an evidence that such was the case.

By the last accounts from home, he list of seceders to Rome amounts to forty, of the University of Oxford-of Cambridge, fourteen; total fifty-four within a very slort time ! It would be a most instructive lessen to those who are dissatisfied with what they have, could we learn how many dreamt if leaving the Church of England, when the began to entertain the views and practices which have led them to embrace these corrupt doctrines, against which, at their matriculation, they signed that decided protest, the XXXIX

With respect to these innovations, I am obliged, from considering the party whence they originated—the time, at which they began-and the peculiarity of their circumstances-to consider them as the outward indication, given by the Romanizing party, of the inward spirit which actuates and vitalizes it. The bowings and crossings, the candles, three feet high, placed on "Altars," and other observances and arrangements which characterize the religious services of these misguided persons, must be regarded as symptoms of an internal disease. (Ed. Protestant Churchman, Feb. 28, 1846.) It is all Esotenic teaching!

Before passing to another branch of my remarks, allow me to call A's attention to the fact that Mr. Croswell's teaching, by symbols, has not been unsuccessful; as we are told, that two young ladies of his congregation daughters, the one of his Churchwarder, and the other of one of the vestry, have some over, where they can enjoy, as allbut the only en joyment—this figurative religion.

But will my dear Brother allow me, mos respectfully to call his attention to some au

thorities on this point.

The first is Wheatley—Ch. II, Sect. 5.
The origin of Reading Pews or Desks,"—
The Bishops, at the solicitations of their inferior clergy, allowed them; in ocveral places to supersede their former practice (reading in the Choir or Chancel, before the time of King Edward)—and to have Desks in Reading Pews in the body of the Church, where the y might, with more ease to themselves, and greater convenience to the people, perform the daily morning and evening service? "King James ordered, that in every cherch there should be a convenient seat made for the minister to read service in."—" It is very probable that when they continued this rubric, they intended the Desk or Reading Pew should be understood by the accustomed place for reading prayers.
And what makes this the more likely, is a ruhric at the beginning of the Communion which expressly mentions a Reading Pews. and seems to suppose one in every churches Wheatley concludes this paragraph-" it seems as regular now (i. e. in his time) to perform divine service in THEM (the Desks) as it was formerly to do it in the chuncel or choir."

If Wheatley be any authority, it is eviden that A's alteration or rather the alteration which A. found, on his entering on his parish in the Church is IRREGULAR.

It is true that the Ordinary has a dispensing power.-- Whether any such has been granted cannot say. "- entitled: "A Pulpi

to be provided in every Church." "The Church-wardens or Quest-men at the

common charge of the parishioners in ever Church shall provide a comely and decent pulpi to be set in a convenient place within the same" &c. &c. &c.

The only remark that I would make is, tha my friend's change is un-canonical.

Here, then, is a change made which is op posed to both Rubrics and Canons. Heave it for my friend to reconcile this fact, with the professed adherence of some, who condemn others of their Clerical Brethren for this very neglect of duty. That the placing the Minister amidst the people during his ministrations was not accidental, but intentional—is plain from the commencement of Wheatly's Sect. 5. already quoted.

In the first Book of Ed. VI. Cit was the custom for the minister to perform divine service (i. e. Morning and Evening Prayer as well as the Communion office) at the upper end of the choir, near the altar. 4 Against this Bucer, by the direction of Calvin, most grievously declaimed; urging, « that it was a most anti-christian practice for the priest to say prayers only in the choir, as a place per culiar to the Clergy, and hot in the body of the Church among the people, who had much right to divine worship is the clerge the property. il emselves.

Whealley-whose sympathics arrever oppo to the Foreign Reformers adds & This rible outery (however senveless and trifling prevailed so far, that when he Common Prayer Book was altered in the 6th year of King Edward this following rubic was place in the room of the old one;??! &c. &c.

Allow me to call attention to the

such language in reference to my feeble, ob-

Wheatley, doubtless they would seem so, but that they were neither, to the good sense of the compilers of our liturgy, is evident from the fact of the ediction being heeded.

We may see that the objection was both weighty and sound by considering the circumstances of the time. The people had been accustomed to surround the Priesthood with a glery, less, only in degree, than that of Jehovah hinself-and the Priests loved to have it soand wished to continue their authority over the awe-stricken laity; (and I fear that much of this, so pleasing to the natural mind, prevalled among the non-juring clergy of whom Wheatley was one); and it was to break down this principle and its practice that Bucer protested against that separation which the Ro manists had made, during divine worship. Primit me to conclude these remarks, which arts offered in no spirit of controversy, but are We expression of convictions, deepening with very day's experience, offered for the con-ideration of a beloved Friend and others like minded.

I prefer the language of another, whose work I would recommend to my brethren in general- The Listener at Oxford. So much I have said about the externals of this new scheme, because the Church of England is dear to our hearts, as the birth place of our souls, and the fold in which we have hitherto found sustenance and safety. Its present dangers are the theme of every tongue; religious separation, and political disaffection, and Popish encroachments, are as the trenches dug by a besieging army, round about this honoured fortress of the faith, preparing for its overthrow. Myself, I fear nothing for the Church but her corruption. As long as she is a light that giveth light to them that are in her house, the gates of hell will not prevail against her. But, if they that worship within her walls must once more sit in darkness; it the Shechinah of evangelical light is to be withdrawn, her clergy assisting, and her people consenting; if the time has come that God has done with her; we know that she must pass away as the most hallowed instruments of this world have done, and it may be for us to watch her fall, incompetent to save. "The counsel of the Lord standeth for ever" pp. 173-4. That the Spirit of God may awaken us to our responsibilities ere it be too late; that the lock of our strength-"the truth as it is in Jesus "-embodied in our standardsmay not be shorn off-is the prayer, for his Brethren, both of the laity and clergy, of

To Correspondents :- Received M. W -A Paper directed by H. S, cannot find any thing in it; -D. Ev. Packet, glad of our friend's remembrance ;- The almost incredible to proceed to the East, and to visit, for his insermon of Mr. Johnson-thanks to the sender, but it is an infliction ; W. B's subject is crowded out this time, much to our regret ;-One more article, which we will acknowledge

PAYMENTS BECEIVED:—From Mrs. Ogden, No. 105 to 156; Miss Hale, 105 to 156; Miss M. Hale, 105 to 156; Messrs. J. Hale, 105 to 156; F. H. Andrews, 105 to 156; D. Gale, 105 to 130; Robert Hicks, 53 to 104.

Nocal and Political Entelligence.

PURTHER DETAILS OF THE WAR IN THE EAST .- In addition to the short account which the last Bereau gave of the success of the late inilitary operations against the Sikhs, some interesting extracts from English papers follow, relative to that important event. The Calcutta Correspondent of the London Standard mentions that, in a night attack made by the enemy on the Governor General's bivouac, his head-Khansamah was carried off and heheaded, and that he himself narrowly the same fate. In the action, Hi Excellency had a horse shot under him.

The following are the concluding para graphs of Sir Henry Hardinge's Notification issued at Ferozepore on the 25th of December, in the former part of which the results of the recent military operations are succinctly stated:

"These grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments to the army for their services cannot be closed without humbly remembering that our thanks are due to him who is the only Giver of all victory, and without whose aid the battle is not to the strong.

"The Governor-General, therefore, invites every British subject at this station to return thanks to Almighty God this day at eleven o'clock, for the mercies he has so recently vouchsafed us, by assembling at the Governor-General's tent, where prayers and thanks-giving will be read by the Governor-General's Chaplain."

SIR CHARLES NAPIER, it is stated, was hurrying to the scene of action with a force of 14,000 or 15,000 men, to co-operate with the grand army under the Commander-in-Chief in a general scheme of attack upon the Punjaub, which will probably result in the subjugation of that part of India to British authority.

Several regiments, at present on the home service, are under orders, it is likewise said. to supply the losses that have been sustained

by our Anglo-Indian army.
The Morning Post of the 2nd instant publishes extracts from the Governor General's etters to the Secret Committee and from the agents on the north western frontier. These papers tend to shew that if our troops were rtaken at a disadvantage, it was chiefly owing toothe peaceful policy of Sin HENRY HAR-DINGE and his extreme anxiety to avoid every appearance of provocation, which inand duced him to keep back his forces to the last moment—a line of conduct, by the bye, which some of his predécessors have been much censured for not having followed.

In the severe action, one regiment, the 62nd, was forced for the moment to retire; on account of the very great loss sustained from the murderous fire of the Sikh artillery. The highest living military authority, the Dake of Wellington, has completely vindiraffed the regiment.

services as second in command to Sir Hugh found that, in moving on, the regiment was literally mowed down by the enemy's fire, he considered it impossible for the regiment to have done otherwise than retreat; and he regretted that Sir John Littler, who had also reported the extraordinary good conduct of the 62d, should have employed the word panic, to describe an inevitable necessity."

Extract of a letter dated Camp Ataree, December 29th-" The privations endured by all, from the time we left Ferozepore, were excessive; the cry for water universal; and when we found a well on the 22d, in front of the village, the water was putrid, it having been destroyed by the Sikhs and partially filled with their dead; it was then eagerly drunk by all grades !"

Extracts from General Orders by the Right Hon. the Governor General of India.

Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 30, 1845. The government of India, as a tribute of their esteem for the meritorious conduct of the troops engaged in the recent operations, will grant to every officer and soldier in the service of the government of India, engaged in these battles, a medal to be worn with their uniforms, on which the word "Ferozeshah" shall be inscribed as denoting that they have served in this important campaign.

The Governor General is further pleased to order that the following corps be permitted to wear the word "Ferozeshah" upon their appointments, standards and colours, in perpetual

commemoration of their gallant services :--[The list which followed the original order, comprises all the corps of the Indian army engaged in the battle. - En.]

THE PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA.

(From the Times.) As the official despatches respecting the late great events on the Sutlei mention the name of Count Ravensburg, and allude to a fact personal to him, it may be interesting to the public to know that Count Ravensburg is the incognito name of his Royal Highness Prince Waldemar of Prussia, the son of Prince William (the late King's brother), and, therefore, first, cousin to Frederick William IV. This distinguished personage, now in his twenty-ninth year, and Colonel in the Dragoons of the Prussian Guards, desirous of seeing foreign military institutions, and possibly falling in with some military enterprise during these times of peace in Europe, demanded and obtained, in 1814, the King's permission struction, the British empire in India. The King ordered his Royal Highness to be accompanied by two distinguished officers, both mentioned in the late despatches. The one of them, Count Groeben, is Lieutenant in the Guards, the Prince's personal friend, and son of one of the most illustrious and popular Generals in the Prussian army; the other, Count Oriola, is a Major on the staff of the same. Dr. Holfmeister, mentioned in the report, followed the Prince as medical attendant. The Prince has since travelled through the greatest part of the Indian empire, and the Universal Prussian Gazette (Allgemeine Preussische Zeitung), and other German papers, have given extracts from his letters, proving the Prince's power of observation, and the high estimate he has formed of the military state and of the civil administration of that vast empire. As soon as a war with Lahore seemed inevitable, the Prince proceeded towards the Indus, and, in his progress, and lastly at Umballah, reviewed the English troops he fell in with. His last letters, dated the 17th of December, from the neighbourhood of Moodkee, were written on the very eve of the battle at that place. They are, as may be expected, full of enthusiasm at the thoughts of his first combat. He fought in those ever memorable days by the side of the Governor-General, and on the 21st saw his medical attendant killed at his side by

LORD METCALFE. -- We regret to notice by the last accounts from home that the health of this eminent person is again suffering from the ravages of the painful and incurable malady with which his Lordship is afflicted. The disease has lately made much progress, and probably has now attained to such a point that inedical skill cannot long arrest the melancholy consummation.

grane-shot.

UNITED STATES .- There is nothing more satisfactory or decided upon the Oregon question, except that Mr. J. C. Calhoun, senator from S. Carolina, who has always been considered one of the leading men of the democratic party, lately made a long and eloquent speech upon the subject, recommending a com-promise. Dates from N. Orleans, to the 14th ult., mention that the American army under Gen. Taylor, who have for some months been encamped at Corpus Christi in Texas, have broken up their camp and are about to enter the Mexican Territory; on a "delicate service" as is stated by the General: and as a considerable Mexican force is assembled to oppose them, hostilities may be expected to ensue.

The report of a monarchy being likely to be established in Mexico through foreign intervention is still credited. Count Molino, son to Don Carlos, pretender to the throne of Spain, is supposed to be the individual se-

EASTERN PROVINCES .- On the 13th ult. the Legislature of Nova Scotia passed certain resolutions respecting a Railway communication between Halifax and Canada; recom-mending that surveys should be made by suitably qualified engineers at the expense of the different Provinces interested, to ascertain the most feasible and economical route for such a railroad; at the same time agreeing to pass acts of Incorporation for a company when formed, and to consider hereafter the mode and extent of Provincial assistance which should he granted to the enterprize.

such language in reference to my feebla observices as second in command to Sir Hugh with gas. When are the citizens of Quebec the injury was inflicted by some of the ProGough, adverted to the report made by Sir to have the like benefit? Some years since vincial Light Dragoons unknown to the Jurors.

But I would ask, were they either senseless

John Littler of the panic, which induced an act of incorporation was obtained by two or trifling. To the mind of a non-juror, like the 62d regiment to retire before the enemy's gentlemen of this place, for the purpose of supplying Quebec with gas and water, but confis of Royal Engineers.—Major Gennothing has yet been done towards the ful- eral E. W. Durnford to be Colonel Comfilment of the engagement. Might not the mandment vice Sir F. W. Mulcaster, dec. Corporation undertake a work which would DEPARTURE OF THE 43D REGIMENT.—The Corporation undertake a work which would confer so great and lasting a benefit on the community; and which, by proper economy and judicious management, inight prove a source of revenue to the city?

> PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—On Monday the 23rd ult., the House of Assembly met, pursuant to adjournment.

> The Speaker laid before the House a Reort from the Librarian upon the state of the Library.
> The Speaker also reported the Accounts of

the Trinity House, Quebec, for the past year Thirty-five Petitions were presented.

The following among others were read:

Of A. J. Wolff, Esquire, praying compensation for losses sustained by him while superintending the construction of the road between Metis and Lake Matapediac. Of Reverend R. Short and others, of Cape

Cove, (Gaspé,) praying that a due proportion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Quebec.

Of the Quebec Board of Trade, praying for alterations in the present rates of duties.

The House went into consideration of His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Colonel Prince moved the address Session. in reply which, as is usual upon such occasions, was an echo of the Speech. After a long lebate in which Messrs. Baldwin, Aylwin, Cauchon, Viger, Cameron, Gowan, and several others took part, the original motion was carried by a vote of 43 to 27. The House waited on His Excellency the next day at 3 o'clock, P. M., with its Address in answer to the Speech, and being returned, Mr. Speaker reported that His Excellency had made the following reply:-

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

"I cordially thank you foithis Address, and for the evidence it affords of your earnest desire to co-operate with me in every measure that may be calculated to primote the best inte rests of Canada.

"I highly appreciate your congratulations ipon the distinguished mark of Her Majesty's avour, which the Queen his been graciously pleased to confer on me."

A Message was received from the Governor General, with copies of Despitches, containing Her Majesty's replies to the numerous adlresses of the House during he last Session.

The prayers of the Addresses in favour of Alexander McLeod, for losses sustained during the rebellion, and of Mr. Cooks, for the loss of a vessel during the late wir, are negatived. The Crown refuses to sanctin the principle of differential duties. The address relative to the extension of Inland lavigation is reserved for future consideration. The prayer of the address relative to the French language s accorded.

In the Legislative Councillhe Address was arried after a short debate. It was moved by the Hon. J. Neilson, secconced by the Hon. Mr. Joliette. Opposition was offered by Mr. De Boucherville to two of the clauses; in one of which lie was supported by Messrs. James Morris, Massue and Ferrie; a the other lie stood alone.

In the House of Assembly, on Thursday evening, after reading the espatch of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladston, Colonial Secretary, upon the proposed eduction of the duties upon foreign grain and timber at home, and the probable effect of these changes on the corn and timber trade in Canada, it was Resolved, on the motion of the Inspector-General, supported by Mr. Badwin and Mr. Moffatt, that an Address be agreed to, praying for the reduction to the lowes specific sum of the duties in Britain on Guadian wheat, Church, Guilford, Surrey, by the Rev. Henry flour, peas, oats and barley.

Ayling, Mr. Chs. M. Brocklesby, of this city, to

INDICATIONS OF AN EARLY SPRING.

The Montreal Gazette staes that the English Mail for the steamer if the 1st inst. which was to have been maje up at that city on Saturday last, was closed on the previous evening, in consequence of the state of the roads by the general thaw. The same paper mentions that "the winter is breaking up with unusual suddenness and apidity. The ice bridges are all either totall impracticable or very unsafe. Very heavylshowers of rain have fallen, which have, enerally, washed the snow from the fields. The river is rising, and the ice showing signs of a final break up. On Lake Ontario the steamers are now generally plying, and he hope we may very soon see our canals pened, by which time we hope the Western farmers will be prepared to relieve our makets by a supply f fat cattle and sheep."

In Quebec, there has ben, thus far, every ndication too of an early opning of the navigation. Copious rains an warm days and nights have materially lesened the snow on the streets and fields, andhave rendered the roads so bad that the Westen Mail has been, during the past week, about wenty-four hours behind its regular time. The river below is said to be free of ice. On Monday afternoon, a considerable portion of the ice-bridge at Carouge gave way.

The weather still continues mild and genial. The river is still rising rapily, and has now reached within about six let of the edge of the upper wharf. The ices rapidly breaking up, and a general movement may be momentarily expected .- Mont. Gz. of Monday.

MONTREAL. A coroner inquest was held on Thursday of last week to inquire into the circumstances attending he death of Chas. Laprise, a butcher, who ded on Wednesday morning from injuries regived at a ball or dance at St. Mary's Hotel near the Cross, on Tuesday evening. The empany assembled appear to have been of a cry low description; and in the course of he evening a quarrel and affray arose, dring which the deceased received injuries rom the effect of which he died. The inquest lasted from ten in the morning until five in the evening, in the morning until five in the evening, and he had not so he s. when the jury, not being ble to agree upon a Rev. Official Mackis, Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, perdict, were discharged, paving brought in Rev. W. W. Wair, J. A. Sewell, Esq. M.D.

the ment-juror—" this terrible outery"—

11 Itis Grace, (says the Daily News of the The Inhabitants of Pictou have formed a two separate findings: one that the deceased 2d.) "after highly eulogising the conduct Joht Stock Company, with a capital of came to his death by an injury received I believe some at this day would use just of the Governor-General in volunteering his £5,000, for the purpose of lighting their town from some unknown person; the other that

THE ARMY.

Right Wing of H. M. 43d Regiment embarked for Portsmouth, on hoard the troopship Blenheim, on Wednesday, and sailed on Thursday. The Regiment has passed eleven years' service in America. During this period has been stationed two years in New Brunswick, eight in Canada, and since July last in Nova Scotia. About 50 men of the 43d, who volunteer to serve permanently in America have been transferred to the 77th. The Left wing of the 43d awaits the arrival of the Left Wing of the 77th in this garrison from Jamaica .- Halifax Recorder.

The Limerick Chronicle of the 14th inst. says—In Military circles it is stated that four corps of Infantry, two of Cavalry, two Battalions of Guards and four Batteries of Artillery will shortly move to Canada.

PROSPECT OF NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The Steam Ship Unicorn, formerly on the mail line between Pictou and this port, was announced to leave England for Halifax and Boston on the 19th ult. As she is now a fortnight out, we may soon expect fifteen days' later dates.

QUEBEC, MARCH AND APRIL, 1846. Date. Day. Thermo. Weather. March 26, Thurs. 37 above Heavy rain 34 " 27, Frid. Fine Very fine 28, 29, 34 " Sat. 35 " Sun. Very fine 30, Mon. 31 " Fine 31, Tues. 33 " Fine April 1, Wed. 28 " Very fine

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 31st March, 1846.

į		3.	ď.		3.	٠,
	Beef, per lb	0	2	d	0 :	5
	Mutton, per lb	. 0	3	a.	0 .	6
	Ditto, per quarter	3	3	a	3	9
ì	Lamb, per quarter,		6	a	1	0
i	Potatoes, per bushel,	3	6	а	4	Û
	Maple Sugar, per lb		4	4	0	5
ļ	Oats per bushel,	. 2	0	a	2	6
Ì	Hay per hundred bundles,	25	0	a	35	Ú
ŀ	Straw ditto		0	a	22	6
	Fire-wood, per cord	15	0	a	17	G
	Cheese per lb.		44	a	· O	5
	Butter, fresh, per 1b		ບ້		. 1	3
	Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb	0	8	a	U	9
	Veal, per lb	u	ā	a	: 0	6
	Do., per quarter	1	6	a	5	· C
	Pork, per lb		ð	a	-	7
	Eggs, per dozen,	ì	3	ı	Ĭ	6

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The ships Covenanter and Mary Sharp, which ere run on shore last fall on their way down, the former on Goose Island, and the latter or Crane Island, arrived in port last Thursday. The Covenanter is now alongside Nicholson's dock, at Pointe Levy.

PASSENGERS.

Among those by the steamship Hibernia at Boston, from Liverpool, were Messrs. R. A. Young and lady, T. Curry; and J. A. Pirrie of Quebec: from Halifax, Mrs. Weir and infant, Mr. T. S. Stayner.

BIRTH.

On Saturday, the 28th instant, the lady of the Hon. R. E. Caron, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 24th of February, at St. Mary's, Bryansion-square, by the Rev. Mr. Penfold, Robert Archibald Young, Esq., of Quebec, Canada, to Mary Charlotte, only daughter of Richard Norman, Esq., of Bryanston-square.

On the 10th February, at the Holy Trinity Church Coilfard, Surray by the Per House

the former place.

On the 19th February, at St. Pancras Church, London, by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. Tho-mas Goodwin Hatchard, M. A., to Fanny, eldest daughter of the late Bishor of Jerusalem.

DIED. At Sherbrooke, on the 23d ult., Charles Whitcher, Esq., Sheriff of the District of St. Francis, aged 58 years.

On his passage from Sierra Leone to England William Fergusson, Esq., M. D., Governor of Sierra Leone, after a connection with that colony of upwards of thirty years, the greater part of them as Surgeon to the Forces, but the latter time in the situation of Governor, for which his intimate acquintance with the affairs of the settlement peculiarly qualified him. Dr. Fergusson was a gentleman of colour, educated in Scotland, and highly valued for his medical services during a long succession of years.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

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

Orders thankfully received at the COAL Vulant, No. 41, Champlain-street. Quebec, 2nd April, 1816.

W. HOLEHOUSE, PLUMBER, GLAZIER, AND HOUSE PAINTER,

NO. 3. ARSENAL-STREET. Lift and Force Pumps - House and Ship Water Closets-Ship's Scuppers, &c. Quebec, 2d April, 1846.

EDUCATION.

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

Terms-from El 5s. to El 16s, per quarter.

MRS. DUNLEVIE informs her friends and the public of Quebec and its vicinity, that she has opened a BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, at her residence, No. 28. Ann Street. Having engaged an Assistant who has taught in one of the first Seminaries in Edinburgh, and who is fully competent to take entire charge of the English department, and as Mrs. Daulevie will herself give instruction in French, Italian, Music and Singing, she hopes to give satisfaction to those who may place their hildren under her care. Terms-Board and Tuition in English and French grammatically. History, Geography, Writing and Arithmetic, Plain and Pancy Needle Work:-Senior Classes, per quarter...£10 0 0

Mrs. Dunlevie intends opening a class for Young Gentlemen under eight years of ago-TERMS :

Per Quarter £1 10 6 28, St. Ann Street, Quebec, 2nd April, 1846.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

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

Quebec, 19th March, 1846.

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

Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. C. & W. WURTELE. St. Paul St. 16th March, 1846.

TO BE LET,

PROM 1st May next, THREE OFFICES
on Arthur Street, opposite the Exchange.
C. & W. WURTELE,

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

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET,

GLASGOW.

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

popular principles. It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles.

For further particulars, with tables of Pre-

miums, apply to R. M. HARRISON.

Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

NOTICE.

HE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the ATNA INSURANCE COM-PANY, of Hartford, Ct., and is now prepared to take risks against Fire.—This office has now an Agency in Montreal, which has been in operation for the last 20 years, has been always prompt and liberal in settlement of Such being its character, the undersigned 100Ks 10.
fidence and patronage.

DANIEL McGIE,
Hont's V signed looks for a portion of the public con-

Quebec, 7th July, 1845. Hunt's What

EWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co-Porter & Co's. Wharf,

Quebec, Jan. 1st 1846.

Office of Crown Lands,

Late Irvine's.

Montreal, 19th December, 1845.

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

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

The purchaser will also have the right of tak-

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

reserved to the Crown.

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

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

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

Plans of the Property may be seen at this office D. B. PAPINEAU.

The Canada Gazette will please publish this advertisement, and the other newspapers in Lower Canada, in the language they are printed in once a fortnight till the day of sale. The Chronicle and Gazette. Kingston, and Toronto He. rald, will also insert the above. CAST WE CONTRACT TO A SECURITY OF THE SECOND

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Douth's Corner.

TWO CONFIRMATIONS.

Continued. As George was walking homewards with his mother and his little sister Catharine, two young men from the neighbouring village of Holzbronn were drawing near as if to walk with them, but the mother avoided their company, for she was desirous of keeping her son from light and ordinary talk; and she kept speaking to him with great earnestness about the solemn act in which he had been engaged that day, and the obligations under which he had now voluntarily laid himself, to live worthy of his calling as a soldier and servant of the Lord Jesus. She also endeavoured to keep him as much about her as she could, during the remainder of the day; and it was very satisfactory to her when her neighbour Margaret came in the afternoon, and sat with mother and son, which gave an opportunity for Margaret to talk about the way by which she herself had come to find peace with God. "It is our late Curate Eytel that I have to honour as the instrument in God's hand to give me light and comfort. At the time when he came into the parish, the men used to play at nine-pins on the ground joining hard to the parish-church every made the tour of Germany and, soon Sunday; their manners were altogether rude, and their lives dissipated. The Curate's very first sermon made such a stir that no one ventured to stay at nine-pins the following Sunday. Most of the old people were greatly delighted with the stillness and orderly manner observed in the parish after that time and it was constantly in my thoughts that a mighty change had been wrought by dear Parson Eytel; but I found, by and by, that he constantly insisted upon a much mightier change yet, which was to take place inwardly in the hearts of sinners; and that the cure of rudeness and dissipation could not bring the soul to Christ, if it went no deeper than outward decency of life and propriety of conduct. Now I had no knowledge whatever of any such inward change, though I was so much pleased with the reformation which had been wrought in Effringen. I stood many a time before the Curate, desiring to ask him how it was with that inward change; but my tongue would not speak, and I remained ignorant and comfortless. In the mean time, I met with one and another who had passed out of a similar state into great gladuess; who felt sure of the forgiveness of their sins and of the grace of God to wards them.

"One evening, the tears came rolling down my cheeks while they were singing:

Grace waits to bless thy soul : Will not thy heart believe? On Jesus all thy burden roll, lie can, he will relieve.

"I felt as if darkness was passing away and my heart was melting within me I was hardly able to sleep all that night Long before day-light I was up, making the fires; I went to the stables and milked the cows: suddenly my sins stood before me mountain-high, and I felt that I must absolutely get them forgiven. 1 went to my grandmother's chamber, and asked her to forgive me every thing I might have done to offend her: she held ing that the expense of his education might have done to offend her: she held ing that the expense of his education ble fear of death, arising from a con-back, for she did not know what was the would be too heavy, at last bound him stitutionall morbid sensibility; but the but when she saw me crying bitterly, she forgave me every acquainted with any language but his thing. I went to my father and mother and asked pardon of them: my father able for his invention, being famous became angry, for he thought I was among his schoolfellows for extempore became angry, for he thought I was going to be mad with religion; but my stories, which he usually rendered, even mother understood me, for she said: Dont scold her-you will soon see her comforted and happy.' And so it turned out. For in my earnestness about the pardon of my sins, the Lord himself assured me that he bore them in my stead on the cross, and he spoke peace to my weary and heavy-laden soul. Since that day I have known about the inward change and the virtue of Jesus's blood, and have had peace in believing."

George's mother listened with great attention, and it struck her that her ceeded to his business, extended his neighbour Margaret had a particular design in relating her story just that day, and in the hearing of the boy. She now perceived that the good character which she had taught him to maintain amounted to no more than the outward reformation which Margaret's pastor said was not sufficient to bring the soul to Christ; and to the want of a deeper cure she had never directed his attention. Before she bid her neighbour good night, at the street-door, she asked her a question what did she think about her George who had been confirmed that day, and who had always been so well spoken of, for his good answers and correct deportment? Margaret was not ready to give a straightforward answer; but she said: "Ah, neighbour, if we want to have really Saviour, we ourselves must first of all become great sinners." And with this s lying, she went her way. But the landlady of the Crown Inn felt troubled and uneasy.

To be conlinued.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

Addison, D. D., was born at Milston, (the 97th;) an edition of Æsop's fables, in the County of Wilts, England, in the with reflections; and a volume of familiar year 1671, -He received his first educa: letters for the use of persons in an intion at the "Chartreux," from whence ferior station.

he was removed very early to Queen's College in Oxford. He had been there about two years, when the accidental sight of a paper of his verses occasioned his being elected into Magdalen College. He employed himself at this time in the study of the old Greek and Roman writers, and distinguished himself by his have made him a universal lavourite, even Muse Anglicana,—being admired as one of the best authors since the Augustan of the best authors since the Augustan of the sedentary habits of his father was immediately a corpse, stretched the best authors of the Augustan of the best authors since the Augustan of the sedentary habits of his father was immediately a corpse, stretched the best authors since the Augustan of the sedentary habits of his father was immediately a corpse, stretched the best authors since the Augustan of the sedentary habits of his father was immediately a corpse, stretched the best authors since the Augustan of the sedentary habits of his father was immediately a corpse, stretched the sedentary habits of his father was immediately a corpse, stretched the sedentary habits of his father was immediately a corpse, stretched the sedentary habits of his father was immediately a corpse, stretched the sedentary habits of his father was immediately a corpse, stretched the sedentary habits of his father was immediately a corpse, stretched the sedentary habits of his father was immediately a corpse, stretched the sedentary habits of his father was immediately a corpse, stretched the sedentary habits of his father was immediately a corpse, stretched the sedentary habits of his father was immediately a corpse, stretched the sedentary habits of his father was immediately accorpse. Latin compositions, published in the if he had never acquired any literary disage, in the two Universities, and the greatest part of Europe, before he became celebrated as a Poet in the town.—The first English performance made public by him is a short copy of verses to Mr. Dryden, (ollowed by "an essay on the Georgics of Virgil," with a version of the fourth.—In his twenty eighth year he was encouraged, by the Lord Chancellor Somers, to visit France and Italy, and by this nobleman's interest, soon after, obtained from the Crown a yearly allowance of three hundred pounds "to support himself in his travels."-When about to return to England, he was informed, that he had been appointed to attend the army as Secretary under Prince Eugene, who had just commenced the war in Italy; but the death of King William frustrated that appointment while he was at Geneva: he therefore poem called "the Campaign," in honour of the Duke of Marlborough, who had arrived at the highest pitch of earthly glory by delivering all Europe in 1701 which, as the various points of his from slavery: -- for this production Mr. master-mind came forth, gradually in-Addison was rewarded by the Lord creased from year to year.—In extreme Treasurer Godolphin with the lucrative indigence he married a widow in 1735, office of Commissioner of Appeals.-He who died in 1752; she brought with her was then advanced to the situation of what, to a person in his straitened cir-Under-Secretary to the Earl of Sunderland, at which time he wrote "the Opera however, wassoon exhausted in his vision-Secretary under the Marquis of Wharton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1709; at this time his literary reputation became signalized by his elegant composifollowed by those equally classic and spread through all Europe, and he was then appointed one of the Lords-Comemployment in business prevented him from pursuing until he resigned his office matic complaints which had long afflicted borious life him, and, therefore, he left his design but imperfectly, executed.—Mr. Addison died on the 17th June 1719, leaving behind him a daughter by the Countess of only three years before.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON was the son of a joiner in Derbyshire, England, but always avoided mentioning the town in which he was born. He was intended at first for the Church, but his father findapprentice to a printer. He was never own, and from his childhood was remark. at that early age, the vehicle of some useful moral.-During his apprenticeship he distinguished himself only by exemplary diligence and fidelity, although he even then enjoyed the correspondence of a gentleman of great accomplishments from whose patronage, if he had lived, he entertained the highest expectations.

The rest of his worldly history seems

to have been pretty nearly that of Ho. garth's virtuous apprentice-for, he mar ried his master's daughter, and sucwealth and credit by sobriety, punctuality, and integrity; bought a residence in the country, and, though he did not attain to the supreme dignity of Lord Mayor of London, he arrived in due time at the respectable situation of Master of the worshipful company of Stationers In this course of obscure prosperity he seems to have continued until he had passed his fiftieth year, without giving any intimation of his future celebrity, and even without appearing to be con-scious that he was differently gifted from the other flourishing traders of the Metropolis :—about this time, however, 1740, his first work, "Pamela," appeared, and was received with a burst of applause Within eight years after this, Richardson's reputation may be said to have attained its zenith; by the successive publication of the volumes of his " Clarissa," which obtained the most brilliant success, After "Clarissa," at an interval of about five years, appeared his "Sir Charles Grandison" which contains many excellent characters and met with very general admiration. Besides these works he Joseph Addison, the son of Lancelot, published only a paper in the 'Rambler'

ble; he was temperate, industrious, and upright; punctual and honourable kindness of heart, and a liberality and upon the muzzle. At this moment, the generosity of disposition which must chi'd, playing between his father's legs, life, had materially injured his health, at the feet of his innocent, laughing, and he, consequently, retired to his country residence at "Parson's Green," where his life was terminated in 1761, by a stroke of apoplexy, at the age of seventy-two.

SAMUEL JOHNSON was born at Lichfield, England, in 1709. His father, Michael Johnson, was a bookseller in that city, and placed his son, when eight years old, at the Free School there-but he was not then remarkable for diligence or regular application, though his tenacious memory made whatever he read his own. - In his sixteenth year he commenced his classical studies, and was placed at another school, where he remained until he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1728:--there he completed a residence of three years, and then became Under-master of an academy in Leicestershire, which he soon left under great disappointment. About this period, his first literary work, " A Translation of a voyage to Abyssinia," appeared, and gained for him some celebrity, cumstances, vas an affluent fortune which, of Rosamond" and the prologue to the ary project of a seminary of learning. comedy of the "Tender Husband."-His From this, through many following years, next preferment was to the post of his history is but that of genius struggling with adversit; and as it would be vain, in this brief compass, to attempt to describe either the chequered scenes of the one, or the brilliant productions of the tions in the "Tatler" which were soon other, we will merely observe, with an unbounded store of profound erudition beautiful writings which appeared from and consumnate talents, he was not able his pen in the "Spectator" and "Guardian."—" The Tragedy of Cato" was his day that was passing over him; indeed next production, the fame of which soon up to this date, his life had been only a perpetual sruggle with overwhelming difficulties. But now, halcyon days bemissioners of Trade. He now formed gan to openupon him: in 1762 the King, his plan for the "Treatise upon the as a reward to his high literary merit, Christian Religion," which his continual granted hin a pension of £300 a year, and then it was that he emerged from his obscuriy, and, with an established of Secretary of State to which he had fame and confortable independence, bebeen subsequently promoted; he was gan to dazze and astonish an admiring obliged, however, at last to abandon this world, which he continued to do with work by the increased severity of asth- unabated access to the close of his la-

Dr. Joinson, from childhood, had been affected in his nerves by that trouble some disolder called the King's cyil, and at twoyears of age was presented to Warwick, to whom he had been married the royal buch of Queen Anne, under the suppostion that healing virtue might be obtained from this communication. During the latter part of his life, he suffered severely from repeated attacks of dropsy, which proved fatal to him at last, on the 13th December 1784, in his seventyfifth year: -he always had an unconquerstrength o religion finally prevailed Family Medicines, viz. against this infirmity of nature, and his foreboding fread of the Divine Justice subsided itto a pious trust and humble hope of mircy at the throne of grace. What a singular destiny has been that of this remarkable man! To be regarded in his own ge as a classic and in ours as a companion! to receive from his contemporaries that full homage which men of genius h.ve, in general, only received from posterty, and to be more intimately known to p sterity, than other men are known to heir contemporaries-this is the reward of his fame! and this reward will be extended to him, in grateful remembrance as long as the English language is spken in any quarter of the globel C. S. J.

> BRUNEL IND HIS BIRTH-PLACE.-The village of Hzqueville, in Normandy, is insignificant initself, but deserving of mention as the birth-blace of Mark Isambert Brunel, the engineer of the Thomes tunnel, whom England is proud to own as her son by adoption, although France claims him ly birth. He was educated in the college & Gisors, and when the vacations called him home, his favourite resort was the shofof the village-carpenter, whose tools and infruments had greater attractions for the yourful engineer than Latin and Greek, and his allotted holiday task (devoirs.) The writer of this has frequently heard him dscribe the wonder and delight with which he for the first time beheld (1781), on the quay of Rouen, the component part of a huge steam-engine, just landed fron England: "When I am a

A DISTUSSING ACCIDENT occurred on Wednesdaj weck, near Reedham. Mr Gown, a spall farmer and butcher, who lived oppoite Recilliam Church, went into the mashes with his gun, for the purpose of shooting wild fowl. On

Richardson's moral character was, in returning home, he was caressing his boy, the highest degree, exemplary and amia- a sweet child about three years of age, to do which he unthinkingly set his gun down on the butt-end by his feet, loaded and on cock, the father leaning gun went off, and the contents entered the lower part of the head, and the happy boy .- Ipswich Express, Feb.

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