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There is a secret in the ways of God With his own children, which none others know, That sweetens all he does a said if such peace, While under his affilieting hand; we find, While under his affilieting hand; we find, What will it he to see him as he is ? What will it be to see him as he is?
And, just the reach of all that now disturbs.
The tranquil soul's repose, to contemplate,
th retrospect unclouded, all the memos.
By which his wisdom has prepared his saints.
For the wast weight of glory which remains!
Cype then, Alliction, if my Father bids,
And be my frowning friend: A friend that frowns is better, than a smiling enemy.
We, welcome clouds, which bring the former min,
Though they the present prospect—blacken round,
And shade the behattles if the owning year.
That, by their stores turiched, the earth may

A feuliful summer; and a plentous crop.

JOHN VI. 51 &c. From Essay on our Lord's Discourse at Caremembers, by the Rev. Sumuel H. Turneer, D. D., Professor of Biblied Learning Sc. in the General Theological Seminary of the Professant Episcopal Church, New York. In the former part of the Essay, the author examines the view given by the Roman Catholic Bishop Viseman in his Lectures on the Real Presence.]

I come now to that part of our Saviour's the food of which he had been speaking is himself, he proceeds to say, more particularly flesh, which he will give for the life of the world. A declaration seemingly so extraordinary, and to them unintelligible, became the occasion of excitement and disputation; land, attaching no other meaning to his words than a carnal and literal one, such as their gross views of the supply of bodily food which the Messiah was to furnish would hamrally suggest, they speak of it contempmonsly, and as a palpable impossibility: "How can this man give us his flesh to cat!" versus 51, 52. The master enjoins the necessity of their doing what they regarded as absurd and impracticable, in order to obtain spiritual life; he enjoins it with a strong asseveration, with particularity of expression, employing the words " drink the blood" as well as " cat the flesh of the Son of Man." To those who do so, he promises a joyful resurrection; he speaks, of this find and drink as the best and truest; of the one who uses it as intimately united with him, as partiking of the by him as he does hy the Father, and concludes by charac sterizing it as having come down from b heaven, and by contricting its effects in converlage spiritual and everlasting tite with thise of the muona, on which their deceased ancestors had lived for a time in the derosting his flesh and drinking his blood T

n The expression, " And, moreover, the ashread which I will give is my firsh, which a dewall give for the life of the world," enmat he explained merely of Christ's devoting himself, consecrating his whole earthly life to man fivelface. The word this his never Justifip this sense, neither one it be said, in secration referred to had been already made in a g od degree, and was still in progress.

Neither is it correct to say, that having spoken in the preceding part of his disc surse simply of his doctrine, our Lord now introfilters another distinct and additional idea, representing his death as what was to give life unto the world. For what is this semiment but a part of his doctrine, a very prominent and important part, and implied in what he had already said! Such a distinction and supposed transition are without evidence.

Are we, then, to explain this part of the discourse solely or principally in reference to the eucliarist, and to interpret the phrases sweat the flesh and drink the blood" in accordance with the doctrine of transubstantiaustion, or in reference to the symbols of bread and wine representing the real body and Ablood of the Redeemer ! There are difficulties in this view, some of which cannot be removed, and of which it is necessary to take

eriaml. It might be said, that the word here used is flesh; while body is always employed elsewhere, as in the words of the institution as given by the ovangelists and St. Paul. t If our Lord intended here a particular reference to the eucharistic body or symbol, it would seem reasonable to expect him to have used the same word on both occasions. We Togthis it may be replied, that such arguments are not of much weight, because, as

either word is well adapted to express the thought intended, the choice of either may have been rather circumstantial than necessary. This is true; and yet the reader must receithat if the eucharistic food be meant, the sense would have been clearer if the word body had been employed as elsewhere.

11/8 2. On this theory it is not easy to explain Servery Adding

Thousand meaning of Sich with an accusalive its, on account of; with a genitive, by, said Secretar an instance of each usage, Heb., it., Still it is acknowledged by the Grammarians, that in the Now Testament did is masquationes (though very selliom) used with the accusative hithe sense of means; enuse, object, ar andiamenna being saos intimately called. or any ments the ingressor in timately (falled. See of a Where of Samhalle MV 1. ph 324,539. The at Move translationals therefore sanctioned by occurring his to be preferred, because it had been a marked to the context.

1 pane employed these Nords to country 

for Christ's flesh or body was not then given. ding, that is, the offering made by Christ when he gave himself to be crucified, and allowed his blood to be poured out as a sacri- this was to be effected." fice and libation for human guilt, was made at that time and in that very act. But this is important. It is in the highest degree reas plainly at variance with repeated declara- sonable that the understanding should give it ody of Jesus Christ was made once for all acquiesce in the obligation of a precept, alby his death upon the cross, The use of though it may not comprehend the nature of the present to didomeyor to exxuramenor. To zhamevov (1 Cor., xt. 21,) is easily explained, as the Saviour represents before he eyes of his Apostles a symbol of what was so very soon to take place. Such language is very common. Thus we read, The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of literal, or, more correctly, of a moral resurrection, does not affect its application to the ruse in hand. Of the same kind is our Lord's language, "The hour is come that discourse which requires the most careful the Son of Man should be glorified; " " now examination. After telling his hearers that is the judgment of this world," \( \) The proximity or certainty of what is stated is the

ground of the usage. And on the same in the latter part of verse 51, that it is his principle, what is still future is sometimes spoken of as past, as is often the case in prophecy. Thus, also, our Lord, in his last prayer before his passion, speaks as if his whole atoning work on earth were completed, as if he had already risen, and was going to his Father. The language is particularly worthy of notice: "I have flaished the work which thou gavest me to do; and now I am no more in the world; while I was with them in the world buy t them." When, therefore, our Lord employs the basis of sound and acceptable faith, but it honest, and lovely, and of good report, are present in the eucharistic institution, he does is an essential element of reason, the highhis sacrifice was then offered, not that his harmony. Our Saviour's discourses conbody was then given, his blood then shed; but because this was so soon to take place. that it is in his mind as if it were present, though, strictly speaking, it was only symbolized by the celebration.

It is certain, then, that the words of I will give," cannot be explained of the encharist. They must be understood of Christ's voluntary sacrifice on the cross, as the same verb employed in other places. Thus, for intance, it is said, of The Son of Man came to give his life a ransom for many—he gave himself a ransom for all - who gave himself for our sins—who gave himself for us. '13 This s the only meaning that incords with usage and harmonizes with the context. If, then, follows necessarily that the cating and drinking afterward inputioned must also relate to something different, for the connexion is so legation sent to him from Jerusalem; says, "When will it be ever, that we may intimate as to compel us to understand both "Why haptizest thou, then, if then be not huy and sell and get gain!" Of what use intiniate as to compel us, to understand both of the same general topic.

3. On the theory by which this passage It will, doubtless, be said, and for this very implies, also, that they were familiar with Their Father's house is made a house of Bishop Beveringe, who does not underthe eucharist, expresses the opinion, "That St. John, having recorded words so very like to those in the institution of that holy sacrament, did not think it necessary to describe, as all the other evangelists did, the been known to Nicodemus, and he could institution of his Last Supper." Still it appears unnatural to speak in direct reference to an institution which our Lord himself originated, and which, in this respect, is different from baptism, and to speak of its use as necessary in order to obtain Christian privileges, without taking any notice of its stablishment. It is certain that those who derived their knowledge solely from this Gospel could not so have understood the discourse; this is true, also, of the original hearers. And, on the other hand, if this part of our Lord's discourse was intended to efer pringarily to the eucharist, it is somewhat extraordinary that the other evangelists should have given their readers no account of it. The institution would so naturally have suggested the discourse, that it is not easy on this theory to explain the omission. 4. Closely connected with this difficulty is another, which Dr. Wiseman "thinks the most favourite reason given for not understanding this discourse of the eucharist, namely, "that it was not yet instituted.". and SHERLOCK, as quoted by him, notes this as " the only objection he knows against so expounding" it. It is surprising that the knowledge of so distinguished a divine should on this point have been so limited. We are told by the reverend author that "there are several answers to this" objection. They are given by Dr. Wiseman, with some ori-

• Luke, xxii., 19, 20. See, among other places, Heb., vir., 27; vin., 25:28; x., 10, 12, 14. 1 Pel., 16, 21. 1 John, v., 25.

ginal "remarks" and "illustrations,"

Sherlock replies to the objection; that "our

Saviour said a great many things to the

Jows in his sermons which neither they nor

his own disciples could understand when

they were spoken, thought his disciples understood them after he was risen." Dr.

This cannot be interpreted of the eucharist, render "of the distinction between comprehanding and understanding, the latter re-The words of the institution, "Which is ferring to the meaning of the words, the given—which is shed," have, indeed, been former to the nature of the doctrine." That alleged to prove that the giving and the shed- Christ's flesh and blood were to be eaten and drunk, the hearers could readily understand, although "they could not comprehend how

This is certainly true, and the distinction ions of the Apostles, that the offering of the full assent to the truth of a proposition, or the one nor the manner of complying with the other. One thing it perceives and knows. namely, that in the one case some truth is contained, in the other some act is enjoined This perception and knowledge are founded on the previously established authority of him with whom the proposition or precept originated. On this principle, therefore, we should be justified in maintaining that there God." † Whether this be understood of a is sound mathematical truth in some propoholge his authority. And thus, if it be sufficiently proved that, in the case under consideration, the thing intended is the eating and drinking in the cucharist, the bare fact that our Lord's original hearers could not have comprehended the nature of the thing, comething in reference to himself was to be them not only to acquiesce in the proposition, patiently until they should be instructed in

its nature ab-1 mapper. The principle, then, on which the Dean's observation is tounded, is not only the o, not because he means to teach us that est degree of both being always in period forg den or destroyed. If these efforts are however, Dr. Wiseman "gives" as "one, perhaps, destroyed by prosperity. In addi-his conversation with Nicodemus," which, tion to all this, what an inconceivable amount he says, "took place before haptism was of mischief has been inflicted by the gambinstituted, and yet the necessity of it is ling system of speculation, which, though there declared," adding that "no one has not set up, has been stimulated by the railever thought of denying that the regeneral been instituted. Let is singularly up-fortunate in his selection. He assumes are determined to encounter the many foolish what, beyond all doubt, he could not prove, and hurtic lusts which beset their path. Yet even if his assumption were allowed the cases would not be relevant. I will not urge that the practice of baptizing prosolytes to Judaism was then in general use. the language of verse 51 is to be explained This might be questioned; although, on of something different from the encharist, it the theory which wholly denies its use anteeedent to the coming of John, it is diffi- for a while, the chain that hinds man to

the Christ, nor Elias, neither the prophet?" reason be introduces this discourse, that he the usage as a decemony of initiation. may impress its necessity. And even Waiving all this, however, it is a matter of fact that John, as the precursor of the Messtand this discourse as intended directly of sigh, had been publicly baptizing, and that crowds had flocked to him from Judea and Jerusalem. The use of water, then, in admitting to discipleship in the doctrine of the prophetic Elias, must necessarily have not have failed to apply the well-known fact as explanatory of our Lord's language. But it is not necessary to take this view. It is in the highest degree probable that Christ's baptism was in use before the conversation held with Nicodemus. The first direct mention that is made of our Lord's baptizing is, indeed, in the verse that followe the account of this interview; but the apparently incidental manuer in which the practice is introduced makes it extremely probable that he had already instituted, or which is equivalent, sanctioned the rite; " After these things came Jesus and his disciples into the land of Judea; and there he tarried with them and haptized."—John III. 22: compare verse 26; IV. 1: Those places show the practice immediately or shortly after the interview with the Jewish ruler. Before it, Christ had publicly avowed himself to be the Messiah, by clearing his father's house of profanation, by symbolical prediction of his death and re surrection, by working miracles so remarkable, either in number or kind, or both (ii. 22; iii., 2), as to induce a member of the Sanhedrim to show him the respect of a visit, and to recognise him as a divine teacher. All this implies that he spent some time in the great capital, and must inve elicited a considerable degree of public attention. As an effect of his actions and instructions, "many believed on this name;" and the probability is in favour of the opinion, that such persons made the same public profession of their faith as those did who, became his disciples after tho interview in in other words, that they received his baptism. When, therefore, Dr. Wiseman asserts that "the discourse in the sixth chapter of St. John stands in

. The author of the discourse from which Dr. Wiseman makes an extract is Dean Suga-LOCK, not the bishop, who was his son. This is

the language, "I will give," in verse 51. Wiseman illustrates this by reminding the 1 the same relation to the institution of the 1 to hold up their hands if they accorded nized the face of a man who had lost a son eucharist as the conference with Nicode- therewith, at first all hands were upraised; the Friday previous, as we knew by the nius does to the institution of baptism," he makes a statement which is entirely gratuitous, and without even the shadow of a proof. To be continued.

> THE PURSUIT OF EARTHLY GAIN. There never was, in the history of the vorld, an age or a country, in which the spirit of trade was more urgent than it is in this land, and in our day. We are the great. est trading, manufacturing, and commercial country, not, only that now is, but that ever read aloud the parable of the Lost Sheep, was. Tyre, Carthage, Phamicia, and Ve- and the Piece of Silver, also the Prodigal nice, were mere pedlars compared with Britain. Ours is "the mart of nations;" the emporium of the world. Such a state of things affects us all. Searcely any stand so ing such blessed words. She often paused enote from the scene of busy activity as not to feel the impulse, and to catch the spirit. All push into the contest for wealth; all hope to gain a prize of greater or less value. Education has raised up many from the lower walks, and wealth has attracted many, down ! from the higher walks, to the level of the could not comprehend its meaning. We trading portion of the community; while pause succeeded the reading. Then, rest-merely confess our ignorance, and acknow-population, as is natural in such a state of things, has gone on increasing. What is the result?

Just what might have been expected,keen and eager competition for business, beyoud any former precedent. Every trade, every profession, every branch of manufacand "how it was effected," is not a valid oh- | ture, or of commerce, seems over-stocked, and jection. They could readily and estand that every department of action over-crowded. See where must follow-time is so occupied done; and reison as well as faith required that men have someely an hour in the week for thoughtfulness, reading the Scriptures, but to resolve to do the thing, and to wait and prayer-the head, the heart, and hands, are so full of secular matters that there is no room for God, Christ, salvation, and eternity -- competition is so keen and eager that, to got business, whatsoever things are true, and trampled under foot, and conscientiousness i successful, and wealth flows in, and the way schemes. What multitudes have plungtion there mentioned referred to baptism, ed into the gulph of pendition, which yawns on the ground that this sacrament had not beneath those who have taken up the reso-Religion becomes a flat, insipid, and ab-

street thing, amidst all the excitement produced by such pursuits. Even the Sabbath day hardly serves its purpose us a season of respite and repose, given to arrest the eagerness of pursua after wealth, and to loosen, cult to account for the question of the de- earth; and is passed with an impatience that are sermons to those whose minds and hearts The language seems to imply, that had are intent upon their speculations or their of traffie. As soon might you expect a comwith reverence in the devotions of the Sab-lest view which earth affords. both, or to hear with interest the voice of the preacher. The spirit of trade, thus carried preventing more from being produced .- Rev. J. A. James' Church in Earnest.

> LOVE MELTING THE HARD HEART. Account of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry's visit to the female prisoners at Glasgow, given by a Lady

present. Mrs. Fry's voice and manners are delightful; and her communication free and membarrassed. She met several of the Magistrates, by desire and appointment also this evening a number of ladies met at the Bridewell. She told them with much simplicity, what had been done at Newgate. She entered into pleasant conversation with every one, and all were delighted when she

offered to speak a little to the poor women. But the keeper of the Bridewell said, he eared it was a dangerous experiment; for that they never, but by compulsion, listened to reading, and were generally disposed to turn anything of the kind into ridicule. She said she was not without fears of this happening, but she thought, it would show the Ladies what she meant. The women about a hundred, were then assembled in a large room, and we went in, mis loubting and anxious. She took off her little bonthe women; then looking at them with a kind and convillating eye, yet an eye that met every eye there, she said, 'I had butterjust tell you what we are come about. -Sho told them she had to deal with a great Humber of poor women, saily wieked, more wirked that any then possent and in what manner they were recover. ed from evil. Her Julguige was often ed them. biblethetical, -always Yeferring to our Saviour's promises, and theeting with holy hope these dissblute, beings. Would not you like to turn from that which is wrong ! Would not you like for Ludies to visit you, and speak comfort to you? "and help you

but as soon as she spoke, tears began to obituary notice in the paper. flow. One very beautiful girl, near me, had her eyes swimming with tears; and looked back and saw still more of these sober lips moved, as if following Mrs. Fry. lemn processions coming across the plain at One old woman, who held her lible, we saw clasping it with emotion as she became more and more impressed. The hands were ready to rise at every pause; and these callous and obdurate offenders were with one consent bowed before her. During this moment she took the Bible, and

It is impossible for me to express to you the effect of her saintly voice, while speakand looked at the poor women, as she named then, with such sweetness as won their confidence, -applying with beauty and taste all the parts of the story to them. and in a manner I never before heard, and particularly the words, 'His father saw him, when he was yet afar off.'-A solemn her on her knees before them. Her prayer was devout and soothing; and her musical voice, in the peculiar sweet tones of the Quakers, seemed like the voice of a mother

to her suffering child. In the Prison of Glasgow we found six-isen women: she had only to read and converse with them; for the proposal of work was greatly received. There were some much more varied emotions than at Bridewell -- astonishing repugnance, and, in some instances, obdurate resistance to listen : - in others, anxious desire to accept her aid. How deliverent were the impressions in the varied figures before her. One old woman, with the appearance of a medial servant, and hardened features, said, 'No! no use work!' But these rugged lines were at length relaxed; and I saw a tear fall over the brown visage. But tain frequent illustrations of it. When, tradesman rapidly rises in society, then he is, was not me prisoners alone; for the tain frequent illustrations of it. When, tradesman rapidly rises in society, then he is, was not a man in the room unmoved. My it was not the prisoners alone; for there father was charmed beyond words.-We saw too little of her in private; but all we did see, more and more delighted us. She is now hastening to her eight chi'dren; and slie has not a thought or time to bestow on mything but Prison Discipling.

VIA DOCOROSA.—THE ROAD OF MOURNING.

We attended the funeral of an aged citizen on a cold Sunday afternoon, not long since.—His remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery, to await the resurrection in company with thousands of our dead, who already sleep, or who soon will sleep, in that hallowed ground. It is well called "hallowed ground;" for to us no place is more sanctified than that where the links of the broken chain lie, from which the

through the streets, we noticed that sombre air of the windows and houses which an unmerchandise, and the Holy of Holies a place pleasant autumn day always causes, and the faces of people in the streets were pinched pany of gamblers to lay down their eards, and gloomy. Men drew their cloaks around and, with the stakes yet undecided before them, and hurried along the pavements, only their eyes, listen with attention to a homily or looking up for an instant as the hearse passed, prayer, as some professing Christians, to join and shuddering yet more coldly at the cold-

A singular interest is visible in every man's mind, when he sees the procession on, is flattening the religion that is left, and is which follows a fellow-man to burial; and it is by no means wonderful that it should Yet it is remarkable that a birth, which is the commencement of an immortality, should be regarded with less interest than a death, which is but a change in the course of immortality.

The carriages had not left Atlantic Street. novel class of persons. Novel, we mean to say, as a class; for mourners are plenty enough in the world, and we meet the garb meets with a continual flow of carriages, all of which contain weepers, returning from the graves of friends. The road from Atlantic street to the entrance of Greenwood is emphatically a "via dolorosa," We met first a carriage with closed windows, which west swiftly by our own, but not so swiftly as to prevent our seed g in it a lady with face buried in her ha ds. She was alone, perhaps a widow returning from a well-beloved grave, or a mother from a child's sleeping-place. Scarcely had her carriage passed, when we met two others, in which appeared to be a whole family; and following these an empty hearse, and anonet, and sat down on a low sent froming ther and another after it, and soon, until we had met five hearses, and carrieges more than we could count, bearing moniners. Some had returned from the burial that flav others had been to visit graves, with that healtiful affection which leads us to linger around such spots, as if there the small of the departed also lingered! with somewhat of love, mayhap, for the dust which once imprison

The train in which we were, inoved but a mere inadvertence. In the same way, the Sacred Theory of the Earth, which was will to become better? Surely you would tell us thus. In one we saw the conins of two to send their children to what was called to become better? Surely you would tell us thus. In one we saw the conins of two to send their children to what was called to them your griefs: they who have done children, as the wind lifted up the hearso the English school, with the third was called to them your griefs: they who have done carriage which followed another, we recognized to the bishop, whose Christian name evil have going. As she read to carriage which followed another, we recognized to the property of the p

As we approached the cemetery, we the head of Gowanus Bay, and as we entered the avenues, we saw here and there, among the leafless trees, groups standing with heads uncovered, around open vaults or uncovered graves. It was like entering a vast temple in which men of all creeds assembled to do homoge to the instinctive idea of immortality, (for that idea is at the foundation of our care for the dead,) as we entered the forest arches of the holy ground-"God's acre" there, is rich with treasures for the day of awaking.

As we passed the gateway, the sun, fast setting across the bay, broke from the clouds. and a flood of glorious light bathed the hills and trees and gilded the gleaming monuments; but as we stood at the foot of the grave on a high hill overlooking the cities and the water, the sun went down, and a cold blast swept the dead leaves along into the grave, with the man who had faded like population, as is natural in such a state of ling the large Bible on the ground, we saw a leaf in autumn, and whose sun, as that sun, had gone down in the evening of a long

and tempestuous day.

Any one who will take an afternoon ride o Greenwood, will no longer wonder that a city like this can afford business to stores which sell nothing but mourning.-New York Journal of Commerce.

THE GOSPEL IN THE HOLY LAND. From the Bishop of Jerusalem's annual letter to all the brethren, who in every place call upon the name of the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and especially to those who mounn over the desolation of Zion, whose heart's desire and doily prayer to God for Israel is, that they may be saved."

Besides the two Bible readers employed by the Jews' Society, who have the charge of the ever more important Bible depôt at Jerusalem and Jaffa, I have continued to employ three others; one among the Jews, one among the Christians of Jerusilem, and one among the Arabs of different places. I am expecting a fourth from Beyrout, chiefly to visit the towns of this country. This work has not been without fruits in Jerusalem, in removing prejudices both from the Jews and the Christians. But it is chiefly at Nablous and on the mountains of Samaria that the labours have been blessed. In those parts there is a great movement, hunger and thirst after the word of life from which I cannot but expect happy results. When one of these Scripture readers was at Nablous, about a year ago, a few individuals began to read and to search the Scriptures; and in the spring, last Easter, several of them came to witness our Church services, but they were rather reserved. However, a few weeks later, I received a letter from Nablous, signed by many individuals, who stated that they had resolved to come out of the Greek freed soul has gone to rest.

It was a bitter day. The wind from across the water was children and enting, and their children must perish for lack of inspling this sense, neither can it be said, in a cross the water was conting and chings and their children must perish for lack of business? And even the voice of prayers to explain the fact, that St. John, in his personages, they would not have been survived by the constitute themselves into an Evangelical constitute constitute constitute constitute themselves into an evant constitute Church, taking the word of God for their guide, and to place themselves under my superintendence. To this I replied, that although I was most willing to help them on as far as practicable in their search after the truth of the Gospel, I could not approve of their leaving their Church at present; that the only advice I could give them was for them to continue reading the word of God with prayer, taking it for the guide of their whole life; and thus to abide in their Church until they be driven out for the Gospel's sake, if it should come to that. After exchanging a few more letters, one of the missionaries went with an intelligent native Christian to investigate the matter; and they found, as was to be expected, that the people had, as yet, but a scanty knowledge of Scriptural truth, of which, however, in Brooklyn, before we began to meet a they seem to be deeply sensible; and that the heads of families, representing about seventy souls (of the 400 Greek Christians of the place), had signed a mutual promise of some hourly. But it is not often that one to keep together in searching the Scriptures, and especially in endeavouring to have their children educated according to the pure word of God; and that there were others similarly disposed, but who, from motives of prudence, had not yet been requested to sign the paper. A little later they addressed to me a petition, signed by above a dozen heads of families, breathing a modest and altogether Scriptural spirit, in which they intimated that they would remain in connexion with the Greek Church; but praying most earnestly that I would pity their children and provide them with the means of giving them a Scriptural education, the want of which they so deeply felt for themselves. Upon this, considering all the circumstances, I was led to, and did immediately purchase a house sufficiently large for a boys' and girls' school, and dwelling for the master's family; and I oppointed an intelligent, promising young hin, originally from Nazareth, But living at Nablous, as schoolmaster, under the superintendence of the two most influential, Christians of the place.

On the 5th of September the school was slowly, for it was of great length, and in it opened, with twenty-one boys. But but he were many on foot, who followed their next following Lord's day a most fulmisfriends to the gates of the cemetery. Other trains of less length passed as swiftly. Three Church, in the name of the Greek Pairihearses with accompanying carriages passed arch, against all those who should continue

some reason to suppose that the lattingch was not aware of all the bitter, contents of the excommiddention, since he understands but little Arabic; but why does he not learn the language of his flock?) The what had been expected; for the next day several persons joined our friends, and asked frava to send their children to the school At the time the cholera appeared at Nab. but interrupted. I learn, however, that the school has continued uninterrupted, although the father of the schoolmaster has died, with two other friends; I lear also children educated in our school, which now numbers twenty-five boys

I have thus dilated on this subject, not only because incorrect reports may be spread and reach forgaint, but cheety in order to commend these poor people, of whom I will affirm nothing, except that they are carnest-ly seeking Gor and this track, to the intercession of God's bollering profile. I must also, on lins occasion, state my conviction that, whilever incoretical difference there may be beirreen the Greeks and the Papists, practically the former have quite as many errors as the latter, and much less of Gospel truth. However, it is not chiefly with errors properly so called, that we have to struggle among the Christians of this country; but it is with the grossest ignorance, in which priests and laymen are allowed to live and die.

## The Beream.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1849.

Upon the question of the appropriation of proceeds from the Clergy Reserves, which came before our readers by means of certain correspondence and public proceedings had in Upper Canada, a few weeks ago (See Berean, Dec. 14 & 2:,) some light will, we trust, be thrown doring the present session of the Provincial Parliament, through the publication of returns which, it must be taken-for granted, the Government is enabled to furnish, showing what the Reserves have himerto yielded, and how the amount has been appropriated by the Trustees for the Church of England portion of it, that is, the Society for the Propagation of the Gost el.

If must reasonably be supposed, that the Trustee has all along periodically rendered account of its stewardship to the Government athronge, and that the documents have been transmitted to the Governor General. and are simply filed along with other records, no demand having been made for their publication. 'Public attention having, however, been drawn to the subject, it is to be expected that ample information will ere long be before the members of the Church who are the proprietors of the estate, so that they may be able, of their own knowledge and judgment, to bestow that approbation upon what has been done which, we will now assume, they will find has been de-

It is not the less desirable, for the high character borne by the Trustee, that its proceedings should be open and known; and that the venerable Society should have the satisfaction of being assured that it is spending our money in accordance with the proprictor's wishes! It would not, however, be very strange, it a difference of opinion were to disclose itself, and the managers of the Society in England were to find that they have all along conceived a mode of appropristion to be most conducive to the promotion of the interests of the Church in Canada, which strikes the members of the Chuich as founded upon partial and exaggerated views of the importance of particular purposes. The Society has no means of ascertaining the inind of Church-members at large on the subjects which concern us. Of course, the managers receive most valuable communications from their official correst pondents, the Bishops presiding over the Colonial Dioceses; but when the vast extentof offitery comprised by the Dioceses is taken into consideration, and the little in. tercourse will coontry-parishioners which a Bishof, visiting them just about once in every three years, can enjoy, some doubt may be permitted whether the Society is in possession of all the information needed to enable it to discharge its trust, with reference to the proceeds of Clergy Reserves, to the best indvantage.

It has been rather common, in acknowledging the services rendered by the Society forthe Propagation of the Gospel to the Coldiner, fo speak of Churchmen in these parte as a great body of paupers, who have all along been a partikens of the Society's " [[duniy] loc the supply of religious services in anything a loser by this momentions change in the amount of real pleasure and engineer in anything a loser by this momentions change in the amount of real pleasure and engineer in the fill change of the pleasure of the control of the pleasure of the ple to thund Aznapplying to a comparatively

pagation of the Gospel distributed it. Of

bounty" there was very little in the matter. The House of Commons at last discontimud the grant; the Society instantly reduced the supends of its Missionaries; and offect of the parathern, which in fact war direct the stipends of its Missionaries; and against the hiperalone, who different from it they only (some filteen years ago) aliquied those measures for drawing forth a flow of voluntary liberality among the members of the Church at home, which were lous, and all correspondence has been all pointed out by the successful operations of such stirring bodies as the Church Mission. ary Society, and which did at last produce an increase of revenue sufficient to enable that several isolated Christian inhabitants the venerable Society to exercise "hounty" of the mountains of Samaria are about to towards the Church in the Colonies in good remove to Nablous, in order to have their carnest. Nothing that we have said need detract from the sense of obligation which Colonial Churchmen may be supposed to entertain towards the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Only let the nature of the old gation be correctly understood.

In acting as Trustee for the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, again, the Society exerrises no "bounty," It has willingly undertaken the trust, and receives, invests, or, it may be, disburses money which is ours. It has gone some way in disbursing, and in appropriating for particular purposes; and it certainty is an open question, whether it has done so to the entire satisfaction of the great body of Churchmen in the Canadas. The recent public proceedings in the western part of the Province throw at least a doubt upon it. We subjoin the account of another meeting on the subject, from the Poronto Church, dated some weeks ago :

At a meeting held in Trinity Church, Barrie, on Tuesday, the 19th December, convened by notice given on the preceding Sabbaths, and published in the Magnet newspaper, the Rev. S. B. Ardagh in the Chair, and Mr. W. J. Bonsall having been requested to act as Secretary, it was

Moved by Mr. Sally, seconded by Mr. Mc-Vitty, That we, members of the Church of England, residing in the District of Sincoe, (a District comprising twenty-three Townships) are deeply sensible of our spiritual destitution, there being only four Clergymen in this section of the Province, to minister to the wants of 6,000 souls.

That we deprecate the appropriation of the Clergy Reserve Fund to any other purpose than that originally intended by the Imperial Parliament, viz., the endowment of Rectories, and as a pravision for the Clercy.

Moved by Mr. W. J. Bourall, seconded by Mr. A. Burnett, That till the spiritual wants of the members of the Church of England, throughout the Province, shall be provided for, by the appointment of ac adequate number of clergy men, it would be highly unjust to the laity that any portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund should be applied to the endowment or support of Collegiate Institutions, or to the erection o additional Bishopricks and Archdeaconries. Moved by Mr. Davies, seconded by Mr Lally, That the foregoing resolutions be trans mitted to His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, with a request that he would be pleased o forward them to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

It seems very evident, that a leaning owards taking care of the Church by taking care of the Bishops prevails in the counsels of the Society at home, which is not participated in by the members of the Church ir the Colonies. It is not thought quite equitable, that congregations should remain paupers, dependent upon the Society's "bounty," while the funds held by the Society in trust for the benefit of the congregations pay salaries at the rate of £1,500 a-year to Bishops. A Correspondent of ours (LAY-MAN, in our number for December 14,) very naturally asks:

"Instead of the Propagation Society paying the Missionaries out of its funds, and endowing Bishopricks out of the Clergy reserve proceeds, why should not the Missions be endowed out of the latter, and the Bishops receive their Salaries from the Society"?

It is a reasonable question, why should they not? And the answer which suggests itself to the Colonial Churchman is likely to differ from that elicited by the correspondence which the Society is carrying on with its confidential agents. We are likely to wish that the appropriation of the Clergy Reserve Fund should-be-directed towards missionary and parochial service, and thus our dependence upon the Society for aid be gradually relieved, and the missionaries assume the position of a parochial Clergy, instead of being the Society's stipendiaries. In another quarter, it may be thought that the interests of the Church will be promoted by leaving the Clergy in that state of dependence, while the proceeds of Clergy Reserves are devoted to the maintenance of Bishops and Theological Seminaries. And it seems but fair that the voice of the Colonial Church should be heard in the matter.

The proyet of the English mail, with

to called) offfiding Church 20.(I have Idmin! Church; and the Society for the Ploy Province in the midst of a population hose to himy approving of what he had done; and God in school-instruction or elsewhere, the mails protection which they have for the enjoyment of their rights in that matter will, in many cases, be the establishment of dissentient schools; and in adopting that course, they ought to be fairly dealt by, on the part of the makers and the administrators? of the Law. The law-makers protess a desire to do so; they are all liberality in itatention: now it is but foir to give them all the information necessary to enable them to frame the law so as to give effect to the right intention avowed by them. The petition inserted in these columns will be sent in by two bodies of Dissentients, one of whose number has favoured us by its transmission; if similar ones were sent in from other parts of the Province, the probability of an effect har upon the Legislature-who have amendments to the School-Act now before themwould of course be much strengthened; and prompt measures ought to be taken to send petitions in for immediate presentation.

The JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, published by the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, at Toronto, has entered upon its second year of publication in quarto form, and contains, hesides other very interesting matter, several plans of School Houses which will be new and instructive to many in this Province, though they are familiar to us from their publication in Emerson and Potter's book, some years ago. The interior arrangement, in the cut, is such as to make an aisle run along between every two scholars' desks; we are really sorry to find the Editor suggesting that, for the sake of economy, three scholars might be placed at one desk, which would, in our opinion, effectu-ally spoil the arrangement. Whoever has himself kept school, knows that real economy -that is, the turning of the master's and scholars' time to the utmost advantage, is not promoted by a plan which, by the occasional getting in, and out, of the scholar seated between the two others, causes interruption to one or other, and very commonly opens the way to tricks, or else gives occasion to ill temper. The master should be able to get to each of his scholars without interfering with any other, and vice versa. That is the plan provided for by the passages, and the advantage is amply worth the cost.

MIDNIGHT MASS AT THE MARINE HOSPITAL. Quenec. "Suum cuique tributo," is our mutto, and we must be generous to Dr. Lemieux, the House Surgeon of the Marine Hospital. Circumstances make the man; and so will it be with him. We doubted his possession of the requisite practical experience for the post with which it has pleased the Executive to honour him; we cannot doubt his religions inclination, or his zeal in this respect It is a nity, however, it is not mixed with some discretion. The ward of an hospital is, in our estimation, the worst possible locality for the celebration of Midnight Mass on Christmas eve, with the opening of the gates at that unseasonable hour, contra regulas, for the admis sion of strangers. In our simplicity we thought that perfect quiet should reign there, that sleep might not the intertupted, provided however that sleep, "halmy sleep," was an object of importance to sick patients. Dr. Lemieux thinks otherwise; and the Hon, member for Montmorencit thinks otherwise; and, doubtless, the Executive thinks otherwise; it is, therefore, a matter of no consequence what other people think; but we would advise Dr. Lemieux of an impression which this fact of a midnight mass makes upon our mind : that he only half knows his duties, who would tolerate, or permit for one moment, during the night, in a place where there are sick nationts anything, no matter what it is, which would tend, even in the minutest degree, to disturb their rest or slumber. We wonder what our Parisian contemporaries will say to this will they take a lent out of Dr. Lemieux's new treatment of diseases, and recommend its adoption in their own parafamed institutions? -Br. Am. Journal Med. & Ph. Science.

CHUNCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Benefaction to the Jubilee Fund from Her Mejesty THE QUEEN and from PRINCE ALBERT. The committee have the great satisfaction of announcing that the Queen and the Prince Albert have graciously contributed to the Jubilee Fund communication having been made to the Prince, by the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell that a sermon was to be preached on Wednesday, the 12th of December, at Windsor Church, on behalf of the Church Missionary Jubilee Fund, Lientenant-Colonel the Holl. C. B. Phions was empowered to announce to his Lordship " that Her Mujesly and His Royal Highness would present a joint donation to the Jobilee Fund of £100; and that, if it should be wished that it should be given through the medium of the collection after the Sermon preached for that purpose in Windsor Church, he was authorized to inform Mr. Gossett [ the Incument of Windsor] of the intention of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness.

PROTESTANT BURYING GROUND AT JURUSA nem .- After several years' endeavour to obtain permission from the Turkish Government to have a walled harying grownd we have at last succeeded, chiefly by the excition of Colonel Rose, the British Consul Coneral, and Mr. Finn, our Consul here, And in the spring of this year I purchased a spacifolis held for that purchased as a spacifolis held. pose, on the southern decrivity of Mount Zion a few paces S. W. of the lomb of David, which is now being enclosed with a solid wall, and when inished it will be a splendid one as well on account of its classical, cominaulling, and yet retired situation, as also on account of its size and form, so that our house for the dead will, in some measure, correspond to our house for the living, Christ Church; Bishop Gobat's Court of the Constant

the o die use of the unmutilated Word of ample ... Christian Times.

Anny Citariains - The O. S. Adjutant General has issued ptoposals for applications by infinisters to fill twelfty posts in as many different places with Chaptilins. The chaptains will be required in perform the duties of chool-masters, their compensation being fixed at the time of their appointment, but not to exceed loity ability per month, with quarters, foel and four rations per day. Applications iffulld not be made to the Secretary of War, but to the commanding officers of the posts at which they are employed. The applicant must be recommended by the highest ecclesiastical authority of his communion. Two of them are to be sent to Oregon; 2 to Texas; 1 to Santa Fe; 2 to California.—Protestant Churchmon.

BICKERSTETH'S SCRIPTURE HELP .- The oc' asion of its publication stated in the Rev. Thus Simpson's biographical sketch of Joseph John Gurnay, Esq.-Norwich Bible Society meetings, from year to year, were seasons of peculiar delight to the master of Earlham Hall; and, as Mr. Gurney resided there, from 1809, when his father died, the hospitable mansion was visited by most of the distinguished advo-cates of the Society, especially its secretaries the Rev. J. Hughes, the Rev. J. Owen, Dr. Steinkepff, the Rev. A. Brandram, and Mr. Witherforce, Sir T. F. Buxton, the Rev. L. Richmond, and the Noels. Mr. Gurney's influence, in connexion with this Auxiliary, was variously beneficial; an instance of which is pentioned by the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth. Hav ing resided at Norwich from the year 1812 to 1815, he says "It was by him that I was first led to be an author. In the beginning of the Bible Association at Norwich, in 1814, several hundred subscribers having paid for their Ribles the writer was earnestly requested by Mr Gurney to address them on the right use of their Bible. He did so; and when he had finished his address, and the Bibles were distri buted, he said, . Friend Bickersteth, thou mus print what then hast said, for the benefit of the people. The writer was led to comply with people. The writer was too to compay with this request, and published his 'Scripture Help,' that year." This the public are in-defited to Mr. Bickersteth, chiefly through Mr. Gutney, for some of the best evangelical treatises ever produced by the clergy of the Chuich of England. Church of England.

FOR THE BERUAN.

[Continued from last number ] Without dwelling on the ambiguous term "re

generate,22 We may say that conversion to God is their great distinguishing mark: and we use the phrase because it is unequivocal in its signification. Regeneration, in a sense now ofter attached to it, is, in fact, nothing, as it does not secure the hope of salvation; but is, on the contrary, too frequently connected with all kinds of worldliness and sin; but conversion is in itself a state of salvation, and without it-how ever a man may be called regenerate—he is still an unpardoned sinner before God, and can not be saved. In the true, disciples of Christ that heart change has taken place, which, developing itself in all varieties of ways, influinternal workings of the spirit in the behever heart cannot be known to the world, nor all his conflicts and strivings to gain the mastery over the carnal nature understood by it; yet the froits of faith show themselves with evidence sufficient to prove that he is indeed a Christian and that no man can truly be so, and at the same time live as others in the world. One of the most conspicuous marks of his character not only as a seregonerate," but as a converted man, will be that deadness to the world, and indifference to its numerous follies and vanities quioined by the Gospel, and inseparable from all real piety; however studiously the religious worldling, may get himself to explain it away. He will not risk his character and gradit for the sake of gain or appearance ; nor be found entering into rash and uncertain speculations involving those of others, without regard to principle or honour : but he will trust providence to nic his endeavours while he seeks to figraville things honest both in the sight of God and o men." Such an one will rately, we think, he found in the Bankrunt Court. He will labour to adhere most practically to the spirit of the apostolic injunction, "one to no man any thing but to love one another." If he cannot otherwise avoid the danger, he will live and cause his family to live in such a way as not to meur needless expense for the sake of sustaining appearance. Nor will he be remarkable for an extravagant and luxurious style of life, even should he be affluent, and abound in tiches creditably acquired. He will consider it all as God's, from whom he received it, and to whom he knows he must render a strict account of it at last. What he has to space will not be squandered in fashionable routs and enteriainnents, and in the godless resorts of worldly imusement and pleasure. No: after the pat tern of primitive piety, he will rejoice that he is and needy." Religious societies and institutions will have proof of his attachment to the cause of truth, and of his exertions to spread it more and more : in short, it will be easily seen that, though rich in this world's goods he esteems the treasures of Christ greater riches still.

And, with regard to the giddy pleasures and attractions of this would, we will not say that he is restrained from frequenting them because he knows it to be wrong, and fears to incur the displeasare of God—this, indeed, is a good moive where there is none stronger or better-bu in fact they are altogether contrary to his apirit, taste, and inclination; and he abstains from them, not only because they are forbidden in Scripture, but because he can find no pleasure in them. His soul would be "weary to bear them." Others "may feed thus upon ashes," having their "deceived hearts turned aside? from the tiuth: but he must go for enjoyment to some real substantial good. He has found something infinitely more desirable and precious : and so great is the change which conversion has wrought in his whole character and nature, that these pleasures of the world, were he constrained to partake of them, would be but pains and afflictions : so surely in the truly converted man do " old things pass away, and all things become new :29 fie acquires new habits, new dispositions, and predilections, and, in a spiri-tial sense, is no longer the man that he was helore: Yet think not, O worldling, that he is in any thing a loser by this momentous change on the amount of real pleasure and enjoyments

innke up their minds to do it at whatever sacrifice; if they would be Christians indeed nor, while thus cudenyouring to walk consistently with their profession, will it be long ere grace enables them to triumph over the temptation. But it is a snare which if given was to or indulged in any degree, however limited will rapidly acquire strength; and finally, be-coming irresistible, completely entangle and lead astray the erring soul. And this has been the fatal course pursued by thousands of backsliders, who, having once professed religion have nevertheless deserted Christ, and upited themselves again with the world. How should all, but especially the young and newly converted follower of Jesus, avoid even the slightest and most distant approach to such a But with the genuine convert this-we had almost said-can never be the ense. Conversion has set un impassable bartier between him and the world. He has secome out of the world?" he is, by his attachment to Christ, "separate from it." He is the man who truly lives up to his baptismal engagenents—so much spoken of and insisted upon in these days of spititual laxity—for he has learned to renounce not only "Satan and the lusts of the flesh," but also "the pomps and vanities of this wicked world." This neglected partion of the Church Catechism wi would seriously tecommend to the attentive consideration of all such as think that they can safely form an alliance between Christ and the world in a thing so high and socred as pure religion before God and the Father; for if we would have part or lot in that, we must be "unspetted from the world."

To the Editor of the Bereau.

Sir, Observing that the seemingly endless mainess of amonding Legislative enactments is again engaging the attention of our Parliament, and that a proposal has been already made to render, amongst others, the Act for the support of Common Schools better adapted to the want and wishes of the Country. I venture to enquire whether the objectionableness of the Law as it now presses upor (so called) Dissentient Schools in country places, is likely to be abated in the intender lterations? There can be no doubt that when the

Legislature recognised the liberty of a minority of the inhabitants of any parish, township, or municipality, conscientionsly disapproving of the system of instruction which might be agreeable to the majority, to establish a separate organization for the Education of their own children, they also recognised the principle of a fair and equitable distribution prejudice the other. of the means essential to the support of that separate organization. Consistency with themselves in this admitted principle, would moreover compet the conclusion that if liberte were conceded to Dissentients to abstain from a personal co-operation which was contrary to their consciences, not less should they be freed from contributing their funds towards the support of a system from which the Legislature gave them permission to dissent. When conferring this liberty upon the minority it could not have been intended to confer at the same time upon the majoriti the power of neutralizing it. And yet this is actually the case us the Law now stands The Dissentient schools and their Truster ought to be as free regarding all acts requisite for the honest exercise of their rights as Dissentients, as the same parties would be if the whole Municipality were of their way of thinking; otherwise nothing is easier than to frustrate their wishes, in a variety of ways, under the authority of a Law which pretends to gratify them: - The boundaries of School Districts may be drawn so as to cut up the Dissentient population into piecemeal: - The property may be so distributed. or may be so asses ed by an officer elected by the majority, as to make the amount foreibly contributed to the general fund by the minority for to exceed the proportion received back by them for their awn schools; -The Building Fund may be, or (as I understand) is, considered as the exclusive perquisite of dthe Imajority, whose Commissioners enjoy all the patrogatives of a Corporate body, whilst the corresponding Trustees of the minority do not. But not to enumerate other incongruities in a Law professing to dispense equal privileges, and to respect the rights of conscience, I will content myself, for the present, by expressing a hope that the friends of Education and of justice, at Head-quarters, are on the alert whilst the Act in question is undergoing alteration, and that such points as I have only glanced at, will attract their vigitant atten-

Assessment seems to be the proper basis of pecuniary support; its amount furnishes the fair measure for Parliamentary assistance; and conscience supplies a right rule for the appropriation of both. Why not then let Dissentients assess themselves, receive for themselves the corresponding portion from the public chest, and thus be left free to expend the earnings of their own self-assessment upon their own schools, besides enjoying all other privileges, bestowed upon their neighbours of the majority by an Act which pretends to secure equality and liberty of conscience to all?

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Municipality of in the County of Humbly Sheweth :

That your Petitioners are persons residing in the Municipality of , professing a religious faith different from that of the major ity of the Inhabitants of the said Municipality, and are desirous of establishing Dissentient Schools, but find the provisions of the law now in force for that purpose, ambiguous in expression and unequal in operation.

That under the existing Law, the Commissioners of Schools have the sole authority to form the School Districts, and to alter the same at their discretion, and that these Divisions are often necessarily unsuitable to the wants of the

same powers and authorities, and be subject equally to the provisions enacted respecting the School Commissioners, "Your petitioners therefore pray that when he say Municipality the Regulations and altangements made by the School Commissioners for the conduct of any School shall not be agreeable to any number whatever of the Inhabitants protessing a Religious faith different from that of the Majority of the Inhabitants of such municipality, and that the Inhabitants so dissentical shall colthat the Inliantitants so dissentient shall col-lectively signify such Dissent in writing to the Chairman of the said, Commissioners and give in the names of three Trustees chosen by them for such purpose, the said Trustees may he a corporation to such and be subject to the same dutter as School Commissioners, but for the management of those Schools only which shall be under their control, and that they shall be entitled to receive from the Superintendent such sum out of the General Fund as shall be proportioned to the number of children of the proportioned to the number of children of the age prescribed for attending School residing in such municipality and also a due proportion of the Building Fund.

And further that after the appointment of such School Trustees it shall be lawful for such Trustees to divide the Municipality into School Districts suitable to the wants of such Dissentients irrespective of the limits of the School Districts formed by the School Commissioners, and shall designate such Districts and register the same in the manner appointed for the School Commissioners; and that it shall be the Duty of the Suprintendent to keep a distinct

register for such Dissentient Districts.

And further, that the School Trustees shall certify to the Superintendent, the number of Dissentient Children, in order to the apportionment of the General and Building Funds, and the School Commissioners shall furnish a correct list of the School rates assessed upon such Dissentients in such Municipality, he-tween the first day of May and the first day of July, and that the cutire amount of the rates derived from the property of such Dissentients, shall be paid in each year by such Dissentients at any time on demand to the School Trustees of the Municipality, to be by them applied to provided that public notice be given at least 30

days before enforcing payment of the same.

And lastly that the School Trustees shall within their jurisdiction have the same powers and be under the same regulations in all repacts, for the government of such Dissentient chools, as are enacted respecting the School Commissioners, and that any delinquency of the Commissioners or of the Trustees respectvely in tendering Accounts or doing other acts required by law shall not In any manner

And your petitioners as in duty bound with ever pray &c.

The Agent of the Action. HERALD acknowledges, with thanks, the treceipt of 74. 61. cy. from Lany Calowell for the Achill Mission, and 5s. 1d. for the same, from a FRIEND, by the bands of Lady C; also 5s, for the same, from A FRIEND, by the hands of the Editor of the

PAYMENTS RECEIVED - Nessis J. Bestie, No. 205 to 256; Robt. Kirk, No. 244 to 269 Chs. Wiggs, No. 248 to 273.

To Connespondents .- Received W. C. E ; -C. B ;-W. W. S ;--W. B ;--Report from Hufifax ;-S. S.

Rosal and Political Entelligence.

The arrival of the English Mail, on Tueslay, brought with extraordinary speed from Hahfax, gives us news from Europe to the 27th olimo. We have availed ourselves of the columns of the Marning Chronicle, which received Wilmer & Smith's European Times in letter shape, for the purpose of selecting the most interesting arricles of ntelligence. 🕖

CHOLERA. - The progress of the cholera, n account of its alarming appearance in the Inited States, and the loss of life which has aken place amongst the children who were ntiacked with the malady at Tooting, near London, is watched with undiminished anxiety. Its ravages have not, however, been more extensive during the last fort The total number of cases reported up to Wednesday last were 8854; whereof 3961 had proved fatal, 2118 had recovered, and 2775 were under treatment, or the result was not stated. Within the entire scope of the limits of the Registrar-General, including Scotland, the now cases which appear daily fluctuate between about 160 and 200, whereof from 10 to 20 may happen about the metropolis, the provinces furnish about the same average, whilst the residue appear to be embraced within the confines of Scot-The weekly deaths from cholera

within the metropolitan district hover about 62. The general health of that district has improved during the last week, the deaths being 103 less than the previous one, but still leaving an excess of 176 above the weekly average of the last five years. The inquest which was empanelled to inquire into the cause of the deaths of the children, who perished from having contracted the malady at Tooting, has brought in a verdict of manslaughter against the proprietor of the establishment, who " farmed? the pauper children of various parishes in London, and he stances committed for trial. From the evidence taken, little doubt can be entertained but that cold, insufficient clothing, want of cleanliness, and a deficient dietary, were the predisposing causes to the malady which proved so destructive to the innocent victims who were swept away in a few days, on No sooner were the survivors removed and properly clothed and fed than the malady disappeared a more was a set out of godino

MONETARY. - The Bank of England accounts present the usual features which generally, markethe period of the payment olithe dividends, of thereighten increase of birculation with premall alcordage of bullion.

state (hat a general improve-place in trade and commerce, in political affairs on the conti-n timeficial effect to this coun-The search beneficial effect to this county of the probability of a which may have the probability of a which may have the probability of a which have the probability of a which have the probability of a which have the probability of a white have the county of the probability of a probability of the probability of t

The Right Honor Sir F. I Baring, Baronet, been appointed First Lerd of the Admiralty, the Earl of Admiralty and the Market of Admiralty, the Earl of Admiralty the Bart of Admiralty and the Bart of Admiralty demanded by the Date of The Market of Admiralty demanded 296. The

Stroyer in the considerably damaged 296. The strong slightly damaged by fire, water, &c., 509; total number of fires 805. The strong within the engines and firemen bed, callyd, were 129. There had been been strong to the strong strong with the firemen had been their attributance. The total number of the strong was 1011. There had been fact fires strong was 1011. There had been fire and twelve private individuals. Explosion in Albany-street is especially their in the return, the different build-like in the return, the different build-like in the return, the different build-like in the return the private in the strong was the stro es dimaged on that occasion being upwards This Trails average of fires in the me-The fire Jave age of the fire has a libys; I running totally destroyed, and consicably damaged, 216; slightly damaged, 428; [a], 61, hirs; 75 talse planns; 95 chimneys; if the lotat of calls for fires and false planns

11. showing an increase of 197 this year over the average of former years. During the same eried seven firemen, and 239 private indivi-ty, is had been burned to death. This return does not include the number of children who annually perish through their clothes taking

Loss of H. M. Baig Murine.-II. M. Brig Muline, Commander Palmer, has been totally lost in the Addiatic, mar Venice, on the 21st December. The ship's company were fortunatefrom one of the survivors, states that the Aficpressure, arended with light winds and fogs, in the the part of Venice on the 29th, when the Captain and Surgeon, with a boat's crew, landed. Shortly after a gale of wind, of unusual violence, came out; and the Captain, after several frigiless attempts afound it impossible to get off to his ship, calthough he offered £50 to any other boat that would put him on board. Moen-thie, the storm increased in fury ; one ofter auditor. The cables parted, until the Muhundred and fifty fathems of chain attached. This, too, begin to come home, when the two shell gans, weighing about four tons, were thrown over well, a cable, attached, which brought the ship up for a while. But soon she began to drive a dia, and now the masts were cut a yay - and as the only chance of saving their fivel, the remaining ten cums were thrown overboard, every thing was slipped, and the versurement for the kinee, where, as soon as ajallateilikkin pitekete abt i butafroca topi. Erpiete. with the ail of slings, the people-with the exception of the five who were either drowned ormer istres for I/cold and exposure-were safely leadfile of bevaludel attention conspaid the the sourcest further to puges. It is con-ticed an ofmost minorpose, scape for the eitherd an ofmost principose, scape for the eitherd an office from denor was entirely ordered to a Mallifrant fireshold of mind of her consequently addressed beat a description of the 'ship's

dempositive Tours of the is the second of five experimental things recently built by the British Gerstings of the Ospray, we think, hav-ing open newtons by last in the constant Africa-ting Judges of the Queen's Bench in Ireland half triadblackd judgment on the writ of error in the Case of Solin O'Blien and others. They were unanimous in confirming the proceedings. House of Lords.

60 On passing through this farm, which comthe as though we had been suddenly translated That a new country, every field and fence was an well apportioned and arranged, and every perch of the soil bore such evident marks of heing subject to the care of the well informed aggiculturist. Yet various parts of this land next morning at twenty-five min. past three which now appeared so healthful, and exube- making a run-deducting stoppages, in sixteer randly rich, presented some six or seven years part, spett a sterile, marshy appearance, and which and rety annivollactive, that the occupier send then held lit at the amezingly low rent of Saiczin cere, considered it unequal to the value, and also half land in the water and supported in the incomment of the work a resson tone for the incolority sluggish farmer! What an incontive it slightly be to persevering industry! And such, his doubt, it has proved to many of the landholders in the neighbourhood, especially to the tenants on this estate.

OFAUSTHIAN DOMESTIONS .- Since our last, Prince Windischigratz has entered Buda. Resth; without firing a shot, and the subjection of Hungary must inevitably follow, Kossuth has retired before the conquering imperiolists and Windischgratz has contured Count Batthlany, one of the chief insurgentleaders, and confiscation and extermination are the order of the day. Martial flavillas been proclaimed in Gallicia, in which direction the notorious Bem has estanlady Moigh

and whise offers little of interest to report. Palitions were presented in great numbers foothodissolution of the National Assembly, injorder that the Legislative Assembly, according to the new Constitution, may be elegical and gonyoked! of T- . Tantatoll

dlawly Respecting the proceedings of the Rope, and conformal blutmery little auinor notificate of the renot manufaction cont tappfieled che Erandell Acieupport this cause Suppositives beau resimilaring the second streams and according to the lake.—Mercury, available proposition below the Control Spain to hold quebrence from the purpose of setting the proposition below the Control Spain to hold quebrence from the purpose of setting the proposition of the Lake.—Mercury, available from the purpose of setting the proposition of the Lake.—Mercury, available from the purpose of setting the proposition of the lake.—Mercury available from the purpose of setting the proposition of the lake.—Mercury available from the purpose of setting the proposition of the lake.—Mercury available from the purpose of setting the purposition of the lake.—Mercury available from the purpose of setting the purposition of the lake.—Mercury available from the purpose of setting the purposition of the lake.—Mercury available from the purpose of setting the purposition of the lake.—Mercury available from the purpose of setting the purposition of the lake.—Mercury available from the purpose of setting the purposition of the lake.—Mercury available from the purpose of setting the purposition of the lake.—Mercury available from the purpose of setting the purposition of the control of the lake.—Mercury available from the purpose of setting the purposition of the control of the purp

effectually to his aid.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY has taken a great stride in religious toleration, having issued a decree, according to Christians the privilega of attaining the highest dignities, even that of Pasha and Vizier.

GERMANY .- The Frankfort Assembly, on the 19th inst. after several days' debate, has decreed that "The dignity of the Head of the Einpire is given to one of the reigning German Sovereigns.33. The decision was come to by a majority of 258 over 211 votes. It is generally believed that the next vote will declare the title of Emperor to be hereditary. Austria having virtually withdrawn from the circle of cen-tral authority established at Frankfort, it thus remained for the prudent Gagern to take the only alternative left, namely, to pave the way for a prince of the house of Hohenzollern to the Impecial throne. Propositions for the establish-ment of radical and republican directories were rejected by immense majorities; and the shopes of the Germans, for the accomplishment of their durling diffect of unity, now depend upon gain-ing the consent of the King of Prussia to place himself at their head. Whether the King is imitating the modesty of Casar, and affects only o decline the proffered honour, or whether, from the great difficulties of the position, he is incerely disinctined to accept the German imperial diadem, remains to be seen. Notwithbody in Europe seems yet to believe that German unity is one jot nearer than it ever was ; it is, however, a supreme satisfaction that the been completely vanquished.

India,-Engagements between the British and the Sikhs on the river Chenab took place on the 22nd of November, and on the and and 3rd of December: on the latter of these days the enemy met with such a reception from the British force that they did not wait for the combat to be renewed, but precipately fled during the night of the 3rd, is all saved except five persons. A letter in a precipately fled during the hight of the 3rd, the hand of the United Service Gazette, carrying away their guns, but exploding their magazines. Lord Gough pushed across the trong one of the sport of the Triest, bound to river, which General Trinckwell had crossed Vollice with despatches, and after a tedious higher up, before the action, in pursual of the enemy.

> MEASURES AGAINST PRIZE FIGHTING .- BAL-Istore, Feb. 6 .- The captain of the steamer Boston, chartered by the prize-fighters, has been arrested and held to bail. The police are on the alert to arrest others who are supposed to be concerned in the affile. It is generally believed here that the fight is to take place to-marrow, 29 miles down the Chesapeak. Gavernor Thomson has arrived with 100 aimed and picked men, under command of high constable difford, to intercept them and prevent the light from coming off.

> Gold Dollars - The United States min has issued a specimen of gold dollars, some of which have been exhibited in Washington. They are about the size of a sixpence.

> The British steamer Unionn, Capt. Fraser, arrived at New York on the 5th, from Halifax 1st instant: She has been purchased for the California trade.

U. STATES OCEAN STEAMERS .- Two Ocean Steamers, the .. Atlantic" and the .. Pacific," were launched at New York on the 1st inst intended forum between that city and Liver-pool. They are of 3,000 ions each, with engines of 8.10 horse power, and each ship will cost \$500,000.

New Bansswick .- The Legislature met at Fredericton on the 31st of last month. The Ligorenaut Covernor, in referring to the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, stated: "I believe the destiny of these provinces is, under Providence, involved in this question more than in any other which I can name." His Excellency adverts to the zurvey which has been made o the ground for a branch of railway between It is stated that the prisoners will appeal to the | Shodiac and St. John ; to the improvement of the navigation on the river St. John, with a WHAT CAN BE DONE IN IRELAND .- The Clore view to the opening of inland communication Journal gives the tollowing account of Col. by steam between the Bay of Fundy and the Wyndham's model farm at Millown, Malbay: St. Lawrence; Immigration, Agriculture, Fisheries, Schools, Post Office &c.
Rapid Travelling.—To Messes. Mott &

Duclos, Proprietors of the Express Line of Stages, from Montreal to New York and Boston.—Boston, 23rd January, 1849.—We left Montreal at half-past seven o'clock on the morning of the 21st, and reached Northfield and a half hours; and as we left Northfield by Railway for Boston at eight ofchelt said morn ing, arriving at Boston at six o'clock evening the running time from Montreal to Boston was twenty six and a half hours.

We bave much pleasure in expressing our entire satisfaction with the arrangements you made for ferwarding us. And are, Sir, Your obedient Servants.

W. B. CUMMING, JAMES GILLESPIE. JAMES DEAN, HENRY STERNES.
St. John's News.

BRIDGE OVER LAKE CHAMPLAIN. - Mr. Holmes, on the 5th instant, moved to inquire of the Ministry-" Whether any and what reasures have been adopted to prevent the Bridging of Lake Champlain, north of Rouse's Point, now sought to be accomplished by the Ogdensburgh Rail-Road Company, to the great detriment of the interests of the people of this Province, and in violation of the existing trea-ty, guaranteeing the equal, free, and uninter-rupted navigation of that Lake, to the citizens and subjects of Great Britain and the United

It appears that the Company is persevering in their efforts to obtain from the Legislature of the State of New York, an act authorizing hem to throw a bridges over part of Lake Champlain; they have been defeated on one occasion; and we trust will again fail in their attempts, as the construction of such a bridge would very seriously interrupt the navigation of the Lake. Mercury months and the rest

In jour last publication, we the whole of his time at Gaeta with the Pope, the day, An Engressed Bill, to, gonfern, the the consolidated revenue fund to the purpose of street having likewise, eccurred in consolidated revenue fund to the purpose of street having likewise, eccurred in consolidated revenue fund to the purpose of street having likewise, eccurred in consolidated revenue fund to the purpose of street having likewise, eccurred in consolidated revenue fund to the purpose of street having likewise, eccurred in consolidated revenue fund to the purpose of street having likewise, eccurred in consolidated revenue fund to the purpose of street having likewise, eccurred in consolidated revenue fund to the purpose of street having likewise, eccurred in consolidated revenue fund to the purpose of street having likewise, eccurred in consolidated revenue fund to the purpose of street having likewise, eccurred in consolidated revenue fund to the purpose of street having likewise and the likewise are the street having likewise and the likewise are the street having likewise are the street having likewise and the likewise are the street having likewise are the stre the whole of his time at Gaera with the Pope, and the activity of the negotiations which are carried on with Vienna, portends a speedy intervention of some kind, in order to put down Sterbini and his party, who are the present rulers at Rome. The Pope has threatened his subjects with excommunication, which will be probably fulminated against them as soon as he finds the Catholic Princes of Europe are in a position to come effectually to his aid. for loss? &c., "to authorize Charles lames Stuart, Esq., to be admitted to practice as a. Barrister, Advocate, &c. &c., in Lower Canada, at the discretion of the examining Judges; to authorize the Montreal and Lachine, Rail Road Company to extend the said Rail-Road; for the repeal of the Act imposing a duty on Bank notes in circulation, from the Mayor and Councillors of Quebec for amendments to the Ordinance of Incorporation; for aid to the British and Canadian School Society; from the Bank of Montreal for an extension of time for the increase of their Stock. The Report of the Commissioners of Public Works for 1848, and Returns of Commutations of Tenure during act of gross injustice to all the Inhabitants of ISIS within the Censives of Quebec, Seignory this part of the Province, to compel them to pay of Lauzon and the Jesuits' Estates in Districts any portion of the Lower Canadian Rebellion of Quebec, Montreal. and Three-Rivers were Losses. presented. Instructions were given to a Select Committee to inquire into "the abuses Labrador by foreign fishermen" &c. &c.

6th. Mr. Speaker laid before the House vince.
Statements of the affairs of the Quebec Bank, Prop. Bity Bank, Bank of U. Canada, and Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank. The Public attended, at which Resolutions have been pass-Accounts for the year 1817 and the second Report on the Contingent Accounts of the House of the inhabitants a means of obtaining justice, were also presented. Twenty Petitions were both in civil and criminal matters, a little more presented. Mr. Johnson obtained leave of speedily, and less expensively, than at present obsence for the remainder of the week. The object of those who took part in the meet-Bills were introduced to amend the act of in- ing is, to form into a Judicial District all that corporation of the City of Kingston; to incorpo- tract of country lying between Lake Memphrate the Canada Life Assurance Company; ramagog and Missisquoi Bay, the Province to amend the laws relative to the Inspectors of Line and the Seignorial Settlements, for the Weights and Measures in Upper Canada; to trial of all cases, civil and criminal. The inprovide for the free admission of certain articles, hebitants will not be satisfied with the provision from the U. States into Canada upon reciprocal contemplated; that is, a flying Circuit Court, terms. The debate upon the conduct of Mr. with a jurisdiction of £20 or £50 in civil mat-Vansitiart, the Returning Officer at the Oxford ters, and no criminal jurisdiction whatever. Election, was then resumed and ordered to be. The Shelford people appear to be in earnest, the first order of the day. The House went and have appointed a Committee to confer on into Committee on the motion for a Supply to the subject with their neighbours in Missisquoi. Her Majesty, and passed a Resolution to be We have not yet seen the Judicature Bill, and reported on Thursday. Resolution to be we have not yet seen the Judicature Bill, and are consequently ignorant of its provisions, but

S.h. 28 petitions were presented: among Committee on the Waterloo contested election was not duly elected and in favour of the return of the Crown in Chancery amended the Waterco return in accordance there with, upon which Mr. Perguson took the Oath and his seat. The duct at the said election. Returns were pre-sented on the subject of the office of Registrar of the former Municipal District of Dorchester; of the income desired by the Sheriff of the Dis-trict of Montreal; of the income of Mr. Win. Morrison as Crown Land Agent, Mr. Christie moved for the production of the correspondence and documents relative to the cases of J. M. Ferres, O. Stuart and A. B. Papinenn propon which a long debate cosned, but the motion was carried without division. The Debate upop 31r. Vansittirt's case was then resumed and

Bills were infroduced to incornorate the Ministers and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal; to extend the time for the increase of the Stock of the Montreal Bank; to enable persons State of the Abartes of the Crdings in Certain cases, and to amend the Crdings in Boucherville and other places.

The debate upon Mr. Vansittart's case was then resumed: an amendment was moved by Sir A. N. McNab, to add to the original motion the words "but this House, at the same time, are of John George Vansittart, Esq., arose from an error of judgment," the debate was continued until the hour of adjournment without a decision upon the amendment or the original mo-

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Feb. 5.-The Bill providing for the formation of Incorporated Companies, &c., was adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Assembly, for concurrence. An Address was moved by the Hon. Mr. McKay, Halifax Railroad; and, having made a few to the Governor General, requesting information during the Session of the expenses incurred for Government Printing, including that of the Legislature, and of the terms upon which the Official Gazettes are published, with the amount of their circulation and costs: this motion caused considerable discussion, but was finally passed, and the address ordered to be presented. The Report of the Printing Committee was received and adopted, without onposition; it was to the effect that the printing of the Council had been given to Mr. Becket, whose offer seemed upon the whole the best. Two Bills were introduced, to alter the law respecting Dowers, and to regulate Intestate

property in Upper Canada.

G. Several petitions were presented, as also Reports of the City Bank, and of the Agricultural Society of Rimouski. A Bill was introduced to amend the Quarantine Act. A message was received from the House of Assembly, praying concurrence in a Bill for the erection of certain Townships, which Bill was ordered to be read

second time on Friday.
Sth. Statements of the Agricultural Societies of Simcoe and Sheibrooke, and of the Mechanics' Institute of Toronto, were presented, as also several petitions, four of which were from the District of Quebec, praying that no lavetin licenses he granted for the future. A Bill was introduced for confirming the titles of certain

indemnifying the sufferers by the rebellion of 1837 and 8 in Lower Canada, making no distinction between loval subjects and insurgents The measure is likely to give rise to animated opposition. At a meeting held at Kingston the

ollowing resolutions were passed unadlineasly That this meeting learns with astonishmen that it is proposed by the present Ministry to appropriate £180,000 of the Provincial Funds o the indemnification of the Lower Canadian Rebels of 1837 and 38.

That most of the persons whom it is now proposed to indemnify, having been actively and openly engaged in the Rebellion, and their losses having been occasioned by their own acts, whilst in arms against Her Majesty's Government, it would be an outrage to the loyal inhabitants of the Province to grant them any indemnity; and this meeting protests against any application of the funds of the Province to such a purpose.

That the Loyal Inhabitants of Lower Cana-

da, who sustained losses during the Rebellion ought to be indemnified, but that Lower Canada have contributed nothing towards the Rebel tion Losses of Upper Canada, it would be as

That the Secretary be requested to transmithe above resolutions to the Member for the and acts of violence committed on the Coast of City, and request him, strenuously to oppose any such misappropriation of the funds of the Pro-

PROPOSED SEPARATE DISTRICT .-- A County Meeting has been held in Shefford, numerously ad, urging the necessity of bringing to the doors Sth. 28 petitions were presented: among we are convinced of one thing, that public just these read were from the Quebec Board of Trade tice, civil and criminal, will never be properly for their schools since 1846 and praying relief; the criminal business. That every man should from accountants in Quaboc, that in any altern-the compelled to resort to Montreal, whether as tion of the Bankrupt Act, provision may be plaintiff, defendant, witness, or juror, from the made for the protection of their interests. The extremities of the present immerise District, is an atter obstruction of justice which cannot be reported that Mr. Webster the sitting member tolerated. Justice should be at the door of every citizen in a country enjoying free instiof the peritioner Mr. Perguson; and the Clerk tutions. We observe that gentlemen of opposite political opinions have joined in this expression. The Committee named to carry out the Resolutions are, Dr. R. Parmelee, James Deputy Returning Officers of the Townships of Waterloo, Holland, Suffixen and Arthur were didered to appear at the Bar of the House on the 12th March next, to answer for their conduct at the said election. Returns were predicted to be a sufficient of the sufficien

Courier. Home Industry.—A large public meeting was held at Montreal, on the 5th inst., to re-ceive the report of the Committee appointed to prepare a Polition founded upon the Resolutions adopted at the public meeting in that city on the 17th ult., in favour of the protection of lation, the price is fixed at the low rate of \$1 a native industry. The petition is said to have year. Such terms as these will oblige the received between 4,000 to 5,000 signatures; proprietor, in all cases, to require payment in received between 4,000 to 0,000 signature, and the Committee were entered to have the indvance—without which it must be opposed to the that the paper cannot be sustained.

One page will be devoted to advertisements to the control of the control o was continued until the hour of adjustment Legislature: it was also resolved to form an without a conclusion. 9. Seventeen petitions were presented, as also Industry?" and the following gentlemen were a statement of the affairs of the Canadian elected Officers of the same; viz. Win. Work-Branches of the Bank of B. N. America. man. President; Jacob Du Witty D. Masson and P. Jodoin, Vice Presidents ; J. H. Evans, Trensurer, David Vass, Secretary, with a Committee of 42 members in addition. Resolations in favour of Protection to native manu-

ELECTION OF THE MAYOR. -At a Special Meeting of the City Council, held at the City Hali last evening, George Okill of opinion that such illegal conduct on the part | STUART, Esquire, was unanimously reelected to the office of Mayor of the city of Queliec for the ensuing year; after which his honour read a report of the finances of the city, which was ordered to be printed and distributed. Capt, Boxer then gave notice that at the next meeting of the Coun-Halifax Railroad; and, having made a few brief remarks on the necessity of the Corporation of Quebec taking an active part in this important question,—the Council adjourned until Friday next .- Tuesday's

Mercury. QUEBEC AND HALITAN RAILWAY .- The Committee appointed by the late public meeting on this subject met on the 3rd instant, and ngteed upon a petition to he presented to the several branches of the Legislature; certain additions were made to the Committee, and the

following resolutions were adopted:
That the Municipal authorities of the counties between Quebec and Metis, be requested to call the attention of the different localities to the importance of the Railroad, with a view to obtain an expression of opinion in support of t, by public meetings, and petitions to the Legislature; and that circular letters be addressed, for that purpose, to the Mayors, with printed copies of the proceedings of the general

meeting at Quebec.

That a letter he addressed, to Major Robinson, the Commissioner and Lagineer by whom the Report on the Railroad to Italifax has been signed, conveying to him and to the officers who have been employed in the survey, the high sense entertained by the inhabitants, as manifested at the recent public meeting, of the great ability with which this most important service has been conducted, and of the clear

stn. The Hon. Speaker announced that leave of absence, had been granted to Hon. Mr. Sherwood for the rest of the Session.

Several Petitions, were brought up, one of them in favour of the Quebec and Halifax Railroad, in presenting, which the Hon. Speaker announced that leave the control of the Court of Queen's Banch, Chimnat, Tanh.—The Term closed on Saturday last, and eleven persons received sentence on that the court of the cour

durince of an accident to one of the horses caused by the badness of the volume.

The Anny - Lieut, de Lautour, promoted to be Captain, vice Murray, killed in action at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Weather continues severe: There

mometer at zero and as far as 10 5 liclow, in the mornings at 8 o'clock 1 6 2 below zero this morning. The ice-bridge continues in

MARRIED.

At Sorel, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. William Anderson, Rector, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY BUTTERY, to MISS JANE WALLACE HENRY BUTTERY, McNie, eldest daughter of P. McNie, Esq.
At Cranbrook, Kept, England, on the 12th

Dec., T. D. Hilton, Esq., M. B. of Caius College, Cambridge, to Eliza, only surviving daughter of the late J. Phillips, Esq., of the Commissariat Department, Quebec.

DIED.

In Hamilton, C. W., on the 22nd ultimo, al the residence of her nephow, John Ogilvy Hatt, Esq., Alies Hatt, aged 52 years, for many years a resident in Canada, and sister of the late Hon. Samuel Hatt, of Chambly, C. E. At Toronto, on the evening of the 31st of January, second Lieut. C. E. Borr, second Battation Rife Brigade.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, Oper Expres to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebe-Post-Office, ON THIS DAY, 15th FEBRUARY 1849.

PAID letters and Newspapers will be received to UIVE o'clock, P.M.

UNPAID letters to EIGHT o'clock, on FRI DAY MORNING.

PROSPECTUS OF

L'ANNALISTE RELIGIEUX ET LITTERAIRE

THE REV. C. H. WILLIAMSON, Dector of the Church Du Samt Sauveur, in New York, announces his intention of munishing a Monthly Religious Journal in French.

The late extraordinary political events of Europe, combined with the advantages which for the construction of a Railroad from Quebec administered in Lower Canada, until regular this country presents to emigrants, have reto the western extremity of the Province, and Circuits are established, by the combination of cently caused a great addition to the French two or three Counties into Addicial Districts, to population, not only in this city, but in other Protestant teachers of Quebec-complaining of the visited twice in each year by two judges, and the Country presents to emigrants, have retend to the Bankrupt Law; from two or three Counties into Addicial Districts, to population, not only in this city, but in other protestant teachers of Quebec-complaining of the visited twice in each year by two judges, on other country presents to emigrants, have reor publications adapted to their wants or circonstances.

There is not at present a French religious newspaper published in the United States, and this seems to be a favourable time to supply the deficiency.

Besides conjous extracts from French religi ous publications, L'Annaliste will contain, ir condensed form, the domestic religious intelligence of the day, with such literary and scien tific selections as may interest the young; it being the intention of the editor to make his paper a welcome visitor, not only in the fami-lies of our French population, but also in those of our native citizens where the French lan guage is understood.

The first number of the paper, which may b considered a fair specimen of its future style and character, will be widely distributed; after which it will be futuished to subscribers only.

ndvance without which it must be apparent

which will be inserted at the rate of \$1 for sixteen lines. The office of the paper will be at the Mission Station of the Rev. C. H. WILLIAMSON, No. 68

Duane street, where all communications must be addressed, post paid.

The first number will be issued on the first Saturday in March.
New York, Jan. 15, 1849.

Subscribers' names and payments will be received at Mr. G. Stanley's, Bookseller, 4 St. Anne Street.

## EDUCATION.

RS. HATTON, who has for several years been engaged in Tuition, nurposes opening, in March next, an Establishment in this City, for the Education of Young Ladies. Having had much experience, she trusts that her system of Instruction (in which especial care and attention are bestowed on the religious and moral training of her pupils) will be found to merit the support of those Parents who may place their children under her charge

The course of tuition will comprise the usual branches of a thorough English Education oranches of a thorough English Education, (viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Elements of Natural Philosophy, and the Use of the Globes, also Needlework,) Music, French, and Drawing. TERMS:

English (all branches) and French, Junior Classes, ... LEG per annum Senior Do. ... 10 Music,..... 8 Drawing,..... 6 Reference has been kindly permitted to Lady Caldwell,
Mrs. Bowen,
Rev. George Mackie, D. D.
Rev. I. Hellmuth, Sherbrooke. Quehec. Mrs. Lunn, Montreal. Quebec, 5th February, 1849.

Mutual Life Assurance SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR

ANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUGHANAN-STREET,

GLASCOW.

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIPE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Palley holders

eval JUST PUBLISHED (bolled or AND FOR BALK AT THE BOOKSTORES, SINOS A COLLECTION TO THE STATE OF The second of th

SACRED MUSIC Quebec, October 1848.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, In St. Joachim Street, St. John's at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Established 21st August, 1547.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, Solicitons. PHYSICIANS :

G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

HIS COMPANY is prepared to effect,

Assumance then Lives and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or parchase? Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

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

Assurances can be effected either with on MITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREET SYSTEM baving been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the hist seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

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

		the state of the state of the
With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
1 13 1 1 17 4 2 2 9 2 9 3 2 16 7 3 6 2 3 17 1 4 13 1	1 6 5 1 9 11 1 14 7 2 0 2 2 6 4 2 14 8 3 4 0 3 17 11	1 17 6 2 2 6 2 9 2 2 17 6 3 7 4 4 1 4 5 3 4
7 10 10	6 9 11	6 13 2
	Profits.  1 13 1 1 17 4 2 2 9 2 9 3 2 16 7 3 6 2 3 17 1 4 13 1 5 17 8	Profits. Profits.  1 13 1 1 6 5 1 17 4 1 9 11 2 2 9 3 2 0 2 2 16 7 2 6 4 3 6 2 2 14 8 3 17 1 3 4 7 1 5 17 8 4 19 11

The above rates, For Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparisons he found to be Lowen than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit

of that Branch of the Company's business.
Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Apnlication, and any further information respectng the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents. Agents and Medical Officers already apnointed:

Dr. James Hamilton London ..... George Scott, ..... Dr. Alex. Anderson. Montreal ..... Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell ... .. David Buchan.... Port Surnia ..... Malcolm Cameron .... Quebec Welch and Davies
St. Catharines Lachlan Bell
Toronto. Edmund Bradburne.
Dr. Geo. Herrick
Woodstock. William Lapenotiese Woodstock...... { William Dapenstrees Dr. Samuel J. Suate:

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

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

WELCH & DAVIES,
AGENTS FOR QUEERS No. 3, ST. JAMES STREET. MEDICAL REFEREE,

J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D. BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

Church Society, and tract AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS, HALL GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL, TRACTS are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING OUT

TVIE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebe and the publical generally, for their very liberal support within which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hones by ed business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his husiness, to nices within

constant attention to his business, to these with a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERSA DOES, I KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., and the continuation of the

## Pouth's Corner.

PEOPLE'S NAMES AND THEIR TRADES. What strange contradictions there ever will be, When a man's name and trade are not made to

When all in confusion the language is thrown, And his calling in his by his name is not known.

Mr. Taylor does not work with needle and thread.

But with flour and meal, and makes excellent 

Mr. Merchant's a fisher, and oft takes a sail;

Mr. Histor's a miner: a worker in each;
Mr. Miner's a barbor—his sign is a pole;
Mr. Barber's a farmer, and follows the pleagh,
And a living thus earns by the sweet of his brow.
Mr. Farmer meanwhile, nothing knows of the

Although he's a brewer-a dealer in hops. Mr. Coopers a miller, and inmishes meal; Mr. Miller's a curtwright, and makes a gove

whose; Mr. Cartweight's a cutler, and sells knife, or fork, Mr. Carlor's a hutcher, a dealer in pork; Mr. Butcher's a griedgoer, and works with a spade; Mr. Galdener's a raffer, and follows his trade; Mr. Thateler unkes Flores Mr. Glover makes

Mr. Shaemaker divis clark the various haes;
Mr. Shaemaker divis clark the various haes;
Mr. Shepherd's a shaith—Mr. Smith is a cook;
Mr. Shepherd's a sanith—Mr. Smith is a cook;
Mr. Chandler's a fowler, and tupishes light;
Mr. Chandler's a fowler, and takes a good sight;
Mr. Fowler's a youran, a tiller of land;
MixYemah's a surter, and has a good stand;

Mis Telmin's a surfer, and has a good stand;
Mr. Suiler's a carpenter, working by rule;
Mr. Carpenter teaches an excellent school.
Mr. Porrester never has been in a wood;
Mr. Saddler don't know when a harness is good;
Mr. Miller declares he has ne'er seem a flume,
Nor has young Mr. Weaver e'er work'd at a loom.
Who wouldn't, if he could, the old fastion reclaim,
And make a man's calling agree with his name!

Youth's Penny Gazette.

THE OLD OPTICIAN ONCE MORE.

The young man felt in himself a violent struggle-one part of him wanted to get up and go out into the rain and tempest, rather than encounter again the old optician's piercing eyes; but the other part of him begged, and entreated, and warned him, not to stop his ears to the voice of truth which spoke to him by the strange old man, and which indeed had spoken out of his own mouth,

when he did not intend it.

"The optician had taken his eyes off him, which the young man felt as a kindness; so that he made up his mind, not to be rude to one who seemed plainly to have sympathy with him, at the same time that he appeared acquainted with every thing that passed in his heart.

The old man was busy placing a lamp on the table, for it was getting dark; the student was just beginning to wonder at its curious workmanship, when it sent forth light, he did not know were the flame came from. It shot out in countless rays, as if it would suffice to penetrate into every corner on the earth; but the old man had a shade ready to put over it, and when that was done, the thousands of rays seemed to be all of them gathered into one, and that one threw its light into the young man, and set before him in order all the thoughts of discontent and murmuring, all the evil tempers and impati-ence, and all the schemes of disobelience and presumption which he had for some time chestained in his heart; and he saw the whole of them hateful, and worthy of severe pu-

nshinent.

The young man was filled with shame and alarm. He put his hand before his eves forging for relief. He resolved upon altering his conduct, showing respect and gratitude towards his father's kind friend with whom he lodged at Erlangen, rendering the sulfmission to his parents, giving diligence in his studies, and avoiding evil company: but he knew that evil company would seek him out, and he had no confidence in himself, now, that he would be stedfast against it's temptathat he would be seeman against its temporal tions. How, then, was he to acquire strength greatness. and signdiness? And who could soothe his and allay the alarm which

agitated him.? To While he thus thought within himself, the onligian singreellous light somed to shine right through his hand and eye-lids, and this time it did not shine into him, but it showed hing that help is found for the weary and heavy laden; and that they have a Friend, willing and able to remove the dread of puhistiment to pour peace into their heartsto gonfirm them in right purposes and to strengthen them into a persevering resistance against cyll, and performance of what is

the old optician. Suffice it to say that the young man set, out for Erlangen, late at night, when the storm was over and the rain had chased, thankful for the dark clouds which ceased, thankful for the dark clouds which had driven him to that cottage. They were the cords of love by which God had drawn him to himself. He had been brought to see the hidden evil in his heart, and the sure remedy in the renewing power which accompanies with in Christ, who came to save his people, from their sins. He determined he people, from their sins. He determined, by God's help to practice the new lesson he had been taught, of looking within; and then also of looking to the Friend of sinners: he saw-that he must not shrink from seeing the desperate evil in his heart, whereby alone he would be led to form the high estimate, in trick it became him to hold the core prowideds in the Gospel. From that day, he was sweet tempered and respectful towards his father's old friend with woom he lodged ; he enughting longer the society, of these who hadreet his mind-against dutiful conduct and their evil, ways, he declined with finness: but whoo do met with young man who had the fore of heavenly wisdom, he attached nions in Bine liking in several indiscount of wherein

ple commonly said, that he had made his for- | without date or calculation of any kind : | seems that, when their guard was not very tune ; but he himself gave glory to God who other people made money on cloths, and had stopped him in a course towards ruin, why should not he? The cloths would of

man formed the closest intimacy. Every providence by which his thoughts were directed either within himself, or upward to-wards God, was a meeting with the old man. at Alladroud of the inticion's piercing eye, or wonderful glasses, had passed away; the young man was derrous of being helped to see himself as he was, since he had discovered the power and willingness of God to make him what it was his truest interest to become; a watchful, prayerial, earnest follower of

Neglect not, O reader, the providences by which God calls you to look into yourself. and to look up to Him. Bear the mortifying aspect of your inword deformity, that you may learn to feel the need of so penetrating a cemedy as none but God can apply. Then you, will take an encouraging view of the ample provision which God has made for the restoration of health to your soul; you will experience his transforming power, and ripen into that state where they see not through a glass darkly, but face to face; where they know as they are known, and all that is in part shall be done away.

THE SABBATU-CHOOL.
Reflections by "a gralified Speciator" after
the Sunday School Anniversary at St. James'

Church, Stuartville, Kingston, 27th Decem-

On leaving this interesting and heart levating scene, I was led to consider the great importance of Sabbath schools, not only in a moral and religious point of view, as teaching the relation of man as an immortal being to his Creator, but even politically. Here are a number of children, the majority of whom are of the humbber class: they receive an education inculcating temperance, industry, universal philanthrophy, contentment, submission to the powers that be, and indeed cultivating in the youthful mind every characteristic of a good and loyal subject—a useful member of in which it has accumulated justifies the

After the lapse of a few years these little ones become men, and impelled by that unconquerable Saxon spirit of onward novement, scatter themselves throughout the whole country, seeking a wider field for exertion, with a greater probability of worldly success.

How incalculably great, how beneficial he influence they must exert; what a healthy tone must they not communicate to

the population at large! Where the rule of human action is love thy neighbour as thyself, where can there exist the materials of that socialism which s now heaving a great portion of society in the old world, and rocking thrones to destruction? With the vital truths of Christianity for a guide, where can there be anarchy and discord, those prolific causes of hyman misery and suffering?

[The kien and sagueions hand of the eminent Adam Smith well appreciated the wholesome effect of Sabbath schools on he community. He says of them: No plan since the days of the apostles promised to effect a greater change of manners with equal case and simplicity. It, were easy to carry on this interesting topic, but I cannot trespass further on the columns of your valuable journal, but sincerely trust that this anniversary will create in those who gion is the best upholder of national prosper-

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

was about concluding arrangements with wo others to embark in the jobbing trade, tion he took pen and paper and put down day the alarm began to herease, and the first all his proposed exponses. We could search was more vigilant than ever. Mrs. see that he had not done this before, as he Barlow, of all others, feared the worst, seemed quite startled to find that even and had almost despaired of hearing any at the moderate estimates he had made, the thing more about him.

total expenses for rent, clerk hip, and "At ten o'clock at night a loud knockwere settled at 21 per cent of sales, amounthis estimated expenses. He left us, proposing to show the estimate to his colcagues. He did so, and after figuring a While without arriving at any more satisfachear-set his pind-against duting conduct and tory result; they froally abandoned the un-begrateful remparions wied to rentice him and turn King. We have no liestation in say-twicked accompanions wied to rentice him and the state of the who are about to embark in trade, would thus boldly look at the figures, Thetead of "closing their eyes, and hoping for the best as subspite their of lewer dis-assers among huswess men, and there would himself to theen, and made them his compar bestess community with the is overdone?" nionale un the description of the woung with one of the will be said of the will be said of the

and had shown him where alone abiding course be wanted, and he should have to treasures are to be found, and who can have to part solid happiness.

As to the old optician, with him the young show bith that a great deal of nice discricourse to wanted, and he should have to have defined in the should have to have duty than any other man who might impair them. We tried in vain to show him, that a great deal of nice discrimination, and a thorough investigation of half facts that wight have upon the marks. One of the robbers was all facts that might bear upon the market | arrested, and they have already exterted value of such goods, or create a demand for some confessions out of him. The money them, were necessary to a successful-wen-paid-was, by altra Whyte's advice, marked ture. He had determined to be an import- and thus it is to be boped that in a very er, and we left him to the teachings of diat short time they will all be seized and shot. most expensive tutor-experience. And satisfies 1, Azzara, a rich old Marsalese learly did the lesson cost him, for he re- lady, was robbed, on the same night of dized a loss of about 20 per cent on his Mr., Barlow's release, of 120 bullocks entire importation. He will "look ahead" before he gives another order of this sort, which he now very justly compares to a leap in the dark .- Dry Goods Reporter. PERILOUS EXTENSION ON BUSINESS.

When we travelled in the North, on our arrival at Carlisle the coach-proprietor insisted on having all the luggage, which had arrived on two coaches, loaded on to one. It rose to a fearful height. When the coachman saw his load, he remonstrated with the proprietor, and said that he did not think it possible to drive that load safely over his ground. The proprietor said That is no business of yours. Get on the box, and be off.? The coachman, being a rouscientious man, and not willing to kill my man without giving him warning, then addressed his passengers— Gentlemen, you see that coach. Mr. Wilson has order ed me to drive it, and I shall drive it; and gentiemen, I shall keep time. Then anticipating the apology which they would not be able to hear when they were killed, he said, with much pathos, . Gentlemen, issure you it is not my fault."

The manufacturer who finds at the end of the year a larger balance at his banker's than is necessary for conducting his business at its present extent, obeys a very natural and a very reasonable impulse when he employs the surplus in increasing his ousiness. He keeps his capital under his own eye and control, and the existence of the surplus proves that the state of the trade opplication. By this process the half dozen pinning-jennies, first collected in a lon by Arkwright, have expanded into the fifteer hundred cotton-factories which now exist within thirty miles of the Exchange at Manchester, 'So you are building another conton mill ! They build one another,' was the reply of an old and successful spinner. Quarterly Review.

PERSONAL SECURITY IN SICILY. "Mansala, Nov. 3.—On Tuesday evening, the 24th of October, Mr. Barlow and Mr. Alison were returning to Infersa from Mati, where they had been dining with Mr. Hervey. It was about seven o'clock, and of course quite dark, when, as hey were quietly riding along, two armed men spring upon them from behind a rock, and, holding their loaded guns at their heads, ordered them to follow them without saving a word. Neither Mr. Alison nor Mr. Barlow was armed (they had not even a pistol about them), so that resistance would have been not only useless but dangerous. Mr. Barlow, however, beginning in his usual way to argue, was severely struck on the side with a gun, and then both were knowled down, their hands tied, their eyes bandaged, and in that state they were compolled to follow the villains for several hours, till towards daybreak they witnessed it, and in others an earnest desire to arrived at an out of the way place, where encourage and promote the development of they were shut in and guarded, their eyes liese nurseries of sound religion, which reli- still bandaged so that they could not make out their situation. Of course Mrs. Barity, the strongest bulwark of England's low was much alarmed at their remaining out the whole night, and began to fear they had been robbest and murdered. The their of Marsala was soon alarmed.  $O_{\mathbf{i}}$ The may that men become "unfortunate" Wednesday morning parties of armed men in business.—A young friend of ours scoured the country in all directions. Not called on us the other day in high gice; he a town was left unsearched, whole compagnics d'armée visited Mazara, Castel Vetrano, Trapani, the niountgins in and was quite sanguine of brilliant success. short, wherever there was any suspicion of As we did not express full faith in his anti- their having been taken. Despatches were cipations, he rather chided us for our sent up to Palermo, telegraphs were in doubts, whereupon we questioned him a motion day and night, but not a trace of little as to his prospects. At our suggesthem could be discovered. On Thurs-

living of the several partners, amounted to the sing sum of \$8,200. Now for the amount of business," said we. Tob, as to that," he replied, "we hape to sell \$300, on the look-out in hopes of discovering on the look of the lost ones. On opening the amount of trade do all of you at present influence?" seen, but a little tin box was on the ground, we asked: "make now a careful estimate in which was a letter, stating that Mr. we asked; "make how a careful estimate in which was a letter, stating that Mr. of the business you can rely upon with Barlow and his companion were in safe some degree of certainty." He did so, and custody somewhere, no matter where, and to his surprise it did not quite reach \$125, that the picciotti (so they styled them-009. "Now what profit can you average selves) were very willing to release them upon this?" After some debute, this was on the payment of only 4,000 ounces set down at scien and a half per cent. (equal to mearly £2,000, sterling), which This gave the sum of \$9,735. "Now was to be deposited, at soome place mear what shall we call the losses?" These Mass, which was specified a This news of course allayed the general fear, and partiting to \$3,125, leaving the net income at cularly Mrs. Barlowis, Suffice at to say \$6,250, or \$1,950 less than enough to pay that the pigciotti were, cantent with 500 that the pigciotti were cantent with 500 ounces, and that after some days spect in negotiating, the two unfortunate gentlemen returned to Marsala last Monday, the 30th, where they were received with and sunl demonstrations of joy. A band of music went out to meet them, and all the reaspectable inhabitants of Marsala; the flags were hoisted on the forts, and at all the Raglics, and everything was said and done to welcome them. Mr. Barlow, is very much pulled down by his imprisonment; he had scarcely recovered from an illines Then, this, allair, happoned; and the ras-gils vicesotts, incorned out, treating their yall, as, they, algayadone parsons taken an

wakeful, they made certain observations as to the locality, and several marks on the which were found after two days, quietly grazing in a valley some miles off. The parties have all been brought up to justice, and it is the universal opinion that they will be shot. They think of arming the country people again, as during the revolu-tion, which will effectually prevent everything of the sort. In the vicinity of Marsala we are secure enough, though, of course, we

do not go out after Ave Marin. "P.S. Upwards of twenty arrests have been made about Mr. Barlow's offair, and the matter has been taken up by the Sicilian, English, and American Governments or their representatives. Mr. Goodwin, the English Consul in Palarmo, has insisted on severe measures being used to bring the offenders to justice, and the last orders from Palermo were, strictly to investigate the matter, and to shoot not only those directly implicated, but even such persons as may be suspected of counivance, although positive proof be wanting."

THE PAPAL FOWER.
We have equal commissistion for the poor pope and for the more liberal and enlightened of his subjects. Both he and they were sin-cerely desirous of correcting the absyrdities of despotic government, and entering apon some kind of a new and constitutional system. But how was this possibly to be managed? A czar or an emperor is difficult enough to force down and coerce into a constitutional sovereign, but after all the thing is not impossible. Two or three revolutions and changes of dynasties, excle and starvation, will at length fashion an all reigning family into constitutional princes. But a pope, that singular off-pring of the dark and of the middle ages, what could be done with him to fashion him to the ideas and possibilities of modern times?

A potentate who in the middle of the nineteenth century pretends to be infallible, who has a great cure of souls all over the world, and who is thinking of it, and the dignity attached to it, far more than of the comfort and prosperity of the few millions committed to his temperal charges a sovereign who has his primatial relations to support with all the courts of Europe, how can be condescend to think of the commercial relations or the financial burdens of his one little state?

It was all very well when a people were It was all very well when a people were like the grass of a meadow, springing up of themselves to be bruised down by tytamy or mewed down by war, and saffering themselves to be made have of by their prince whilst the sun store. It was easy to be a prince then. But now every herb of this popular grass has get life and sousibilities and individuality within it, and cross out lond sought to fit obtaining in it, and cries out loud enough to frighten th

in it, and cries out foud enough to frighten the lord and his mowers. The poor pape himself is against at such a miracle, which his infallibility cannot enable him to comprehead.

What is a pope to do with his people, and what are the Romans to do with the pope? For it is quite evident that each is in the other's away. The pope is a priest, and, as he ought to do, is caring for his church. The Romans say, we are to large for church serfs. We say, we are too large for church serfs. We are lay men, strong men, intelligent men. We have wants, feelings, laculties, like the rest of the world, and we must be governed like the rest of the world, and we must be governed like the rest of the world. We are Italians, and must deliver oppressed lially. The popularity until rally will not hear of fighting. We want to look into our affairs, our houses, our industry. What can I do with my cardinals, answers the name larges Lorden to the the relative terms.

pope, unless I entrust to them the privilege o governing you? Only conceive England governed by an archibishop—it matters little whether Pussyite or low church. In either case his ideas of temporal government are limited to the one sacer dotal sphere. Only think how his grace at Lambeth would legislate for free trade, or for the courts of Westminster, or for the stock exchange. What would be do with the naviga-Tuam by Irish administration? The very idea is so about, that it reads like an extract from Gulliver's Travels. But it is no such thing. It is a page from contemporary history—it the annals of Rome in 1848. The poor old archbishop of the Roman diocese is attempting to govern central Italy by an admixture of his own middle-aged rights and the bran new poli tical ideas of the present century. No wonder his holiness has failed, and that the people and himself are in such an entanglement as eccle siastical and popular annals combined have never conalled.

But what perhaps is more extraordinary than all this, that the most revolutionized, most mo-dernized, most advanced, most democratic, most anti-religious state and commonwealth in Europe, is precisely the one that marches t support and keep in statu quo the old pope and his populom. General Cavaignac, who wor his truncheon on the barricades, and who is as stern a republican as any in Rome's most re-publican day, sends off his legions to defend the pope from the mob of Romulus. 1848 lends its hand to 1048—the foremost institutions of the nineteenth century to the most backward institutions of the year one. We must again betake ourselves to Gulliver's Travels or the Arabian Nights for a parallel to this.

But there is something more comical than even General Cavaignae taking the pope by the hand; and this is, two companies of British marines mounting guard on the Vatican! The Pope Gregory so much admired, come to proteet his successor. It is pity they are not clad in Harry the Eighth's Beefoater uniform. The Yeomen of the Guard, still decked in the regi-mentals of the reformation, replacing the Swiss National Guards in the papal ante-chamber How it would delight the soul of Lord Roden and what a speech it would make for that ex

British iton, Sir Culling Eardly!
For our part, we are in much fear for the pope. We fear his empire is past restoration; and that neither the Groats, nor the Beofeature, nor the Garde Mobile, por all three united avil

tants in each Constituency, beginning with the largest and ending with the smallest in each section of the Province respectively." By Command, F. HINCKS,

Inspector General.

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Inspector General's Office, Montreal, 29th January, 1849.

PRESENT STATE of the Constituencies of Upper Canada, showing the Counties, Cities and Towns, the number of Inhabitants in each, and the number of Members returned.

	Countie	s, Cities and Towns:	Inhaber	her
_		Middlesex		
C	ounty of	Middlesex	41,963	1
	Do.	Waterloo	. 41,439	1
	Do.	Halton.	29,580	1.
	Do.	Lanark and Renfrew	1.29,448	1
D	Do, ∷in a of	Oxford	29,219	:1,
	ming of	York, East Northumberland	0.1.007	1.
ζ,	Do.	Leeds	09 095	1
C	ity of	Toronto.	20,000	2
		Durham	93.346	ĩ
.,	Do.	Simcoe	93.050	Ť
	Do.	Hastings	93 133	٠î.
		Peterboro'		i
R	iding of	York, South	21.033	î
	Do.	York, West		î
C	ounty of	Huron	20,450	ī
	Do.	Lennox and Addingt	on 19,619	ī
	Do.	Wentworth	19.546	1
	Do.	Carlton	19,245	1
l	Do.	Prince Edward		- 1
	100.	Lincoln	17,774	ı
	Da	Welland		1
	Do.	Frontenac	17,311	ı
١.,	Do.	Greenville	17.160	1
	liding of	York, North	17,050	1
0	ounty of	Glengarry	15,005	1
	Do.	Norfolk	15,716	1
	Do. Do.	Kent		Ï
	Do.	Haldimand		1
	Do.	Essex Stormont	12,630	. !
	Do.	Dundas.		1
C	ity of	Hamilton	9,889	'n
C	ounty of	Presenti	∴ 8,663	i
C	ity of	Prescott Kingston	8,369	î
1	own of	Bytown	6,275	i
	Do.	London	4,551	i
	Do.	London Niagara.	3.100	· i
	Do.	Brockville.	2.449	1
C	ounty of	Russell	1.701	1
Ţ	own of	Cornwall	1,454	1
				-
		Total	,723,057	4:

Includes Damfries for electoral purposes

Two Counties united.

(b) Two Counties united.
The Census according to ages makes the population of Upper Canada 725,879.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS Of Lower Canada, shewing the population of each in 1814, and the assumed population in 1848, founded on a series of calculations, and taking the increase to have been 77,552, which increase is divided among the soveral Constituencies, on the hypothesis adopted by the Honorable Colonel Taché. No reuses having been taken in Lower Canada since 1841, an approximating socies of calculations became necessary.

Constituencies.	Census			liste of increase assumed by Colonel Tache.
			Nembers.	assumed by
	of		3.5	- 6 T
	1814.	1848.	· -	0.00
		13.13.		元 4 万
City of			4549	= ~
Montreal	.49.391	55,116	n	1- 91
Quebac	35.673	39,830		I 911
Cuunty of	104 125 100 100 110		7 ( 7	i deletini
Huntingdon	36,204	39,371	1	I -12th
Dorchester	34.817	38,877	1	1- 90
Beanhamais Barthier	28,746	32,095	1	1- 90
Berthier	26,859	29,988		1- 90
I wo Prountains,	40,050	29,952	1	1- 90
Leinster Ronville	25,533	28,507		1 - 98
Ronville	.122.898	24,000		1-120
St. Hyncinthe	A21,978	23,896		1-120
Terrebonne	20.616	23,052		1 - 1111
Richelieu		22.235	-	1150
Rimouski		19.653		1- 90
Saguenay		19.361		5-120
Kamouraska	17,400	18,992	1	1-120
Chambly		18,610		1-120
Vaudreuil. L'Islet	17,003		I	1-12th
St. Manrice		$\frac{18,502}{17,931}$	1	1-12th
Ottawa.		17.870	i	1-12th
Partneuf	15 000	17,777	i	5-12th 1 9th
Nicolet		17,735	1.	1-19th
Montreal		15,893	i	I-15th
Bellechasse		15,823	î	1-12th
Lothinière		15,292	1	1- 9th
Sherbrooke		14,168	i	1- 9th
Vercheies	13,167	14,029		1-151
Stanstead	11,964	13,009	ì	1-12th
Yamaska	11,956	-13.000	1	1-121
Missisquoi		11,815	1	1-120
Champlain	10,404	11,312	. 1	1-120
Shefford	10,105	-11.282	1	1- 90
Quebec	10,003	-10.659	1	1-150
Drummond Montmorenci	9,374	10.467	1	1- 34
Montmorenci	8,134	8,988	1	1-15tl
Bonaventure	8,246	8,786		1-15tl
Gaspé	7,146	7,771	1	1-120
Megantic Town of	0,749	7,535	1	1- 90
Three Rivers	4.00**		٠	
Sherbrooke	4,297 $795$	4,673 857	I	1-12th 1- 9th

tal....768,334 42 Walter C. Crofton,

Office of Registration and Statistics, Inspector General's Office, January 26th, 1819.

Quebec Gazette.

THE WATER CURE.

To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle & News Sir-Let me not be misunderstood in the ollowing communication, since I believe myself to have but one object in view, which s, to relieve suffering humanity, if not to save life.

A few weeks ago my younger son aged five years, was attacked with what resulted n a severe case of Scarlet Fever. Having within the last year lost my eldes

daughter, from the same dangerous disease and having for nearly two years studied the Water Cure," I resolved to try its merits. The child was seized with the premonitory symptoms about 5, A. M., but it was report when this finite mine is appointed of the ingedy sill the manifold tend like finite like finite field the ingedy sill the most of the ingely sill in most of the ingely si ed to me by the nurse about 8 o'clock. He

packed about ten minutes, till the clothes vere removed for bathing him.

The only medicine given was a teaspoonful of castor oil, and an injection of spirits of turpentine. The former of these never act-

On the 6th day, my oldest boy, aged 7 cars, was attacked with not so much violence, though the symptoms were sufficiently alarming, and treated in the same manner, and with like results. Dr. Mair, Assistant Staff Surgeon, who twas much interested in the cases, watched the treatment throughout, and foll highly satisfied with the results.

On the 27th my infant daughter, about six months, had Scarlatina, and was treated with finnels wrung out of warm water around the

bowels and throat. (1.400 ). (3)

It is with heartfelt gratitude to God for his blessing on the means used that I can say, all are nearly restored to health!

Most respectfully do I submit this statement to the medical faculty, as the guardians of the health of society; and as a Father, recommend parents to give these facts their

serious consideration. May I request your insertion of this at your earliest convenience, and by other editors who are desirous of ameliorating the woes to which flesh is heir?

Believe me, dear sir, yours truly, .... R. V. Rogens, Minister of St. James.

Jan. 2d, 1849.

NOTICE.

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India Wharf, October, 1816.

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