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WHOLE NUMBER 91

## THE COMING OF CHRIST.

Laden with the richest blessings.

"Behold, thy King cometh unto thee, having sulvation." ZECH. IX. 9. I picture to myself a large town, in which all the inhabitants are in the extremest want and misery. They have revolted from their lawful Sovereign, and they are taken with arms in their hands. They are hungry. They are thirsty. Their lives are forfeited. They are tormented with apprehensions; and the hour of their execution, for any thing they know, may be just at hand. But the king's son cuters the town. He brings along with him, from his Father's palace, as many par-dons as there are inhabitants. He offers these pardons. He offers them with great goodwill, and from a disposition of pure lovingkindness. He causes it to be proclaimed, that an acceptance of the offered mercy shall be followed with a supply of all their wants; that they shall have riches in abundance, ance, and honours, and abundance? Would will save us: this is the Lord, we have waited handed down, from Father and Son, with Ann's Chapel, Lancaster. thankfulness, and praises, and wonder?

But the illustration on which I have ventured does little more than darken and disgrace the point to which I would call your attention. The King of Heaven, of earth, and of Zion, enters the world which his own hands had made; and he enters it, having salvation. He finds the world in a state of blindness, and hardness, and rebellion, and guift. He finds them, with the whole head sick, and the whole heart faint. He finds them under the forfeiture of all their mercies, deserving of everlasting destruction from his presence, and absolutely condemned to that destruction, yet bent on iniquity, and full of enmity against God. He enters a world, in this state of abomination and misery, and he brings along with him a salvation, wrought out and purchased with his own blood. Wherever he comes, he offers eyesight to the blind; and the heart of flesh; and a bountiful forgiveness; and the renewing Spirit; and the adoption of children; and the peace of God, which passeth all understanding; and a victory over every enemy, and a crown of life to every conqueror. He offers all this, because "he delighteth in mercy." He proves the reality and the immensity of this hely delight, by standing at the door and knocking; by bescecking sinners to be reconciled to God; by converting, from time to time, some notorious transgressors, and setting them up on high, as monuments of the vast dimensions of his love, of the all-cleansing efficacy of his blood, of the sacred and sanctifying power of his precious grace. Those words "having salvation" are indeed astonishing words. The circumstance, I doubt not, has excited a joyful surprise among the hosts of Heaven, and a malicious scowling

surprise among the hosts of hell. And is there nothing surprising in the earth, as connected with the precious truth that Jesus cometh, having salvation? O! yes. This is the surprise, that man who, without this salvation, must perish; that man who, by this salvation, can be enriched, ennobled, and blessed everlastingly; that man, if left to himself, shall be unaffected by this astonishing grace and disaffected towards Him who bringeth this salvation. O! what is man in his state of unconquered depravity! Stupid as the brute beast, and as opposite to God, in his carnal mind, as Satan is opposite ! But now comes a very solemn, and a very home, inquiry. Have we personally, each of us, received the salvation of the Lord Jesus? Hither he has sent his Gospel. Here he has come, having salvation. Here he has made known his presence, and manifested his grace, and shown his mercy. And from hence he has taken some happy souls, year after year; has carried them, in joy and triumph, through the valley of the shadow of death, and has numbered them with his saints in glory everlasting.

But the question is this: Have we all received this salvation? Are there none at this present moment, in the bond of iniquity? more than lovers of God? Are there none Who still continue without repentance, without faith, without love to the Saviour? To you who are yet careless, I would say-Let the diligence and the happiness of others provoke you to jealousy. Shall others he saved, and you continue under wrath? Shall others be glorifying Jesus, and you be rejecting Him? Shall others be rising up towards Heaven, and you be sinking lower and lower, towards hell? Shall others rejoice in the day of Christ, and shall you be able to do nothing better than wail because of Him? God help all present, while the "King cometh, having salvation," to grasp the manifold blessing by the hand of a strong faith, and to rejoice in hope of the glory of God !

Meek and lowly in heart. Though Jesus is a King, yet he is so meek and lowly in heart, that the poorest and the meanest, if they wish to return, may apply with confidence. I perhaps am speaking to some who are convinced of their sinfulness and their danger, and of the atter ruin of their condition without a Saviour. But your difficulties are many; your guilt is mountainous your corruptions are a legion, and are powerful; your fears rise high, your view of sin is clear; but us to lesus, you look at Him out of obscurity. He is indeed, us to his might, and his glory, and his lenderness, and his trith, as the Sun when he shineth in his God to seal you "unto the day of redemp- cute therein whatever shall pertain to the strength; but the veil, partially at least, is

bruised reed, nor quench the smoking flax; even "joy and peace in believing." Your that the imploring look of want and of sense of responsibility, as a Christian and supplication will gain his eye, and will interest steward of God, will be increased; your faith, and to call the Saviour yours; and it would baffle an Angel's power to tell you, the the race that is set before you." greatness of the bless doess which is laid up for you. I have no doubt whatever, but if fear, would blush, and be ashamed, at their dishonourable suspicions of his goodness. And

#### AIDS FOR SELF-EXAMINATION,

Addressed to Candidates for Confirmation. The following questions will assist you (by the Lord's blessing) in determining your

1st. Have you been brought to true repent-

In order to answer this question satisfacto-

rily to yourself, let it be divided into the fellowing particulars :

Do you see yourself to be so sinful as to deserve God's wrath and condemnation? Do you see that your sinfulness lies not merely in particular acts of transgression. but chiefly in your heart; that your heart is dwells no good thing? Is your heart humbled! before God on account of your sinfulness? Do you cordially hate it, and desire to the delivered from all sin? Are your affections set upon God and upon holiness? Are you heartily striving to be more and more from

to his will? 2nd. Do you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ?

Consider this question by dividing it into the

following: Have you been brought to renounce all reliance upon your own works and rightconsness for acceptance with God ? Do you place your prayers, your religious offerts, your feelings of your own? Or do you feel that all your help and hope are to be sought in endeavouring to rise more above the world, Christ? Have you fled to him and com- obtain more victory over the sin that dwelleth mitted your soul to him as all your refuge and righteousness? Do you feel that he is precious to your soul; and do you desire and determine to live wholly unto him?

3rd. Are you willing and resolved to follow Christ, whatever it may cost you?

spiritual frame of mind, and a holy walk and towards the stature of men in Christ Louis, conversation ?

scientiously to perform your whole duty to faith in Christ Jesus. You may have been borr God and your fellow-creatures? Is it your again of the Holy Ghost, and so have begun solemn determination to make the will of to live unto God and to be one of his "dear God, as revealed in his word, the rule and children." and yet you may be still in the in-

becoming the Gospel? Do you realize the not grown; becoming daily more established, great responsibility of that public profession but yet very weak, very delicate, and pecuof religion which you contemplate; and will liarly dependant upon all the means of grace. it be your earnest prayer and effort to live consistently with what the world has reason to look for in a Christian?

6th. Do you lean to your own wisdom or strength for ability to live as above described? Or do you feel that your own strength is perfeet weekness-that your sufficiency is only Are there none who are lovers of pleasures of God? Will you look to Him for all your strength, and yet strive to follow Christ as If any real Christians should more than any diligently as if your success were entirely others partake in ordinances of a sealing, condependent upon your own efforts?

7th. Do you find habitual pleasure and profit in secret prayer and in reading the Scriptures? Do you heartily love these duties? vaine. Do you feel the absolute necessity of their frequent and regular observance, to all steadfastness in your religious walk, and all prosperity in your soul? Will you make it a matter of conscientious observance, daily to read the Scriptures in a devont manner, and daily to wait upon God in secret and earnest prayer?

if you are able, conscientionsly to answer in the affirmative to these questions, you may trust that you know by experience what it is to repent and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and may lay aside all hesitation as to the propriety of your coming to the ordi nance in prospect. Indeed, if such be your state, I hid you, in the name of the Lord, come. You can sincerely profess, and consent to, all that is involved in such an act. You will find it to be ? grateful, as well as very solemn, opportunity of confessing Christ; of writing anew upon your heart, the vows of God which are already upon you, and of seeking, under the special prayer of the Church, as well as by your own earnest sup- ners, the planting of virtue, and increase of plications, the confirmation of the Spirit of religion, you enter the said island, and exetion.? Approaching in the spirit of true honour of God and the welfare of the land

day of small things; that he will not break the | Shepherd and Bishop of souls," can bestow,

the meekness and the lowliness of Jesus, in re- questions, it is the reality, not the degree of ceiving returning sinners, were, at this moment, discovered by the whole congregation, are to judge of your fitness for the ordinance ment, discovered by the whole congregation, are to judge of your fitness for the ordinance the whole congregation would be deeply agi- in view. Tender consciences are not unfretated. They who are going on in iniquity, quently much troubled for the want of this would fall down before his footstool, abhorring distinction. Because they easily ascertain their rebellion. They who are seeking him in that they are very far from having as deep a repentance, as lively a faith, as fervent a love, and as complete an obedience as they and be highly exalted and honoured in the kingdom. Would not the inhabitants of the would take up the language of the prophet, this rebellious town even leap for joy, on with loudness and in triumph: "Lo! this is hearing these tidings of peace, and deliver-our God, we have waited for Him, and He coming to the communion of the Lord's Sapton and the communication and th generally have; they fear they are too far per and to that colemn ordinance which is not their Prince's bounty and love win their for Him, we will be glad and rejoice in his introductory thereto. But who, if this were hearts, and engage all conversation, and be salvation!"—The Rev. R. Housman, of St., the true method of ascertaining one's fitness. the true method of ascertaining one's fitness, peculiar force: 's at bi plantetur, et crescat would not be prevented from approaching? Indei Christiana religio?' '?'
What ranges hi and the beauty of the base of the control of the c Who counts himself to have apprehended that for which he is apprehended of Christ Jesus? than that, having set out in the race, he is were enacted, and sums up that part of the pressing towards the mark for the prize of the high calling of Godin Christ Jesus? Having truly repeated and believed and loved and lished religion of Ireland. An ambitious obeyed, but having come very far short in all | monarch and an encroaching pontiff conspired things of that degree of positioned and faith against its temporal and spiritual independence. and love and obedience which he ought to feel, be is striving for more, and endeavourfound of very different degrees of attainment, the sovereign lord over its lands and its who can resist the love of Christ, when it is in grace. But their polylleges as Christians, in regard to communion of the Chargh, are not different. Though some are more grown than others, all are alive unto God : and therefore the fountain of sin, so that in you naturally all are partakers of the hope of solvation from foreign influence.] through Christ and of that communion of his hody and blood by which the true hope is strongthened and approated.

> thin your attention califely away from the degree of your attainment in grace and from from sin, and to be transformed more and all comparison between your state as a Christiant of the chief of Christiand conformity than and the holy standard by which we are onts were chiefly of English descent, and as is constrained to beat upon his breast and exour progress. This you must indeed do had maintainers of British power, any acts of strong as death is the leve that sacks sinners to see your unworthings; to grow in humi- | ventured upon in England, where the queen lity and true repentance; to realize more and gave a full license to all her vengeful bigotry; at every turn; it follows him live the still-more your need of the atoming blood of Christ, might have perilled the security of the king-ness of the closet, in the bisy scenes of the and to feel the exceeding preciousness of a dom. But, towards the end of her reign, the Saviour who is mighty to save to the utter- absorbing passions attained an ascendancy any reliance for mercy upon your reformation, most. It is the way to see and adors the over her, and her zeal for the propagation of your prayers, your religious offaits, your patience and loving kindness of the Lant: "the catholic faith? began to outrun her disattention to religious duties or any actions or in gather load for continual thanksgiving and cretion. It was then fully resolved that the praise, and ineitements to daily diligence in obtain more victory over the sin that dwelleth in you, and more conformity to the perfect

But the question now is, not whether you Are you prepared to give up all vain amuse- vanced to a certain measure of growth in the ments-all sinful conformity to the world; divine life, but whether you have been born whatever is opposed to the maintenance of a into that life; not how far you have attained but whether you have attained to the condi-4th. Are you resolved to endeavour con- tion of "a child of God and of the light, by guide of your spirit and life, all your days? | fancy of grace; having all the features of a 5th. Do you earnestly desire to glorify child of God, the heart, the mind, the will-God and to honour his service by an example and yet all in infancy; growing indeed, but The question now is: Have you reason to believe that you have been born of the Spirit and are a child of God; that you have and do repent, believe, love, obey, and follow after hotiness? Be exceedingly honest and impartial with yourself in determining this question. If you answer " nes, though all is exceeding weak and unworthy;" then come firming, and invigorating character, surely they are those who are most in the beginnings of grace .- The Right Rev. Bishop Mell-

#### THE INTRUSIVE CHURCH IN IRE-LAND.

(The Dublin University Magazine for last Sentember, after a succinct account of the early history of the Christian Church in Ireland, introduces an account of her submission to the Papacy, through the armed interference of King Henry 11. of England, as follows:1

It is well known that the bull upon which Henry founded his title to the kingdom, wa granted upon the express condition that he should reduce the Church in Ireland to a conformity with and subjection to the Church of Rome. The following is an extract from this precious document.

" We therefore with that grace and ac ceptance suited to your pions and praiseworthy design, and favourably assenting to your petition, do hold it right and good, that, for the extension of the borders of the Church, the restraining of vice, the correction of man-

word? You learn, that he will not despise the that blessing which no hand but that of o the and reserving to St. Peter the annual pension of one penny upon every house. If, then, von he resolved to carry this design into effectual execution, study to form the nation to virtuous manners; and labour by yourself But here it is important to remind you that of reward in heaven, and on earth to a glorious in examining yourself by these or similar renown throughout all ages.22

It is very clear, as Dean Murray observes, that "at the date of Pope Adrian's bull, Ireland was not considered within the bounds Henry's invasion?"

"It is also evident," our author adds, "that the Irish had not been in the habit of paying

The Reviewer goes on to treat of the Synod of Cashel, at which articles of union Who can say any thing more for himself between the Anglo-Irish church and state

> subject thus :] Thus it was that popery became the estab-Henry agreed to reduce the Church to an

(We subjoin the Reviewer's account of the of the Reformation, as long as she remained free

In the reign of Mary, the partizans of the distinction of races was as marked as the same persecuting measures, which filled Enghad with lamentation and mourning, should be enacted here-ind the first steps were taken for enkindling the fires in which heretical pravity was to be destroyed, when an accident, which the pious regarded as a

As soon as her declaration in favour of the reformed faith was known in Ireland, "the whole body of the Romish priests abandoned their connection with Rone, and adopted the liturgy of the Church of England," and they were followed in this act of ecclesiastical submission by the entire mass of the population. The bishops, with but two exceptions, all conformed.—They agreed unbesitatingly to substitute the Book of Common Prayer for the Wissal, and the English Service for the Latin Mass. So that the reformation was in all respects as complete, and as completely established by legal authority, in the one country as the other. "For eleven years," Doctor Phelan writes, and in this he but echoes the acknowledgments of Roman Catholie historians - i the measures of the queen were unmolested by the papal government, and received without opposition by the great The laity body of the Roman Catholics. everywhere frequented the churches; multitudes of the priests adopted the prescribed changes, and continued to officiate in their former cures; and the majority of the prelates leading, or following the popular opinion, retained their Sees, and exercised their functions, according to the reformed ritual. At length the patience of Rome was exhausted, and that spiritual sword unsheathed against these countries, which, as it would appear, is never to be returned into the scabbard. Elizabeth was excommunicated, and her subjects absolved from their allegiance by four successive popes. Her life was assailed by numerous conspiracies; her kingdom given up to the vengeance of Spain, (at that time the greatest power on the confinent), and the more mischievous intrigues of the new order of Jesuits."

Of the intrigues by which a spirit of opposition was stirred up against an order of things so generally acceptable, and the weakness on the part of the government by which they were permitted, we have not space to speak. Those by whom they were promoted, well and ably did the business both of the Court and the Church of Rome. But we cannot avoid expressing a sentiment of contemptuous indignation at the temerity and ignorance of the very presumptuous and ill-informed persons who called the Reformed Church, as then established, a new religion, which was attempted to be forced upon the people. Never were any assertions more utterly opposed to historic truth. Lord Alvanly, in a pamphlet ledge is, to bow down the soul to the dust, and which he has published upon the state of to humble it so that the sinner cannot open upon your minds, and you cannot he hold humility and cannot hungering after right- and that the people of the said land receive which he has published upon the state of to humility and cannot humility and c

word; and what do you learn from that laying on of hands, by the human ministry, Lord, saving always the rights of the Churches, the priests and agitators by whom he has been misled, when he talks of the Roman Catholic ministers being deprived of their benefices, their possessions seized, and their functions usurped, by those of an opposite communion. No such deprivation or subhis heart; and that, in every instance, he will as a weak and unworthy sincer, leaning upon and by others, whom you may judge meet stitution took place. The officiating prelates pity the helpless, and fill the lungry with the strength and righteourness of Christ, will for the work, in faith, word, and action, that and pastors and no other, who possessed the good things, and beautify the meek with sal- be invigorated; your hope of the prize of the Church may be there exalted, the Chris- sees and the benefices, in the reign of Mary, vation. Of follow on, to seek and know, your high calling will be rendered more effrectual to enable you to "run with patience for the honour of God and the salvation of reign of Elizabeth, and for eleven years after souls, that you may be entitled to a fulness she commenced to reign. It was by their assent and consent, freely given, and in which they were followed by the great bulk of the people, that the changes were effected in the established services, which su'stituted not a new religion for an old, but the faith proof the Romish Church; for else, how fessed in the primitive Irish Church, for a would those boundaries have been extended by system of glozing superstition and priesteraft, which had its origin in the ambition of papal Rome. Which is, then, the intrusive church in this country ?-that which, being estab-St. Peter's pance—and that both in doctrine and discipling they differed widely from the willing assent of the ciergy and the people?— Roman model; for, what else can be the or that which owed its rise to the machinations meaning of the words 'to declare to that of the emissaries of the papal government, illiterate nation the verity of the Christian by whom the queen was denounced as a faith?' or, of another expression which I heretic, and her subjects absolved from their shall quote in the original, on account of its allegiance?

#### THE STRENGTH OF LOVE.

"Love is strong as death." -- Sol. Song, viii. 6.

And as this love is vast and unconditional, so also is it strong and powerful. But how strong? "Strong?' says the Shulamite, "as death." What a striking image! Yea, strong as death, we ourselves experienced it. No one can withstand death. With invincible power he wields his sceptre over all occlesiastical subjection to the Church of flesh; the strongest he casts to the earth, and ing daily to grow in grance. Constians are Rome, as the price of being acknowledged as the most mighty become his prey; and oh! exercised in drawing the sinner, and in en-tangling him in his blessed net? Vain it is it which the Irish Church took at the time then for the soul to kick against the pricks ; a Samaritan woman can no longer resist and evade, and a Nathanael is obliged, in spite of his " can any good come out of Nazareth?"? papacy were too much occupied with the to yield every preconceived impression, and state of religion in England to permit of their to confess with the heart, "Riobi, thou art But suppose not, my friend, that I would bestowing much attention upon ecclesiastical the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel!" affurs in this country [Ireland]. Here the A hardened jailer must fall down to the earth distinction of races was as marked as the with a broken heart and civ; "What must I commanded to direct our aim and estimate | such along could be relied on as the firm claim, "Truly this was the Son of God !" Yes, bitually, constantly. It is the way by which severity towards them, such as were bolding - who can resist it! It pursues the sinner whom it is resolved to bless; step by step, world, in the midst of dissipation, and on the scorner's seat; it intrudes upon him in every way, until his heart is vanquished, and he is made to turn out of the path of death. How long, my brethren, did not we strive against its ussaults, and seek to escape its snare and net? How long did not we stop our ears against its call, and fortify ourselves against it, that we might not be overcome? But behold it was too strong for us ;- it kept the field at last, and we were taken as a prey! have need of more repentance and faith and providential interference in their favour, frus- Yes; God be praised, it has broken our obyou have any. Not whether you have ad- fore it could be remedied, Queen Elizabeth ing and striving, has forced us into the bonds vanced to a certain measure of growth in the was upon the throne. throughout all eternity, that we have also experienced in ourselves, that his love is strong as death! who may resist it?

Love is strong as death. Does not death separate man from this world and its concerns? does it not snatch him away out of the dominion of all that is earthly and transitory ? and behold the love of Christ is the same. As soon as light is shed abroad in our soul, - as soon as we are conscious of participating in it, and with Paul, are able to say, "I also have obtained mercy,"—then we bid the world good bye :--its pleasures become bitter, its joyous waters become turbid and stagnant. for we now drink from other springs, and in places where we formerly felt at home, we now feel ourselves strangers, foreigners, and oppressed. Oh! how wonderful a change takes place in the heart, as soon as the Lord calls it by name, and the words "Thou art mine" vibrate through it. Then a Mary Magdalene quickly casts away her follies, and becomes the handmaid of the Lord. Then a Paul esteems all that he had hithertoaccounted gain, as loss and dung, and is Christ's alone. Then we willingly abandon honour and pleasure, fame and applause, and whatever else the world has to offer, and follow Jesus. Yes, strong as death is the love of

Wherever it is acknowledged, felt, and experienced, there it severs the man, in heart and spirit, from the world and its tritles. Then Abraham can no longer dwell in Ur,-Lot in Sodom, -- or Moses at the court of Egypt. We turn away from our former pursuits in heart and thought-we weigh anchor, and sail from the shores of the world.

The love of Jesus is strong as death. - It possesses the annihilating power of death for the destruction of the old man, and like electric fire consumes the old Adam. Where Jesus declares his love to a sinner and promises his grace-where his love quickens and is experienced, there is a dying daily and an incessant consuming; the old Adam is already under the power of the flame that will at length burn it into ashes. Oh! to be able to say, that the "Lord of Glory, out of love to thee, has poured out his blood upon the cross, that thy sins caused him all his labour and toil;" and to feel truly assured "that he has clasped thee, even thee, miserable sinner, in his arms, and given thee a place in his heart." You believe the effect of this know-

perience makes sin in every form loathsome. we may be raised to gladness by a message | And as it is the favour of God on high that With the consciousness, "I have obtained of pardon and the inflowing of the in mercy," lust cannot flourish; this is not possible, for where the love of Christ has entered into the soul, where this is experienced measured, weighed, and estimated, there it is, strong as do it a 2det h, a fire of brim-: a det h, a fire of hrimthe old man.-Krummacher on! cies.

#### LOOK ONLY TO JESUS.

Consider not the deadness and hardness of comripotence : not the suggestions of Satan, but the declarations of the Gospel. Wouldst thou know Christ better, hehold him through the glass of his word, and not through the mist of thy fears; and then wilt thou see that far from watching over thee for evil, he fixes upon thee the piercing eye of his redeeming love, and waits that he may be gracious unto thy soul, and calls, continually calls for thee. Meekly dive into the amazing depth of these words, " In quietness and rest shall be your strength. 37-46 Stand still and see the salvation of God.22-Fully surrender thyself to the God of thy life: entirely abandon thyself to Jesus. Freely trust him with thy present and eternal salvation: whether thou swim or sink, let thyself go into the ocean of mercy. Catch at no reed by the way, but calmly venture unto the un fathomable depths of redeeming love. "Lose? thus "thy life" and "thou shalt find it."-

As the day of our publication this week falls upon the festival of the NATIVITY, we have deferred our issue one day; consequently, though our first page bears the regular date, we have to head these inside columns in accordance with the actual closing of our week's

# The Berean.

QUEBEC, FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1845.

A festival season has arrived which, from the nature of the event in sacred history commemorated by it, is legitimately considered as one of sacred rejoicing. It would be a delightful employment, to turn the mind to the habitations of a nominally Christian community at this time of the year, with good ground for believing that in general they contain households in the midst of whom the helpless condition of mankind is in deed and in truth acknowledged, and the plan of redemption thankfully approved. The individuals composing those households would then be seen hailing the coming of Jesus into the world as the glad event which opened the Saviour's life of love unto death, through faith in which they have entered into a state of grace and " rejoice in hope of the glory of

May the Editor of the BEREAN entertain a hope that, among the households which these columns visit; there is found a goodly proportion of such as correspond with this animating representation? This periodical has not sought to view public favour by ministering to the depraved appetites, and recognising the corrupt maxims, of an unconverted world. Where our pages are read with approbation, we may look for a response to the earnest call we address to our Fellow-Christians, to let their rejoicing at this season be consistent with an apprehension of the vital truths connected with the Saviour's birth. Then will they be effectually guarded against all conformity with the world in this respect. The feasting, and merry-making, and dissipation -not to speak of the rioting and drunkenness -for which the termination of one year and commencement of another are made an occasion by multitudes, will be wholly foreign to their taste, as being incompatible with inward collectedness-with the consciousness of man's relation towards God, that relation which brought the Son of man to be born at Bethlehem. They will rejoice at the tidings of God's redeeming love to man; but they will walk circumspectly, lest they should turn into deeper darkness to themselves the alight which shone over the manger-cradle, eighteen centuries ago, and which still offers to pierce the gloom of every sinner's estrangement from God, with the cheering ray of its hopes and promises.

If, under every aspect of circumstances, Christmas-rejoicing without remembrance of its religious character is a sad and melancholy departure from Christian consistency; the year now closing presents to the inhabitants of Quebec more than usual occasion to consecrate this season to serious recollection, submission to God in view of his judgments. and devout acknowledgment of his mercy vouchsafed in the midst of perils and losses. Conflagrations, failure of crops, and most recently loss of life by shipwreck—the extent of which may be far from ascertained-are so many calls upon us to look from outward things to the man within-to count light those possessions which fire can devour, the blight can corrupt, and the waves swallow up-but to estimate at its uncounted value that which shall fix our state for eternity. And if it should be found that God, has a controversy with us for opportunities neglected, for warnings despised, and invitations unheededthen'let us humble ourselves in the dust on precount of our delinquencies, to the end that her captains, and the prowess of her armies.

of pardon and the inflowing of divine consolation, turning our hearts to joy indeed, but that joy only which draws the affections off from earth, and fixes them on the high privilege of a citizenship in heaven.

With painful concern we have to turn our attention to the aspect of the political horizon at the close of this year. Rumous of war thy heart, but the reviving, softening love of thy Lord: not thy want of power, but his Two nations, often and truly represented under the endearing similitude of "mother" and "daughter," are arming against each other: and it is from the daughter that the provocation comes which causes the threatening symptoms of an unnatural contest.

While the message from the President of the United States to the newly assembled Congress is on its way to Europe, the recent arrival of a mail from England adds to the accounts previously received of most active preparation, in the mother-country, for warfare both of attack and of defence. The President's message is not of a character to allay the irritation which had been excited throughout the United Kingdom by former indications of an uncured disposition to grasp; and strong though our confidence be in the dignified equanimity with which British statesmen can afford to bear the blustering of demagogues, we must fear that the encroaching spirit displayed by the American cabinet can only multiply the probabilities of war.

We know too much of the respectable, the intelligent, and the religious portion of our republican neighbours, not to be persuaded that a powerful influence is still at work among them, calculated to stay the headlong course of those whose purposes would be served by war with its attendant opportunities for the advancement of private interests by a shorter course than that of honest industry and persevering usefulness to a well regulated commonwealth. But in weighing probabilities, the boisterous multitude with ill-balanced minds presents a fearful item pressing upon the scale for war. A report lately delivered by a committee who examined the public schools in Boston-the most celebrated educational establishments of a popular character on this continent-contains the following paragraph which has struck us forcibly with reference to the state of the public mind now exhibited in the extensive North American republic:

After all, the thing most to be lamented in hese answers, is the recklessness with which hey seem to have been given. Many of them appear to have come, not merely from a vacant, but from a distempered mind. Any vague associations, any floating fancy, any crude notion stirred up in the mind by the excitement of the occasion, must have been made welcome. How little do they indicate the power and the habit of thinking ! Where is the evidence that the minds of the children had been trained to precision and exactness of thought? To be unable, through ignorance, to give an answer, is bad enough but the fool-hardiness which jumps after an answer in the dark, which seizes any thing at random, and offers whatever it seizes, as the thing inquired for, is the worst form of error. If teacher is bound to train a child's conscience to the duty of mastering all the knowledge he can, he is not less bound to the duty of teaching him never to pretend to knowledge, in cases where he is ignorant."

We are not much inclined to think that it is he President and his cabinet for whom a habit of reckless "jumping after answers in the dark" can be alleged as an extenuation of their unyielding diplomacy in relation to Great Britain: but the majority of those by whom they are sustained, we fear, have received their education in and out of school upon the system which manifests its fruits in the "distempered mind" hostile to "precision and exactness of thought." If the war-breathing portion of Americans could allow themselves time to appreciate the love of peace exhibited by Great Britain in the very unequal adjustment of the boundaryquestion-if on the other hand they would calmly weigh what her diplomalists have to advance in favour of her claim to the Oregon-if furthermore they would cast a glance at the Indian population not long ago driven across the Mississippi, and at the slaves unwillingly bearing bondage as an institution compatible with republicanism and in the midst of assertions of the rights of manthey would not risk the horrors involved in the war-question, for the sake of the "floating fancy" which exciting appeals to national vanity and presumption have presented to them as an incontrovertible right to the possession of the Oregon territory.

If it should come to this, that the pending dispute must be decided by the sword, we will humbly trust that the aversion to war which Great Britain has manifested in her negociations with the United States will be her main strength-that "horses and chariots of fire" will gather around her, and carry her safe through the conflict for the vindication of her rights, and for a preservation of a portion of this vast continent where man's worth shall not depend upon the colour of his skin. We know her warlike preparations to be gigantic; but we would wish much more to have our confidence rest on the righteousness of her cause in the sight of God, than on the extent of her military exertions, the experience of

we would invoke on her behalf, so we would urge consistency in our course as a professedly Christian people. Would we have God on our side, we must not defy him on the outset by disregard of his commandments. It is with much pain that we have to apply this remark to a militia-muster which we learn to have taken place on the last Lord's day. We suppose that the commanding officer, who fixed upon that day and the hour of public afternoonworship, feared that he would not be sustained by public feeling, if he were to call men away from their usual occupations during the working part of the week. A different estimate of the public mind would, we believe, be perfectly warranted; and we are sure that the loss of work during a short portion of a weekday bears no comparison with the risk of the divine displeasure by interference with the sacredness of God's holy day. It is with an earnest desire for aid to the functionaries who have to command on similar occasions, that we have to command on similar occasions, that we and good wages, has attracted a population wish to give a right direction to the public estimated by the Commissioner at 3000 famind on this subject; and we doubt not that those militia-officers and men who are worth having for the defence of the country, will unite with us in solicitude that the requirements of their service may always be framed with a due regard to their prior duty to the God "whose eyes behold the nations."

EDITORIAL HONESTY .- Under this heading, the Episcopal Recorder suggests in a recent number, that full credit should be given, by every Editor, to his neighbours for any articles which he derives from them. He says "this is done in the case of original pieces, but it ought to be done also in respect to selections from other sources. These require as much time and care, and are as much the property of the Editor who makes them, as his own productions." We are so entirely of the same mind with our contemporary in this respect, that we will consider it as understood that between him and us this rule will be observed; and if we find the same adopted by any other of our exchanges, we shall be happy to observe reciprocity immediately. tunately, the contrary practice is so general that the wrong of it probably is neither perceived nor would be admitted by many a one even when pointed out.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN PRUSSIA .- The Public Instruction Department of our Government has long fixed a watchful eye on the religious instruction imparted in the gymnasiums and elementary national schools, and in order to procure, if possible, a uniformity of plan, a system of propositions drawn up, as we hear, by a Rhenish gymnasist, has been officially laid before the directors of gymnasia and the professors of colleges, for their consideration and approval. The system, as far as we are acquainted with it, may be shortly termed a scriptural one, in opposition to the scholastic dogmatism more or less prevailing itherto. For the first and second classes that is, therefore, for the younger scholars, the religious instruction is proposed to consist in a diligent reading of the holy Scriptures, so as to secure an intimate acquaintance with at least the letter of the Bible, the Catechism being deferred till the period of instruction preparatory to confirmation commences. In the higher classes this plan recommends that success of that kind which suited the purposes deeper investigation promoted, by a perusal of the New Testament in the original, at the same time, that the most important dogmatical "But even in these meritoric

PROFESSOR HENGSTENBERG .- The attacks made on Professor Hengstenberg from time to time, but especially in the magisterial Address to the King, have recently called forth a demonstration in his favour from a portion of the theological students at our University. On the evening of the 7th instant they assembled before the Professor's house, and having sung a serenade, presented him with a splendidly bound Bible, bearing the inscription "Das Wort sie sollen lassen stahn" (a line from Luther's most celebrated hymn, and which means "the Bible they must leave alone"). The Professor appeared much affected by this voluntary testimonial to his clerical principles, and concluded an impressive address to all present with the following words: \_\_ I receive this proof of your love as a declaration of attachment, not to me personally, but to the confession which, amid much weakness, I have yet with full assurance of faith already made, and desire still to make; viz., the confession of man's sinful state by nature; his incapacity to keep the law of God as its demands require ; redemption by the sacrificial death of Christ, and the appropriation of this atonement by faith alone. These things are not dogmas of a party, but dis-tinguishing Bible doctrines; and therefore the spirit of the world opposes them, and hates not so much the orthodox as their orthodoxy. I conclude with urging all to search the Scriptures, not for the purpose of sitting in judgment upon them, but to judge our-selves by them." Letter dated Berlin, No-vember 10.

A PRISONER'S CONFESSION; WHOSE PRO-PERTY ?-This singular question has been for some time agitated between the Buckinghamshire Magistrates and the Rev. Mr. Cox, Chaplain of the County Jail. The murderer John Tawell made a written confession before his execution, which is in the Chaplain's possession, and is withheld by him from the magistrates, who claim it as their property. A renewed demand upon Mr. Cox to deliver it up at the next Quarter Sessions has been passed by a unanimous Resolution—and the result has to be learned in due time.

The misery sometimes attendant upon High Station is strikingly set forth in the following

passage from an Italian Journal: "The health of the Empress of Russia is so deeply affected that her domestics are often obliged to carry her. Two footmen always attend her, with a couch prepared for the purpose; and it was in this way that she was seen to visit several of the monuments in Italy. She has wasted so completely away, that little hope is entertained of her recovery. Her life has been worn out in the whirl of fêtes, over which she was obliged to preside; and the recent death of her youngest daughter has given the finishing blow to her health, which for twenty years has never entirely recovered from the terrible scenes which signalized the accession of Nicholas."

THE SAGUENAY .- A journey into the Sa-

guenay District has recently been made by he Hon. D. B. Papineau, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and a report delivered to the Governor General, which, in some form or other, has met our eye in several periodicals. The district appears to have risen into importance chiefly through the erection of several saw-mills on the river, by Messis. Price & Co., which offering immediate employment milies, who occupy land of their own selection in the most irregular manner of equatting imaginable. Totally destitute of draughtcattle, their mode of cultivation seems to be of the rudest kind, and a variety of suggestions are offered as remedies to the evils which result from this state of things. The principal of them is, that titles be granted to the present settlers at a quit-rent representing the interest of the capital which would be required to purchase the respective lots at 3s. per acre, on condition of actual settlement and residence. A portion of the rent to be given up to the ocal municipalities which it is proposed to establish; so as to enable these bodies to reieve the poorer settlers from money-payment, y taking their personal labour in lieu of it, for purposes of public utility:-Judicial institutions-laying out of town-lots-reservation of land in favour of proprietors of mills and of the Hudson's Bay Company-recommendations for promotion of Salmon-fisherydefining of the limits on the South Shore, &c. are the subjects treated as far as the end of the 16th article in the report. The 17th refers to the Indians inhabiting the district, for whom it is recommended to reserve a township and to provide other encouragement for their civilization, the article winding up as follows :

"It appears to me that the only practical node of bringing them to entire civilization, s by means of their religious instructors; and see no religious body so able to carry on that philanthropic undertaking as the Jesuits, who and such signal success among the Paraguay Indians. If that view were adopted, I would be prepared to present a scheme to effect it, for your Excellency's consideration. In the mean time something must be done immediately for the relief of the Micmacs of Restigouche; but as that is a matter more particularly coming under the control of the rown Land Department, I need not here enarge upon that topic."

The Honourable Commissioner having thus volunteered the expression of his anxiety that an opportunity might be given to the Jesuits to make proof, among the Indians within Her Majesty's dominions, of success similar to that which attended their labours among those of Paraguay, we will lay before our readers, after a full admission of the extraordinary moral and religious doctrines should be sys- of Jesuits, the account given in an Encyclotematically brought under review, and their pedia before us, of the manner in which that

"But even in these meritorious efforts of the and historical cpochs of the Church should be Jesuits for the good of mankind, the genius and introduced into the circle of instruction. This spirit of their order appeared. They aimed simple course of biblical Christianity is said at establishing in Paraguay an independent to have met very decided approval in the empire, subject to the Society alone, and Good Conduct .....First-Jos. Forsyth. which, by the superior excellence of its constitution and police, could scarcely have failed to extend its dominions over all the southern continent of America. With this view, to prevent the Spaniards or Portuguese in the adjacent settlements from acquiring any dangerous influence over the people within the limits of the province subject to the Society, the Jesuits endeavoured to inspire the Indians with hatred and contempt of these nations. They cut off all intercourse, between their subjects and the Spanish or Portuguese settlements. They prohibited any private trader the pupils in the various branches of study, of either nation from entering their territories. and the ample proof afforded of the zeal, When they were obliged to admit any person diligence and ability of the teachers. in a public character from the neighbouring settlements, they did not permit him to have any conversation with their subjects; and no Indian was allowed even to enter the house where these strangers resided, unless in the presence of a Jesuit. To render any communication between them as difficult as possible they industriously avoided giving the Indians any knowledge of the Spanish or any other European language; but encouraged the different tribes which they had civilized to acquire a certain dialect of the Indian tongue, and laboured to make that the universal language throughout their dominions. To render this empire secure and permanent, they instructed their subjects in the European arts of war. They formed them into bodies of cavalry and infantry, completely armed, and regularly disciplined. They provided a great train of artillery, as well as magazines stored with all the implements of war. Thus they established an army so numerous and well appointed, as to be formidable in a country where a few sickly and ill-disciplined battalions composed all the military force kept up by the Spaniards or Portuguese. Such were the laws, policy, and genius of this formidable

"But the courts of Europe had observed for two centuries the ambition and power of the order," &cc.

llere follows an account of the expulsion of the order by one European government after another, and finally its suppression by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773. Does Mr. Papineau scriously propose to a British Colonial governsuits is to be called in by that government to establish another "independent empire," to arm " their subjects" against the Sovereign ? We think, if the future successor to our late sagacious Governor should be sufficiently destitute of that wisdom which consists in profiting by past experience, there is so much good sense throughout the community as would speak loud enough to make itself heard against the system which Mr. Papineau has ready to present for adoption by the Queen's representative.

LIVERPOOL CONFERENCE. - The Provisional Committee have drawn up an "Address to those throughout the world who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity" which has been printed in periodicals, though it is not quite finally dec sed upon : we have not space to extract more from it for this number than the following senter ce which indicates the spirit of love breathing through it: "Though the Alliance should turn out nothing more than a Peace Society for Christendom-a Society for softening asperities, and for healing deadly fends between individual disciples, it would accomplish a sufficient end,—one which would identify it with the Prince of Peace, and serve it heir to the seventh beatitude."

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.-The board of Maynooth College recently made an application to Sir Robert Peel, stating that the sum of £30,000 allocated for repairing the old and erecting new buildings, would fall far short of the requisite amount, as appeared by the plans and estimates of Mr. Pugin, the architect, which were forwarded to the right honourable baronet, and it was submitted for the consideration of Government whether, under such circumstances, an increase of the building fund should not be made. The reply of the Treasury was read at a meeting of the board on Friday, peremptorily refusing any increase whatever.

CENTENARY OF THE COUNCIL OF TRENT. The Univers announces that the city of Trent was preparing to celebrate with great pomp the third centenary of the re-union of the Council of Trent in the beginning of 1846. A Special Committee, charged with regulatng the ceremonial of the commemoration, had been appointed, and the Patriarch of Venice, the Cardinal Archbishop of Salzburg, the Prince Archbishop of Goritz, and a number of German prelates had already promised to attend. The Pope, on his side, had granted a jubilee of six months on the occasion; the Bishop of Trent had caused the colossal crucifix, before which the Fathers of the Council signed the Acts, and the chapel of the Cathedral, in which it is deposited, to be magnificently decorated, and the inhabitants had erected, to the cast of the Church of St. Mary Major, where the Council assembled, a monumental column surmounted with the statue of "the Mother of God, ever victorious over all heresies." The first stone was laid on the 26th of October, and the monument is to be inaugurated on the 13th of December.

QUEBEC ACADEMY.

There was a public Examination of the Pupils of this Institution on Tuesday the 23d instant, and at the close of it the following prizes were presented by the Committee :-Senior Greek Class: First-James Heath. Junior Greek Class: First-John Curry:

Senior Latin Class .. Equal Edwd. Stuart. Robt Patton. Second Latin Class . First-Levison Sewell. Third Latin Class . First-Edwd. Burrage. Fourth Latin Class. First-Burnet Forsyth. Latin Recitation ... First-John Curry.

Second-Joseph Forsyth. Latin Grammar . . . FIRST-Henry Atkins. English Grammar .. . FIRST-John Fernie. ........First-James Heath. Algebra. First-Robert Patton. Sen. Geography Class First-James Young. Jun. Geography Class First-Alex. Sewell. Communicated.

On Monday and Tuesday the annual examination of the High School of this city took place in presence of the Directors, and a large number of the parents of the pupils, and others interested in the prosperity of the institution. At no period, since the commencement of the school, has the number of the pupils been so great, and we understand there was a strong and general feeling of satisfaction expressed with the proficiency manifested by

It gives us much pleasure to find that there is some prospect of a building being speedily erected for the express purposes of this institution, and we trust that the High School will earn for itself a "local habitation" as well as a " name."

A list of the prizes will be given in our next .- Gazette.

To Cornespondents.—Received R. V. R; -C. Y; -W. S.—many thanks.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Mrs. Ord, No. 87 to 138; Messrs. J. B. Forsyth, No. 88 to 139 ;-S. Dallimore, No. 53 to 101;-H. Gowen, No. 53 to 104;—Dr. Racey, No. 53 to 104;—Miss A. Robertson, No. 90 to 141.

### Political and Local Antelligence.

EUROPEAN News .- The English Mail of the 4th inst. by the Steam-ship Acadia to Boston, unexpectedly reached town on Tuesday morning, thus giving ample time for replying to letters received by this post. From Willmer & Smith's, and other English papers, numerous extracts follow on various matters of

The public mind in the mother country was still much occupied with the failure of the crops and the threatened scarcity of food in consequence, and Government were much blamed for taking no measures to prevent the dreaded calamity, by allowing the ports to be opened for the admission of grain duty free. ment that the resuscitated order of the Je-sliding-scale of duly have been much

John Russell and Lord Morpeth to their party; engaged fell in the attack; and, during the and the prospect for the approaching winter is shop of Exeter. not encouraging.

An intimation of the demands of the U.S.

government as to the Oregon question, had reached England by the Great Western steamer which took out an American newspaper published at Washington, claiming the the same claim, will do anything but allay the present agitation. In the mean time great preparations are being made all over the country. "Within the last few days a survey has been going on, under the direction of a naval officer high in rank, of the large mercantile steamers in the mail service of her Majesty, with a view to the ascertaining of been entered into, in virtue of which these Government in the event of their being reing guns and capabilities as war steamers, in large vessels on the shortest notice."

IRELAND.-A distressing calamity took place on the Royal canal, within about seven miles of Dublin, last week. One of the boats

three Provincial Colleges towards the foundation of divinity schools for students of the Established Church.

The Government surveyors have already commenced operations in Galway, where the site of the new college, consisting of about eight acres, is at the rear of the school of Erasmus Smith's foundation.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY .- A special meeting of the proprietors of stock in this corporation, formed to extend emigration and promote agricultural pursuits in Lower Canada, was held, on Saturday afternoon last, at the Company's house, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, to receive a report from the Court of Directors. The governor, Mr. A. Gillespie, junior, took the chair. The total sale of lands amounted to £7357, during the last nine months. The other parts of the report were satisfactory. The commissioner of the company has been in England since July, endeavouring to establish a line of railway from Montreal, via Sherbrooke, to Portland and Boston. Mr. Galt gave an encouraging account of the company's operations, and the report of the directors having been adopted, and thanks voted to Mr. Gall, the meeting

COMMERCIAL.—The arrival of timber from B. N. America at the port of Liverpool, to the close of November, had swelled the number to 393 vessels, with a tonnage of 212,060 tons which is already an excess of 23,000 tons over the whole importations of the preceding year: on this account the supply for the winter will be quite adequate to the demand. Prices continue without much change. The IRON TRADE is not so good: the same causes which have operated against manufacturing interests, causing a decrease in the demand and a temporary stagnation in business. The various rail-roads still in progress will probably soon cause a revival in this important branch of national industry. Of the Corntrade nearly the same may be said: prices have receded a little, and the demand is but limited. The London Money Market has been in a very unsettled state. Consols and all other English securities have declined considerably in price.

The Poor-law Commissioners have issued a general order forbidding the employment of paupers in bone crushing, or any other process by which bones are reduced to dust. The order takes effect from the first of January next.

A subscription has been opened for the purpose of presenting Lieutenant Waghorn, the opener of the overland route, with some mark of acknowledgement for his great services to the commerce of England and India.

New ZEALAND -Accounts have been received from this distant colony up to the 12th of July last, which bring the very unpleasant intelligence of another sanguinary contest having taken place between the natives and the troops, when the latter were obliged to tetire, after a severe loss, without effecting their object. The official letter of Colonel Despard to the Governor gives the following particulars. On the 1st of July, an attack was made by the British soldiers on Heki's pah, which was surrounded by a double stockade. loopholed for musketry all round, and filled with armed men. After firing at the pah from a heavy gun until the shots were expended, the advance was sounded, and the storming party rushed to the attack with great resolu-lion. They partially succeeded in removing the outer stockade, but could not move the inner one and, being exposed to a very destructive fire from the defenders of the pah, by which they were falling fast, our men, after displaying great valour and perseverance, were forced to retreat.

Colonel Despard adds "I must here remark. that the hatchets and axes, as well as the butter? by the activity of the Inspector of tones for pulling down the stockades, and the Police. ladders, were all thrown away or left behind by those appointed to carry them; and to this circumstance I attribute the main cause of the senson.

" Litrust that it will not be thought that the character of the British has been tarnished on the river continues open,"

strengthened by the public accession of Lord this occasion. One-third of the men actually and it is supposed by many that an opposition, eight days that we have been engaged carry-headed by persons of the high character and ing on operations against this place, one-fourth great influence of the two noble Lords above of the whole strength of the British soldiers named will be too powerful to resist, backed as under my command (originally not exceeding it is by the present scarcity of food. This 490) have been either killed or wounded."

Among the sufferers upon this melancholy oceffect upon trade and the manufacturing casion we regret to perceive the name of of these were—interests: the demand for goods has fallen off Lieut. Phillpotts R. N., son of the Lord Bi-

United States .- A resolution to the following effect was moved in the Senate at Washington on Monday the 15th inst. by Gen. Cass, to inquire into the condition of the navy, the land defences, and respecting the whole territory; and the effect is described as re-organization of the militia, all of which similar to the explosion of a bomb-shell were to be considered with the view of an thrown into a friendly citadel. We cannot efficient preparation by land and sea, against but fear the President's message which asserts the dangers of foreign invasion. An attempt the dangers of foreign invasion. An attempt was made to postpone its consideration for a time, but it failed by a party vote.

Texas has been declared a State of the American Union by a vote of 141 to 56, in

the House of Representatives.

NEW YORK, DEC. 15th .- FROM OREGON. -Mr. Charles Saxton, directly from Oregon on his way to Washington, writes a letter to their capabilities for carrying guns of the the Ohio Statesman, in which he says that largest calibre. An arrangement has also the Hudson's Bay Company, which has a store at Oregon city, after receiving President steamers are to be placed at the command of Polk's Inaugural, declating the U. S. right to Oregon ' clear and unquestionable,' refused to quired as vessels of war. These fine vessels take wheat of the American settlers in paywere examined as to their strength for carry- ment for goods as they had before done. Several members of the Company are mentioned as having possession of a large portion the event of their services being required, by tioned as having possession of a large portion competent persons from Woolwich Dockyard of Oregon city. J. McLaughlin, chief factor before they left the East India Docks at of the Company, last year cut down a tree on Blackwall for the conveyance of the mails, the north side of the Columbia, because the and copies of the reports were lodged at the name of an American citizen was upon it, and Admiralty relative to them upwards of two also demolished a log cabin which had been years ago. Indeed the Admiralty have been built on the same side. Several families from for some time in possession of sufficient infor- Andrew county, Missouri, have, however, mation to be able to arm them, and the General | settled upon the north side, forming what is Steam Navigation Company's and other called Simmon's Settlement. Mr. Saxtonsays that while the H. B. Co. use all the means in their power to prevent the settlement of Americans on the North of the Columbia, they do not hesitate to appropriate and poson the canal capsized, by which fifteen lives sees every valuable town site on the south ship Wm Bayard, Capt. Miller, flour-laden, which side, to the great detriment of American Lord Primate Beresford has declared his enterprise; and he instances Dr. McLaughlin's intention of bestowing £1000 on each of the great flouring mill in Oregon city-his ferry, which runs in opposition to Hugh Burn's, an honest and worthy mechanic, formerly of Platt city, Mo .- and Joseph McLaughlin's terry (his son's) on Yam Hall River, and his forbidding a road to be laid out by commissioners appointed by the Oregon Legislature, from Oregon city to Little Island Mills, owned by American citizens, and constructing his mill dam where the road was desired to be made, and exerting his influence, through his immense wealth, to control every election in the country.

Mr. S. W. Allen, also a settler in Oregon, writes to the St. Louis Republican, that he thinks Mr. Saxton to be influenced by party feeling in his representations.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser gives a more favourable account of Dr. McLaughlin, and states that he is very kind to emigrants, assisting them by his advice, and by giving them credit for purchases. A number of families had reached Oregon from the Red River settlement in the Hudson's Bay Territory, and about 300 more were expected.

LORD METCALFE. - The following is an extract from a letter written by a passenger on board the steamship Britannia, published in the Albany Evening Journal:-

Lord Metcalfe is on board, but much afflicted with disease. He has not made his appearance, and probably will not during the voyage. His suite speak of him as suffering his cruel malady with singular fortitude and patience. He is also understood to be a man of most excellent disposition and humane feelings. He goes home," as they call it, with the anticination of one under sentence of death, and his condition in this respect shows how empty and delusive are the visions of human happiness which dazzle the spectator from afartitles, wealth, station, honors, success, fame. This suffering nobleman has them all. But what are they? I understand that he left Canada with the gratitude and good wishes of the people whom he had been appointed to govern; and I have no doubt that the consciousness of having endeavoured to rule them with justice and humanity comes to his memory, at this moment, with a more soothing influence than all his titles, honors and wealth could afford him.

It is well to add to the above that the British Consul at Boston was requested by Lord Metcalfe to convey to the Governor of the State of Massachusetts and to the authorities of the city of Boston his Lordship's regret that the state of his health did not allow him personally to pay his respects to them; alluding also in a kindly way to the civilities which he received upon landing at Boston, when on his way to assume the government which he has now just relinquished.—En.]

MONTREAL. A melancholy accident occurred last week, while a party of the 46th Regiment were embarking in a canoe to cross to the island of St. Helens, by which three soldiers unfortunately lost their lives. The ice upon which they were standing while getting into the canoe gave way and, in trying to jump into the boat, it was upset and the whole number were thrown into the river. Two were drowned and one, who was rescued from the water, died afterwards from cold and exhaustion.

The Inspector of Police at Montreal made another visit of inspection to a number of baker's shops in the St. Antoine and Recollet suburbs where about one hundred loaves of bread were condemned for deficiency in weight. A number of pounds of butter were seized at the same time by the Clerk of the Market, and both were distributed among the different Charitable Institutions which have thus been Mackie, Curate of Quebec, Weston Hunt, Esfurnished a second time with their "bread and

The Montreal Gazette of Monday says, & The weather still continues mild for the The ice on the river has taken between Montreal and St. Helen's island, and LI at the Quebec Post Office, till FRIDAY the St. Lambert. Opposite the centre of the city 26th inst-PAID Letters to THREE o'clock;

Return of Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, from the 1st of May, up to the 30th Nov., 1835:--

Total number of Admissions ..... 1,364 Total Discharged .... 1,307 Died...... 32 Remaining.... 25.....1,364 Seamen . . . . . . 1,030 Emigrants..... 229
Town's People 105....1,364 Fever ..... 246 Medical Rheumatism .... 137 Other Diseases. 309..... 692 Syphilis..... 239 Fractures..... 65

Other Diseases

Cases

J. DOUGLAS. Mercury.

and Injuries.... 368
JOS. PAINCHAUD.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

(From the Yarmouth, N. S. Herald.) WHECK AT SEA.—Capt. Clements, of the brig Argyle, reports that in lat. 44, 30. S. long. 47, 45, W. he fell in with, and boarded the City of Waterford, of Waterford, water-logged, - main and mizen masts gone by the deck, foremast and topmast standing. One man, who appeared to have been dead about 24 hours, was in the foreton. There appeared to have been more men on board. The topmast had an old sail drawn round it, and two beds were in the top. A small blue and white flag was waving at the mast head. The deck appeared to be swept of boats, round house. and every moveable object. She was loaded with deals, which were bursting through the decks, and washing out of the hold, and cleared

from Quebec on the 14th October last.

A letter received at St, John, N. B. mentions that eleven of the crew were taken off the wreck by Capt. Patterson, of the brig Demorest, from Shediac, which vessel had a passage of 20 days to Cork. They had been in the foretop nine days, and three had died.

To the above sad account we grieve to be obliged to add that two more outward bound square-rigged vessels and a schooner, are reported as wrecked near Cape Chat; and it is feared that all on board the schooner and on one of the square-rigged vessels have perished. One is the went ashore on the 6th inst. at little Matane and will be a total wreck. The master and crew got safely to land, though many of the latter were dreadfully frostbitten: one of them so badly that it is feared he may lose his life. They have reached Metis. The cargo it is hoped, may be saved. The other vessel is supposed to be the bark Montreal, George Douglas, master, from Montreal, laden with flour and wheat, which sailed hence on the 28th Nov. and the circumstances mentioned in the letter below leave little ground for hope to the contrary. The wife and child of Capt. Douglas, were on board with him. He has been long engaged in the trade of the St Lawrence, and was well and favourably known as a skilful sailor and a generous, upright man.

Extract of a letter received from Mr. Charle Campbell, dated—
"Matane, 15th Dec. 1845.

"A man from Ste. Anne. (district of Gaspé). named Thos. Allison, who has just arrived here, reports two wrecks at Cape Chat, the crew of one was saved, but, sad to relate, of the other vessel, not one is left to tell the tale. Several of their bodies have been washed on shore, among them are a woman and a child. On the vessel's burgee, which is torn, are the three first letters of her

"He further reports a Schooner being totally wrecked about six miles below the bark - none of her crew seen at all, and supposed to have no cargo, as none was seen.

"This man further states that he had seen close to the bark, a full female figure-headpainted white."

The new steamer for the People's Line is commenced in Mr. Munn's ship-yard. She is to be 39 feet longer than the Quebec, and will be propelled by two engines.

Miramichi, Nov. 14-Arrived-Schr. Belinda Caldwell, 17 days from Quebec

DEAL, Nov. 18 .- The Robert Bruce, arrived in the Downs, from Quebec, experienced a hurricane in lat 45, lon 42, carried away fore and main-topmasts, &c., and was on her beam ends for 13 hours, having at one time 12 feet water in her

Garliestown. Nov. 18.—The Congress, from Quebec, arrived here with loss of bulwarks, spars, &c.

GREENOCK, Nov. 18. - 22 barrels of flour marked "C. & J. M'D. & Co., Gananoque," were picked up at sea, with a barrel of varnish, marked "T. Bond, Hull," by the Sampson, arrived at this port from Quebec.

Kilbush, Nov. 19.—The Ann Moor, from Quebec, has lost bulwarks, stanchions, &c., hav ing been struck by a sea. Lyтилм, Nov. 29.—The Royalist, of Mary-

port, from Quebec, to this port, went on shore this morning, and has received considerable damage. MONTROSE, Nov. 18 .- The Ebor, of this port from Quebec, got on shore last night, near the mouth of the river, but is expected to be got off if the weather should continue moderate. Stranraer, Nov. 17 .- The Onyx, arrived here

from Quebec, with ten of the crew of the Har-

rison, of London, abandoued at sea. IMPORTANT TO MARINERS .- Variation and Dir of the Needle, at Bermuda, taken by Captain Barnett, of H. M. Surveying Vessel Thunder. In the old Charts but 2° of Variation is given, whereas from the present observation it appears that there are 7° 01' West, and which is very likely to be the reason why many ships pass the

the reefs in the neighbourhood. Variation of the Needle at }
Bermuda in Oct., 1845. 7 º 01' West 65 ° 26" 16" W. Dip of the Needle.

Islands without seeing them, and others run on

PASSENGERS.

In the Steam Ship Cambria for Liverpool. Messrs. D. Gilmour, H. S. Dalkin and wife, G. Black, jr., Bowes, T. Curry, Maitland, Symes, John Ross, Day, Ogden, and Stevenson of Quebec; T. Frosto, Esq., of Liverpool.

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 22nd instant, by the Rev. Mr. Clugston, Henry Pemberton, Esquire, to Isabella Amelia, second daughter of Wm. Torrance, Esq. of Poplar Grove. On Wensday, the 24th December, by Revd. G.

quire, of Greenhithe; England, to Henrietta, second daughter of James Bunt, Esquire, of this

ENGLISH MAIL. ETTERS for the above Mail will be received and UNPAID to FOUR, P. M.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 23rd Dec., 1845.

Beef, per lb...... 0 2 a 0 Mutton, ner lb Mutton, per lb 0 3 a
Ditto, per quarter 0 0 a 

 Maple Sugar, per lb
 0
 3
 a
 0

 Outs per bushel,
 1
 8
 a
 2

 Hay per hundred bundles,
 25
 0
 a
 35

 Straw ditto .... 17 0 a 20 Fire-wood, per cord ...... 10 0 a 13 Cheese per 1b. . . . . . . . . 0 41 a 0 Butter, fresh, per lb..... 0 10 a 0 0 Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb.. 0 5 a 0 7

Pot Ashes per cwt. . . 21s. 0d. a 21s. 6d. Pearl do. do. . . . 22s. 6d.

NEW BOOKS,

Just received from England, and for Sale by GILBERT STANLEY, No. 4, ST. ANN STREET.

ANNUALS, In morocco and crimson silk bindings, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

An assortment of beautifully kliustrated

CHILDREN'S BOOK. In great variety, plain and coloured. A Cata-

ogue is in preparation, and will be ready in a few Quebec, Nov. 13, 1845.

Office of Crown Lands,
Montreal, 19th December, 1845.

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

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

and sixpence per acre.

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

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

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

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

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

C. C. L

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

LL persons in Destitution or Special Distress, in consequence of the Fires of the 28th of May and 28th of June last, are requested to Register their Names, Trades or Occupations and Places of Residence, in a Book kept for that purpose by the undersigned, in the room occupied by the Committee of Distribution at the City Hall, in order that they may be visited and obtain such relief as they may require .- All respectable persons may register the names of Distressed parties known to them, from ELEVEN until ONE o'clock daily from the 12TH to the 31st DE-CEMBER next, when the book will be closed Those persons whose names are registered will

be visited, but to save unnecessary trouble to applicants and to the visitors, it is to be understood that the following Classes of Sufferers do not fall under the scope of the

present inquiry—
. The ordinary poor of the City; for these, if sufferers by the Fires, assistance is otherwise provided.

2. Tradesmen in full employment, at wages equal to or higher than before the Fires, who have already received relief. 3. Persons still possessing the means to carry

on their ordinary business. EDW. H. BOWEN.

City Hall, Secretary.
Quebec, Nov. 28th, 1845.
N. B. The Publishers of all the Quebec Newspapers both French and English are requested to insert the above notice, in the lan-guage of their respective publications, until the 31st day of December next.

### NOTICE.

A LL those persons who have suffered loss in the fires of the 28th May and 28th June last. and have neglected to record their statements of loss, are requested to register them before the thirty-first of DECEMBER; as after that day, no statements of loss will be received.

EDW. H. BOWEN.

Resolve of the Committe of Secretary.

Distribution, 9th December, 1845.

\$\mathbb{C} \mathbb{F} \text{ N. B.-The Publishers of all the Quebec Newspapers, both French and English, are requested to publish the above notice until the close of the present month, in the languages of their respective publications.

TIHE Girls' department of the British L and Canadian School will re-open on Monday, the 6th instant, in a room in the Military Asylum. JEFFERY HALE.

Quebeo, 2nd Oct. 1845.

F. H. ANDREWS, ORGAN & PIANO-FORTE TUNER.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Nov. 1845.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Thomas Froste & Co., Quebec, and Froste & Harrison, Montreal, is this day dissolved hy mutual consent.

R. M. Harrison is hereby authorized to settle all outstanding accounts in America, and Thomas Froste in Great Britain and Ireland.

THOMAS FROSTE, R. M. HARRISON. Quebec, 6th Dec. 1845.

HE Subscriber will continue the business of Thomas Frotte & Co., in his own name and on his own account.

R. M. HARRISON. Quebec, 6th Dec. 1845.

CHAMBLY CANAL TOLLS TO LET. NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received until Monday, the TWENTY-NINTH day of DECEMBER next, from parties desirous of LEASING the TOILS of the CHAMBLY CANAL, posses-

sion to be given on the 1st January next en-Tenders to be sent to the Commissioner of Customs, Montreal, marked on the outside, "Tenders for the Tolls on the Chambly Canal." Security will be required in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds for the proper tending of the Locks of the Canal, providing a sufficient number of Lock Tenders therefor, tending the lamps, and furnishing the oil necessary for the same, and for the protection of all property belonging to the Board of Works placed under the charge of the Lock

Masters or Lessee. All information respecting the revenues of the Canal can be obtained, by application, at the Inspector General's Office.

Montreal, November 18, 1845.

## Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

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

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

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON.

Agent for Canada.
Quebec, August, 1845. COALS.

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

SIGHT RESTORED. NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED.

BY THE USE OF Patronized by ROYAL FAMILY Great Bris taln.

Quebec, 29th May, 1845.

mended by THE MOST Eminen PHYSICI-ANS,

For its efficacy in removing Disorders incident to the

EYES AND HEAD. THE FORCEPS, 14TH DEC., 1844.

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

GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF.—Perhaps there is no one thing that has effected so much good, and that in so pleasant a manner, as Grimstone's Eye Snuff; and we are really surprised that it has not commanded more attention from the medical profession, for although we are aware that some eminent professors of the medical art have taken advantage of its usefulness, there are many who, however they might be convinced of its utility, prescribe it not because it is a simple remedy that might, on a future occasion, be resorted to without their aid. Independently of its usefulness in removing pains in the head and inflammations of the eye, it is a pleasant stimulus to the nose, so that those who use it combine pleasure with profit, and we can scarcely understand how.snuff-takers can forego its advantages for compounds that in many cases possess only he recommendation of being foreign. We would recommend every one requiring its aid to try Mr. Grimstone's Snuff, and we feel convinced that they will be grateful to Mr. Grimstone for the talent he has displayed in forming his excellent compound, and to ourselves for calling their attention to it.

Other Testimonials can be seen.

The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per Ze dous. THOMAS BICKLLL,

Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware.

St. John Street, Quebec.

#### Pouth's Corner.

CHRISTMAS HYMN,

Little Children, can you say Why you're glad on Christmas-day? Little children, can you tell Why you hear the sweet church-bell? Can you tell me who was born Early on the Christmas morn?

'Tis the birth-day of our King ; We our little offerings bring. 'Tis our pleasant holyday. Therefore we are come to pray. Sing and praise and hear his word, Keep the birthday of our Lord.

Children-think before you speak-When you come your Lord to seek, Have you any gold to throw At his feet who loved you so? Have you frankincense and myrrh Sweetest spice, you know, they were.

Children, you have nought, you say, At your Saviour's feet to lay. Ask him, then, your souls to take, And to save for his name's sake. Jesus, Saviour, take each heart, Make it holy as thou art.

From an article in the Church of England Magazine, one line slightly

A QUESTION TO BE SOLVED by Scholars during the Holydays.

Dick was running home in a great hurry with his fishing-net in which he carried three good-sized fish just caught in the river. He was a tender-hearted boy, and never went fishing with a hook, because he thought that to be a cruel way of taking fish; and even as he was running along, he was sorry for those in his net. because he knew they were uncomfortable out of water. He judged it lawful however, to bring them home for food, because God has given to men every moving thing that liveth to be meat for them. Now it happened that he met Tom bringing a pail of water from the spring at the foot of the hill; he asked him to let him put the fish into the pail of water, but Tom refused: the pail was quite heavy enough, said he, and he purposes of life, and a respectable share fish. At this, Dick laughed very heartily. Oh, how silly you are, Tom, he said: the fish will not make your pail heavier; they are alive and will swim, because they are lighter than the water-how then can they make the pail heavier? Tom was very much puzzled how to give him an answer; but as to the fact of his load becoming heavier, that he stoutly maintained, and Dick had to carry his fish home, where he told his story, complaining of Tom's ill-nature or else of his

Can any one of the young readers of the Bereau write a clear statement to the Editor, to show which of the two was wrong, and explain whence the mistake arose

### HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN HAMPDEN, or HAMBDEN, as the name is sometimes spelt, was descended from an ancient family in Buckinghamshire, and was born in the year 1594. After finishing his education at one of the Universities, he commenced the study of the law, in which he made considerable progress. In the year 1626 he Montesquian t in violated to all the Creek convents and churches in the progress. The the year 1626 he Montesquian t in violated to all the Creek convents and churches in the progress. siderable progress. In the year 1626 he Montesquieu,† in violently condemning the saw one of his children about to try a new all the succeeding Parliaments of the reign of Charles I. Unfortunately, at that period of English History, the counsels of those by whose advice King Charles acted, were so indiscreet as to bring him and his parliament at variance with each other; and the disagreement which then commenced led to the subsequent rebellion with all its unhappy consequences. Upon this occasion, Mr. Hampden warmly took the popular side, and became one of the leaders of the party in opposition to the King and Court. By so doing, while he obtained the esteem and regard of those who agreed with him in opinion, he exposed himself to the ill will of his opponents who maxims in reference to it. "Bend the found in him an able and uncompromising advocate of the rights of the people. In the beginning of the war which afterwards took place, Mr. Hampden commanded a regiment of foot with much bravery, but was mortally wounded in battle against the Royal forces under Prince Rupert, and died in the year 1643. He was a man, doubtless, of great abilities, and possessed the faculty of rendering himself pleasing to the people in an extraordinary degree. By governing his own appetites and passions, he acquired a power over those of other men and, though there may be many who doubt the lawfulness of his course, one can not but believe that he had the good of his country at heart.

EARL OF CLARENDON .- Edward Hyde, afterwards created Earl of Clarendon, was born at Dinton, Wiltshire, in 1608, though sent. It will be satisfactory to state that his family were from Cheshire. Having efficient measures have been adopted by the entered Magdalen College, Oxford, in Danish Government for the melioration of 1625. he took the degree of A. B. and became a student of the law in the Middle Temple: Soon after, he was elected Saturday, as entirely as the Sunday formerly, to Parliament, where he sat for many years, and was created by King Charles I Chancellor of the Exchequer. Privy Councillor, and Knight After the death of Charles the I., Sir Edward Hyde warsent, along with Lord Collington, as Ambassa- Sunday for the instruction of the more ad- fell. We lie exposed to the whole weight dor to Spain: in 1657 he was appointed to

in Wiltshire.

In the discharge of the laborious and responsible duties which his important of the people; and by refusing to encour- softened down to the 'unfree.'" age those who would increase the former obliged to check and punish for being downfall. In 1667 he was removed from impeached of high treason by the House of Commons. He then retired to France, and, a bill being passed forbiding his return to England, remained at Rouen in Normandy, until his death in 1674, when his body was brought over, and interred in Westminster Abbey. A melancholy picture this of the instability of human favour, and the vanity of human hopes; his eminent services rewarded by disgrace and exile! What a reflection it is upon the injustice of the treatment to which Lord Clarendon was exposed, to find his name upon the present list! Lord Clarendon was an author of some celebrity. Besides other works, he wrote a History of the Rebellion in England, and also a History of the rebellion and civil wars in Ireland.—GS.

#### EDUCATION IN CHINA.

It is deserving of remark, that the general prosperity and peace of China have been very much promoted by the diffusion of intelligence and education through the lower classes. Among the countless millions that constitute the empire, almost every man can read and write sufficiently for the ordinary would not have it made heavier by the of these acquirements goes low down in the scale of society. Of the sixteen discourses which are periodically read to the people, the eighth inculcates the necessity of a general acquaintance with the penal laws, which are printed purposely in a cheap shape. They argue, that as men cannot properly be punished for what they do not know, so likewise they will be less liable to incur the penalty if they are made duly acquainted with the prohibition. This seems a very necessary branch of what has been called "preventive justice, upon every principle of reason, of humanity, and of sound policy, preferable in all respects to punishing justice.".

The general diffusion of education must be attributed to the influence of almost every motive of fear or hope that can operate on the human mind; it is inculcated by positive precepts, and encouraged by an open competition for the highest rewards. One of the strongest motives to every Chinese to educate his sons must be the consciousness that he is liable to punishment for their in some measure the result of that absolute are going to create a new want." power which is through life intrusted to the father; and that such a trust, with some show of reason, carries with it a proportionate responsibility. He is not only punished, but rewarded too, according as he has administered this trust. How such a system must operate as a motive to education is sufficiently obvious; and the only question is, whether the amount of personal liberty sacrificed is balanced by the amount of public benefit gained. So sensible are they of the importance of education, that the language is full of domestic or of state mulberry-tree when it is young." "Without education in families, how are governors for the people to be obtained?"-and so on. Every town has its public place of instruction, and wealthy families have private tutors .- The Chinese, by Governor Davis.

\*Blackstone, b. IV. c. 18. +Book VI. c. 20.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Visitation by the Lord Bishop of Antiqua.

"My visit to the congregations in the Danish islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas was most gratifying. I was most graciously received in both places, as well by the Danish authorities as by the resident English. On Sunday, I assisted in the service and the administration of the Lord's Supper, when there were 396 communicants preslavery. The Sunday marketing and trading have been abolished by law, and the given to the slaves in compensation of time. Eight Government schools have been as we find it to keep ourselves cool in the dayestablished in St. Croix, for the instruction of the young from four years to eight, and from the damps of the night, when the wind the schools are open on the Saturday and is loaded with the licaviest dews that ever vanced in years. Like schools will, I learn, of the dews: and the cloaks in which we

Restoration of Charles II., in 1660, he was citizen and ecclesiastic could desire, I am chosen Chancellor of the University of not prepared to say; but they must essen-Oxford, and soon after was created Baron tially promote Christian knowledge; and Hindon in Wiltshire, Viscount Cornbury that knowledge must be controlled by the inin Oxfordshire, and Earl of Clarendon fluence of the members of our Church, amounting to 7,938, a full third of the entire population. The English language, the most provalent in the island, is exclusively taught offices imposed upon him, he endea- in the schools. All these things will doubtyoured, while regarding the rights of the less lend on in the end to the emancipation king, not to encroach upon the liberties of the slaves, whose appellation has been

"There is indeed much to induce the at the expense of the latter, he fell Bishop of this diocese to be anxious to under the King's displeasure. His comprise the Danish Islands at all times enemies, (for all good men, and in his visitations. The Sunday schools especially those in public situations, under the English are very large and effimake enemies of those whom they are cient. At Frederickstudt, where I enjoyed the best opportunity of witnessing the workwrong) took advantage of this, and by ing of one, I found there were in it 520 false and injurious charges effected his children under sixteen years of age, about a-fourth part unfree, 715 above that age his post of Lord High Chancellor, and of which three-fourths were unfree, with fifty-nine gratuitious teachers, many of whom were from the upper classes of society."-Rep. Soc. Prop. Gospel.

> A VICAR GENERAL'S REASONING .- In the following year (1773) a most atrocious act of sanguinary injustice occurred at Macao, stamping indelible disgrace on the they are conducted to the church, which Portuguese of that place. A Chinese is within the walls of the convent, where had lost his life, and some ungrounded service is performed; after which, a accusation having implicated an Englishman, named Francis Scott, the local authority caused him to be apprehended and confined. The case was tried in the Portuguese court; but the slightest trace of guilt could not be attached to the prisoner. The mandarins, however, obstinately claimed him, and threatened the town in case he was not delivered. To bring this perplexity to a close, a general meeting or council was convened. and a member of the Macao Senate argued, "it is unjustifiable to consent to the sacrifice of an innocent man; and, as the most accurate inquiry sufficiently proves that the Englishman is not guilty, our reasons for not surrendering him, should be submitted to the Mandarins, and persevered in until we shall have succeeded in saving him from an ignominious death.-The Vicar-General, however, named Francisco Vaz, argued in the following singular manner:-"Moralists decide that when a tyrant demands even an innocent person, with menaces of ruin to the community if refused, the whole number may call on any individual to deliver himself up for the public good, which is of more worth than the life of an individual. Should he refuse to obey, he is not innocent, he is criminal." Another Portuguese observed, with still less ceremony, The mandarins are forcing away the Chinese dealers, determined to starve us: therefore we had better surrender the Englishman." The plurelity of votes decided that Scott should be handed over, and the Chinese put him to death. -The Chinese, by Governor Davis.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM, DR TRENCH. - Simplicity of living. - His crimes at any period of their lives as well grace's manner of living was simple and liability to punishment, seems to have dish, not tasted perhaps at any time before, been unaware, or unmindful, that it is he always said with a smile: "Now you

> On Sunday travelling.—I remember often hearing him mention a trivial circumstance, which affected him deeply at the time. Being summoned unexpectedly to London on some important business, he was unavoidably obliged to travel on Sunday. Having been much delayed at an inn in an English village, waiting for horses, he called out, he said, rather impatiently, "I never saw so badly-regulated an hotel; where is the ostler?" The postboy answered quietly, "My lord, he is at church !" This seemed so like a reproof to him, he said, that it weighed heavily on his mind during the whole journey .- Dr. Sirr's Memoirs of Archbishop Trench.

> WHAT READING IS .- An African who had learned to read, wished to give his countrymen, who had never seen a book, an idea of that accomplishment; he described it thus: We people in this country can hear with our ears, that's all; but those people in England can hear with their cars when person talks with his mouth, and they can hear with their eyes when person been talking with his fingers.

> COPIOUSNESS OF EASTERN DEWS. Judges vi. 38. "And he rose up early on the morrow, and thrust the fleeve together, and wringed the dew out of the fleece, a bowl-full of water."

It may seem a little improbable to us who inhabit these northern climates, where the dews are inconsiderable, how Gideon's fleece, in one night, should imbibe such a quantity, that when he came to wring it, a bowl full of water was produced. IRWIN, however, in his voyage up the Red sea, when on the Arabian shores, observes, "Difficult time; it is no easy matter to defend our bodies the responsible and honourable office of be established very shortly at St. Thomas. wrap ourselves are as wet in the morning as Lord High Chancellor of England. At the That these schools are all that an English if they had been immersed in the sea."

PILGRIMAGES TO JERUSALEM. I believe it is not generally known how ilgrimages to Jerusalem are performed. I shall, therefore, mention what I have learned on the subject. When a member of the Greek church resolves to perform a pilgrimage to the holy city, he is conducted to the church of the place where he lives: the priest prays over him, and recommends him to God and all saints Many people of the town, who cannot go give the pilgrim money to give to the convents or churches at Jerusalem: others send rich and handsome presents to the holy places. It thus happens, that one person frequently represents ten or a dozen others. On the arrival of a pilgrim at Jaffa, he is immediately conducted into the Greek convent, where he remains till next day. For his entertainment he is obliged to pay twenty-six plastres. The convent also provides, at a fixed price, horses and camels for the pilgrims, to bring them on their way to Jerusalem. They stop again at the convent at Ramlah, where each pilgrim has to pay thirteen piastres. The following day they proceed to Jerusalem. On their arrival here, they proceed to their convent to receive some refreshments; after which their names are entered in a book. This over, deacon washes the pilgrims' feet. This ceremony having been gone through, they are brought into a room, where

they pass the first night. On the following morning, a deacon leads them up into the divan, or large room, where the seven Greek bishops residing at Jerusalem are assembled, before whom each pilgrim appears, one at a time. He is then asked, on how many persons' behalf he makes the pilgrimage; how many members of his own family are alive, and how many are idead. The pilgrim having answered all these questions, he is to pay 100 plastres for each member of his family who is living, and tifty for each who has died. This is the minimum. Rich people pay more The pilgrim then has a ticket given him for each member of his family, and is allowed to depart. Outside another deacon receives the tickets, together with twenty one piastres from each pilgrim, which gives him permission to visit the Jordan. The same evening the pigrim is conducted into the church of the holy sepulchre: and all the holy places within it are shown to him; his name is again entered in a book, for which he pays twenty-five plastres, and remains then one night in the church of the holy sepulchre, which is considered very meritorious.

The pilgrim having stayed three days in the Greek convent, must now leave it: but a lodging is provided for him near the convent, for which he has to pay according to his means and the state of the apartments The Greek convent possesses several houses near, which are used for this purpose. On the 5th day after the pilgrim's arrival he is taken to Gethsemane, and into the church of the Virgin Mary, which is situated in that vicinity: here he must pay twenty-live ducted to all the Greek convents and churches in the environs of Jerusalem, to Bethlehem, Mar Elias, Mar Saba, the convents of the than twenty-five piastres. Sometimes the this Foundry. pilgrim refuses to pay: the church is then locked upon him, and he is not permitted the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure he is asked, why did he come to Jerusalem if he had no money? When the pilgrim has visited all the Greek churches and convents, and contributed to each its due, he is allowed to spend his time as he pleases .-Ewald's Journal in the " Jewish Intelligeneer."

### NOTICE.

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

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Quebec, 7th July, 1815.

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CHRISTIAN WURTELE,

Quebec, 26th June, 1845.

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