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Continuous pagina Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires	ation.	•

WHOLE NUMBER 246

SONG OF A CAPTIVE JEW IN BABYLON. Let the proud veil of darkness be rolled from be-

fore thee,
O Lord! and descend on the wing of the storm:
Dispersed or enslaved, are the saints that adore
thee, And the rude hands of strangers thy temple de-

form:

And Salem, our Salem, lies low and degraded;
While far from her ruins in exile we pine;
Yet still is the hope of thy remnant unfaded—
The hand that implants it, Jehovah, is thine.

Alas! we were warned, but we recked not the warning, Till our warriors grew weak in the day of despair:
And our glory was fled as the light cloud of morn-

That gleams for a moment, and melts into air. As the proud heathens trampled o'er Zion's sad daughter,
She wept tears of blood o'er her guilt and her

For the voice of her God had commissioned the slaughter.

The rod of his vengeance had pointed the blow.

Though foul are the sins, oh thou lost one! that stained thee,
The blood of atonement can wash them away;

Though galling and base are the bonds that enchain thee, The God who imposed them can lighten the

sway. For a star vet shall rise o'er the darkness of Judah

A branch yet shall flourish on Jesse's proud atem:

And Zion shall triumph o'er those that subdued her, Yea, triumph in giving a Saviour to them!

CONFIRMATION.

Questions for Self-Examination.

1. Do I reality feel myself to be a lost sinner in the sight of God? 2 What good reason have I to believe

that I repent of my sins? 3. Have I, in comparing myself with what I have been, any good ground to hope that I have experienced a true change of

4. Do I believe that the Lord Jesus Christ is able and willing to be my Saviour? Am I casting my soul, and resting all my

hope upon him?

5. What are my heart and thoughts most set upon? Do I think that I can love the things of the world, if I love God with all

my heart? 6. Do I feel that I ought to give my whole heart to God, and that it will be for my happiness to do it I

7. Do I feel my need of God's grace every moment to enable me to coit? Am I heartily seeking this grace through Jesus Christ?

8. Do I feel prayer and my Bible to be different from what they were to me? And do I more delight in them, and daily give myself to them I

Have I prayed cornestly over these questions, and answered them to my own conscience sincerely, as in the sight and in

the fear of God?

Prayer before Confirmation. O Lord God, I am a poor sinful creature, born in sin, a child of wrath, and sinning against thee every day. For thy dear Son Jesus Christ's sake, have mercy upon me, and make me a new creature in lim. I bless thee, that by thy goodness I was early given up to thee in baptism, and engaged to be thy child and servant for ever. O pardon my ignorance and forgetfulness of this solemn engagement, and the many ways in which I have broken it in thought, word, and deed. Pardon all my sins; all the wicked or idle words I have said, the wrong desires I have felt, the evil actions I have done. O may the you will easily comprehend, I suppose, what her, Wolfins, and your other friends whom blood of Jesus Christ cleanse me from all sin! And now assist me in taking upon myself the vow and promise of my baptism. Make me careful, sincere, and carrest, in what I am going to do. Make me willing indeed to yield up myself to my Saviour, to be his, and to serve him; willing to give up this vain and wicked world, continually striving against all my evil and corrupt affections, and daily growing in all virtue and godliness of living. O Lord, make me to feel my helplessness, as well as my sinfulness, that I may earnestly desire and pray for the promised help of thy Holy Spirit. Grant, O Lord, that from this time, I may begin to care for my soul, and provide for eternity. Keep me from the had examples of those who are careless: refrom the vanity, light behaviour, heedless-Aness, dangers, and temptations of youth. O that I may never go back-never be

ashamed of Christ; never be frightened from his service by any crosses and difficulties I may meet with. May thy grace secontina and fix my heart in thy good ways. so that I may love thee more, and serve

thee better. semen and assist them in preparing for the * soleinn service. O hear my prayer, and do more for me than I can ask or think, for Lists Christ's sake. Amen.

Rev. Churles Bridges.

THE ENGLISH REFORMERS AND of THE CONTINENT. Brinder Sandys To: Peter Martyr. The light Christ That I have not writ-in his sail in a grant ar, all so long a time, salled hot proceed from any forgethiness of while tillighto you, wor from any light estimate

me, I perceive can no longer be delayed. When I wrote to you at the beginning of August, I was seat by the command of the queen into the northern parts of England,* as an inspector and visitor, as they call it, for the purpose of removing the abuses of the church, and restoring to it those rites which are consistent with true religion and godliness; and having been employed in those quarters up to the beginning of November, in a constant discharge of the duties entrusted to me, and with excessive fatigue both of body and mind, I at last returned to London. I not know that my brother Jewel, the bishop New labours here awaited me on my arrival, and an increased weight of business was laid upon my shoulders; for my services were required by the queen for the government of the see of Worcester; and the episcopal office is at length imposed upon me, though against my inclination. I wished, indeed, altogether to decline this bishoprick, as I did that of Carlisle, to which I had been nominated before; but this could not be done without drawing upon myself the displeasure

While this was going forward. Burcher delivered me your letter full of all kindness; which, however, I delayed to reply to by him on his departure from hence, partly because our English affairs being at that time not much altered, but remaining in pretty much the same state, afforded very few materials for writing; and partly, because my new burden (for it may be more truly called so than an honour) distracted me most wonderfully with cares and engagements. And thus, my most esteemed sir, you have the reason of my long silence.

the church of Christ.

The doctrine of the Eucharist, as yet by God's blessing unimpugned, remains to us, and we hope will continue to remain, pure and inviolate. For both myself and my episcopal brethren will maintain it, by God's help, to the utmost of our power, as long as we live. We had not long since a control versy respecting images † The queen's majesty considered it not contrary to the word of God, may, rather for the advantage of the church, that the image of Christ crucified, together with [those of the Virgin] Mary and [Saint] John, should be placed as heretofore, in some conspicuous part of the church, where they might more readily be seen by all the people. Some of us bishops thought for otherwise, and more especially as all images of every kind were at our lasvisitation not only taken down, but also burnt, and that too by public authority; and because the ignorant and superstitious multitude are in the liabit of paying adoration to this idol above all others. As to myself, because I ed on all sides by pirates and robbers, into was rather vehicinent in this matter, and harbour. For the rage of the papiets among could by no means consent that an occasion of stumbling should be afforded to the church of Christ, I was very near being deposed from my office, and incurring the displeasure throw all things into confusion. May that of the queen. But God, in whose hand are the hearts of Kings, gave us tranquility to hid our endeavours, and confound the consistend of a tempest, and delivered the church spine is and wicked designs of his encures. of England from stumbling-blocks of this;

frequently and earnestly to impress upon these to whom is committed the manage ment of the state. But their minds are so much occupied with other matters of the greatest importance, that nothing, I see, has inviting you back. The queen I know was at one time very desirous of recalling you: prevented it. The cause of Christ has I so justly value. Though Parkhurst is a always many adversaries, and the best persons are always the worst spoken of. This pretence of unity is daily giving rise to many divisions.

I congratulate you on your new marriage, and pray that it may be happy and prosperous; as I also wish for myself, who have lately entered into the same state of matrimo-

f. The Commissioners were Francis, earl of Shrewshury, president of the council in the north; Edward, earl of Derby; Thomas, earl of Northumberland, lord warden of the east and middle marches; Thomas, Lord Evers, Henry Percy, Thomas Girgiave, James Crofts, Henry Gates, Knts; Edwin Sandys, D. D., Henry Harvey, LL. D., Richard Bowes, George Brown, Christopher Escot, and Richard Kingsmel, Esq. The commission began at St. Mary's, Nottingham, Aug. 22, 1559, Die Martis. Strype, Annals, I. i. 245, &c.]

A letter from Bishop Jewel to Peter Martyr, dated London, Feb. 4, 1560, says on this subject : This controversy about the crucifix is now

at its height. You would senreely believe to what a degree of insanity some persons, who once had some show of common sense, have been carried upon so foolish a subject. There is not one of them, however, with whom you are acquainted, excepting Cox. A disputation upon this subject will take place to-morrow. The moderators will be persons selected by the The disputants on the one side are the archbishop of Canterbury and Cox; and on the other, Grindal the bishop of London and The decision rests with the judges. L amile however, when I think with grave and solemn reasons they will defend their little cross. Whatever be the result, I will write to you more at length when the dispulation is over; for the controversy is as yet undecided; yet, as far as I can conjecture, I shall not again write to you as a bishop. For and what your kindness descrives at my hands;
hit having been over the median multitide of engagements, I unvillingly put off for
a while the business of writing, which, now our bishopticks relinquished. matters are come to that pass, that either the crosses of silver and tin, which we have every where broken in pieces, must be restored, or

war, partly to repel the French forces, if, in attempting to subjugate Scotland, they should invade our borders; and partly to aid the Scots against the French, if the latter at any time should violate the treaty of peaces that they have made with us. God grant that all things may turn out to the glory of his name, and the advancement of the gospel.

I have thought it right to let you know these things by lotter, before I set off for Worcester, where I hope to arrive shortly. But I should have written more fully, did I of Salisbury, has given you frequent and diligent information about all our affairs. Should I be able to serve you in any way, believe me, my honoured Peter, you may use my services as long as I live (aay, were it possible, even after life,) according to your discretion.

Salute very much in my name, I entreat you, the illustrious muster Bullinger, I am a letter in his debt; indeed, I owe every thing to him, and, should opportunity arise of the queen, and in some measure descring I will repay him as far as I am able. Salute your wife. Julius and his wife. Herman Paul, and my little Martyr, to all of whom I wish every happiness. Fatewell, most courteous, learned, and much estremed master Peter. In haste. London, April 1

> Yours from my heart, EDWIN WORCESTER. JOHN JEWEL TO RODOLPH GUALTER.

Dated at Loxbox, Nov. 2, 1559. Much health. That you so kimbly congrathate, not myself so much on this accession of care and anxiety, as our church, respecting which you tell me that you no longer despair, I return you my thanks, most accomplished sir, not indeed on my own account, upon whom I feel such a heavy burden is imposed, but in the name of our church) concerning which I perceive your thoughts are so anxiously occupied. For, as it regards myself, you well know what an underaking it is, especially for a man unskilled in business, and always brought up in inactivity and obsenrity, to be raised at once to the government of the church; and though to God that we may at length bring our vessel, hitherto tossed by the wayes, and attack ed on all sides by pirates and robbers, into us at this time is scarcely credible; and rather than seem to have been in error in any respect, they most impotently precipitate and Gal whose bonour and g'ery alone we look spiracles and wicked designs of his enemies! Rarkhurst is gone to his people at Cleeve, ways shall be at your service.

Fare thee well, most excellent and accomoured lady your wife, as also masters Bullinger, Simler, Lavater, Zuinglius, Prisius, Geslong way off, yet I salute you, your wife, and all your family, in his name. All your friends salute you and all yours. Again fare. well. London, Nov. 2, 1559.

John Jewel to Peter Martyr. Dated at London, Nov. 5, 1559.

Two days after my return from a long and tiresome journey, when, wearied and exhausted with travelling, I had written to you I know not what, three letters from you reached me at the same moment; by the most delightful perusal of which was so refreshed, as entirely to banish from my mind all the troubles of the prereding days. For though, whenever think about you (as I certainly do every hour of my life, and should be very ungrateful if I did not,) I am delighted at the very thought and remembrance of your name; yet when I read your letters, I seem to myself to be at Zurich, and in your society, and in most delightful conversalion with you, which indeed, believe me, I value more than all the wealth of the bishops.

As to what you write respecting religion. and the theatrical habits, I heartily wish it could be accomplished. We on our parts have not been wanting to so good a cause. But those persons who have taken such delight in these matters, have followed, I believe, the ignorance of the pricets; when they found them to be no whom. better than mere logs of wood, without talent, or learning, or merality, they were willing at least to commend to the people

ft This second wife was Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Willord, of [Hastridge, in] the county of Kent, Knight, Strype, Annals, III. ii. 65. [§ April 8] [1559] pence was proclaimed between the queen and Henry the French King, the Daphin of France, and Scotland, iforevers: Stryle, Annals, 1. i. 233.]
['He was it this time rector of Bishop's Cleave, near Cheltenham.]

which proved a daughter.]

the opportunity of sending a letter is afforded | ny. There is a wonderful preparation for by that comical dress. For in these times, down as a lunatic, then left at liberty to follow alas! no care whatever is taken for the encouragement of literature and the due succession of learned men. And accord ngly, since they cannot obtain influence in a proper way, they seek to occupy the eyes of the multitude with these ridiculous trifles. These are, indeed, as you very properly observe, the relies of the Amoites. For who can deny it? And I wish that some time or other they may be taken away, and extirpated even to the lowest roots; neither my voice nor my exertions shall be wanting to effect that object.

As to your writing that there are some persons who as yet have given no expression of their good will to you, I rather suspect to whom you allude. But believe me, they are neither in the rank or position you suppose them to be, and in which all [our] Israel hoped they would be-For if they had been-They have hitherto refrained from writing to you, not from any disinclination or forgetfulness of you, out because they were really ashamed to write. Both of them are now suffering most severely under an attack of ague; but άρχιμαγειρος [Sir Antony Cook], as being of a more melancholy temperament, is much the worse.

With your usual affection to the common cause, you were grieved at hearing that no provision had been made for any one of us. You may now resume your grief, for nothing whatever has been done up to the present moment. We only bear about the empty titles of hishops, and have deserted the ranks of [Duns] Scotus and Thomas [Acquinas] for those of the Oceamists and Nominalists. But asyon know, state affairs move slowly. The queen herself both eve urs our cause, and is desirous to serve us. Wherefore, although these beginnings are painful enough, we do not lose our spirts, nor coass to hope for better things. That which easily comes to maturity, easily decrys.

scarcely able to manage his own effairs, to that the queen of her own accord cagerly take upon himself the management of those of perused both your letter and the book itself, senger, as to what you were along where you lived, in what state of health and what circumstances you were, and whether your ago would allow you to undertake a journey. She was altogether desirous that you should by all means be invited to England, that as you tormerly tilled, as it were, the university to the content through his several unwarrantable positions, and his inconclusive reasoning; it was your lectures, so you might again water. by your lectures, so you might again matter arguments appear to me to amount to, namely, it by the same, now it is in so disordered and that because the Clergy Reserve surplus fund wrotehed a condition. But since then, the is not sufficient to afford an increase to the salawhich I can contribute either to your advan- wish that our affairs may some time acquire tage or enjoyment, hear in mind, that in stability and strength! For I am most whatever situation I may be, I am, and al- anxious, my father, to see you, and to enjoy leet, "the importance of presenting the Church four most delightful conversation and most friendly counsels. If I should ever see that been hitherto determined with respect to plished Sir. Salute in my name the hon-day, or rather, as I hope I may say, when I shall see it, where is the Amiens or Salisbury that I shall not look down upon? Parcivell, my pride, and more than the half of my own soul. Salute in my name that excellent lady your wife: may God grant her a happy delivery and make you the father of a boantiful offspring! Salute masters Bullinger, Gualter, Lavater, Simler, Gesner, Prisius, Julius, his wife, and my little Martyr, likewise Herman, your friend and mine. All our friends salute you. Lon-

don, Nov. 5, 1559. Yours most heartily,

Normich), to Henry Bullinger, contains the following information:

After I had written this, lo! good news was brought me, namely, that the crucifix to suppose that its influence would be 6 benefi-and candlesticks in the queen's chapel are cial." Had not your correspondent contessed and candlesticks in the queen's chapel are broken to pieces, and, as some one has brought word, reduced to ashes. A good riddance of such a cross as that! It has continued there too long already, to the great grief of the godly, and the cherishing of I know not what expectations in the papists. Moreover, the pseudo-bishops, who are in the tower of London, will very soon render an account of their breach of faith. So I hear. Farewell, my good Bullinger. In haste. Ludham, Aug. 20, 1562.

MAN'S NATURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Consider with yourselves, if a man is under the dominion of violent lusts and passions that are born within him, what would be be without the restraint of authority; without the customs imposed by education from his earliest infancy; and above all, without the obligations of religion upon the conscience ! With all his natural inclinations to vice, he must be inevitably lost, unless he is kept in subjection-he, ought, rather to be chained

f' Sir Thomas Wroth, and Sir Antony Cook]. wife, who both died very young, and before submitted by the Hon'ble Chief Justice Robin-him; and he left her with child of a third, sen, for the endowment of the Bishoptic: he

the dictates of his own disposition. Yet such is the imaccountable perverseness of some, and the unchinking folly of others, who prescribe a course of education youl of all restraint; supposing that the mind of a child, if we do not interrupt it, will grow up into widom. genius, prudence, and moderation, in the state of nature. But you will easily see, that as man now is, a mind so left to a self can be fit for nothing but to be turned wild into a forest amongst the beasts. The understanding of man must, like that of the horse and mule, be broken, to make him fit for society; and his spirit and temper must be broken, to make him fit for heaven. If he is without the benefits of education, he should retire into the wood to feed our corner, as the poets supposed mankind to have done before the times of civilization. Among barbarians, in the remote islands of the Indies, we might possibly expect to find such examples of undisciplined nature; though 1 think, even there, but few minds are totally neglected; but if such a thing occurs where the light of the Gospel prevails, we have then a monster which never appeared in the world before, a christian savage! This method of leaving corrupt nature to be its own tutor, is a project of the last days, when affected wisdom is taking its flights above the regions of sobriety and common sense, and men become enthusiastically addicted to novelty and refinement: as if it were the wisest, because it is the newest way, to leave the human mind to what it knows naturally as a brute beast; in consequence of which absurd liberty, without decency, without discretion, without conscience, without religion, to glory in its shame, and to be the pest, as it ought certainly to be the out cast, of every christian community, -Jones of Nayland.

THE CLEPGY RESERVE TUND.

To the Editor of the Church. Rev. Sir,-Your paper of the 9th instant ntains a communication signed "A Catholic," I shall not question the motives of the writer. I wrote to you as I remember, at some in introducing the discussion of the subject he length, respecting your book, before I left has entered upon : I doubt his wisdom, and I London; but my letter, as is often the case, must remind him that his is the responsibility was probably lost on the road: I added also, of any controversy that may arise. He pleads that the macen of her own accord careful, as his warrant for the views he entertains, "filteen years' residence in Canada, during eight of which he has been actively engaged take upon himself in management of those to provided both your lefter and the book usell, eight of which he has been actively engaged of the Gold. I will endeavour to make up by dillegance what is wanting in ability; for though a large and character in general; and that your block was made so much of by all good furnished by a letter tirem the Ven. the Professional Provided by the kind was ever so valued before. But also them is a been as yet made to you? I am ashamed, and brought them ashore, pray has been as yet made to you? I am ashamed, which make it appear to him "bighly desirable." nas need as yet made to you! I am ashamed, which make it appear to him " highly desirable and know not what to answer. The queen that not only the Theological Institution, but lowever made diligent inquiry of the mes- also the Bishoprics and Archdeaconries, necesenger, as to what you were doing, where sary to the efficient working of the Church in

of England from stumbling-blocks of this Kathan-t is gone to his people at Cleeve, we then the popular vestments remain in our church, I mean the copes; which, however, we hope will not last very long.

How much injury England is now received the certain nor of much importance, I have the certain nor of much importance, I have church and religion, I am accustomed very discharge to the sale deliberations about Saxony and the embassy of most statement statement about Saxony and the embassy of deliberations about Saxony and the embassy of most statement statement statement statement about Saxony and the embassy of the left statement statement statement statement statement state decent maintenance."

He advances, in recommendation of his proand influentiat a position as possible,27 adding: "Jehovah's first care, with respect to the Israelitish nation, was to secure the splendid and constant celebration of His worship, by making the most ample provision for the support of His temple and Priesthood. All this "A Catholic" appears to regard as analogous to the endowment of Bishopties, Archdeaconries, and a Theological Institution,—to the accomplishment of which he would devote the now large amount of the Clergy Reserve surplus fund. This, according to your correspondent's idea, is the "dignified and influential position in which the Church of the Living God is to be presented to the world;" this the "commanding station in which the higher orders of the hierarchy? are to be placed, in order "to make an impression upon the minds of worldly men, and ensure John Jewel. an attention to the things of God, and the claims A letter from Bishop Parkhurst (of of His Church," and also impart "a general beneficial influence, which will be felt in the most remote parishes of the Diocese." Doubtless such an arrangement, would be felt extensively, but it requires a stretch of imagination Had not your correspondent confessed himself " A Clergyman," I should tends have supposed that his communication was designed to bring devision upon religion, and opproblium unon our Church. I should certainly baye pronounced "an enemy hath done this," I acquit him of any evil intention, but I hesitate not to express my opinion that, notwithstanding his fifteen veats' residence in Canada, duting eight of which he has been a member of our communion, he certainly has gone as far as his protensions warrant, in pleading that he is not entirely " ignorant of the things which affect the interests of our Colonial Church." I hasten to tell him that the sentiments he has advanced are identical with the most marked defects in our ecclesiastical system. The unequal distri-bution of Church property is an acknowledged ovil; and let "A Catholic" be assured, that in now recommending it for a adoption here, he advocates an injustice to which the Church; trust, will not submit, and which the authorities in the Church, I trust, will not sanction. With reference to the matter in coestion

beer to call attention to the sentiments of individuals of high standing in the country, as expressed at the formation of our Diocesan Church relety, and embodied in its constitution. In the published Report of the Society for the Peter Martyr had two children by his year 1842, page 40, may be seen the mode proposes that it should be provided for, partly I liquidate the just claims of those appointed be-

from the Clergy Reserve Fund, partly from v duntary contributions, and in part, also, from the venurable the Societies in England, and Colonial Bishop's Fund .- With respect to the Archde comies i contemplating the possible necessity for three, he quotes the provincial census, and proceeds to state, - There can be little doubt that there are 90,000 Churchmen in this discusse? whose upon the common estimate of five persons to a family, this would give 6000 heads of families in each Archdeacoury; and as 6000 shillings make up the tequired salary of £300, if each head of a family wate to contain in the whole water his were to contribute in the whole year but one s tilling, this object would be provided for without aid from any other quarter."-Passing next to the most deeply interesting questionthe resources from whence the great body of the Clerky could be provided for—the Chief Justice observed, that one very important object would be to make the public endowment which still remained, as productive as possible." "No one can contemplate the present condition of the Church in this country, without feeling painfully how miserally inadequate are the stipends now paid to the Clergy. Few of them enjoyed a larger income than was paid to the junior clerks in the public offices or in banks, or other mercantile establishments.23 "He trusted it would be amongst the earliest efforts of the Society, to endeavour to secure for those who have laboured long and anxiously in the Ministry, a provision sufficient for their comfortable maintenance, and established on a cer-tain and permanent foning.? I would ask "A Catholic?" whether, in his knowledge of the offairs of the diocese, he does not remember the promises of the Lord Bishop, made to the Clergy assembled in Visitation in June, 1847; and the expectations then so considerately held out to them, strengthened also by what, in like solicitude, has fallen from his Lordship, in repeated instances, and by various communica-tions? Is not your correspondent aware that the Archdeacon of York, in his intercourse with his inethren of the Clergy during the last summer, encouraged, as by authority, the same hope? And does the Rev. gentleman who has now called forth this controversy, oppose his individual views to this weight of testimony? And I might submit to him the question, to whom is his "suggestion" offered? Is it to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel?
Does he "suggest" to that venerable body a mode for the distribution of its trust, which as by an inauspicious act, would sully in a moment the long-earned fame of noble, impartial, and disinterested labours for the Church in Canada? Does he address himself to the Lord Bishop? Would he make his Diocesen the party to a proceeding which would inevitably impair his godly influence, and endanger the respect which his office commands? Does he suggest to the Church Society a contravention of Would he urge upon any who might have the power, the execution of a purpose which would meet with the abhorrence of thousands of attached Churchmen throughout the land? I appeal, not to his sympathy, but his common sense, though I apprehend that his letter will not present him to the world as marvellously characterized by either.

C. C. B. 13th November, 1818.

At a meeting held in St. Peter's Church. Brockville, on Thursday 23rd November, 1848, pursuant to Public Notice given the preceding Sunday, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:
Moved by George Sherwood, Esq., seconded

by Worship B. McLean, Esq.,
Resolved.—That it is expedient and desirable
that it should be publicly made known at least
case in every year, in what manner and to what purposes the proceeds arising from the sale of that portion of the Clergy Reserves belonging to the Church are appropriated.

Moved by Rev. E. J. Boswell, seconded by

Thomas D. Campbell, Esq.,
The funds arising from the sale of the portion

of Clergy Reserves belonging to the Church, being originally intended (as appears by the Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in 1792) solely for the endowment of Rectories and

Curacies,
Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Meeting they should be strictly applied to that original purpose, and for the future no grants should be made, or recommended to be made for the purpose of endowing Bishoprics, Archdeaconries, a Theological Institution or its professors.

Moved by Richard F. Steele, Esq., seconded

by Rev. F. Blakey,
Whereas previous to the year 1833 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in For-eign Parts had entered into engagements with many of the present Missionaries o Diocese to pay them an annual salary of £200 sterling, to be drawn for on the Society in London; and whereas, since that period, by an agreement entered into between the Imperial Government and the said Society without the knowledge or consent and without the breach of the contract on the part of the Missionaries, heir salaries have been reduced to £170 sterling to be drawn on her Majesty's Receiver General of this Province and thus causing a yearly loss to them of nearly £50 currency,

Resolved,—That it is the decided opinion of this Meeting, that, as the society was confessedly pledged (see Society's Report for 1833) to pay these Missionaries the above salary of £200 starling, it would be but an act of comparable (man should the Society be mon instice that (even should the Society be unable from any funds at their disposal or recommendation, to pay to them the deficiency of their salaries since 1833) it cause to be paid to them the full amount of £200 sterling for

the future. Moved by Ormand Jones, Esq., seconded by

Resulved,—That the number of Missionaries entitled to £200 sterling per annum, is now but 32. The yearly sum needed to make up their full salaries is less than £2000. And the So-ciety is now in the payment of at least fifty missionaries appointed since 1833 whose united incomes amount to between £4,000 and £5,000 sterling. This meeting therefore, most respectfully suggests to the Society, that the means of paying to the old Missionaries their just dues is in its own yower; for supposing that there might be un objection to appopriating the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves to that purpose, yet the Society could pay the Missionaries we pointed since 1838 out of those proceeds and

Moved by Thomas Reynolds, M. D., second.

he he respectfully requested to farward the same to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.
(Signed) Low. Dennocus Missienery

Richand F. Stein. Charenwardens. G. W. Annolo ...

A Special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the London and Haron Branch of the Church Society, was half on Tunsday, the 21-November. The Rev. C. C. Brough, A. D., in the chair.

The meeting was opened with the usual

prayers. The Chairman, in stating the business for which the meeting was convened, darlt at some length upon the deep obligations under which this Colony is placed to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the unwearied zeal and great liberality with which they have for so many years premoted the interests of the Church in Unada.

But as that venerable body was necessarily obliged to act upon information o' tained from this Colony, and as suggestions for the expenditure of the surplus fund arising from the of the Clergy Reserves had been offered by some Presbyters of the Church, it became the duty of her Members throughout the Country, to approach the Society, and to make known the views and wishes of the great body of Churchmen in the Diocese, with reference to the expenditure of this fund. The Chairman then called attention to the recommendation of the Theological Professor of Cohourg, which appeared in the Appendix of the Society's last report, and also to a letter signed " A Cathelie" published in the columns of the reputed organ of the Church, in this Diocese, as exhibiting the character of the suggestions already offered to the Society, and called upon the meeting to take the subject into their consideration and to adopt such resolutions as the occasion required.

The following resolutions were then proposed and seconded by the gentlemen whose names are respectfully affixed to them, and were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

1st Resolution. Moved by the Hon. George
J. Goodhue, and seconded by John Cowley,

Esq., Resolved, That the absence of all official

information concerning the amount and disposa of the portion of the Clergy Reserve Funbelonging to the Church of England, is highly detrimental to her interests in this Colony.
2nd Resolution. Moved by L. Lawrason, Esq.

and seconded by Benj. Bayly, Lsq.,
Resolved, - That the Clergy Reserves having been originally intended for the maintenance of the Clergy and the increase of their number in the Colony, this meeting is convinced, that the portion assigned to the Church of England cannot righteensly be diverted from that object. But Resolution. Moved by H. C. R. Becher,

Esq., and seconded by Thomas Phillips, Eq., M. D., Resolved,—That a respectful address he presented to the Lord Dishop and to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, remonstrating against the application of

the fund at present available, or which shall hereafter become available towards the erection or maintaining of any educational institution, or for the endowment of additional Bishoprics or Archdeacouries in the Diocese.

4th Resolution. Mored by Thos. C. Dixon,
Esq., and seconded by W. W. Street, Esq.,
Resolved,—That from the admitted fact that

the great majority of the Clergy of this Diocese are most inadequately provided for, this meat-ing wish to record their earnest desire that a portion of the available fund of the Clergy Reserves may be at once applied to the increase

of their salaries.
5th Resolution. Moved by Edward Mat-thews, Esq., and seconded by C. Monserrat,

Resolved,—That this meeting conceives that it is the duty of every lay member of the Church throughout the Diocese, streamously to resist any appropriation of these funds not contemplated by the original Grant.

The meeting was then closed with the usual (Signed)

CHAS. C. BROUGH, Chairman. BENJAMIN CRONYS, Sceretary.
--- Church.

The Beream

QUEBEC, TRURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1843.

We had occasion, some considerable time ago, to remark that, if those parties in the Church of England who have embraced the principles, and admire the proceedings, of the unfortunate Archbishop Laud were to succeed in reviving, to any extent, the spirit of the Churchmen of whom he was the leader, there would infallibly spring up on the other side the spirit of those who brought that misguided prelate to the scaffold, and eventually overturned the Church and the

Among those who do not hesitate to avow their admiration for Archbishop Laul, we suppose that the Bishop of Exeter would us not unlike a trying how far it might be safe to go, in recalling the spirit which arrogated dominion in the affairs of the Church previously to the disastrous conflict which led to her temporary prostration, together with the downfail of royal rule in England, And it is very remarkable, that the late attempt at preaching in the surplice, at St. Sidwell's, has drawn from the Bishop of Exeter an admission of "the existence and activity of the same direful feeling which, when exercised two hundred years ago, pulled down both Church and State:"-we allude to the expression of His Lordship's gentiments offered in the course of the inquiry instituted by him into the Rev. Mr. Ingle's conduct on the occasion which resulted in the deplorable scene on the Lord's day evening, the 29th of October. His Lordship does not enter into an investigation of the causes which first aroused the spirit, of which he acknowledges the danger, and which he designates not sparingly in terms

fore 1833 with the money now yearly paid to of condomnation. It appears, however, that the course adopted under His Lordship's it junctions at Uxeler, four years ago, called ed by John Weytherhead Esq.,
Resolved.—That a copy of these Resolutions forth that spirit, and that it broke out again he sent to the Lord Bishep of Taranto, and that in the same city on the 23th of October. forth that spirit, and that it broke out again is the surplice. It is quite as likely that the church on Sanday last, as I have been inpeople, who are so inveterately niverse to that anovation, attach no more "importance to the emplies in itself? than the bishop of Exeter does; but they seem to regard the particular we of it which Mr. Ingle thought of obtruding upon them " as the garb or symbol of party! - of a party whom the laity of the Church of Lugland set their faces against; and whom they will withstand, because they have found out their designs, and view them with abhorrence.

It will be perceived that the Bishop of Exeter discovered no reason for instituting proceedings against Mr. Ingle. In a letter addressed by him to that Clergyman, several days after the investigation, His Lordship aux, at whatever degree of personal annoyexpressed himself to the following effect:

"So far as appears, on the inquiry made by me, into the disgraceful and sacrilegious occurrence in St. Salwell's Church, on Sunday evening, the 20th uito., I saw no. thing on your part to disapprove, but, on the contrary, I had great pleasure in hearing high and uncontroverted testimony borne to your discreet, temperate, and peaceful demeanour on that very trying occasion."

It appears, notwithstanding, that Mr. Ingle stirred up the whole of this disturbance, disregarding the experience which was obtained four years ago; he did so through an obstinate determination to preach in the surplice, contrary to the people's wishes, when that course " is not necessary by any law of the Church, 2 and when the in not yielding to them when excited, not use of that vestment in the pulpit is contrary vicining an inch of duty, which I should be to the closest universal years of the Closest to be dispused to ask them to do. I am to the almost universal usage of the Clergy up to a very recent period when wa party? thankful to God to be able to say, from the inquiries I have made, that that feeling is assumed it among other symbols. Most much less, I won't say less active, but much people will see something in that proceed-ing to disapprove of, the right the Bishop of few years ago. (Cheers.) May I request you Exeter does not.

Finding that the bishop himself has discovered, by inquities accornisty pursued, that the disturbance did not proceed from the last ten months, which is a most the mob, but from "a considerable portion statistical indication. Not that I attack the significant importance to the supplies to consequential of what may be called of a congregation of what may be valled in itself, and it were as the garb or churche-going people -we cannot help symbol of party, I detest both the surplice and interpreting the term "Puritanism," which His Lordship applies to the spirit thus ma-His Loniship applies to the spirit thus ma-nifested, according to the signification this dress? I heartily wish he had not were claimed for it by that stannels, old-fashioned Church-Historian Fullen (see Berean, August 24) - not as " it hath been improved to asperse the most orthodox in doctrine, and religious in conversation," but as it was previously used is to signify the defenders of matters doctrinal in the English Church." At all events, we do earnestly hope that the discovery of a "feeling which we cannot be ignorant does exist throughout the kingdom to a considerable extent"which takes the alarm at the introduction of useres and terms novel in the Church of England and borrowed from the communion which yields allegiance to the Bishop of Rome-is a sound and cheering indication of a right loyal spirit towards our reformed Charen, and of a resolve, on the part of the people of England, to preserve her in her character of stern, uncompromising hostility to the perversions which threaten the purity of her doctrines and the simplicity of her ritual.

SURPLICE PREACHING .- (ST. SIDWELL'S. Exeren.)—The Bishop of Exercr sat on Friday last, [3rd Nov.,] at the Chapter-house, in the Cathedral, to inquire into the conduct of the Rev. J. lagle, in reference to the unfortunate occurrences in St. Sidwell's Church, on Sunday, the 29th of October. The investigation excited considerable interest, and there were present the Rev. Chancellor Harrington, the Hey. Archdencon Moore Stevens, the Rev. Archdeacon Bartholomew, the Rev. Canon lingers, and a very considerable number of the elergy. On the arrival of the Bishop the leity were admitted; before the Bishop had taken hi seat, the Chapter-house was filled. A lengthy investigation was made by His Lordship, and the conduct of the clergyman, Mr. Ingle, subplected to a severe scrutiny. In his "delence" Air. Ingle said, that he had not received the slightest intimation from any one that any more disturbance was likely to take place than three persons leaving the church before the sermon. Had he been in the slightest degree aware that such a scene would have been the consequence, though he would on no account whatever have very readily wish to be counsed. Some of given up the use of the surplice, yet no consideration would have induced him to go to St.

His Lordship's proceedings have seemed to Sidwell—he would have stayed away. What had occurred was, on public grounds, as well as for reasons strictly private and personal, a source of the deepest pain. This statement was made in the most emphatic and energetic manner and excited considerable sensation.

The Bishop said, that he could pronounce no judgment upon Mr. Ingle's conduct. He had already expressed his opinion sufficiently, by detected to justify his instituting any proceedings against him. More he could not say, without expressing an opinion upon the conduct of others. If any complaint were made to him, he was ready to receive it, and to act according to the provisions of the statute. The inquiry then closed, without any definite

The Bishop, in the course of the sitting, al-Inded to the circumstance, of which he had been informed, that it had been proposed to interrupt the Sunday evening services in St. on went's church on Sunday next. He earn-estly entreated the clergy of this place to forget ment, of a "competent editor," yet, from want what had occurred, and by no means to allow the people to be deprived of an important share of the religious service to which they had been a leading articles which annear in that they had been a leading articles which annear in that they had been a leading articles which annear in that they had been a leading articles which annear in that they had been a leading articles which annear in that they had been a leading articles which are they had been a leading articles which they had been a leading articles which they had been a leading articles where the best authority for the state-of the religious service to which they had been a leading articles which are they are the are they of the religious service to which they had been accustomed, even though it were only for a single week. In allusion to the riot, his Lord-

Lordship thus continued :--"I am afraid that this disturbance did not

people-not from those who go about the streets at all times ready to be led on by the

formed, and I have felt it to be my dety to make very accurate inquiry, was filled by a congregation of what may be called churchof the e people. It was by a considerable portion of these people that, unhappily, this disgrace originated. Now Unust say, I regard it as a very featful indication of a feeling which we cannot be ignerant does exist throughout the dication of the existence and activity of the same direful feeling, which, when exercised 200 years ago, putted down toth Chatch and State-not destroyed; though they were for a while put down; there was an elasticity in them, through which, by God's diessing, they were restored. If, therefore, for a season we should be a rain visited by a similar calamity, may God grant that our sins may not call down a heavier vengeance on us. I say, then, it is the duty of every one of those who bear authority and power, at whatever risk of obloance they might be exposed to; to declare the assisted that most sintal and most mischievous spirit. If that tre-mendous spirit of Paritanism is again to be encouraged, it may again be successful, there-fore we are bound to look with very great consideration on every exhibition of this spirit. It was shown in this place most tremendously iour years ago, and shown again in the same degree on Sunday last. I would by no means advice any elergyman to succumb to this feeling or yield one inch of ground to it. But at the same time I would advise them to do nothing that is rash, nothing that would excite that feeling, and enlist also on its side the feelings and sympathies of other and better men, who are simply friendly to the maintenance of public order, and wish for the continuance of things as they are. I would advise my clergy to abstain from enlisting the feelings of such men on the side of these most dangerous people. It behaves the clergy, therefore, to be to abstain from any expressions of appliance; if You appoint on others may mes, if I say anything which they distike. But I repeat, I repoice that this is shown by the surplice baying been quietly wern in so many churches ûnting the gown, and there may be as much party in wearing the one as the other. Why then is all the surplice; and I new make it my earnest request, that no clergyman will for the future preach in the surplice at evening lectures. It is not necessary by any law of the Church, and I am sure all clergymen will comply with this plainly-expressed wish of their Bishop. I think it is not yielding to the feelings I before spoke of. He assured, there is no disposition on my part to advise clergymen unduly to yield to the threats of a Puritan mob. I request this also, that these lectures may be continued."

HOUSE-SURGEONCY OF THE MARINE Hospital.-The highly improper appoint ment to this office, which we have already noticed in our columns, has called forth articles, some in condemnation, and some in defence, in various periodicals. We copy the greater portion of one in the Mont. real Journal of Medical Science for this month, just come to hand, which, together with the evidence furnished by the Freeman's Journal, speaks conclusively on the subject of Dr. Lemleur,'s want of acquaintance with the English language. His duties lying exclusively with Mariners and Emilying exclusively with Mariners and Emi-grants, with whose native tongue he is so the exclusion of superior merit, and the dericould only be justified in case there were no candidates for it, well qualified in that respect and not deficient to the next and not deficient to the next and not deficient to the next and not deficient to the case there were no candidates for it, well qualified in that respect and not deficient to the case there were no captures of the Commission to the case there were no captures of the Commission to the case there were no captures of the Commission to the case there were no captures of the Commission to the case there were no captures of the case the captures of the case there were no captures of the case the captures of the captures of the case the captures of the cas nect and not deficient in other qualifications. No one will suppose that such a justification could be pleaded. The new House-Surgeon's want of experience is another serious objection: are we from this appointment to draw a conclusion upon the estimate in which the present administration hold the shipping interests of this Province? Matters it so little, whether an English sailor, in the time of bodily suffering and mental discomfort, be accosted as a man or as a thing Conceive his hearing a charge given to the muse, concerning himself, by the medical man in whom he is to place confidence : Give it the pills every hour-keep its head cool-its feet warm"-and who would say that this will not materially detract from the comfort and contentedness which it is the this matter to provide for him to the utmos extent in their power?

We objected to Dr. Lemieux's appointmen on the three grounds, of his "inexperience," his imperfect acquaintance with the English language," and the circumstances attending his

1. " His inexperience."-The responsibility of a house-surgeon is only a little inferior to that of the visiting surgeon, and in this instance it is considerably augmented, not only in con-sequence of the distance of the hospital from the city, and the difficulty in obtaining proper assistance in times of emergency, but consequence of the generally grave character of the surgical cases admitted, most of which require prompt attention. All the operations of minor surgery are especially his province, invariably so in the absence of the visiting surgeon, and are very frequently delegated to him by that officer. These operations require in most cases great skill and tact, and this is the result of experience, and of experience only, which Dr. Lemieux most notoriously has not. The Pilot asserts that we do not experience that it is not income that there is nothing that there is nothing that there is nothing the content of the pilot asserts that we do not experience. not. The Pilot asserts that we do not question his competency. Certainly not. But we do his experience. The Pilot is under the care, of experience, or some other cause, the princi-pal leading articles which appear in that journal are written for him.

This is an argumentum ad hominem, and will therefore be perfectly intelligible to that ships with that the outrage was attributable to a minority line, tells with as much force upon the editor of the congregation present, and who had it that paper in his sphere, as it does upon Dr. always in their power to disturb thein the power to disturb their power to disturb their power to dist

order of the well-disposed majority. His former commands and obtains assistance when heart of Lord John Russell. See speeches respective degrees, the lectures delivered he needs it, while the latter must rely upon of the Fortieth and Forty-first Anniversary his own resources. proceed from persons who might be considered to be without regard for the feelings of the

2. 4 His imperfect acquaintance were too English language. On this point we have as much personal cognizance as the Pilot has, i. e., none at all. We have obtained information, which i. e., none at all. We have obtained informawe now give for the edification of the Pilot. A gentleman in this city who knows Dr. L. intimately, observes, and we use his own expression, and with his concurrence, "he knows hately English enough to make himself intelligible," and a letter from Quebec from another gentleman who also knows him, states, "he does not speak English". Willingly con-coding the point, that a person may speak English, and he yet unable to write it, yet his attempts at the latter may be taken as a criterion of the extent of his acquaintance with the language. We therefore quete the following without a comment, as it tells its own tale.

Ornane Marker Hosertan.

David Machine, warmen from the Brig Hebert McWilliams was admitted into the Madme Hospital on the 17th October, and discharged on the 2std October. Discass Studention.

Signod. C. Eusenn Lement.

House Surgeon.

The above is one of the ordinary Hospital Forms, filled up as above, and the works, "Aris own request" are the kerned House Surgeon's own addition. The hardwriting is most good, plain, and halled, it, the House Surgeon, having below is its, and croised are ris-Freezanc's Journal

The Pilet states that Dr. Lemioux can speak inglish better than we can speak French. If Dr. Lemieux's acquaintance with the language is barely sufficient to make himself intelligible," we are at a loss to perceive any value in this organization attempt at justification. application of the ordinary rules of legic to it would, we suspect, exemplify a reductio ad ab surragm. As on this cabject the Plot, the organ of the Government, has in the coarsest manner brouched a private and personal matter, viz., our application to the Government for the lately we see nothing in that application, which we were induced to make at the solicitation of several medical gentlemen of this city, of which to be ashamed; and certainly less in the rejection of our claim to cause the slightest disappointment, perhaps the organ of the Government will favour us with the teason of such tejection, more especially since our qualificaon for that office was testified to by, what may be fairly assumed as representative of the Profession of Canada, its members resident in the cities of Toronte, Kingston, Quebec, and this city—gentlemen of all shades of policies, and national origin.

3rd. The circumstances attending the rowiation.—On this subject we will now unstal a few of our particulars, reserving others for after use, if required.

The contemp and appointment of Dr. Le-

mieux was well known, and this on the bes

authority, to every berson connected with the Marine Hospital, and the profession generally of Quebec, two or three weeks before the meeting of the Medical Board. We were requested lo notice it in the October number of this jour nal, but did not do so, for two reasons an unwillingness to attract attention to the party in-terested, and our belief, at the time, that the administration was incapable of such a transac-tion. It was so well known, both in Quebec and in this city, as to have debarred one gentleman in the former city, of Canadian origin but speaking the English language fluently and of many years professional standing, from offering himself as a candidate—a gentleman moreover, who is a friend to the administration And in this city, after Dr. Lemiqux had passed his examination, it was the means of the with drawal of the name of a candidate, also a prac titioner of several years standing—a gentleman most favourably known to the profession, and the public generally, of this province. The services of this gentleman's parent towards and in favour of, the administration, have extended over as many years as those of the honorable member for Montmorence have I weeks, but yet they had not the "advantage in favour of his son, that those of the latter had for his relation. We say not one word relative to candidates of British origin, but whose claims on the points of competence, and, with several, an enlarged experiences, have been slighted but we complain, and that most justify, when we see nepotism of this gross description prictised, and relationship with a political pattiran respectfully, firmly, but ineffectually remonstrated against it. Has the Pilot effrontry enough to deny these statements? If our "assettions were false" (as that journal ele-gantly and chastely expressed it) then are all these circumstances—demonstrating, in the most unmistalcable manner, its trathfainers fictions, mere delusions, prevailing epidemically, nevertheless, and offecting the population generally, both in Quebec and this city. The truth is, in this instance, however, "stranger than faction,22 and it will require all the inge-nuity of the Pilot, fertile and unscrupulous in expedients as it may be, to efface the blot which the perpetrators of this "job" have made

in the escutcheon of the administration. Both the Pilot and the Journal de Quebec have asserted that we objected to Dr. Lemieux because he was a French Canadian. We defy comfort and contentedness which it is the these journals to point out the passage in our duty of those who have the management of remarks which can be twisted into any such construction.

We state again, as we have already stated that our object in animadverting upon the ap-pointment, has nothing whatever of a political character in it. We utterly disclaim any suc-intention in this article, or that in our last number, on the subject. We have felt ourselves compelled to consure the administration, not or secount of their polities, but because, as patrons of the appointment, they have swerved from their strict path of duty, and have sacrificed important interests for the sake of political partizanship.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS .- From a letter addressed by the Rev. Thomas Kerne, Incumbent of Brightside, Suffolk, Hall :- " I must say that there is nothing which experience has taught me, or which further reflection has led me to consider, which has not confirmed my opinion that the people of this country should be instructed in the Scriptures," yea, " that the Scriptures ought to be taught to every child in these kingdoms," These are noble sentiments, they are fine Protestant sentiments,

In strict accordance with these sentiments of them into effect in Ireland, a Memorial was haid before himself signed by nine or ten bishops and seventeen hundred of the two thousand of the clergy of Ireland, to which he returned a positive refusal! But it may be supposed that the prayer of this Petition the Roman Catholics. By no means; the nimost extent of their request was, that Bible rending should be placed on equality with others; that a portion of the money appropriated to schools should be given to those in which the Bible was freely read mon brotherhood the conflicting parties of ting those of the two Professors of distracted Ireland. However, the poetic theories of Lamartine have not proved more visionary. Sixteen years' trial has proved Sections B and C. provide a new Honour its utter failure in this respect. Under these Tripos to be established, to be called "The circumstances what is to be done? Refuse Moral Sciences Tripos," the places in it to the midest hint from experience? Ask for be determined by an examination in Moa fair trial of the system after sixteen years' ral Philosophy, Political Ceonomy, Modern experiment? Sacrifice our own expressed History, General Jurisprudence, and the Protestant principles on the altar of expedi- Laws of England; ency? Maintain that the Prime Minister of And a new Honour Tripos to be called England is more likely to be right on such a "The Natural Sciences Tripos"—subjects subject than the Primate of Ireland, nine | Anatomy, Comparative Anatomy, Physiolobishops, and seventeen hundred of the clergy ? gy, Chemistry, Botany, Geology. Reject the reasonable and almost manimous request of the Protestant Church of Ireland! in 1851. Damp the zeal and discourage the Proteswhich never reflected honour upon the British Ministry; remove the insult offered to the for Ireland than folios of legislation, and through which the task of governing shall be easy and light?

LOVE OF LATERATURE AMONG THE the Jows' Literary Institution, Sussex Holl, Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, said: " Even in the darkest time of oppression, when the hody of the people was in fetters, they enarged their minds, they expended their warts by arts and sciences. When the and universities were closed against them, they were anxious to quench their thirst for knowledge, even by an old half-worn book. The time is not very for distant when our youth strove after a sheet of paper printed in a foreign language as after gold; and while our own youth have at their disposal, even in this institution, a library of four thousand volumes, the great Mendelssohn denied himself sufficient food for many days, to raise so much as to buy a Latin grammar from a book-stall, to gain the elements of learning.

Dietese of Sucher. Incorronated Chunch Society. AVMENTS to the Acting Treesmar, at Quebec, on account of the Incorporated Church Sociely, in the months of October and Novem ber, 1818.

Del, 1919.
For wildows AND outlians.
Oct. 4 Collection at Perce, per 7 Collection at Portneyl, Sc., Rev. R. Lewis, 115 0 18 Collection at Tricky Chapel,Quebec, Rev. E. W. Sewell, 5 4 26 Collection at Kingsey and Durham, Rev. J. Butter, 1 13 9 Addition to the Cathedral

Collection, 0 5 1 27 Collection at Sherbrooke, Rev. J. Hellmuth, . . . 3 1.3 1 Nov. 21 Collection at Rivière du Loup..... 0 13 9

£16 15 03

CHUNCH SOCIETY. Cel. 4 Collection at Perce, by Rev. R. Short, 31 J. Beswick, annual subscription to 1st July, 48. 1 5 0 Rev. J. E. F. Simpson, 29 J. Bonner, do. do.... 1 5 0

£18 15 0

II. Jessore, Acting Treasurer, Inc. Church Society.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION, CAM entone.-A report, made by a Syndicate who had been appointed for the purpose of considering the best means of affording encouragement to certain studies, for the pursuit of which professorships have been bounded in the University, has been dopted by the Senate; the report states as follows:

"The Syndicate, admitting the superiority of the study of mathematics and larg summary of the news is principally classics over all others as the basis of from Willmer and Smith's European general education, and acknowledging, Times. therefore, the wisdom of adhering to our present system in its main features, are nevertheless of opinion that much good would result from affording greater encou-regement to the pursuit of various other ragement to the pursuit of various other ported in the metropolitan districts was 62; branches of science and learning which and we think, judging from the daily reports are daily acquiring more importance and a present, that the number this week will higher estimation in the world, and for the teaching of which the University already On Mandau the world improvement. possesses the necessary means. In accordance with this view the Syndicate recommend as follows :-

"That, at the beginning of each academ-That, at the beginning of each academical year, the Vice Chancellor shall issue a duced to this result. From the provinces the programme of the subjects, places, and daily returns appear without any cases reportlimes of the several professors' lectures for

of the Portieth and Forty-first Anniversary during one term at least by one or more of of the British and Foreign School Society, the following professors:—Regius Professor of Laws, Regins Professor of Physic, the Noble Lord, and with a desire to carry Professor of Moral Philosophy, Professor of Chemistry, Professor of Anatomy, Professor of Modern History, Professor of Botany, Woodwardian Professor of Geology, Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Downing Professor of the Laws of England, Downing was that all aid should be withdrawn from Professor of Medicine, Professor of Mineralogy, Professor of Political Economy, and shall have obtained a certificate of having passed an examination satisfactory to one of the Professors whose lectures they have chosen to attend. "That all students who, being candi-Surely there was nothing unreasonable in dates for the degree of B. C. L., do not this? But there has been moning before pass the examination for the first class in

the eyes of the British Government, the beau- that faculty, shall, in addition to what is tiful theory of united education, which now required of them, have attended, bethough they confess its inapplies bility to fore they be allowed to keep their act, the England, was to blend down into one com- lectures delivered-[same as above, omit-

required of them.]
Sections B and C. provide a new Honour

First Examination in both, to take place

"D.-That with a view to encourage attantism of Ireland, and swell the ascendancy tendance at the lectures of the mathematiof Popery ? Or come forth and acknowledge | cal professors, and to secure correspondence acant office of Connect for this District, and as the error and the failure of an experiment between those lectures and the mathematical examinations of the University; and also as a means of communicating to the word of God; facilitate the circulation and students themselves, from a body of expeknowledge of that book which can do more rienced examiners and lecturers, correct views of the nature and objects of our mathematical examinations, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, the Plumian Professor of Astronomy, the Lowndean Professor of Geometry and Astronomy, and the Jack-JEWS -At a conversazione lately held at sonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, together with the moderators and examiners for mathematical honours for the time being, as well as those of the two years immediately preceding, be constituted a Board of Mathematical Studies, whose doors of all scientific institutions, of colleges duty it shall be to consult together, from time to time, on all matters relating to the actual state of mathematical studies and examinations in the University, and to prepare annually, and lay before the Vice Chancellor, a report to be by him published to the University in the Lent or Easter Term of each year.

"The Syndicate, having respect to the great importance of the study of theology, and with the view of giving increased efficiency to the regulations already estabished for the promotion of it, further recommend:--

"E .- That all persons who present themselves for examination at the theological examination, established by grace of the Serate, May 11, 1842, be required to produce a certificate of having attended the lectures delivered during one term, at east, by two of the three Theological Professors - [viz. the Regins, the Margaret, and the Norman Professors of Divinity.

JUBILLE FUND OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY Previously acknowledged... £166-15-10 ince teccived :-

Mrs. Mootizambert..... 0 12 6 Miss Taylor. 0 12 6 J. G. Clapham, Esq. 1 5 0 £169 5 10

C. H. GATES, Treasurer.

CLERGY RESERVES.

To the Editor of the Berean. Sir,-Instead of the Propagation Society

paying the Missionaries out of its funds, and endowing Rishopricks out of the Clergy reserve proceeds, why should not the Missions be endowed out of the latter, and the Bishops receive their Salaties from the Society?

To Cornespondents.-Received W. C. E. ;-

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Dr. Mair, No. 209 to 260; Mr. Quiggins, No. 225 to 276.

Nocal and Political Antelligence.

On Thursday afternoon last, the Electric Telegraph announced the arrival at Boston, on the previous day, of the Steamship Britannia, whose coming was anxiously looked for at the date of our last issue. On the following afternoon, the letters came to hand, and on Monday morning the newspapers reached town, giving seven days later news. The follow-

The total number of cases of cholora already reported from its first appearance has now reached 1039, of which 533 have proved fatal, and 331 are still under treatment. Dur-ing the last week the number of deaths re-On Monday the metropolitan cases amounted toos, but on Tuesday they declined to six, one of which was fatal; and on Wednesday to four, but three of which were fatal. The times of the several professors lectures for the year then to ensue,

That all students, who, being candidates for the degree of B. A. or for the honorary degree of M. A. are not candidates for ed. But in Edinburgh the malady still preIn London, Mr. Bund, the prime warden of the | ment to all parties concerned in the late outa victim. From France we have no farther to be deploted. The precautions of the Govern ending the 11th instant, only show an excess

will be much more favourable.

Commencial. A feeling of greater confidence begins to prevail among all classes of the mer-cantile community. Still the transactions in Produce are not extensive. The Grain Mar-kets are dull, and prices have a declining tendency. The supplies of home-grown, as well as foreign, are fully equal to the demand, and as buyers feel unwilling to speculate, prices are on the decline accordingly. At Mark-lane on Monday last Wheat fell 2s. per qr., whilst the sale for both that article, Flour, and Indian Corn was very limited. The same feeling prevailed in the Liverpool market on the following day (Tuesday), the best American Wheat bringing 8s. 4d. to 8s. 5d. for white and 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. for red. Flour sold at 27s. to 30s. 6d. per barrel, according to brand and quality. At the subsequent market, that held on the 17th inst., the trade was very languid, and, if anything, prices were in favour of the buyer.

Stocks have improved a little. The closing quotation for Consols is 867 to 867.

ROYAL VISIT TO BENTLEY PROBLY .- On the 15th inst., her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle to pass a few days with the Queen Dowager at Bentley Priory, near Stanmore, which residence that illustrious member of the royal family has taken for a short time. having been publicly announced that her Majesty would arrive at Staumore on Wednes-day, a great concourse of persons, inhabitants of the neighbourhood, collected at the principal entrance to the park, and many of the scholars from Harrow School and numerous gentry, were to be seen among those assembled to give her Majesty a hearty welcome to the district. Her Majesty reached Bentley soon after five o'clock. The village of Stanmore was all bustle and excitement in the evening, the shopkeepers and principal inhabitants displaying their loyalty by illuminating their houses.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—On

the evening of the 15th inst., at about a quarter to ten o'clock, the Gaythorn Cotton-works, situate in Albion-street, Mauchester, were discovered to be on free. The works are the property of Mr. J. Fernley, sen., and employed upwards of 800 hands. The fire commenced in Card-room No. 5, but how it originated could not be discovered. No efforts could impede its progress, and in the short space of one hour and a-half the immense pile of building was one mass of ruins. The loss is estimated at from £30,000 to £50,000. The property was insured

to rather more than £20,000.

The Lords of the Admiralty are so convinced of the unlity of steam gnardships, as tested in the successful trial of the Blencheim, that they contemplate ordering the construction of two line of battle ships upon the screw principle, and sending one to the Mediterranean, one to South America, and one or other of those already adapted to the East Indian station. Surpwaker -- Two Emigrant vessels with from 300 to 400 German passengers on board were wrecked on the Long and Goodwin sands,

one the Burgundy, American built, 500 tons the other the Bremen bark Atlantic for New York. All the souls on board the former were saved, though the vessel proved a total wheck: from the company of the latter four were lost: those who were saved from to all the archishops and bishops of France:—both ships being rescued by boats which came of Paus, Nov. 11.—Alease green,—You will to their assistance.

Her Majesty's Covernment has been pleased to present Captain Joachim Marquis Lishoa (of the steam frigate Affenzo, and who rendered such important service to those on board the gold chronemeter. Its size is that of the ordinary waistcoat pocket watch.

has got the contract for making the great clock for the Victoria tower of the Houses of Parliament : price £1600. It is to strike the hours on a bell of from eight to ten tons weight, chime the quarters on eight bells, and show time or four dials of thirty feet in diameter.

At the Liverpool Police-court, on the 10th instant, a shipmaster was fined £59 for having offered a bribe of a sovereign to a custom-house officer, in order to induce him not to inform of some cigars and tobacco that were concealed in a drawer in the ship's cabin; and an additional penalty of £5 was inflicted for the attempt to smuggle the tobacco.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION .- The barque Frince of Wales, which arrived at Huil on Friday, picked up, in 1-titude 63 10 N., and longitude 64 30 W., on Get. 2nd, a cask, containing the following important information relative to the Franklin expedition :- " II. M.S. Investigator and Enterprise cleared the main pack in Melville's Bay, on the 20th of August, and after examining Pond's Bay on the 23rd, and after examining Fond's Bay on the 23rd, passed on to the northward in search of the expedition under Captain Sir J. Franklin. The cask which contains this paper was thrown from H.Al.S. Investigator, on the 28th of Aug., 1848, in lat 73 50 N., and long 85 6,30 W. All well. Enterprise in company. Whoever may find this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, with a note of the date, latitude, and longitude in which it was found .- EDWARD BIRD, Cap-

ROVAL ARTHLERY .- Major-General Alexander Munro, K.II., has been gazetted as colonel commandant of the newly formed 11th battation, and Major-General Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, K. C. B., of the 12th. The whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the companies intended to form the new battalions assembled in heavy marching order, on the guard-mounting parade, Wootwich, on the 10th November, and marched to their respective positions, lieutenant-colonel Bent assuming the command of the 11th, and lieutenant-colonel F. Ward that of the 12th.

Capt. Poole's company, 2nd battalion, lately returned from Canada, were relieved from Purflect on the 6th November, having been placed under orders to proceed to Hull, in Yorkshire, which is in future to be the station

of a company of Royal Artillery.
Capt. R. Daeres has been appointed brigademajor to the Royal Artillery in Canada, vice Burn, appointed assistant-inspector of Artillery.

Ingland .- We regret to say that in the south of Ireland there have been some few partial indications of a renewal of the political storm. It will be seen that the project of a rescue of the state prisoners has been meditated by some rash persons around Cloninel. On the 8th instant a body of about 1000 or 1500 men attempts, after the lenity displayed by Govern- 1 Pesth.

Goldsmill's Company, one of the highest break, only furnish fresh weapons to the enemies officers in the Corporation of London, has fallen of rational liberty in freland. They are greatly accounts of its extension; and it has almost ment have only been redoubled, and the state disappeared at Berlin. Upon a review of the prisoners being transferred to Dublin, for the disappeared at Berlin. Upon a review of the prisoners being transferred to Dublin, for the general state of health in England, there is purpose of appearing upon the writ of error, nothing to cause needless alarm. The official will remove one of the great motives for discretures of the Registrar-General, for the week turbance in the south. This movement at Cloumel has not prevented the Government of 11 above the average weekly returns of the properties of the preceding five years within the bills of mortality. Should the present fine weather continue, we are very sanguine that our next report into about Cahir and Clonnel do not occasion any serious misgivings in the minds of the Executive authorities of any further breach of public tranquillity. It is, however, deeply to be deplored that the spirit of private revenge still lurks unquelled in various localities in Ireland. A bailiff has been murdered near Limerick; Mr. Moote, the agent of Lord Annesley's estates in Cavan has been basely shot at from behind a bedge; and Mr. Danie a magistrate of Helston, in Westmeath, has been fired at in a similar mode, the shot having struck him in the left shoulder; his clothe were riddled with balls, but he escaped life. These outrages have all had their origin from disputes or bad feeling arising from the occupation of the land; but in Mr. Moore's case, who called the tenantry together and repronched them for their baseness, the crime seems to have been concered by, and executed at the instigation of, men upon whom he had heaped innumerable personal favours.
Amidst the gloom which still hangs over the

affairs of Ireland, it is some mitigation to find that the potato disease has disappeared, and the deficiency seems to be by no means so large as was at first apprehended.

FRANCE .- - The contest for the Presidency of the Republic of France begins now to assume a serious aspect; and parties are ranging tham-solves and or the bornets of the two chief con-didates, Cavaignes and Lagis Napoleon, calculating upon future probabilities, rather than being attached to either by the ties of regard or by a concordance of political sentiments. We see daily conlimed in the equition alleady expressed, that the singula will be comined to the above two apprents for supreme power. The Red Republicans still, Lowever, keep the field, but the divisions between the supporters of Leater-Rollin and Raspail scarcely leave them a chance. Cavalguar is viewed as the representative of the moderate Republic; but his known bias for the Red Repainteans (who strangely enough raised him to priver, and when in return he has decimated and banished), and his alliance with the medicate party in the Assembly, make him suspected by both. He is, however, the expendent of the new Republic. On the other hand, hours Napologa is regarded as the instrument by which the Legi-timists, the Monarchiess, the Amperialists, and all these who hope to bring about a reaction, with the restoration of a splendid court in Phils. ore enleavouring to tealish their wishes. Hence their ost strange and mercy eted combinetions of parties. The Conditional less declared openly for Louis Napoleon; whilst the Journal des Dichats, the deadly doe of the National party, has at lest taken the side of Cavaignac. It is an indusquised struggle for political power, in which the principles of Republicanism are forgotten, or only serve as the watchword of a party.

In the meantime the Funds droop. have again declined to 40.90 for the Threes, and 63.55 for the Fives. On Wednesday however, they were 41.5 for the Threes, and the Fives rose to 63,85. On Thursday the

closing prices for the Toron ner Cents were 41.60, the Five per Cents 64.25. The Abbe Fayet, the Bishop of Orleans, has

"PARTS, Nov. 11 .- Menseigneur, - You will perhaps be glad to learn the unanimous opinion of the bishops and ecclesiastics of the National Assembly in the grave circumstances in which the church of France is placed. After mature such important service to those on board the reflection, it appears to as that the choice of burning ship Ocean Monarch) with a valuable | General Cavaignae for the President of the Regold chronometer. Its size is that of the deal of the Regold chronometer. public would offer to religion more guarantees. and to the country more calm and stability. Mr. Dent, the eminent chronometer-maker, than any other candidateship. We believe also that the clergy ought to take part in the approaching election, and use all legitimate influence.—Accept, monseignour, &c.,

We have the gratifying fact announced, in our letters this week, that the city is resuming its wonted appositance. A great number of foreigners, principally English, were arriving daily, and if the election of President ended winter. The Journal des Débats, in a leading article, reckons up the enormous sums the overthrow of the monarchy and the proclamation of the Republic have lost the French nation, and the sacrifices it must make in future, in order to uphold the existing system of government. The public treasury has already lost 6 500,000-000, and the year 1819 may be expected to leave a similar deficiency—a sum not less than the cost of the invasion of France, and its occupation by the allied armies. Independently of this immense loss, the city of Paris has suffered severely. The deficiency of its revenue since the revolution of February amounts to f 10,000,000, and it is estimated that the deficiency for the ensuing year will amount to the revolution of February has cost the city, in extraordinary expenses 16,282,801; and it is found necessary to vote at present a further sum of 13,000,000 to relieve the every day increasing distress in the city of Paris.

Austrian Dominions .- Order has been tostored in the streets of Vienna, and already Blum, the Frankfort Red Republican, has been executed by sentence of a Court Martial. Bem is supposed to be arrested, and will no doubt suffer also. Several others have been executed; but it is stated that the Emperor has ordered the other prisoners to be handed over to the ordinary tribunals, and it is to be hoped that further blood will not be shed on the scaffold A state of siege is maintained at Vienna. The Emperor, however in his proclamations, renews his pledge to grant a constitutional Government to all his subjects. Prince Windischgratz has detached an immense force from Vienna towards Hungary. Pesth is probably invested before this, and fire and sword will be carried throughout the whole of the Austrian dominions until the counter revolution is complete. The Diet will assemble at Kremsier; but we cannot imaging that the frightful scenes which have

been enacted at Vienna could soon be forgotten. either by the Court party or the insurgents. The death of Blum will probably cause great excitement throughout Germany.

Advices from Vienna, of the Sth inst., announce that Marshal de Welden had been ap-

pointed Governor of that city, and charged by the Emperor with the maintenance of order during the state of siege. Prince Windischgretz, having left 35,000 troops for the defence assembled about a faile and a half from that of Vienna, had marched from that capital for town and were being drilled by a student named Pesth, at the head of 65,000 men. An insur-O'Leary; it is alleged that they were about to rection at Lemberg had been immediately supadvance on Cloumel when the police and mili-tary made their appearance, and the whole dispersed. Seventeen of them were, however, captured, and were sent to prison. These mad Auersperg had continued their march towards

The number of civil persons who fell at the attack of the lines is above 800, besides which a great many wounded died in the hospitals; To this must be added about 200 who fell on the 6th ult. The loss of the military is yet more considerable, especially among the Croats, some hundred men of whom were destroyed during the storming of the Burgthor, which was taken after three repeated attacks. The Military Commission expressly instituted for the purpose of proceeding against those implicated in the late rebellion was on the 8th inst. still continuing its inquiries with unabated zeal .- Letter from Vienna, in the Silesian Gazette.

Schleswig Holstein .-- The news from the Danish Duchies is still of a most warlike character, and the Danes insist upon the dissolu tion of the newly installed conjoint Government in Schleswig-Holatein. The English charge d'affaires is said to have declared that matters were now precisely in statu quo ante belium : Ljust as they were before war PRUSSIA.—No sooner was the triumph of the Imperialists known at Potsdam, then the Prus-

sian Court made up its mind to act. Accordingly, by a decree of the 8th inst., a proclama-tion was issued transferring the seat of the Berlin Constituent Assembly to Brandenburg, a city about as far from Potsdam on the West, as Beilin is on the East. It was a bold step, calculated to relieve the " Bight" from the terror of the populace of Berlin, but could only be carried into effect by firmness and at the point of the bayonet. So the event turned out. The Assembly refused obedience, and passed a decree declaring itself en permanence; excitement increased hourly. On the 10th, the Chamber persevering in its resistance, the Government announced its intention to use force to compel obedience. The requisite number of members to form a Hunsa assembled, and in the afternoon General Worngel of the head of 15. (2) tregular theory entered the rity, and sent in adde-de-comp to inform the President that he had orders to close the dame of the Astenday. The members refused to departs. Court I Wringel rut oil till semant radion with the Sing Anademy, the close of moeting and the members inding their points in inconvesient, zájourneď tili the fóliovágy dby. – It wa constally sufficiented that the Berlin civil would rise, but the leaders had sufficient fulluence to keep them quiet, and this bloodshed was avoided. The thopps his made in the streets and squares on the bight of the Roh, and not the slightest symptom of diparter was petcoptible. The burgher grand during these properties observed a sort of neutrality. On the 11th the King belief a program to of dis-solving the longher quark. The Art of by met the billowing day in a distinct part of the city, and manifested an invention in resist by possive force, telying no doubt up a the sympathy of the Prussian provinces. On the Philipart, the in the tracts. The quantum of the builder good is now the point of interest. The dual manest of the builder good is now the point of interest. The dual to be waiting in no intide as possible, and some to be waiting in no intide that is see whicher the manages are the first in the continuous sections. anxiety to see whether the provinces will mad after to sweek's will be despatened on the in insurrection. The leaders do not Frioux of next week, for the accommodariem to wish to commence hostilities. burgher guard chiefs have met, and have nesolved not to part with their arms. General Wrangel has an overwhelming force at his command at Berlin and in the immediate vicinity. The latest accounts mention that the sitting of the Assembly was closed by the soldiers corrying its President in his chair out at the Hall into the street, and leaving him there to shift for himself. It is believed, and it is quite likely, that the Frankfort Assembly sides with the King of Prussia, indeed the Archduke, at least, must have seen that all government was approaching an end. There may, however, be a desperate struggle before the leaders of the various assemblies will yield, and they seem to have unbounded influence over the mob. Of course, it is alleged that the King of Prussia has come to an understanding with Russia to support him in this crisis, but this latter power given no proofs of an intention openly to interfere.

Spain. - The Queen's troops seem to have gained a battle in Arragon and dispersed the margents. Seven republicans were executed on the 5th inst. at Huesca. A body of the in

surgents has got back to France by Undex.

From Frank we have very little name of interest. The idle threats of Charles Affort of
renewing the war have all subsided; and the Austrians having maintained their position in Lombardy whilst their own capital was in danger they will now, doubtless, remain unmolest-

ROTHSCHILD IN THE UNITED STATES. Bason Rothschild arrived in the Cambria at this port on Saturday. He is the head of the Frankfort branch of the great banking house. The house has had considerable experience tedently in European revolutions, and is devoting more attention to America and its resources, with a view to permanent investments in our public stocks, railways, steamships, &c. One of the family, it is rumoured, will settle in this country, and aid Mr. Augustus Belmont, their New York agent, in extending the business of the firm in the United States, Mexico, and South America, and eventually to the East Indies and China. -- New York Paper.

QUEBEC AND HALIFAN RAILWAY .- We tear, says the Habiax Recorder of the 2nd inslant, that the Home Government has reecired with great satisfaction the report of the surveyors who were recently engaged in exploring the route of the railway from this city to Quebec, and also that measures for carrying the project into effect, shortly, are warfuly entertained by parties in England of high \influence.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND .- A destructive Fire has occurred at Charlottetown completely razing to the ground seven of the most useful and handsome buildings in the town. The loss is estimated at not less than £3000, and there was not a penny of insurance.

Sr. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY .- It St. ANDREWS AND GERRE KALLWAY.—It gives us much pleasure to announce that the Stock in our Railroad is rapidly arriving at completion, notwithstanding the great depreciation in English Railways.—We understand, that John Wilson, Esq., the president of the Company, now in London, is most sanguing of success. There cannot be a doubt of the work going on in good carnest early in the Spring. The portion of the road already graded, reflects much civilit upon those persons employed in its construction. The labourers employed have worked taithfully, and the work has progressed as fast as could be expected. We are also happy to notice, that the houses crected for the emigrants from Earl Fitzwilliam's cstates, have been spingled, and large chimneys built, which has added materially to the comappear to be contented .- St. Andrews Stand-ard. fort and convenience of their occupants, who

Lake Suremon Rews.—For the last few days we have experienced in this section all the rigors of a winter season. Scarcely a day now expected every hour.

has passed in which we have not been favored with more or less snow, and considerable ice has formed along the edge of the river. The propeller Independence left for the Ontonagon on the 3rd inst., and after getting out some hundred miles or more was driven by severe stress of weather on the 5th back to port. On Tuesday she again left, and after proceeding about the same distance as before was again compelled to run back to within twelve miles of the Sault, which place she left on the third trial yesterday morning. To judge from the weather since, which has softened down, with a somewhat more favorable breeze, we opine that by to-night she will have reached Copper Harbor. The schooner Algenquin, bound for La Pointe, which also left on the 2d or 3d, shated the same fate as the propeller, having been twice forced back to Ouiskee's Bay. Both have full cargoes, and should they fail to reach their respective places of destination this season, the distress it will occasion to the upper scason, the discress it will occasion to the upper country cannot be depicted. Among the pas-sengers on the propeller were Judge Bacon and lady, Gen. E. J. Reberts, and Mr. E. H. War-ner, lightheuse contractor, and Mr. Harrington, clerk at the cliff mine .- Lake Superior News.

MERRICESVILLE AND SMITE'S FALLS, C. WEST.-The reader can have little conception of the great advances which both these places have made towards wealth and consideration during the past five years. They have really become towns in every sense of the word. At Merricksville, in particular, the ample water power has been taken full advantage of in the erection of mills and factories of various descriptions, chiefly by the Merrick family. I regret that the detention of the steamer passing in the locks was not sufficiently long to allow me to cross the river and inspect the new cloth factory, which I was assured was fully equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind in Canada West. At Smith's Palls, the general improvement consists in the increase of courses, stores, thops, and inhabitants, and consequently in Lusiness; although like other places, the village son the Ridoan Candure suffering from the fearful and calmplous pressure of the times .- British

PROVINCIAL PUNITONTIARY.- The Inspecor of this establishment have sent in their icalgration.

Exactsa Mana-Our renders will please to take matice of a change in the day for closing the English Mod. to be transmitted y land to Haliffer for the Canada whiel is to leave New York on the 29th instant. The mail will be despotched from the Que-The tion of the public similar to the above, dating one day earlier.

After this and next week's mails, the departure from this side of the Atlantic will not be weekly until the month of Mar next. The departures from Liverpool, after the Niagura which was to leave on the 2nd instant, will also be once a fortnight,

until next April. DEPARTURES FROM LIVERPOOL. Europa Dec. 16 ... For New York America. ... Dec. 30 ... For Boston. 1849. Canada.... Jan. 13 For New York. NiagaraJan. 27 For Boston. Europa Feb. 10 For New York Europa Feb. 10 For New York.
America Feb. 24 For Beston.
Canada Mar. 10 For New York.
Niegara Mar. 21 For Boston.
Europa April 7 For New York.
Cambria April 11 For Boston.
DEPARTURES TROM AMERICA.
Canada Feb. 200 Canada Dec. 20 ... From New York.

Niagara......Dec. 27.... From Boston. 1849. Earcha. Jan. 10. . . From New York. America Fob. 7. From Boston. Canada, Fob. 7. From New York. Niagara, Fob. 21. From Beston. Europa..... Mar. 7.... From New York. America, Mar. 21 From Boaton,
Canada, April 4 From New York,
Niegara, April 18 From Beston,
Entone, May 9 From Beston, Europa. May 2 From New York. Cambria May 16 From Boston.

OUTRAGE. - This morning, about 3 o' clock, the inhabitants of St. Stanislas street were roused from their slumbers by the crash of breaking windows. Several panes were broken in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the house occupied by C. De bory, Esq., and elsewhere; and spouts were torn down. These wanton and barbarous acts were committed by some foolish youngsters, under the influence, we persume, of liquer. We regret that they escaped the vigilance of the Police. We have heard of other similar acts of late, in which the guilty parties were detected and punished—but not with sufficient severity. -The midnight disturber's acts are not to be measured by pounds, and shillingsgreater severity must be used.—Tuesday's Mercury.

Gas Light.-Yesterday the men in the unploy of the Gas Company were busity ongaged in setting up the lamps on the posts erected for that purpose. The lamps are large and seem well adapted for throwing a cheerful light through the streets, and we understand that they are to be lit up for the first time this evening.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. - The Canada Ganette, received in town on Tuesday last contains a Proclamation prorogaing Parliament to Thursday the 18th of next month, then to meet fou tipe Despaton of business.

QUEBEC MECHASICS' INSTITUTE -Officers elected for the cusuing year, at the general meeting held last month Parsiruxt, Rev. David Marsh,

Vice-Presidents, Messre. Thomas Glover, George Bisset, James Hossack, W. McMaster, J. S. Hossack, Treasuren, E. Hull,

LIBRARIANS, R. Neill, D. Bews, Secretaines, C. R. O'Connor, Jas. McKay, with a Committee of twenty one gentlemen. The Treasurer's report showed a total amount of receipts of £138 6 10., and there was in hand a balance of £3 18 11. THE WEATHER became gradually colder

from Saturday to yesterday when the thermometer stood at 17° at 8 in the morning; it is quite mild again to-day; 30° at eight. The English Mail by the Canada, from Liverpool on the 2nd instant, has not yet

arrived at the time of our writing this, but is

MARRIED.
Thursday evening last, by the Revd. Dr. G. Mackie, at the Rectory Chapel, ALTERN M. RUPOLE, Esq., jmaster of the steamer Quebec, to Miss Eriza Many, eldest daughter of the late Thos. PAYRE, Esq.

DIED. Last Tuesday, Chanks Studen, Esquire, Merchant of this city, aged 51 years. The fineral will take place from his late residence, St. George Street, to-morrow, at 10, a. m Friends and acquaintances are respectfully in vited to attend without further notice. On the 8th inst, at Montreal, Bennand Tur. Quano, Deputy Receiver General, aged 58.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

TABLE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Expres to Halifas A will be closed at the Quebe Post-Office, on FRIDAY, 15th DECEMBER. PAID letters and Newspapers will be received

to FIVE obelock, P.M. UNPAID letters to EIGHT o'clock, on SATUR DAY MORNING.

CHARITY SERMON.

SERMON will be preached (D. V.) at MORNING SERVICE in the Cathe-Church, on SUNDAY next, the 17th instant, in aid of the Funds of the Quebec Dio-cesan Committee of the SOCIETY FOR PRO-STOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

By order, C. N. MONTIZAMBERT,

QUEBEC PROVIDENT & SAVINGS BANK.

QUARTERLY ABSTRACT.

Sept. 1. Balance at the credit of Depositors.....£02,851 19 & Received in Deposits from Sept. I to Nov.

50. inclusive,£11,000 3 3 Withdrawn in the same period, 16,997 3 10

Decrease in the quarter, ... 5,907. 0 7

Dec. I. Belance at the credit of Depositors this day £26,837 18 10

The Bank is open daily from 10, A. M. to 24, P. M., and on Monday cod Satunday evenings from 6 to S. Cepies of the Rules and every necessary information will be given on application at the Orrica-

C. H. GATES. Cashier. Quebec Provident & Savings' Bank, Freemasons' Hall, Adjoining the Post Office.

BUCK WHEAT AND WILL MALE MEAL. FALL SUPPEY of the above.

Lobsters, in tins hermatically scaled. Labsters, in this hermanism, senses Salmon and Mackerel do North Shore Herrings, No. 1.

Mackerel, in 4 bbls., No. 1.

Table Fish, Green do. Preserved Oysters. Kamouraska Butter.

Winter Apples-Greenings, Spitzenburgs and Pippins.

Virgin Honey—Tamarinds in Jars.

Sperm, Belmont Sperm and Wax Wick Candles.

Solar Sperm, and Pale Scal Oil. Solar Lamp Wicks and Chimneys. Genuine HIGHLAND WHISKEY, in Wood

M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, 30th Nov. 1519.

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Douth's Corner.

THAVE LOST IT. "I have lost it," said Charles, as he came into the house, with a very sad counter

What have you lost ?' asked his father. My knife-that beautiful knife that Uncle Philip gave me. I have looked every where for it, and I can't lin lit, and I shall never see it again.'

Dadn't you see it under the barn ? said his father.

Under the barn ! Is it likely that my knife is under the barn ? 'No, I don't think it is; but as you said

you had looked every where for it, you must, of course, have looked under the

'I did'ut mean every where.'

I knew you did not; but you said so. Boys should always say what they mean. Have you looked in your pockets?

No sir, but I have felt in them. 'I knew a boy once, who made a great outery about losing his pencil, and when he was made to unload his pocket he found

Charles well knew who that boy was, and proceeded to imitate his example. He had a foolish habit, which some contract, of stuffing his pockets with a great variety of useless or unnecessary things. He began to unload one pocket. He first took out some biren-bark, then a leathern string, then a ball of twine, then a piece of India-rubber, then a crooked stick, then a two or three knife-handles without blades, then a fish-line, then some parched corn and beech-nuts mingled together. It was proceeded to unload another pocket, which was filled with a similar variety of articles. In the course of this process he came upon the lost knife.

Live found it,' he cried out, and proceeded to refill his pockets.

'Stop,' said his father; 'go to the corn-house and get a corn-basket.'

Charles went for the basket, wondering what his father wanted with it, but asked no questions. He was accustomed to obey his father without questionings and gain sayings. He brought the basket and set it

. There, now unload all your pockets into the basket, if it will hold their contents.'

I guess it will pretty nearly,' said Charles, proceeding to deposit one thing after another in the basket, till his pockets were empty.

'There,' said his father, 'don't you feel lighter now?'

I think I do, some, sir.'

Well, keep lighter, then, and do not I cannot take it out, then," grambled the make yourself a walking curiosity-shop. pastry cook. You have a basket to keep your things

"I'm glad I haven't lost my kuife." I'm afraid you have lost something

more valuable. ' When, sir ?'

"This morning." 'This morning, sir? Have I lost anything this morning, sir ??

I'am afraid you have, Indeed, I know you have.

What is it, sir ?'

'Try if you can't find it out yourself.' Charles could not think of any thing that he had lost that morning. He concluded his father must mean time, and yet he had been quite busy all the morning.

I will tell you some things which happened that morning, and perhaps you will understand that was the loss to which Mr. Neal alluded. Two boys were passing on their way to the village, and fell into some dispute which ended in their coming to coming to blows just in front of Mr. Neal's house. He saw them and called to them to desist, unless they both wished to test the strength of his arm. They stopped; one of them went on, and the other sat down on a large stone by the way-side and wept. -Mr. Neal went out to him, and asked him if he was hurt, and he said he was not.

. Is he hurt?' said Charles, as his father came in. ' He says he is not.'

What is he crying for, then, if he isn't hurt ?'

Perhaps he feels bad because he gave way to his passion so far as to come to blows with his companion. Perhaps you had better go and talk with him about it. 'I don't like to talk with boys who

Mr. Neal was called away at that moment, and said no more to his son about the matter till evening. He then had it in his thoughts, when he said, 'I am afraid you have lost something far more valuable. What was it? It was an opportunity of doing good. To lose a valuable knife is a misfortune, but to lose an opportunity of doing good is a far greater one. If Charles had gone and talked kindly to the boy, he might have exerted a strong influence for good over his mind. Charles should have been willing to telk with a boy who fought, provided there was an opportunity of doing him good. Whatever you may lose, never lose an opportunity of doing good .-- Rev. Dr. Alden.

THE RED CRAVATS. Concluded

When Sergeant Aussenher had performed his office, he lifted his cocked hat to the father, in his usual grave and stately manner, and said : "Mr. Treuberz, you have brough me a baby; I return him to you a soldier. The joiner braved to the military man, and replied: "I'nm obliged to you, Sergeant, for the performance of your office. It pleases me well, to know my boy enrolled in the King's army; and glad should I be, if the tying of the cravat round his needs could at the same time but the soldier's manlinesa and endurance into his heart. But I am afraid, the baby will show himself enough yet, before the spirit of a soldier shall be formed, and childish things be put away

The Bugle-Major now took the word: "I am glad, neighbour, to find that the outward sign pleases you; and withal that it does not the first lesson?

content you, since you have an honest deire, your son should do the dute he owes to his King and country. No man knows better than my comcade, the Sergeant, that steadiness, self-denial, the watchful eye, the carnest mind, the fearless spirit are not necossarily found in the recruit, though he have been set apart for the King's service there be union of heart and mind in wishing that your child may grow up to light manful ly against the enemy and to conquer, I know as a soldier now, baby though we know him to be."

"All I can sav," said the pastry-cook, " is, that I wish they would agree to have no war; then let there be soldiering, by all means: pretty uniforms, waving feathers, and tassels, and banners; a sham fight I coming to blows in earnest,"

The Sergeant's earnest mind was roused by this proposal. "And so you really would have an army kept up, and men drilled and officered, and the bugle sounded, and field-days kept, just for pastry-cooks and poys to have their passion for show and din and glitter gratified? A set of dancingmasters would do for that, instead of Colonels and Sorgeants."

"No, indeed," said the joiner, "I think it would be a shame and a sin, to take men small gimlet, then a quantity of tow, then away from their families and their workshops, from the plough and the counter, from the study and the desk, just to preserve the appearance of war, when war has ceased. pretty plain that it was not there; so he Glad I should be if it did cease; I agree with you, neighbour, so far."

"But the King knows that it will not cease," resumed the Bugle-Major, "as long as the flerce passions and selfish designs harboured in the breast of man will keep the dishonest party on the watch for every unguarded corner or unwatchful moment that may afford an opportunity for invading the honest man's rights, and bringing him into servitude. And if you, Mr. Weltlieb, design your child's real good, then let me beseech you not to treat the errand on which the Sergeant is come to you this day as an idle coremony which you mean to follow up by no fort on your part, and which you do not desire to be followed up by any proper effect on your child. Where is your loyalty towards the King, it you disregard the serious message he sends to you-if, when he requires your son to follow him in hardness ad to victory, your heart denies the demand. and you mean to train him for ease and a puppet's reputation ?"

Put a good soldier's heart into him, and

"And would you really wish, neighbour," tere resumed the joiner, "to have no charge from the King for the training of your child? -to have the heart put into him in spite of you, your own heart opposing and rebelling? I could see some reason for a wish that the child's heart were as certainly affected as his neck is marked by the King's token, proided your own mind and desire were, for the child to be fitted for manful fighting under the King's banner. And I do say now, to you, Sergeant, that I feel honoured by the confident language you have held to me-The boy shall be a soldier, to my mind and yours; infant though we know him to be, in thought and understanding and utterance. The King has pledged himself to me, that my child shall be welcome to his army. And I hold myself pledged to the King: I will harbour no opposition to child may know and understand and choose the King's service. I will let every chance be in favour of the child's becoming loyal from his heart, steadfast, unflinching, firm, and hardy. And I will hope, as you, Sergeant, do with me, that he shall bring no grief to me, no disgrace to the army, when he has to follow his Captain into the perils of the battlefield.

The two sub-officers were preparing to take their leave; but the Bugle-Major had a parting word to say yet: "Half-heartedness will accuse us of doing either too much, or not enough, when we mark the child outwardly for the King's service. Some find fault, because we only fix the sign upon him, and do not pretend to put into him a new heart and a right spirit: and others think, we are going too far in claiming him at once; they would have us wait to see whether the boy will grow up to be a man, sound of limb, and warlike in mind. But the King's command is express; and by that we are bound to abide not stopping first to inquire what may be the good of it. We desire, and look for it, that the child who wears the red cravat shall grow up to fight the King's battles. But this we can see, Mr. Weltheb, though my comrade Aussenher has done his duty, that with your child the chances are all against our desires, because of the aversion of mind within you:-and yet the boy may turn out better than what you let us hope. And we can see this, Mr. Treuherz, that as regards your boy, the chances are wholly in his favour, though after all he may not answer our hopes and expectations. If all the fathers and mothers in Prussia were bound together among themselves, in a loyal spirit, and in firm decision, that the enemies of their country shall never exercise dominion over them, I think we should see a supply of recruits growing up under their training, whom the sound of the bugle alone, without the severity of drill and the confinement of barracks, would gather in one body and knit together in one purpose; resistance to their country's foe, and loyalty to their Sovereign.

A TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT THE HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOLS, GRAYS INN ROAD, LONDON. Concluded.

INSTRUCTION TO THE TEACHERS ON THE PRECEDING LUSSONS. Head Muster .- What was the subject of

ed the children to observed T .- To observe numbers for themselves. H. M .-We merely direct the mind; our object in this first step was to caltivate the intuitive points brought forward? T .- The state perception of number. You perceived that the teacher first directed the children from his infuncy. And yet, you find him to the objects as they were presented, next l. T.—Its undergoing the process think and look for the best he can; and if What was done next? T.—The name of of refining, when the dross being separate the King's part, and on yours, and on the number was given. H. M.—What need from it, it became pure, and reflected ours who wish you joy on this occasion, next? T.—The children themselves applied, or made use of the number learnt. H. the teacher proceed after that ! T .- She M.-Yes; the children were exercised in using the name to express the idea. Why not what should hinder us from owning him was this done! T .- To fix both on their minds. II. M .- Can you tell me why a variety of objects were used? T .- That and what was meant by the silver, and so they might have an abstract idea of the on? T .- No. II. M .- She had, in a cernumber. II. M .- Yes; that they might tain sense, told them this. The natural state see it did not belong to one set of objects, of the silver, the process it underwent to puribut might be applied to all. What was fy it, the effects of this process, and the rehave no objection to, and the bugles I am first part was on a watch, to observe its the teacher proceeded in the after part of passionately fond of. Only keep from parts. II. M.—What quality were they the lesson. What did she bring out and build passionately fond of. Only keep from parts. II. M .- What quality were they the lesson. taught to observe in the second part? T.

-Friability.

II. M.-Can you tell me the object of education? T .- To strengthen all the faculties. H. M .- Yes; to cultivate. H. M .- What do you mean by that? T. to take the child just at the point of his own you tell me where this starting point is; or, use? T .- Observation by the ties of the senses. H. M.-Observation through the means of the senses. In intellectual educafon we commence by availing ourselves of the netivity of the senses. What are the senses doing for the child? T .- Storing his mind. H. M .- Yes; storing his mind with ideas, and exciting his interest in all around him. Now, what sert of lessons are best fitted for accomplishing this? T. -Lessons which call the senses into activity. H. M .- Yes, we want to effect this, and therefore we employ lessons which are

well adapted for it. Suppose a child were left to himself, and nature were not interfered with, would be in that case get any ideas? T .- Yes. H. M .- What is the use of giving a child lessons on objects, instead of leaving him to find out their properties himself! T .- If left to himself, he often forms wrong ideas. II. M .- He forms not so much wrong, as very vague, imperfect ideas. A hule child observes, but then he observes very hastily; his mind flitsfrom quality to quality, and his ideas are generally superficial and inaccurate. Now, such lessons as those you have witnessed on objects assist very much in correcting the hasty notions which children form when left to themselves; they also lead to accuracy of expression,—this they are peculiarly fitted to cultivate, if properly given. When children have acquired a correct idea, you have to give them a correct name for it, the name standing for the idea. The expression should be as accurate as the idea. How will a child, taught in this way, regard words in reference to objects? T .- As the signs of ideas. H. M .- Yes; he will never think of a word but as the representative of omething else—as the sign of an idea. But is the intention merely to give the child correct ideas, and to teach him to use correct expressions? (A pause.) What do you think of the effect of his daily examining objects around him, taking an interest in them, his call for the child; so far as in me lies, and being accustomed to look at things at-I will give every aid in my power that the tentively? Will be not by these means be important event to English Protestants,better prepared to look at things correctly when he goes into the world? He will in the best sense of the word thus have his eyes opened to see what is going on around him, and his senses will be brought into activity.

> Perhaps nothing shows us better than this kind of teaching how much children may be made to do for themselves when trained to the habit of investigating, examining, and discovering for themselves, without continually depending upon the help of others. Did you observe how much the teacher told the children on giving the lesson? T .- Just as much as they could not find out for themselves. II. M .- Was there anything brought before them which they could not find out for themselves? T .- No, sir. II. M.-Then the answer amounts to this, that the teacher told them nothing. Is that what you mean? T .- No, sir; she told them the names. II. M .- It was the teacher's business in the first part of the lesson, that is on the watch, merely to draw the children's attention to its different parts; and in the second lesson to the quality, which had to be developed by observation of the three ob. icets; and when the teacher was satisfied that the ideas were gained, the names were given. Nothing but the name was given, and that not till the idea had been gained by the children themselves. Did you observe whether or not the questions were all put singly and independently? (A pause.) Two or three times I observed the questions depended very much on each other. Do you know what we call a set of questions so framed as to lead children up to a point which the teacher desires them to reach? T .- Trains of questions. II. M .- Yes; two or three times the children were led to the point which the teacher had in view by a series of questions depending on each

What was the subject of the lesson in the Infant-school? T .- Silver, and silver ore. II. M .- What was the intention in choosing this subject? T .- To illustrate a text of Scripture. H. M.—Do you recollect how the teacher proceeded 1. What did she do first ? T .- She showed the first state of the What was the end accomplished by the pull comfortable accommodation of the deliwell worth seeing.

Teachers .- Developing the idea of four. rifying ? T .- The putting away of the dross, I parted. II. M. - Can you tell me what we want- and leaving the silver pure. H. M. - What quality had the silver then which it did not ossess before? T .- It was reflective. H. M .- What then were the three or four of the silver naturally. H. M .- What was that ! T .-- Impure. H. M .-- What read a text. H. M .- What did she do then? T .- She questioned the children upon it H. M. - Did she begin by explaining, in the usual way, what was meant by the refiner, he subject of the second lesson? T .- The finer's work, were the foundation on which appoint? What were the religious ideas i First, the natural state of our own hearts as they appear to Christ, the Refiner; secondly carly education? T.—To cultivate obsert that our great Refiner wishes to have us pus-vation. H. M.—Is that the only object of rified, and subjects us to a certain process, in order that we may be purified; thirdly, the result, moral purity or the reflection of strongthen, and direct the faculties. Where our goant Befiner's image. What principle should we start? T -- Where the child is, I did the tencher thus infustrate? Why did she begin with silver before she proceeded to -We ought to come down sufficiently low speak of moral purification? Is the object and its two states better known than the experience. H. M .- Yes; and to carry heart and its state by nature and grace ! T. out the object of education, we must find -Yes. H. M.-It is more familiar and obthe starting point in the child himself. Can vious to a child, and it was therefore made -Ves. II M - dt is more familiar and oba stopping stone to the spiritual truth. We in other words, what we find ready for our thus proceed from what children know to what they do not know. By such instruction, fight is thrown upon the Bable, and the children associate with its study the pleasure

derived from the study of natural objects. Now the subject of the lesson in the Javenile-school was the calendar for October. What theulty of the mind did the children exercise? T .- Memory, 11. M .- Yes : if you take the lesson of this day alone, but is that the usual aim of the teacher in his instruction? Is it memory alone which is calivated ? T .- No; the children are trained to the habit of observation, especially the observation of what is going on daily around them. H. M .- Is there any difference between the observation thus cuttivated and that cultivated at an earlier period? T.-Tes H. M .- What is the main difference ? T .-Children in the one case make minuter obser vations than in the other. 11. M.-Yes; it is decidedly more minute. Is there any other difference? T.—It takes in a wider range, II. M.—Yes; the sphere of observation with these children may be much extended : the appearance of the clouds, and what it indicates, together with the changes which take place in autumn, including those in the vage. table and animal world. The range of observation is not only very much more extensive, but is also very much more minute in its character. The instruction differs from that given to the younger children in this respect, that instead of being called upon to observe single or isolated facts, the juvenile pupils are called upon to observe successions or chains of events, and these are seized as they occur, tracing a number of phenomena to their causes, and observing the effects or the cause of others. Thus the indement of the children is much improved and the habit formed of reflecting upon natural events. In the manner, historical events are noticed as their auniversaries occur; for instance, the birth-days of great men or extraordinary actions. The last occasion of the kind, you may recollect, was that of the Fifth of November, celebrating a very Quarterly Educational Mogazine

SCENES IN CHINA. (Letter from Shanghai, July 28th, 1848. In the

Episcopal Recorder.) About a fortuight after the visit described in _____'s letter, Mrs. S___and myself, collected some little foreign articles and some books (a Testament, an excellent tract called "the two friends." by Dr. Milne, and Dr. Boone's Catechism. Sc..) and went to call again at the house of Mr. Wong No. 1, near the river, but we found that the family had all left town for the summer months, and gone to some country villa, so we retraced our steps and called next at the house where the " No family reside (try to pronounce "sung" leaving out the "su"). They were a home, and asked us into a tolerably neat little parlour, and as there were only a small family circle present, we paid a very quiet, pleasant visit—gave them the books and other things we had intended for the Wongs, and walked about in a little strip of a flower garden; every inch of which was planted—they gave us a number of flowers and seemed really gratified at our visit. This family are in moderate circum stances, and live in a retired, quiet way.

Soon after this attempt to cultivate further acquaintance with the Wongs, we were preparing one evening to go out in a boat, when the teachers told us " that if we would make haste, we would see a house burning." Foong had been to call a bont, and saw a crowd collected on the green near the river, where preparations were being made to set a pasteboard house on fire. I am sure you will wonder what the object of such a proceeding could be, and the explanation is very curious. Soon after the death of a person, his or her friends are expected to take care that all their wants are supplied in the unknown world. When a corpse is put into the coffin, it is dressed in the best suit the family wardrobe can supply, and often the effect must be dreadful. And then every thing is put into the collin, which the deceased had been in the habit of using before death (a fan, a pipe, and money). silver. II. M .- What was that? T .- A While the corpse remains in the house, a state of impurity. II. M.-What was the table is kept supplied with food for its use, second point? T.-That it was submitted and when, after perhaps a year, or even to a refiner, who wished to purify it. H. M. more has clapsed, and the remains are -First there was the impure state of the committed to the ground, then a house and ore, and secondly the process by which furniture are burnt, and considered to have it was purified. What was the next point? been transferred to the other world, for the

We had seen common little stra w ! houses burnt, by the friends of the poor, for this object, but we never had an opportunity of seeing how the rich would array such a ceremony. And when we heard of a pasteboard house, we made all possible haste, and sent to let all the party in our neighbourhood know of it, and soon were on our way to the river. Mrs. S. and I being ready krst, set off with Chi and the children; (Dr. B. and Mr. L. had oll gone to the foreign residences, and Mr. S. was collecting the other ladies) for we were dreadfully afraid of losing the sight, and although there was a Chinese crowd to be penetrated, we feared no trouble from it :- as soon as we got to the outer border of the mass of people, they opened at once for us, saying to each other, "that we wanted to see," and telling us, with much interest, that this thing was "good to see," and a fine entertainment, &c.,and so we walked through the really kind crowd, until we reached a good position for seeing the sight, and then every opportunity was afforded us for looking or without inconvenience.

The house was two stories high, and painted outside in imitation of dark stone. At first, all we could see were the dead walls of a house, but loop-holes had been made in them, which aboved the curious to get a glimpse of the interior arrangements; when we went up to the structure, we saw a number of Ta-onist priests in rich embroidered searlet diesses, walking around it, mattering charms and prayers, while lighted candles were placed a intervals on rittle tables, where they passed and re-possed; but they came tora pause, and removed the candles; stopping their religious ceremony that we might see the house. Yes, we two unprotected women --- for the rest of our friends had not then joined as-some person who had authority to act, asked us if we would like to go inside, and immediately opened two pasteboard doors and let us in. The house had 11 rooms and looked more like a fairy's establishment than au abode for mortal men: but as it was intended for a ghosi. every thing was substantial enough-every room was furnished in imitation of the rica dwelling the departed had occupied on earth-there were the reception halls, and the dining room, and the music room, and the summer garden, and the artificial rocks, and the lenterns, and the chine, and the clock .- the pipes and farrand teapers pots of stinted trees, boxes of treasure and clothes piled up (as we had seen at the first Mrs. Wong's) against the walls, and innumerable other little things, necessary for the complete furniture of a house Tables and chairs, and settees, and musical instruments were there in numbers and every thing was made either of still pasteboard, or of tissue paper, and painted in the gayest colours and in exact imitation of what are really used by the Chinese. In a back room we saw a pasteboard stairway, leading to the 2nd story, painted bright yellow; but while we were carrying on our investigation, a mischievous boy out-side cried out "house on fire," and we, in a panic, got out as quickly as possible, at which the people laughed, and said it was said in jest to frighten us, and that the principal priest had not arrived Just then we saw Mr. S., Mrs. B. and

Miss J. coming towards the house, and

telling them what wonders we had seen in

it, we urged them to come on and try to get a sight before the work of destruction commenced. When we reached the door again, a very gentlemanly looking person came forward, and begged us to walk in, and in we all went. I suppose at this time there were 20 persons at once, walking about through the rooms, for several members of the family to whom it belonged went in with us, and took pains that we should see every thing-many things Mrs. S. and I had overlocked, were now pointed out to us, and I was struck with the respectful and polite attention of the gentlemen: At last I turned and asked the old gentleman for whom this house was being burnt? and to my astonishment he answered, for his nephew, the husband of the young widow Wong -and then a young man who had recognised us, although we had not him, at urst, asked me if I had forgotten the widow, and the portrait, and the table of offerings? Of course I had not, but I had not had an idea. that the Wongs had any connection with this "house-burning." We thanked the gentlemen over and over again, and were coming out, when one of them said, thave you seen in here?" and at the same time, opened the door of a little side room, and what do you think there stood a large Sedan. (just fancy a ghost riding in a Sedan,) he then turned and opened the door on the other side of the passage, and, on the floor of that room, were stretched off a number of lazy servants and chair coolies, all dressed in their proper costumes. You cannot imagine any thing more ridiculous than this last display was. Mrs. L. told me she never had seen such a sight, and asked how large the house was ! I told her I could not give the dimensions but it was so large, that at least 20 of us moved about in it at the same time. Old Mr. Wong asked us to walk up stairs, but we were rather afraid of the fanciful, unsubstantial building, falling beneath the weight of real flesh and blood. We stood at a little distance to see the conflagration, but the head priest did not make his appearance, and we went off on the river, thinking we would get our sail and be back in time to see the torch applied-but we had not gone far when the priest arrived and we saw the flames ascending while we were on the river.

Mrs. B. semed very much struck by the dresses of the priests, and said, she had never seen any at Canton as handsome, and we had not here, until this occasion brought these to our view, and they were certainly very rich. When we got home, we found the gentlemen had also been attracted by the crowd, and had seen the interior of the house, and although not quite so much excited by it as we ladies were, they agreed that the arrangements were very curious and

Since the "house burning" we have been to call again on the family of the second Mr. Wong, and as we were not expected, wo saw the house in its every-day garb. embroidery was all taken down, but the ladies were not in dishabille. The little widow was keeping guard as before, over her ghostly husband's viands, and we paid a very pleasant visit. Only Mrs. S. and myself, and the children, went on this occasion, (we thought they would like to see the babies,) and we carried books and some presents, and as we had been inspected before by the servants, they seemed disposed now to keep at a greater distance, and we of course enjoyed our visit more :- refreshments were handed, ears of boiled corn, (Indian) being the principal delicacy. We divided our presents among the ladies, which consisted of some common cotton lace edging, thimbles, needles, pins, a few pictures and a dissected puzzlo for the children, and Mrs. S. presented the widow with a famous old fashionable beadbag, and I gave the "Ta Ta" a common travelling basket which I had carried the things in, not expecting to leave it, but the old lady seemed particularly taken with it, and I begged her to keep it. They showed great delicacy in accepting the presents, and appeared to hink that they had received treasures from us. II. carried three pictures for old Mr. Wong. The old man came round to the ladies' hall, with the pictures in his hand, and threw himself into various attitudes of well neted astonishment at their beauty, and asked how he could accept such valuable presents. We laughed heartily, and of course insisted that they were unworthy of his acceptance, They then began to make us presents, and visions of Celumbus and glass bends and Indian treasures flux ed across my mind. The return presents consisted of embroidered satin bags and pouches, artificial flowers and red satin embroidered shoes. When we went out to get into our chairs, I saw a basket tied to one of the shafts, and was told that it contained a pair of live pheasants for H. I suppose that diese embroidered articles may be as common with the Wongs, as pins and needles are with us. I suppose you know that it is a common part of their entertainment of ue-ts, to make them presents, but in their atercourse with each other, they always expect to receive back, in full, the value of the aticle given.

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