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The Berean.

EDITED

BY A CLERGYMAN

OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

VOLUMR V. 1848-9.

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ACTS IVIL 11.

QUEBEC:

GILBERT STALEY, ANNE STREET.

Absent brother 4 122, 170, 190
Achill Mission 122, 170, 190
Achill Mission 124 Comwell army 124 Comwell army 124
Achill Mission Acomplisately of an 124 Cromweller army 177 Cross of Christ, constrain's motive 177 Africa, idelate, house-building 117, 158, 204 Cross of Christ, constrain's motive 18 Alden De 1 have been properly 18 Cross of Christ, constrain's motive 18 Alden De 1 have been properly 18 Cross of Christ, constrainty 18 Alden De 1 have been properly 18 Cross of Christ, constrainty 18 Alden De 1 have been properly 18 Alden De 1 have been prop Alden, Dr. I have lost it costly 191 Algeria, Protestants, 142 Allen, Bath Post Boy Alligators, Rev. J. 11, Bernau 108 DALE, Rev. Thos., God's dealings Alligators, Rev. J. H. Bernau

JAMMonte History, France, Revolutions 9, 13

Dancing to whom it does good

Danish Nevy

Balant petsuaded, History Cherory 8

Apprenticeship, beneat 91, 23

Army Chaplelite, Machine States 156

Army Chaplelite, Machine States 29

Denth and the PArmy Cliaplains the States 156
iAs my days, thy strength; Melvill 29
iAs my days, thy strength; Melvill 11
Asion, John Jacob, of New York 120
Amosphere around us
Asional Confession, Bip of Worcester 113
Asional Boreais well spent, B'p, Hall Death, awful.
Deceiffulness of the heart, Owen 120 Decisive charge, Charlotte Eliz. 154 Deplomatic relations with Rome 16. 32 Disappointment Austria 17 Discovery of America, early Awakened soul, J. Newton Discoveries of a peaceful age Igaliza ven B Disinterestedness Bacon, Science subject to faith Baker, H. C., Life Insurance Balancing the affairs of mind, Buxton Distance of heavenly bodies, Whewell Distinguished man, no decoration Dog's gratitude Don't become rich again, Sigourney, 140 Balmoral Castle Bancroft, Rev. C. on Rev. W. Thompson Downward progress Batton, nev. C. of Rev. 11. 2. Batton Pig-tice, B'p. Hall Baxter, Richard Duelling Duellist's death 905 89, 93, 94 Duncan, formation of soils and to Bead-making Beaupert Lunatic Asylum EARNESTNESS in Church of England Beden, B'p of Kilmore Beecher, good and bad luck East, Mrs. Ann, Birth-days Eastern Bread, Dr. Parrot Begs in India and the said of Betraveinent Bernat, Rev. J. H., Alligators: Better than law
Bibie in Crete 25, Athens 32, France 136, 140 among Scamen 40, in the house 129 - there any Schools 150, in the army 200, at Pittsburgh, we to 105. hostility to 86.

Fit a. Sons Lieutenant 86. use of 140.

Burning 166, 174. Class, Dr. Clarke
of bias 168, 176. recommending itself 20. Dr. Bickersteth's Scr. Help at Ch. Miss. Jubilee Bingham, Church Archt. Bird's reproof to a boy Birthdays, Mrs. East Bishopric of Victoria Boat and Donkey for Prince of Wales Body, Mind, and Pills Bogalzky, be patient Books and Pamphlets transmission Boys and Dog Try Brethren whom the Lord owns so. Remington's 195. at Perth, terrific opening 200 Bridge, St. John 36. Remington's 195. Bridges, Rev. C., Lord's Supper 153, 137
Confirmation 137, 141, 145, 149
Bright Spot in penal settlement British & For. Bible Soriety 41
Settlement 51 not share School Society Brothers, The Bull, The Burns, Dr. John, Thou art the man 180 Bury Rev. Charles, Sermons Buxton, Sir. T.F. 55, 140 Calabar, in Africa P. 190, 192, Cambridge University in sail ins Caindene Solvier, an American 14 Caupboll, Rev. IAIDIJ Section 141 Omada Acis pessed and Frances 3. Consti-tuencies, 188, Einance 192. succes-Canonization, a chance gand and 198 Canterbury, reported bishoptic St. Archistop, and Bible Society 14. A. J. Archistop, and Bible Society 14. On the property of the Control Miss. Soc. 3S. Jewson and Archistophic St. Archistophic Soc. 3S. Jewson and Archistophic Soc. 3S. Jewson and Archistophic St. Apost. Preaching 146 146 Embarsy to sinners, Rev. C. Bury 196 Emigrant Ships, visiting 17 Emigration, Pauper Juvenile Cindrait, reception of a new Carson, Transf. power of Guspel Catter's Tariff. Case altered 21 105 Endowment of R. C. Priesthood Casicel, Bishop of, at Genera 29 England's Hope Eng 70, 170 Cathedral Service Cedar, Rev. J. Hamilton 1 En queue, in France Charlotte Elizabeth and sold 6,17, 72, 165 Eternity, where shall I spend Eternity and Eternity a Charlism, Repeal, & Revolution 88 88 European charities 22 Evangelical Alliance Charlisin, Repeat, & Charlist failure in London 21, 25, 29, 29 Chellapati, the Indian Boy 136 Chellenham, Training Schools 48 48 Ewald, Rev. F. C., Jews al Hebron Chenab, battle 192 Cherabim and Seraphim do cry 160 Cherabim and Seraphim do cry 169
Childs, Rev. Mr., visiting Emigr. ships 37
China 4, 15, 28, 84, 162, 161, 192
by Bishop of Victoria 192, 191
Cholera 104, 112, 120, 132, 138, 166
Christ crucified, Cunningham
Christian Integrity, Rev. G. Renoud 117
Christian Knowledge Society 62, 202 FABER's Lives of the Saints Faith illustrated the source of, by Sam. Lee. Christian Knowledge Society 62, 202, 203 Christianity and Infidelity, Dr. Mason 68 nominal, Wilherforce 165 Faise Sacurity, Wilberforce Family and Nation, Guizat Christians the light of the world Christians, the light of the World natural benevolence of primitive Christianus, eletter from Chistianus, eletter from the hetudinus Christy B'p of Ohio 169 lingit? Atchilecture, Bingham ... you! to Patronage of the Crown Пеботи 90, 197, 202 Сротеви 90, 197, 202 Сротеви 90, 197, 202 каман Дивіней 121, 122, 125, 128, 129, 141, пятна 142, 147, 1162, 186, address 133, 145 90, 197, 202 1000 Massion New Zealand 125, Wonica, 128 Clark, Rev. J. A. 129, 153, 168, 176 Clark, Hev. J. A. 129, 153, 168, 176

Clayend Potters

Clement of Rone on Election Security 193

Glefsy of an experiment 193, 2, 22, 50

Clarky Reserves Statistics

Control of C Collisian, Primitive Chilalians and it exembrally reserved from the control of th

Poge. 152 Canningtiam, Rev. J. W. 10 Gun Cotton Gutta Percha HACKNEY coachman on taxation Hall, Bishop Robert 14, 90, 94 109 Hibernian Society Hid treasure, Charl. Eliz. Highways and II., those in Hill, Rev. J. H., Bible in Athens 110 34, 46, 92 | Hints to mothers Hinges all over History of L. Can., Christie Holmes, Dr., Lecture Holy orders indelible Home for mother Churches, hope for 134
Ecclesiology, Napoleon Roussel 74
Ecclesiastical Courts in England 51
Entropyals:—Principles of the Beroan 2. Trial Homily, on Repentance of Clergy 2,78. Bowing at the name of Jesus 2. Protestants and Romanists in Hospitals 6. 2. Produstants and Romanists in Hospitals 6. Rev. J. Girbatt's Sermon 6. Synodi in New Zealand 10. Revolutions in France 10, 18, 22, 65. Good Friday and Easter Services 14. German Empire 14. Normal School examination 18. Election of Bishops 26. Catechism 1553: 26. Working Clergy 26. Dr. Cheever's Wanderings 30. Rev. G. Gorham 34, 32. Church Miss. Society 38. Rev. J. Clugston 38. Archishop Sumoer's apost, preaching 42. Postal arrangements 46. Cathedral Establishments 46. Rev. W. Thompson 50. Church Architecture 54. Corpus Christicelebration 54. Doctrine respecting lap-Humphrey, old, questions I have lost it Church Architecture 51. Corpus Christic-lebration 51. Doctrine respecting baptism 55. Fashionable anusements 70. Exangelical Knowledge Society 70, 106, 110-193. Life Assurance 74. Commibn School Report 74. St. Augustine College, Celterbury 75. Clergy Expense at Cross-File-18. Publical Commotions 82, Fullet's Church History 86. Religious Societies 86. The Church teaching what is the Church 90. Bodies dissenting from the Church of It. 94. Tendencies in the Church 98. Black Reek Ingia Rubber sticking plaster mones dissenting from the Church of E. 94. Tendencies in the Caurch 98. Black Rock Numery, Cork 98. Diplomatic Relations with Rome 102. Endowment of R. C. Priesthood 102. Dishop of Worcester's Charge 114. House Surgeoney Marine Hospital 118, 130. Romish orders troublesome to Bestons 130. Fuel Claumder and Irish Society of London Amelioration Society riospital 118, 130. Romish orders treduc-come to Bishoja 130. Earl Clarendou and R. C. Hierarchy 133. Pope's rescript 142. Clergy Reserves 146, 185. Surplice practi-ing 149. Br. Wilberforce's Charge 162. Architecton Manning's 162, 170, 474. Bishop of Chio's Sermon 170. Worldly Conformity by Clergy 174. Latimer's Memoir and preaching 178. Decorating Charches 178. Religious Meetings in Charches 178. Iso Resident by Churca Societies 182. Position of Clerry in Colonies 190. Postago Reform 130. Marriago Licenso Fund 190. Tarner's Essayon John vi 193. Power of Colonia Estayon tona 11 193. Power of Cosman Bishop 185. Volustary Serieties 198, 202. Flemme's opocatypt, key 202. Completion of 5th vol. berean 230. Gift of Seplace of worship to the Church 206. See for Promoting Chr. Knowledge Jubilee 208. Love of literature Commandment of God and Ordinance of Man 206. i strik. Education in C. West 50, for agricultural people—to be Christian—colloquial 120 El Dorado 180 Electric Light 145, 160, 173 109, 113 28 Kind and unkind King's College, Toronto 162 106. 110, 198 | Kirwan, Dean Know thyself 60 192 Exeler, B'p of, and Rev. Mr. Gorham 33, 62. 78, 158, 202 Surplice prearbing eries de partir 162, 178 205 Famine, Horrors of 140, 144, 148
Fear of man, Flavel 56
Female Education for agric, people 120 Fiction, works of, 11. More Fifth of November (Gangowder plot) Filial affection of even loss the has a First Blowsenson out it and entire Flavel, fear of man, danger of riches Fleming's apoc. keyer() of hearteneners 201. Flood of the Drance offer each work with the 24. Four Worlds on od vom allubilith in 1972. Fox, Rev. W., Indian boy 136, su sheath 134 rance, 1791, (Allison) 9, 1 position of particles 92, 132. Louis Buonaparte 63, difficulties of possellets, 123. advice 16 195. letter Rev. N. Roussel 161. - 16 Philison 16 195. Section 16 195. Declesiastical 101. Bible 136. Dejusion 82. Religiõus Anniversa-15 Hes 66. Sunday in Paris 20 Presto Città Cholisti 22 (1971) Innelo Canadian Miss. Socy. 3-110/154, 206

Knowledge

Good Friday, Rev. J. Stevenson 13 Man, over the falls news for people who have lost their how to be a heads news for people who have lost their.
heads their heads their how to be a how t Gospel Aid Society 78, 165, 202
Grace, Sam Lee 197, Rob. Hall 205
Graitly, laws of, Whewell 105
Greenland, early spring 1817
Grindal and Holh, Bishops, to Bullinger and Gualter 157
Goizot 189, 196, 205
Guillone 189, 196, 205 May, obedience to parents Mechanic's Wandering years Methanic's Wandering Juston
Meille, Waldensian Paston
Melvill, as thy days, thy strength
Menagerie, death of a keeper
Mental activity, Abercrombic 14 H 69, 11S, 205 205 Metaorological Phenomena Mexico, scenes in 4, religious prospes Veries of a peaceful age 156 Miliennium, B'p Hall Mining Journal Hand, the human Hawley, Dr. R. M. Herefold, canseer, of Dishop He won't buy thein books 117, 121 Ministerial Success, Rev. C. Wilson Missionary Bishop's life 1, sample 112 Aissumary assopratic 1, samples

149 Moderd Christians
177 Moderd Trivelling
157 Money, the way that it goes
157 Monkeys, quite too many
168 Monkeys, quite too many
169 Montreal Trinity Church, Rev. Facome 26
160 Montreal Trinity Church, Rev. Facome 26
178 Talianum Sociation 195 UNE religions Societies Gen. Hospital, bequests More, Hannah, Gleanings from mooir 8, 12, Home and Col. Schools, Tuesday 136, 140, 144, 148, 152 Society Charl, Elizabeth Morice, Rev. C., Lord's day auchis Mother's influence, Sigourney Hook, Dr., on religious societies Hooker, Rev. R. 111 Motive power, dogs. 180 17, 93 Muller, hours of spir. meditation01, 105, 169, Hookey, Rev. R. 17, 5
Hon, Bp, to continental ref. 157, 15
Horn, Bp, to continental ref. 157, 15
Horse faming 16, remark, broken in
Hospitals, numery, Piotest, patients
Hudson's Bay 44, 44, 84, 13
Hughes, R. C. B'p New York, contribution
to Itish insurrection 10
Humphrey, old, questions 192 44, 41, 81, 137 National School Society, and Gernment Grants Naval and Mil. Bible Society 105 13 Navigation Laws Neglected Classes Dr. it is too late Hungary and Danub. Provinces Protestant Church tion of Books I. fire at St. Job New Christianity Newfoundland School Society I'm too busy 40
Impurity of Gr. Idol worship 121
Indian Asiatic 20, 68, 80, 184, 201
Indian, American, Mission 52
Comments on England 68 Newton, Rev. J., awakened al ... New York, Convention 106.115 Zealand, Synod 10. Ission 36, 131. Niagara Bridge 4, Si. Whipo! 168 Innspruck to Verona 100, 101, 108, 112
Insignificant, importance of 155
Ireland, food, 25, insurrection 88, model farms
120, state of 136. Habeas Corpus 83, 100, 101, 108, 112 Nineteenth Century No Altar, no sacrificer in reCh. Nobles, one of Christ's No-let-go 200, relief 200, gleams of light 205 No matter Northern England, 100 yrsgo Norwich, Bishop of Net knowing Christ, Cecil Not of works, French Italy, toleration 57. Gospel in It is too late, Dr. Humphrey Nova Scotia Novel, put down that James II. and seven Dishops Rev. J. A. on Ch. of Engl. Numbery Hospitals, Protestients 195 185 Jerome tne sailor Nurses, Training Institution and a Jerome toe sailor Jerusalem, Bishon's letter IS Prot. Burial ground 121 Jesuits in southern hemisphere 125 Ocean Sloderch, curning expulsion from Naples of Roma 26 Of one Load, all the national laws of the State of Stat Jews Society anniv. 41, mission 159 Convertion 60, Political Disabilities 58 at Hebron 60. Jernsalem 132 in Germany 132. Poland 130. Persia 140 Palm Tree, Rev. J. Haion Papary, predicted fall d Papar power conversions Parents John vr. 53 &c. Prof. Turper 185, 189, 193, John O'Groat's House and 154, 170, 186, 202 Part her, Rev. D. B. Jimonial Joy when Christ is preached 125 Jubilee Church Miss. Society 121, 125, 128, 129 Parochial labours, present f Paroch, Dr. F., Talle & Aratat88, 92, 92, 66, 160 Passengers' Act Pastoral charge, B'p Voerforco And Society Patient towards ail in К. Kidd, Dr., importance of water power of human hand Kind care of God Pedra, prayer for incommed Pediar and Monkeys People determined to boaxed 1.11 Personal responsibilit Perverts, Jephson 156, 193 Windsor 190, 205Windsor 190, 295 in Australia Kingston, St. James', Stuartville, Parsonage 66 Philiad I his Floatin burch Sunday School Church Soc. auxiliary 182 Physicions and Surge Coll. L. C. 191 Piety at Court Louly Rev. W., of one blood all nations 121 Pourny. 145 Lakes, American 147, 208
Laplanders, mission to 200
Lalimer memoir 200 Latimer, memoir 177. preaching 181. gleanings 197
Lundry irons 76
Learning by hard experience 192
Lee, Bishop, old paths 104
Rev. Samuel zource of fath; 7, 183 Rey Samuel zource of faith 1. 193
beginn'gs of grace 197
Legislating Christianity away 86
Legislature opening, Canada 176
Letter, Carrier, the blind 116
Letting out of walers 185
Libraries for seamen 184
in the middle ages 205
Life Boat 164
Life Insurance 76,193
Little Ann 160
Red Book 172
Lodging House, model 182
London City Mission 44, printing; office 194
London City Mission Staying Wing, The Adua Wickliff.

120 Police, preventive duties 168 Political Economy 149 Pope's Election 96. Rescript 168 Pray without censing 189 Prayer Book and Homily Socy. Duty of Call to, by J. H. Stewart which was 1. formal or spiritual Precedence as, R. C. Bishops 0. 166 120 68 Predestinglish, questions and answers 205
112 Pride, evil and reinedy of 17
65 Prince Edw. Isl. Tract Socy. 10. Jews' Socy. 189 of Wales Steamer lost Private Judgment, Rev. W. Williams Prophecy, fulfilment of Protestant Cemetery Assoc. Association, England Burial at Vigo 158. Rome Armenians Protestantism, in Spain 9. France 40. Hungary 194 Provident and Savings Bank Provision for disabled Clergy &c. Western New 154 Pruning-knife justified Prussia. 16 Separation of Church and State 16, 21, 42, 10 49, 53, King's Wedding day 142 Punctuality extraordinary Punishment on board Pr. Regent Pursuit of earthly gain n . Q. wheel sales Quarantine regulations Quebec District, birth, death, marr. 207
ciry Ch. of Engl. Clothing Soc. 114 parochial 174 strangers' burying-1(56, 93, 165 Martha, funeral of a mothin Israel 12 tion 62. Church Society An-St. Matthew's Chapel 70 Massauche Mission 70: Trinity Montreal 26. St. George's Montreal 79 New Brunswick, 5 days in the ildernes: 101 Queen's visit to Scotland
191 Church Socie, circula- Questions for charge control Questions for charity contributors 21 Rages 4f Regged Schools
1G Ranway archients 36, Hadson 76
St. Lawrence & Atl. 156, Shellac & St. 148
John 176, Quebec & Hallax 189, 297
Grantle schoole 106, 115 Raiph Allen, Bath Post Boy Laven's Feather Reading, cluder of Wants the natives 132 12) Red University River authement Restrainment distance of, by Jawell 125, English and these on the Continent 149, 153, 157 161, 13 Refuge Schoo's in Germany Adegion and Polities in England and Ireland Religiosity in Sweden Religious services in the army
Tract Society
Societies (Southern Churchman)
Orders increase in Canada
Econotoma, House 6, 31, 51, 10 Repentance, Home's Repentance, Tracts, Hannah More's : 121 growing wealth 13.1 Sabbath Supply
20
56 Segmenar settlemberts
30 A. Clark
31 A. other Saint Angissine Calege Chapel
Calherine, C. W.
Mark's College & Archit, Cant,
Savietel's, Leeds 94, 114, 118/126, 131 102, 171 Sandyu, Bishop, to Peter Martyr 182
School-gell the pilot

Sochool-gell the pilot

Sochools in England, government grants

Color Socials in England, government grants Seiener, subject to faith The Swan Se Lady Fiora Hastigs, Human Lafe mard Barton, The Cruciness Risen Saviour, Scotler vangpicheden Arsoc. Seamen's Land perils value of relig. influence Seignorial Tenure W. Gole, The Dying erge, C. W. Thonpson, The Burial God, Early Risingady Flora Hastings, Self, producing social amenities Self-devotion Early Risinady Flora Hastings,
Prayers out he deep, Dr. Hakins,
The Lilies J. S. Broad,
To a Woodblet, C. C. Cox,
Ascension, V. W. Goode,
The Word the Spirit of God
Rev. S. C. E. Niville,
Retributionev. R. C. Brenel,
Preparedator a Dying Bed Jane
Lilies J. Work Aw
The Ivy/ hard Darton,
Staying Ling. inspection, Abererombie Sensibility of the lashionable Seven Children 96
Sewell, Rev. Henry 110
Short words, thoughts in, on 298
Short; Bishop, what may I do now 125
Sicily 114, 188
Say Sigourney, mother's influence 4 Longing Right, 69
Be noted by the unthankfil, Tupper, 73
The Butte Mrs. Sigourne, 77 The true rican, 81. Why does sun go down? Tos. Ragg, 85 Try Agal
The limit Man's power. Topper, 89
The ItaiPay, Henry W. Iongfellow, 93
97. Jesus Wi The Cheu's Yoyage, Rev. S. C. E. The Rif, H. A. Pond, 105
Remedy Coidness, Gilbert, 109
Diamiser fears, M. A. S. Barber, 113
Whom I but Thee 1 The Hon.
Robt Grant, 117 Whom I but lines 125 Roberts, 127 Stewart, Ray, J. H. d. call to prayer 225 Stewart, Ray, J. call to prayer 225 Stewart, Partini ontgomery, 1011 Switzerland, flood Dance, 1012 Heavewoine, 2016 165 many longues in the diat. 55.

The first of works to do: 11 165 religious affairs 157, Neufchatel 54 Soing a Redecined Polible, 102 169 Conton de Vaud 10, 66, 102, 122, Victor or Death and the World, 173 Synagogue, Canterbury 130 Birly Wolking, 1850 176 177 Soing a Spade 186 177 186 Sping a Spade 187 188 Broad 781 Subject of Cod, by II.K. White, p. 193
Tavell, the fundamental elegroph of the following process of the following process

Page. 30,50,159 46 163 parochial 174 strangers part 130 ground 130 Diocese, ordinations 50, 54, 118, 158, 194 Clergy List 62. Epis. Visitanual Meeting 62. Report 90. Sermons 102. Central Board 31, 58, 62, 118. Treasurer's rec's 6, 22, 38, 58, 74, 91, Repository Tracts, Hannah More's
Rescue Learning Mrs. Fry's memoir
Perolutions, marchet (Adison)
The people and want them
The hannah for the first state of the hannah for the first state of the first sta Mydonia Tute Prote burial 1662 discipline to the Church of R. 34, 38, Idecarchy for Lindbod 10 higgstehy and government 202 Cathedrah in Southwark 78, excitors in Eczysid 1267 architector of Touri 132. R., C. unity (bot; privilege-bill 194 inthachill family 72; advice 108 toval S. hiit', Cal. Trumball) 4 Instit. discrime besties 9. Ealtie provinces 26 97 81 Sensibility of the fashionable 24 Servility of mind, Abererombie 65 Slowness to change Smith, Rev. Geo., Shanghai 4. Foo Chow, 84 appointed Bishop Rev. W., preaching in India 2021 80 Snake-bite
Snow-track
Snuff-taking, of some use at last
Sorrow with rejoicing
Soond conclusion
208 Sound conclusion 208
Spain, protestantism 9, prot. butial 25
Steamboat disaster (sufficiation) 168
Stevenson, from Christ on the cross 118, 17 Surface Cures, Wilbertorce
Surplice Preaching and 146, 150.
Sweden, religiosity in 1 122 in 146, 150.
Switzerland, fleed Drance and in 141, 150.
many longues in the dist. 155.
religious affairs 157, Neutchatel 54
Capton 44, Vaud 10, 66, 102, 122, 126.

STOPPETON SETTING eachien missionant apparatus Temperance, barrack canteens 2, sound conclusion 208 acmiestra it Maistreat 139 at Quebea 198 at Quebe Rov. Wm., Funeral Sermon montainent in monta Thoughts of God to the righteons of the all tiess Time to run
for action, Rev. J. Tucker
for action, Rev. J. Tucker
Toronto; Diocese: 14, 31, 46, ordinations 78, 98
Church Sciety report 58, Church of newspaper 66, 78,5 death of Rev. W. 13

Touching subject to versa II. Hobson a 130
Tract distributor (70 occord) (2002 228
Training Institution, Torontovialized 140, 150
Cheliculani to sal listing new 181
Transforming power of the Gospel 11804 541
Transgressor's hard way 1810 2001 (1804 541)
Transgressor's hard way 1810 2001 (1804 541)
Transmission of hooks and paniphlety circum 3e48
Trench, Rev. R. C.
Treves, the Bishop and holy Coat
Trivial an Bible Society
Trainity College Church Edinburghy remodely 183
True Freedom
Tre boss and Bishop and 1810 2011 (1800 1916) mode of illustration all has increase 18
True Freedom.
Try, boys and little dog subject of anow 200
Try, boys and little dog subject of anow 200
Try, boys and little dog subject of anow 200
Taken preaching to so-called Christians and allo 62
Tarkey, Protestantism in 11 to mollayou add a 66
Secession of Armenians.
Secession of Armenians.
Tomer, Rev. Prof., on John vi. 185, 189, 193, 197
Turning space to account 11 201 136, 192
Twelve months and a twelve-month (and 72140
Twee months and a twelve-month (and 72140
Twee months and a first anowater legister.

Uses among a first of 22140

Uses among a first of 22140

Uncle Simon's lecture
Uncle Simon's lecture
Undergiving Christian
Unpositable religion, Hand More well of the 137
Unpositable religion, Hand More well of the 93
Unsafe foundations, Wilbirforce of the 162
Undergiving 163 Megantic Distr. 6. Richeiten Usule foundations, Wilherforce of the 168. Point Levi Church 62. Useless Bellows of the part of the 200 St. Matthew's Chapel 70. Mr. Smajor 01, 68, 72, 76, 80 Vacation Journey
Vain Excuses, Trench
Vancouver's Ireland
Vacation instinct
Vacation instinct
Vacation instinct
Value Delaresa Villagers, sketches of English Voice, Dv. Mackness on cultivation, v. 2014 Voyage on the St. Lawrence . H. Assept to 94

erabulizi Waldenses, good felings 31, report of Committee 66, toleration 100, Syned 146. In Germaily 193, biography of the Rev. J. Meille 133, Walking with 134 tolerand 135, which is a second to the second 135. Walking with God War, man's strong propensity picture of, by Pastor Hunck Warmers in collection of Warrings in retirement
Water, supply for Quebec S6, importance of By,
Dr. Kild, 97, spouts 156, cure 11 1881
Very to find meer's 56, fib., that the money goes 72,
1887 and a smells pay. Why to find means 15, for that the money goes 72, to make spirits pay.

Weapon, new kind of 92
What may I do now, B'p Short 1250
Who seil, Laws of Gravity 105, 109, 116)
Winteside Stray 101, 116, 166, 166
Winteside Stray 101, 116, 166, 166
Winteside Stray 101, 116, 166, 166
Winteside Stray 101, 165, 176
Winteside Stray 101, 165, 176
Winteside Stray 116
Williams Rev. W. portraits 2, monuments 133
Williams Rev. Carms, movered to summed 133
Williams Rev. Carms, movered to summed 133
Williams Rev. Carms, movered of summed 133
Williams Rev. Carms, movered of summed 153, 167, 61

Wrong side of the street and later to T 171 Yacht, the royal Yacht the royal Young Rev. IR, Sunday School 9 301 to taut 21 and the royal Young Rev. IR, Sunday School 9 301 to taut 21 and then in court yeters hell old to share and the royal yeters hell of the share and the royal yeters and part was good to share the royal to the royal

Contents of the Supplements and 1st page. EDITORIALS:—On the Bishop of Glasgow, and the Duke of Argyll.

Sisters of Mercy at Devent posts of there at Deven

posts and Richop of Exater

Sisters of Charity and Quebee City Coulog (*)

Additional chariff room in

Quebec,----Church Missionary Society's Habileerin Oals STATE OF THE PERSON OF THE PER

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SECRET PRAYER Come to thy secret chamber-oh, my soul, Deep, deep within, -- the thrilling heart of love That cheers thee daily, with its sympathies, Bid it keep silence, and the hand of hope Rest 2mid the rose-buds it would weave for the Repel intrusive Care, and bid pale Grief, ... With locks dishevell'd o'er her temples thrown, Pause at the gate. For these are of the earth. The pilgrim's foot that nears the Holy Land, Turns from the caravan, with which he made His journey through the sands, and loathes the noise

Of all its tinkling bells. Bow down, my soul, And enter in alone, to meet thy God, And crave a Sabbath blessing. Thou perchance, By the strong urgency of prayer, shalt gain That gift of faith which, like the wondrous light On the descending prophet's brow, reveal'd Even to the thoughtless crowd, with whatdread

On Sinci's shrouded top, his trembling lip Had dar'd to talk. Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

THE DOCTRINE OF REPENTANCE. From the Honsky of Repentance, and of true Reconciliation unto God.

There is nothing that the Holy Ghost doth so much labour in all the Scriptures to beat into men's heads, as repentance, amendment of life, and speedy returning unto the Lord God of Hosts. And no marvel why; for we do daily and hourly, by our wickedness and stubborn disobedia ence, horribly fall away from God, thereby purchasing unto ourselves—if he should deal with us according to his justice—eternal damnation. So that no doctrine is so necessary in the church of God, as the doctrine of repentance and amendment of life.

And verily the true preachers of the Gos. pel-of the kingdom of heaven, and of the glad and joyful tidings of salvation-have ful, and so consequently abominable sins; always, in their godly sermons and preachings unto the people, joined these two together; I mean, repentance and forgiveness of sins; even as our Saviour Jesus Christ did appoint himself, saying, So it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise again the third day; "and that repentance and forgiveness of sins should be preached in his name among all nations. And therefore the holy Apostle doth, in the Acts, speak after this manner: I have witnessed both to the Jews and to the Gentiles, the repentauce towards God, and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ Did not John Baptist, Zacharias's son, begin his ministry with the doctrine of repentance, saying, Repent, for the kingdom of God is at hand? The like -dectrine did our Saviour Jesus Christ preach himself, and commanded his Apostles to

*ipreach the same.

**Indian might here allege very many places out of the Prophets in the which this most wholesecome doctrine of repentance is very carnestly arged, as most needful for all degrees and orders of men; but one shall be sufficient at

this present time. These are the words of Joel the Prophet: Therefore also now the Lord saith, Return never cease nor rest till we have apprehendunto me with all your heart, with fasting, weeping, and mourning. Rend your hearts, and not your clothes, and return unto the Lord your God; for ne niful, whow to anger, and of great compassion and ready to pardon wickedness. Whereby it is given us to understand, that we have here a perpetual rule appointed unto us, which ought to be observed and kept at all times ; manny that there is none other way, whereby the wrath of God may be pacified, and his anger assunged; that the herceness of his fury . and the plagues of destruction, which by his righteous judgment he had determined to bring upon its, may depart, be removed, and taken away! Where he saith, But now therefore, saith the Lord, return unto me. it is not without great importance, that the Prophet speaketh so. For he had before set forth at large unto them the horrible vengeance of God, which no man was able to abide; and therefore he doth move them to repentance, to obtain mercy: as if he grahould say, I will not have these things rd to sbe so taken, as though there were no hope of grace left. For, although ye do, by your sins, deserve to be utterly destroyed, and God by his righteous judgments hath a reletermined to bring no small destruction upon you; yet now that ye are in a manner on

the very edge of the sword, if ye will spee-My return unto him, he will most gently and most mercifully receive you into favour again? ance is never too late, so that it be true and it earnest. For, sith that God in the Scriptures situallibe called our Kather, doubtless he doth di followithe nature and property of gentle and merciful fathers, which seek nothing so (mileh as the returning ogain and airendconabunitantly teach in the parable of the Prodian galigon a Doll not the Lord himself say by Bulle Prophet, I will not the death of the wickmed lint that he turn from his wicked ways, and dive 133 And in another place, It we *Viconfess off sins, God, is faithful and righte-109 fus to forgive us our sins, and to make us

Which most comfortable promises are trengirmed by many examples of the Scripjures : When the Jows did willingly receive and embrace the wholesome council of the Prophot Isniah, God by and by did reach his whelping hand funto them; and by his Angel did in one night slay the most worthy and Moliant' soldlors of Sennacherib's camp. Whorautio may King Manasses be added who, after all manner of damnable wicked-

ness, returned unto the Lord, and therefore was heard of him, and restored again into his kingdom. The same grace and favour did the sinful woman Magdalen, Zaccheus, the poor thief, and many other feel. All which things ought to serve for our comfort against the temptations of our consciences, whereby the devil goeth about to shake or rather to overthrow our faith. For every one of us ought to apply the same unto himself, and say, Yet now return unto the Lord: neither let the remembrance of thy former life discourage thee; yea, the more wicked that it hath been, the more fervent and carnest let thy repentance or returning

be, and forthwith thou shalt feel the ears of

the Lord wide open unto thy prayers. But let us more narrowly look upon the commandment of the Lord touching this matter. Turn unto me, saith he by the holy Prophet Joel, with all your hearts, with fasting, weeping, and mourning. Rend your hearts, and not your garments, &c. In which words he comprehendeth all manner of things that can be spoken of repentance; which is a returning again of the whole man unto God, from whom we be fallen away by sin. But that the whole discourse thereof may the better be borne away, we shall first consider in order four principal points; that is, from what we must return; to whom we must return; by whom we may be able to convert; and the manner how to turn to God.

First, from whence, or from what things we must return. Truly, we must return from those things, whereby we have been withdrawn, plucked, and led away from God. And these generally are our sins which, as the holy Prophet Isaiah doth testify, do separate God and us, and hide his face, that he will not hear us. But, under the name of sin, not only those gross words and deeds, which by the common judgment of men are counted to be filthy and unlawbut also the filthy lusts and inward concupiscences of the flesh, which, as St. Paul testifieth, do resist the will and Spirit of God, and, therefore, ought carnestly to be bridled and kept under. We must repent of the false and erroneous opinions that we have had of God, and the wicked superstition that doth breed of the same, the unlawful worshipping and service of God, and other like. All these things must they forsake, that will truly turn unto the Lord, and repent aright. For, sith that for such things the wrath of God coincth upon the children of disobedience, no end of punishment ought to be looked for, us lopg as we continue in such things. Therefore they be here condemned, which will seem to be repentant sinners, and yet will not forsake their idolatry and superstition.

Secondly, we must see unto whom we

ought to return. Revertiminiusque ad me. saith the Lord : that is, Return as far as unto me. We must then return unto the Lord; yea, we must return unto him alone: for he alone is the truth, and the fountain of all goodness: but we must labour that we do return as far as unto him, and that we do ed and taken hold upon him. But this must be done by faith. For sith that God is a Spirit, he can by no other means he appreded and taken hold upon. Wherefore first they do greatly err, which do not turn unto God, but unto the creatures, or unto he inventions of men, or unto their own merits: secondly, they that do begin to return unto the Lord, and do faint in the midway, before they come to the mark that is appointed unto them.

Thirdly, because we have ourselves nothing to present us to God, and do no less flee from him after our fall, than our first parent Adam did -- who, when he had sin ned, did seek to hido himself from the sigh of God-we have need of a Mediator for to bring and reconcile us unto him, who for our sing is angry with us. The same is Jesus Christ who, being true and natural God, equal and of one substance with the Father, did; at the time appointed, take upon him our frail nature in the blessed womb, and that of her undefiled substance, that so he might be a Mediator between. God and us, and pacify his twrath. Of him doth the Father himself speak from heaven. saying, This is my well-beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. And he himself in his Gospel doth cry out and say, I am the yoy, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me. For he alone did with the sacrifice of his body, and blood make satisfaction unto the justice of God for our sins. The Apostles do testify that he was exalted for to give repentance and remission of sins unto Israel Both which things he himself did command to the preached in his name. Therefore they are greatly deceived that preach repentance without Christ, and teach the simple and ignorant that it consistell only in the works blumen. They may indeed apeak many things of good works, and of amendment sol life and manners: but without Christ, they be all wain and unprofitable. They that think that they have done much of thembelves towards repentance, are so mileli more the farther from God, because they the seck those things in their pown works and merits, which ought only to be sought in our

Saviour Josus Christs, and in the merits) of his death, passion, and blood shedding. Fourthly, this holy Prophet Joel doth lively express the manner of this our returning or repentance, comprehending all other in ward and outward things that may be here observed

To be continued

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THE CEDAR,

AN EMBLEM OF THE CHRISTIAN. Its firmness of root.—The first thing that strikes us in the cedar is the firmness of its root. It is not content to drop a few slack fibres into the yielding loam; but it thrusts its sturdy wedge into the cloven rock. and pushes far below the brushwood in search of stronger moorings; and so when the tempest comes down, it springs elastic to the hurricane on its buttress of subterrancous boughs, and amid all the veerings of the blast finds gallant purchase in its network of cables. The cedar has a root. The Christian has faith. He knows whom to believe, and he knows that he believes him. He is well persuaded that Jesus is the Son of God and the Saviour of sinners. He is fully assured that Christ's blood cleanseth from all sin, and has efficacy enough to cleanse his own. He knows that Christ offers to be a Saviour to himself, and he thankfully consents that he shall. And as his mind is made up on the sin-atoning efficacy and God-glorilying tendency of the decease accomplished at Jerusalem, he is equally persuaded of the surpassing loveliness and peerless claims of Immanuel himself. He has discovered so much of grace and truth, so much of Divine glory and transforming goodness in the Beloved of the Father, and is so affected by finding that this Saviour is willing to be his guide through life and his portion in eternity, that his choice is fixed and his heart is won. For him to live will be Christ. And so, brethren, the beginning of all blessedness is to possess clear views and conclusive faith. Some deprecate distinct ideas. They prefer music without words -the goodly sound of the Gospel without its significance. And if they have faith, it is faith in confusion-faith without solid foundation. If they be cedars, they are cedars planted in mud-cedars in the sand. The cedars of Lebanon are rooted in the turfy sod, and rivetted in the mountain rock. Know what to believe, and why. Read and hear and think and pray till your realizations be vivid and your convictions sure and steadfast. Never rest till you know beyond all controversy, if you do not know it already, that the Bible is God's book-nor till you exactly understand and can easily state the one way of salvation. Never rest till you be able to intrust your everlasting interests to Jesus Christ, nor till you have some clear evidence that you are born again, and so made meet for the kingdom of heaven. Never rest till you know that your Redeemer liveth, nor till you feel that because he liveth you shall live also. "Your case will be very trying if ever called to part with all for Christ, and not sure of him either." And

but not the open arms and smiling embrace of the Saviour to leap into. Its vigour of increase.—The cedar is a thirsty tree. It is distinguished from many of its kindred by its avarice of water. We once saw two of them at Chelsea, which were said to have grown rapidly for a hundred years, till two ponds in the garden were filled with rubbish-after which they And we remembered the words of Ezekiel, "Behold, the Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches, and a shadowing shroud. The waters made him great, the deep set him up on high. His boughs were multiplied, and his branch. es became long, because of the multitude of waters. All the fowls of heaven made their nests in his boughs, and under his branches did the bensts of the field bring forth their young, and under his shadow dwelt great nations. Thus fair was his grandeur, for his root was by great waters. The codars in the garden of God could not hide him, the fir trees were not like him. all the trees of Eden envied him." . And so there are Christians planted by the rivers, -believers of stately growth and luxuriant shadow, -so tall that, even in the garden of God, and among the cedars, they cannot be hid. For clear-eyed time-penetrating faith, such an overtopping saint was Abraham who athwart the expanse of nincteen centuries could see Christ's day, and exult with a disciple's joy. For prompt gratitude and ecstatic adoration, such an exalted saint was David, whose "glorying" slept so lightly that the softest touch a woke it,† and whose palpitating psaltery was so accustomed to Hallelujahs, that sorrow struck them out as readily as joy, and off as he changed the cords the loyal harp would only sing the praises of Jehovah. For high-hearted devoion to his God, such an elevated saint was Daniel, whose lofty statesmanship, and spotless career, and lovely bearing to his brohren, were but the various expressions of the sellsame thing to which he owed his miracuous escapes and his frequent revelations, "O man greatly beloved the prayer is heart." And for burning love to Jesus Christ, self-forgetful, self-consuming, such a pre-chainent saint was Taul, to twiom the beloved image of his Master shone in every type, and, shadow of the old economy, who

could trace the myrrh-dropping fingers on the longs and snuffers of the tabernacle;

who could hear the voice of Jesus through

the roan of the Adriatic, and dan upon his

nrin before Nero's Indement-sont; to whom the affliction in which Christ came was more welcome than an argel visitor and as the summers to Christ's presence, death itself

your departure from time will be dismal, if it

be only the force of sickness that drives you

away and not the face of Jesus that draws

you-if you see plainly the grisly hand and

the levelled shaft of the destroyer to fly from

the object of desire. Such noble and com- And not to multiply instances of confessor you, that whilst the panists, (who, aryon, manding characters have there been, that courage and martyr heroism, it is the solf-none could hide them, and none were like same holy energy and decision of Christian them, and none were like same holy energy and decision of Christian them, and, no often, successful attempts, and the area of character, which have developed in solfmanding characters have there ocen, mand mone were like them, and, under the awe or the attraction of their goodness, good men wished to resemble them. "The trees of Eden envied them." It is not only Secretary Cecil who could have changed the palace for the preacher's cottage, rightly declaring "There dwells as much happiness as can be known on earth;" but happiness as can be known on earth; but happine dent activity for the glory of Christ, and the salvation of souls. In another I was pleased and softened by conspicuous meekness and gentleness of spirit. In a third, I was excited to love and good works by the fervent charity and brotherly kindness I beheld; and in a fourth, I was led to abase myself, and confess the pride of my heart, from the doned lucrative situations and tempting pros-liumility and brokenness of spirit which peets, that they might keep holy the Sabbath, struck me." But when you come to look closely into the matter, and inquire to what secret cause these lofty cedars owe their growth; whence it is that their influential and impressive characters have derived their admirable grace, you always find that com-munion with God is the comprehensive source of their pre-eminent piety. They are abundant in religious exercises. They are mighty in the Scriptures. They are men of prayer. They are frequenters of the sanctuary. They are lovers of Christian fellow-They are delighted observers of the Sabbath. But after all, ordinances are to them but avenues or audience chambers. It is a Bible in which God speaks, a closet in which God hearkens, a sanctuary in which God's countenance shines, which they desire of the Lord, and seek to attain. And finding these, they find the living God himself. Their fellowship is with the Father and the Son. They grow into the knowledge of the Divine perfections. They grow in reverence and trust and love. They grow in perceptions of their own infinite vileness, and consequently in appreciation of the blood which pardons, and the Spirit who cleanses. They grow in self-distrust, and in dependence on God. They grow in self-condemnation, and in weariness for that world where they will sin no more. And whilst they are solidly growing in these inward experiences,

they have, unawares to themselves, expanded the long branches and shadowing shroud of a great cedar. They have become the admiration and resort of others. The affections of many nestle in their boughs, and under their shadow dwell those who seek to profit by their counsel and their company. And just as there is growth in the multilude of waters, so there is decrepitude and decay where the waters fail. Like the Chelsea cedars, you will meet with professors who, for many years together, have not grown an inch. The rubbish of secularity or idleness has filled up the two pools of Bible reading and secret prayer; and a form of godliness, and a few Evangelical phrases still remembered; a stunted top, and a bundle of scrubby branches, are all that remains a memorial of their

Its spreading branches .- Another thing notable in the cedar is the vigour of its goodly boughs. Some trees, especially trees of the forest, growing in groups, have fragile windy places. But the cedar is not more remarkable for the depth of its roots than for the strength of its branches. Not graffed on nor jointed in, but the brawny limbs deeprooted in the massy bole, presenting a broad surface to the sun, and a thin edge to the tempest, too elastic to snap, and too sturdily set in their socket to flutter in the breeze these boughs are the very emblem of graceful strength and vigorous majesty. The Christian is a man of faith, and therefore a man of principle. His creed is principle. His practice is the same. Roots and branches make one tree; and faith and practice make one Christian. And those are the noblest and most serviceable Christians whose convictions are so tirm, and whose characters are so strong, that nothing can affright them from their faith, and nothing deter them from their duty. In this respect, that father of the Church was a goodly cedar, who when nearly the whole of Christendom had vielded to the God-denying heresy, lifted up in banishment his solitary voice, proclaiming the Saviour's Deity, "Athanasius contra mundum."... And they were goodly cedars those Waldensian worthies, who, amid the rocks and snows of Piedmont, through five and-thirty persecutions, held fast the faith o Jesus, and though gashed by the Savoyard spear, and scorched by the Romish fagot, carried down from earliest time to the present hour Christ's pure Gospel ... And he was a goodly cedar that Knox, who never feared the face of man .. The fire of surrounding martyrdoms but warmed his roots, and gave a rush of quicker zeal to his fer vent spirit; and whilst the acts of tyrants threatened; he firmly stood his ground till

refusing a bishopric; -John Wesley, preferring active labour to the preparation of a pamphlet in his own defence, "Brother, when I devoted to God my ease, my time, my life, did I except my reputation?"those in whom Christian principle has been so strong, that at its bidding they have abanthat they might preserve inviolate honesty, truthfulness, and integrity, that they might maintain a conscience void of offence; all these have put forth in their day the strength

of the goodly cedar.

From " Ti. Cedar," by the Rev. J. Hamilton.

SUBJECTION OF SCIENCE TO FAITH The great philosopher Bacon says:

"We must not presume by the contemlation of nature to attain to the mysteries of God." "If any man shall think, by view and inquiry into these sensible and material things, to attain that light, whereby he may reveal unto himself the nature or will of God then indeed is he spoiled by vain philosophy.

. . And it is true, that it hath proceeded that divers great, learned men have been heretical, whilst they have sought to fly up to the secrets of the Deity, by the waxen wings of the senses."-" Let men endeavour an endless progress or proficience both in di-vinity and philosophy, . . . only let them beware, that they do not unwisely mingle or confound these learnings together." In the introduction to his "Novum Organum," Bacon offers the following: "This also we humbly and earnestly beg, that human things may not prejudice such as are divine neither that, from the unlocking of the gates of sense, and the kindling of a greater nat-ural light, any thing of incredulity or intellectual night may arise in our minds toward divine mysteries.—But rather that, by our mind thoroughly cleansed and purged from fancy and vanities, and yet subject and perfectly given up to the divine oracles, there may be ven unto faith the things that are faith's." Beautifully and affectingly is the relation between natural science and the Christian eyelation brought to our view in a prayer with which the great KEPLER concludes one of his astronomical works : " It remains only," he says, " that I should now lift up to heaven my eyes and hands from the table of my pursuits, the evidence of it, so far as my finite spirit could comprehend them, in their infiniy. My mind endeavoured its utmost to reach never be injurious, but may conduce to thy

PRESSURE OF PAROCHIAL LABOURS From Correspondence of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, in the Report 1817. I helieve I have already made known to the Society the singularly providential manner in Society, for so excellent and devoted a help-follow. During that wo or three months previous, while I was without a curate, I was not merely alone, but far worse than alone in the work of this large district; and the exer-lions which I have then and since fell it my duty to make have I rear seriously injured my health. I'am just recovering from an attack am truly glad to find that, owing to the care and attention of my curate and the other kind some co-operative plant to commence the regu-

glory, and the good of souls."

because I myself had passed the man's door, deeming the case to be one with which I could not hope successfully to interfere; or rather I should say, the calls of our own people are so numerous that generally we are unable to turn our attention as we ought to the recovery of those who are in serious error, the care of those within the fold almost necessarily preventing us from going in search of the stray sheep.

ducing several, I may say a considerable number, (who had previously neglected all the means of grace) to come to school and church-l am happy to say that we continue to receive accessions to the number of our congregation and communicants, both these being now more than double what they were when I came here nine months since; and not a few of the con-gregation and of the Teachers and elder Sunday-scholars have yielded to the influence of serious mpressions.
But I am unwilling to look at the things

which are behind, except for the purpose of grateful thanksgiving, or (as there is, alas, still more need) of self-accusation and humiliation. I proceed then to state my views for the future. Some time since I asked for further assistance from the Society; but I afterwards deferred my request until I could have an opportunity of seeking assistance from some private source, to meet the additional grant. I have not succeeded in my endeavour; though I believe I have succeeded in awakening a general interest on behalf of the Society, the ruits of which are partly apparent in the late subscription-list, and will I trust be far more evident in the next. But I wish to close my eyes to difficulties, and only consider that the harvest is abundant, but that it perishes for lack of labourers. My position is a very peculiar one. I have no income but an uncertain one of about £140 arising solely from pewrents; my people, 9,000 in number, and rapid-ly increasing, are nearly all poor; there is a desire for religious instruction, and I have po-pery in its full strength to contend with. These are only some of the leatures.

I beg to call the attention of the Society to

one fact, which should be taken into account one lat, which should be taken into account in the comparison of my district with any of equal or even of larger, population. There is scarcely one-third the number of Dissenters which will, in proportion, be found in other manufacturing towns. The papists count more than all the members of other communions, and there must, therefore, (after we have counted up our own worshippers,) be a large number composed of such as profess no religion, but more especially of careless persons, who are so far church-people as to use the offices of baptism, &c., but nothing further. Amongst the former the papists have made, I believe, and humbly and devoutly supplicate the Fath-of late years many proselytes. I wish to bring er of lights, O Thou, who by the light of both these classes under the direct influence of Nature dost enkindle in us a desire after the the ministry; and from my own limited exlight of grace, that by this Thou mayest perience I should say that cottage lectures, light of grace, that by this Thou mayest translate us into the light of glory,—I give the thanks, O Lord and Creator, that thou hast gladdened me by the creation, when I was enraptured by the work of thy hands.—Behold! I have here completed a work of tage lecture the church will follow as a matmy calling, with as much intellectual strength ter of course; and I consider one great object of collage lectures to he the the praise of thy works to the men who will church congregation. I am frequently met with the objection, that clothes sufficiently de-cent for Sunday are wanting, and there is often amongst the hand-loom weavers a real difficulty. My mind endeavoured its utmost to reach the truth by philosophy; but if any thing unvorthy of Thee has been taught by me—a worm born and nourished in sin—do Thou teach me that I may correct it. Have I been seduced into presumption by the admirable beauty of thy works, or have I sought my own glory among men, in the construction of a work designed for thine honour? O then graciously and mercifully forgive me: and food and mercifully forgive me: and food by the fact, that out of my population of 9,000, or upwards, something like 1,500 children attend my Sunday finally grant me this fayour, that this may school. I have the assurance of my Diocesan that in point of Sunday-scholars, as regards proportionate numbers, this case is unparalleled.

> CHRISTIAN ORATORS IN GREAT BRIS TAIN.

The state of the s

From the Rev. Merle D'Aubigne's " Recollections."

tions."

I will not mention all the admirable orators whom I have heard in England and Scotland; which I obtained the services of my present whom I have heard in England and Scotland; curate. I desire to express my feeling of the list would be too long. But if I must give thankfulness to God, and of my gratitude to the point in Scotland to Chalmers, whose profound intellect and ardent heart are displayed through the medium of a diction of fervid, I would even say, of Scottish energy, Chalmers, whose lips utter flames and fire, so that in spite of an accent so strongly provincial as to oe almost unintelligible to us, the fordigner loses not one of his expressions, for the soul of the orator reof congestive fever, or congestion of the brain. veals what his organ, seems to concoal, Challan now, thank God, once more at work, and mers, who fearlessly throws himself into the mers, who fearlessly throws himself into the most difficult subjects; because wherever this great orator bends his steps in ray of light friends who have assisted, all has gone on well. Springs up, and makes attrocar. Chalmers, When my present curate came I was in the most powerful soul that was ever made hopes that we should be able, by means of subservient to the most lived and frigorous springs up, and makes attrclear, Chaliners. threatened; he firmly stood his ground till some co-operative plant to commence the regulation fields; fell, and the evanged flourished, and Scotland was free. And so was that Saxon Luther, whom the Emperor and his legions tried to terrify, but in the strength of God he came on them so mighty, that men and devils were dismayed;—that Luther whom the Pope's emissary tried to bribe, but was obliged to write back to his master whom the preparation of the preparation of the preparation of the continual and diverse whose goodly cedars, which have goed that they might keep the flexible and increasing calls attached, in his respect, and monitor, has already laboured to got the rough his papers of the rough his papers. In the respect to the preparation of the continual and diverse in the flexible and increasing calls attached, in his respect, and would do more than his strength will allow; if I were not constantly to the first spect of the respect to the preparation of the preparation of the whole population, and the strain manolon; a preparating forming fall with a certain manolon; a life legit in fielect: I would next in an appearing forming fall with a certain manolon; a life legit in fiele legit in field and strains and the strains and the additional care just now grid, or constantly in the additional care just now grid, and she additional care just now grid in the she will be constantly in the additional care just now grid in the strain manotor, and the next name and in the care in the additional care just now grid in the strength with a certain manolor, as shell midst the assembly first and the preparation of the w intellect: I would next name Dr. Currie, lat

that are sitting beside him, and carrying away his hearers with wonder at the elegance of his style. I would mention the Rev. 11. Stowell, in the pulpit simple and gentle as a lainb, but as soon as he steps upon the platform he suddenly becomes a lion: head, hands, and feet, are all in motion; you fancy you car see his very mane rising on end. But it is a a mere physical agitation that animales, the and, as the stamp of Pompey's fool it, so do ground caused soldiers to arise forth armies Stowell's starts and stamps Lastly, I would which subdue his audition noble and so simname B. Noel, that mandid, and whose soul ple; whose look is then he begins, appears an so heavenly; whe in the deepest tranquility unrufiled seattle by little the waters move But, stall grows warm, the wind of heaven Mends and blows, the speaker abandons almself to it without restraint, he mounts up to the skies, and rises aloft in the midst of lightnings. The calm is changed to a sub-lime tempest, and you feel that it is not only on the surface, but to the very depths of the byss, that the sea is stirred.

You may judge of the enjoyment I receiv ed from my travels, when I say that all these men, and many more besides, of talents perhaps not less remarkable, welcomed me as a friend and a brother; and that some among them have afforded me hospitality, so that I could enjoy in their homes, and at their tables, for several days, the charms of their most intimate conversation. I shall only add, that all these speeches are extempore; this it doubtless, which constitutes their beauty More than once I have seen Mr. N , for instance, arrive at a meeting in the middle of the proceedings. His entrance might be per-More than once I have seen Mr. Nceived by a murmur of pleasure running through the assembly, if not by noisy accla-mations. Immediately one of the secretaries would go to him, and hand him a card, on one side of which was written the motion which they requested this powerful orator to second. -would listen for a few moments to what was going on, as if he would make a note of it, and then taking out his pencil, and turning his card, would write six or eight words upon the back. This was the skelcton of the speech he was about to make. Soon after he would rise to speak, and a remarkable production of the human mind would proceed from these scanty elements. If the orators of Britain surpass those of the

Continent when on the platform (as they call it,) I cannot say as much of them when they are in the pulpit. Here they are inferior, i not to the continental preachers, at least to themselves. I do not mean to say, however, that their preaching is not excellent. I heard in London, in the month of July, Mr. B. N'deliver one of the clearest, the most spiritual, and the most eloquent discourses, upon the assurance of salvation, that I had ever heard in England; and I was the more struck by it as a newspaper affirmed the very next day, think, after this eloquent display, that Mr. B. preached very indifferent sermons. A any rate, the editor could not have been at St John's Chapel on that day.

Mr. Thomas Jones, No 1, Erie Street, is collecting Agent for the Berean, for Montreal and neighbourhood.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1848.

We now enter upon the fifth year of our labours and responsibilities as Editor and Proprietor of this publication; and not without some uneasiness under the accumulated demands upon our time and energies which arise from the size of the sheet which we now send forth. The kind encouragement which we have received from those friends with whom it has been in our power to consult on thus increasing our responsibilities calls for our acknowledgment, while we on our part must look for sympathy and active support to all those who value that simple scrip- English Church put away in the days of the tural truth which the BEREAN has set forth, Reformation. and consider that this method of giving circulation is calculated to promote man's temporal and eternal happiness.

This enterprise being far from profitable in a financial view, the Editor would be glad if he could satisfy others who have used friendly exertion in its favour, that he may now withdraw from under the burden which it lays upon him. The course of present duty seems to be made plain to him-he must continue at this post. It affords much opportunity of cheering and animating labour by bearing testimony to the fruth :-if it imposes upon him the painful duty of ex posing error, he must take up that cross, and bear it in humble submission to the Master whom the disciple has to follow, though i must needs be through much tribulation and constant self-denial.

The errors, which for some time have in a more peculiar manner threatened the character of the Church of England, have, indeed, met with exposure and rebuke which might have stayed the plague of a less deeply scated evil.

That a romanizing tendency still endangers our reformed branch of the Church, after the many secessions to the Church of Rome which have taken place from among hose who were leaders in the most conspicuous movement of our day; and after the the saving of expense which results from it masterly refutation of their teachings which is so great that we find it to be in our power has come from Churchmen distinguished by to offer five copies of the BEREAN to any in their elevated stations or their widely spread dividual who will at once remit the advance rusefulness, proves the fact that the minu of terms of payment for four copies, that is man naturally does tend towards the errors which characterize the Church of Rome; and may suit the convenience of some countrythat, unless the leaven of pure Gospel-fruil | reader here and there, tylio, may, be able to be incessantly kept working in the corrupt get four to subscribe, and thus procure a free mass of man's alienation and depravity, copy for himself. Would our Subscribers in billion the leaven of the Pharisees or that of the country suggest the plan to some suitable the Sadducces -formalism or open infidelity person in each neighbourhood?

his admirable archness even the friends errors to which the works of perverters in the it are sitting beside him, and carrying Church are tended. We do not think that ay his heaters with wonder at the elegance there is any simber of Englishmen, worth noticing the seriously wish to return to seriously wish to return to gut toward those errors of the Church of Rome which set aside the scriptural doctrine of Justification by Faith, and lead man to seek peace with God in a way against which St. Paul was so tenderly solicitous -and so ardently zealous-to warn his Christian brethren:-towards them, there is n natural leaning in the human breast, and the perverters, aware of their advantage, artfully contrive to disguise their mischievous efforts under a pretence of zeal for usages observances-rules of the Church, facilitating the delusion which man loves to practice upon himself, by substituting outward conformity for inward renewal. We do not, by that, mean to concede that it is any real conformity with the Church's usages and rules that the preverters either design or have brought about. It is no ways conformable to either usages or rules of the Church to let "a convenient seat for the Minister to read prayers in" according to Canon LXXXII, go into the melting-pot to come out a Romish Lectern-to discard an honest table, the Lord's board for the celebration of the Sacrament, and replace t by an Altar-to relinquish the old accustomed appellation of "Sexton," and roman ize it into "Sacristan"-and to strip our public worship of the character of "Comnon Prayer" from which the venerable formulary set forth for our use has its name, by having it partly intoned, and partly chanted, and, as is here and there innovated gone through by the Minister with his back towards the congregation, all which shuts out the people, and makes the Prayer private, if Prayer it remains.

> Amidst the unsettling of people's minds hrough innovations in matters of mere outward observance, corruption of doctrine creeps in, unobserved by the unwary, and favoured by some of the novelties in externals which have found their way into the usages-not of the Church, but-of a congregation, here and there, under un-protestantising influence. None more directly strikes at the foundation of pure Anglican doctrine than that which transforms the communion-table into an altar; and it is utterly in vain for men to profess that they mean nothing by that change, when they persist in it, after all the proof which has been furnished that our Reformers most resolutely changed the altars of the Church of Rome into the Lord's board by actual removal of the old structures, by placing plain board tables instead, "not altar-wise," and by expunging the word "altar" from all the Church-formularies where it occurred, signifying the Lord's table. We affirm that a design does exist to effect a change in the reformed Anglican doctrine respecting the Lord's Supper; whereby the gross error of sacrifice there offered, an actual change taking place in the elements of bread and wine, and a levitical priest officiating, instead of a New Testament Presbyter, would be restored, and the door opened afresh to every other of those corruptions which the

To keep before the minds of Churchmen the real principles of the Church has been the aim of the BEREAN; and fortunately there have been furnished abundant materials for doing so, in the publications of lowing article, taken from a London paper Bishons and Clergy of the English and Ame- lately come to hand: rican Churches, from which the Editor has largely extracted. It is in them chiefly that he has considered the value of this periodical, against the Laws Ecclesiastical? appears to as an exponent of Church principles, to consist; and it will continue his study to avail himself of such sources, much rather than use his own pen for the purpose.

We now commend ourselves and our la bours to those kind friends who have hitherto favoured us with their active aid towards extending our circulation; and we entertain the hope that they will be able to obtain such | cial, summon to meet on some day wilhin an increase of Subscribers as shall promptly two months from the time of the passing of compensate us for the addition to our expenses connected with the enlargement of the archideacoury shall by death or removal the publication. For their past good offices, our best thanks are tendered to them; and their reward, we know that they are content to look for in the consciousness of having helped to promote the cause of pure Gospeltruth and consistent Anglican Churchman-

The advantage of prompt payment, with Two Pounds Teo Shillings altogether. This

An Index and Title-Page for the AN INDEX AND TITLE-PAGE for the Our readers are probably aware that we fourth volume of the BEREAN will be taken never use the word Poperyain describing the in hand by our Publisher immediately, and we note that Noels are ready for delivery in a very short time.

doguerrotype likeness of the above lamented Clergyman, by Miss Deming, with a simile of is signature-dedicated, by permission, to the Lord Bishop of Montreal; a publication evincng the gratification which it affords to many who have sat under the ministrations of the deceased to treasure up his memory, and retrace recollections of his person. A few copies of t are for sale at the book-store of Messrs. Thos. Cary & Co. in this city.

BILL FOR THE TRIAL OF CLERGYMEN. -Attempts have been made during a succession of Parliamentary sessions at home, and under various auspices, to carry measures for the trial of Clergymen charged with offences offeeting their clerical character. They have not hitherto led to any conclusive result; and it was somewhat unexpected that a measure, which had very successfully progressed under the auspices of the Bishop of London and other members of the episcopal bench, just about the period of Sir R. Peel's cabinet going out of office, was objected to at once by the new Lord Chancellor, on the ground that it did not provide sufficient securities for the Clergy who might become subject to trial under the proposed Act: upon which the bill was withdrawn on the understanding that the Lord Chancellor himself would bring in a bill to effect the object.

In the attempts at legislation in this, as in

some other ecclesiastical matters, there has appeared of late a disposition to get over the admitted difficulties of the case by putting large discretionary power in the hands of Bishops. It must be fully admitted that there has not, hitherto, existed power enough to bring delinquent Clergymenholding benefices-to trial and punishment for offences which have caused scandal. destroyed the offender's usefulness, and left his flock virtually without a shepherd. Many have thought that it would be a safe and satisfactory mode of proceeding, to invest the Bishop with power, when charges are preferred against any of his Clergy, first to nominate a Commission which is to inquire (after the manner of a Grand Jury) whether cause has been shown for subjecting the party complained of to a trial-then, if cause be found for proceeding further, to propose to the Clergyman the option of submitting himself at once to the Bishop' judgment, or else taking his trial before Commission in the character of a Petit Jury, again nominated by the Bisliep, and from their decision to leave him no appeal except to the Archbishop: the impartiality of the Bishop in selecting the parties nominated to inquire, and eventually in pronouncing judgment upon their finding, being above suspi-But there seems, on the other hand, to

exist a strong persuasion that it is not sale to consider any men as exempt from personal biasses; and experience teaches that the public do not require simply that justice should be done, but also that every reasonable security should be afforded against the operation of partialities and private considerations. It will, therefore, be looked upon as a decided improvement upon the modes of clerical trial hitherto proposed and partly enacted, if the Bishops be relieved from the responsibility of nominating the parties who have to act as Jury, as seems to be the case in the measure now before the Imperial Parliament, to judge from the fol-

"The Bill 'for regulating Proceedings in the case of Clerks in Holy Orders offending be an almost verbatim copy of that of last year, as amended by the Committee. The only alterations are the following: -- The three Episcopal members of the Court of Appeal (Clause 4) are to be chosen by the Crown from a list of six bishops named by the Primate. The clause constituting the jury for trying offences stands thus :- And be it enacted, that in every diocese every archdeacon shall, by himself or by his offithis Act, and in every third year, or oftener, whensoever the names upon the jury list of or otherwise be reduced to a less number than twelve, on some day between Easterday and Trinity Sunday, all the incumbents within his archdeaconry, for the purpose of their electing sixteen of their own body, and the whole number returned by the archileacon or archdeacons as having been so elected shall form a jury list or panel for the diocese, out of whom four shall be chosen by lot to net as assistants to the bishop a every trial under this Act."

An impartial selection of the jury, seems here to be fairly provided for ; and the parties composing it are those qualified, to judge, of the nature of the offencer a We have always thought that the trial of the Clergy was very similar in its nature to that Court Martial might with advantage be consulted in instituting Courts Clerical....It is

Loculiny. - We have to acknowledge the far sure will be carried through the Imperial vour of a lithographic print, drawn from a Purhament, strengthening the hands of the Bishops in enforcing clerical consistency. and at the same time securing the Clergy against vexatious proceedings and ruinous expenditure.

> Lonn's Day OBSERVANCE .-- In the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the 10th of February, Mr. Redick, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, to whom, was referred a petition from the inhabitants of Chester and Lancaster counties, asking for certain changes in the law relating to the Sabbath, reported :

That they have given the subject that careful consideration which its importance demands and are of opinion, that the petitioners mistake the character and bearing of the laws relating to the Sabbath. That while we agree with the petitioners that it is not within the power of legislative bodies to enact penal laws compelling the observance of religious cereinonies, and also agree that such laws are contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of the State, and a gross violation of the rights of conscience, we cannot see that the laws relating to the Sabbath partake in the slightest degree of that character. Nor can the law which sets apart one labour and worship his Creator, be a violation of the rights of conscience, inasmuch as that express portion of time was divinely imposed, and made perpetual in its obligations by the Creator, who placed the conscience in every man as His vicegerent, to reprove or else excuse in things pertaining to morality, and who also made the Sabbath for man. The committee believe, moreover, that to grant the request of the petitioners, "leaving all persons at liberty to observe such days as may seem to them best," would be in effect to abolish the Sabbath; without the privilege of which, that knowledge and virtue cannot be diffused which is necessary to the purity and permanency of our free institutions, which might well cause every enlightened patriot, and especially every Christian, to tremble.

The labouring portion of the community would also be deprived of those way-marks of their lives which many can look back upon, and forward to, with delight, being weekly refreshed thereby, and thus cheered on through life, who, were it abolished, might be doomed to toil on in perpetual gloom, dragging out a misera-ble life of ignorance and vice, comparatively shortened for want of those periods of rest so shortened for want of those persons who knew the wants of the human frame. The committee wants of the human frame. The committee believe, that as ours is emphatically a Christian Commonwealth, there can be no difficulty in fixing the day in which it shall not be lawful to disturb the devotion, moral instruction and rest of the people, by unnecessary secular business, inasmuch as the resurrection of the great founder of our Christian religion is the event commemorated by the observance of the first day, and the command requiring a specific day of the week is a positive precept.

The change of the day, from the seventh to the first, does not interfere with its unchangeable obligations, but is a most appropriate commemoration of that event, which, together with he example of the Apostles and early Chrislians, and the countenance of the Redeemer after his resurrection, has fixed the Lord's day to be the Christian Subbath beyond a doubt The committee feel satisfied that it is the duty of the civil magistrate to enforce a cessation from all secular employment, amusements and public vices, on that day, with suitable penal-ties; but as regards the observance of religious eremonies, that belongs to the conscience and s beyond the jurisdiction of civil laws. The ommittee further believe that there can be no loss to temporal pursuits from the rest of man and beast on the Sabbath day. We know that any spring which is continued long on a strain loses much of its elasticity; much more so is it with animal nature when it is deprived of its pro-per time of rest: it loses its capability of endurance. This familiar principle is equally applicable to man and beast. As the committee can see no possible benefit that could accrue, but incal-

culable injury and wrong, therefore, Resolved, That it is inexpedient and would be wrong to grant the request of the petitioners and that the committee be discharged from the urther consideration of the subject.

And on motion, the said resolution was read the second time, considered and adopted. Episcopal Recorder.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE.—BATH POST-OFFICE.—MONEY ORDERS. — The following letter has been received by Lord Ashley, M. P. for this city, from Rowland Hill, Esq., Secretary to the Postmaster General:—
"General Post-office, 31st Jan., 1848.

" My Lord,-With reference to a Memorial from the clergy, gentry, and others, resident in Buth, presented by your Lordship on the 26th of November last, urging the expediency of suspending the operations of the Bath Post-office on the Sunday, I am desired by the Post master General to acquaint you that, anxious as far as practicable, to meet the wishes of the memorialists, he has given the matter his best consideration; and after a careful investigation of the subject, his lordship has reason to hope that, by an extension of the hours for transacting money-order business on the Saturday evening, the office may be entirely closed as regards such business on the Sunday, without subjecting the public to any serious inconveni-ence. His Lordship has, therefore, issued instructions for the arrangement to be tried, and should his expectations be realized, he will gladly make it permanent. The question as to the abridgment of the hours for attending the other duties of the Post-office on the Sun day, his Lordship will defer till the result of the experiment about to be tried shall have been ascertained. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's humble servant, ROWLAND HILL,

" Secretary to the Postmaster General."

"Secretary to the Postmaster General."
In compliance with the terms of the above letter, the following official notice has been exhibited at the Post-office:

"On and from Sunday, the 6th instant, the Money-Order Office will, by command of his Lofdship, the Postmaster General; be entirely closed on the Sabbath day; but, in order to meet the convenience of the public; the office will be kent onen on the Saturday till eight in will be kept open on the Saturday till eight in the evening.

(Signed) "T.B. MUSGRAVE.

Postmaster.

Postmaster.

13. With the gratification which springs from the intelligence conveyed by the above official phone. papers, there is not unmingled also a good degree of wonder that the profunction thus of military Officers; and that the rules of a corrected could over have been allowed to take

Use of the Telegraph, for a purpose

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE REV. M. . Wil- | . We hope that a good and efficient mea- | in the course of the day received an answer to | graces, and promises of God to mankind, for our queries in a description of the parish, with its wints and prospects. Thus by being placed in artificial contiguity with a Western Vestry two weeks of time were saved in a single day and arrangements made for an immediate mil isterial supply of an interesting and important field of labour. What shall we have next ?-Episcopal Recorder.

> TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR NURSES .- Ar mportant Institution is about to be established under the auspices of the Archbishop of York the Bishops of London, Litchfield, Salisbury Ripon, Gloucester, and Norwich, and a large number of our most eminent physicians, for the training of nurses for hospitals. The prospeclus which has been circulated states that order f persons devoting themselves to visiting the sick exist in Roman Catholic countries, and an institution of deaconnesses? has been found useful in Prussia. The Institution, which it is proposed to found under the name of " Trainng Institution for Nurses," will be based on the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and will be placed under the imme diate superintendence of a clergyman. The inmates are to consist of three classes :—First, those who are under training as probationers second, those who, after passing through the period of probation satisfactorily, are admitted s narses, on condition of their engaging to continue in connexion with the Institution for period of five years from their admission; and thirdly, a class of "Sisters," who will devote attention to the sick and poor. The Bishop of London has consented to become President of the Institution, and a Provisional Committee, consisting of Dr. Meroyne Crawford, Dr. Latham, Dr. Partridge, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, the Rev. G. F. Daniell, the Dr. Wordsworth, the Rev. G. F. Daniell, the Rev. S. R. Maitland, Dr. Fincham, the Rev. J. Haweis, the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, and other clergymen and gentlemen, has been ap-pointed to make the necessary preliminary arrangements.

A DISTEMPERED TASTE.-The description of the execution of one of the murderers lately condemned to death in Ireland, closes with the following remark-in the Limerick Examiner :- It is a melancholy fact that parties came from Dublin, and even from Eng-land, to witness this execution. We are credibly informed that one lady came from Dublin who (ludicrous as it may appear) formed a personal attachment for the man Ryan (Puck), no doubt from his description in the papers. Such is the morbid feeling created in the minds of many by the disgusting spectacles such as this-one reason the more for the abolition of capital punishment. We are sorry to say that a levity of deportment unworthy of cational beings was shown by some of the crowd who, whilst waiting for the appearance of the convicts, amused themselves by throwing sods at their neighbours. We must add, however, that on the fall of the fatal drop many sunk on their knees to offer up a prayer for the souls of the two men thus sent to appear before their Maker.

The Limerick Reporter says-" Such is the craving of the English appetite for everything connected with great crimes and remarkable criminals, that the clothes of Ryan Puck have been, or are about being, purchased from the hangman, for the celebrated Madame Tusseaud, to whom, we understand, is also to be forwarded a cast of his head, and his blunderbuss, in order that his image may be taken in wax, and that, dressed in the clothes he wore, and bearing in his hands the formidable weapon with which he murdered, it may appear like life.

TEMPERANCE. In the House of Commons on the 8th of February, Col. Lindsar asked the Secretary at War II it was in contemplation to restrict the sale of spirits in barrack canteens. and to propose any alteration in the existing system of letting them; or any plan which may be calculated to place those establishments on a footing more beneficial to the ser-

vice ? Mr. F Maule replied, that as the existing leases fell in it was intended henceforth to pro-hibit the sale of spirituous liquors in canteens (hear, hear)-although it was not at present inlended to abolish them altogether.

To the Editor of the Berean.

The propriety or impropriety of bowing at the name of Jesus in the Creed is a cause of much discussion among members of our Church; and as there appears to be no set-tled rule to guide those who are undecided but desirous of being set right on a doubtful observance of the Canon above quoted, point. I am induced to ask for the expression of your opinion on the subject.

The view I take of the matter is this: that the practice originated in former days, among those who wished to show, in a public and marked manner, their belief in the Divinity of our Lord, which some sceptic dared to question; and that it has been continued to the present day, merely as a time honoured custom. But I conceive that it can not be imposed on any one as a rule of faith, nor do I think that the non-observance of it argues any leaning to dissent. The text, Philippians ii. 10, is often urged as an implied, if not a direct command, in favour of the practice: will you also be good enough to say if you think it has any application at all? INQUIRER.

We are sorry to learn from our Correspondent, that the practice referred to, which we, though we were not brought up to it, have very gladly adopted, but the omission of which on the part of others we have never thought of resenting by uncharitable suspicions, is "a cause of much discussion among and Lower Canada; with details of the Mili-members of our Church," for we are afraid lary and Naval operations, therein, during the late war with the United States; fully exthey will discuss to no purpose. There is no authority to settle the point in dispute; the Civil List and other matters; tracing from and if they love peace, they must learn to origin to outbreak, the disturbances which led bear each other, and to forbear doubtful disputations. The practice, so far as we know it from

observation in the mother-country, used to be, bending the head; not bowing the body into a right angle, as some! funtastic persons (Lord Ashley's words) have attempted to introduce among other novelties of recent days. It is founded, we conceive, upon the direction in the 18th Canon, that "when in time of Divine Service the Lord Jesus shall be mentioned, due and lowly reverence shall be perhaps as difficult to define in fixed laws closely affecting the Church.—A few days ago and regulations what is unbecoming a Clergyman as what is unbecoming a Clergyman as what is unbecoming a certainly many offences of which it is not needful for the law to take committed by a member of the islaily, required committed by a member of the islaily, required for the law of the case of the frequency of the freque

this life, and the life to come, are fully and wholly comprised." This Canon does not define what is meant by " due and lowly reverence;" it refers us to custom: but it has long ceased to be "accustomed" to make any sort of reverence at every mention of the Saviour's name in time of Divine Service; the bending of the head at the one mention in rehearsing the Creed is the remains of it, in the observance of which no one ought to be molested by those who are otherwise persuaded in their minds, but neither do we see how any one can be condemned for omitting an observance which, if it be required on the strength of the Canon, is greatly deficient, and which is entirely observed by nobody.

Our Correspondent mistakes if he imagines that the practice has been continued to the present day merely as a time-honoured custom; there are many who at this time adhere to it, as a protest against the heresy which denies the Saviour's Godhead. We remember having had a Sociaian as a frequent hearer for some time, a number of years ago, in a parish where no Unitarian place of worship was near enough for him to attend. This man made a point of standing with the congregation at the commencement of the Creed, and to sit down suddenly at the confession of Jesus Christ as the "only Son" of God, and "our Lord." While witnessing his awful solicitude to mark in a very striking manner his denial of the Saviour's Godhead, the unobtrusive practice of specially marking our confession of Him as God and Lord became endeared to us beyond what it had used to be.

In the United States, however, where this took place, and where the Canons of the English Church have never been adopted. there is absolutely no direction of any kind for the practice in question, and we have found it adopted or omitted wholly at the discretion of individuals. We have before us a number of the New York Protestant Churchman, in which a Correspondent remarks upon an "unmanly attack" recently made by that outrageous print, the New York Churchman (not Protestant) ipon the Bishop of Pennsylvania, Dr. Potter, for having omitted bowing at the name of Jesus. This leads the writer to mention that the late Bishop White, the first of those Clergymen who were consecrated to the American Episcopate by the Prelates of the Church of England in 1787, never observed that practice, a fact, this Correspondent says, which " whosoever has had the happiness to be associated with that pure and excellent Bishop, will remember." 📡

As to connecting our practice, of bowing the head, with the promise in Eph. ii, 10. that at the name of Jesus every knee shall bow, we should not consider that we were adding any strength to the cause by the quotation. If Inquiren has really met with people who wished to impose the observance mentioned, as a "rule of faith," he has been very unfortunate. Such a thing has never happened to us. Annoyance from people, so unreasonable as that, must pass lightly over him. On the other hand, let him use his influence, while he follows the persuasion of his own mind, that no uncharitable judgment be formed of those who, without desiring to return to a literal think it dutiful and becoming to follow the spirit of it by adhering to that which they find "accustomed" at this present day. guided by the example of the Church's most faithful sons and brightest ornaments.

"A HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA, -Parliamentary and Political, from the commencement to the close of its existence as a separate province; embracing a period of Fifty Years, that is to say:—from the erection of the Province, in 1791, to the extinguishment thereof, in 1841, and its union with Upper Canada, by act of the Imperial Parliament, in consequence of the pretensions of the Representative Assembly of the Province, and its repudiation, in 1837, of the Constitution, as by law established, and of the Rebellions to which these gave rise, in that and the following year; with a variety of interesting notices, financial, statistical, historical, &c., available to the future historian of North America, including a prefatory sketch of the Province of Quebec, from the conquest to the passing of the Quebec Act, in 1774, and thence to its division, in 1791, into the Provinces of Upper plaining also the difficulties with respect to to the reunion of the two Provinces. By Robert Christic, in three volumes, Vol. 1. [published by Cary & Co., Quebec.].

In this portion of Her Majesty's Dominions an author is such a " rara avis," that the appenrance of a publication from a Colonial penno matter what the subject which has drawn it forth, is an event of some novelty and conse? quence.

The interest which attaches to the present volume is, however, increased by the importance of the facts which form the subject of the narrative, and by the circumstance that the narrator is one who, himself for many

ly tunprejudiced listorian, especially where [191 to 243; Hon. G. Moffatt, No. 187 to 212; I may thappen to require. from the largest; fetch the poor sufferers to their habitations, as he describes occurrences of a comparatively recent date, in many of which he must have been directly concerned as a Member of the Provincial Parliament. In the Pretace, page IV. he observes :

"He has endeavoured to guard himself against his own prepossessions and prejudices, neither approving nor condemning, otherwise than as the matters related bear on their face their approval or condemnation, and to confine himself within the province of a faithful pioneer of history, recording the things good or evil, proper to be remembered either as sub-jects to be admired and imitated, or to be reprobated and avoided in after times-beacons upon which those who are to follow us may be guided and shape their course accordingly
—relating such matters of ordinary interest, however, as are generally known and admitted to be facts, and which, if not so, may be easily contradicted, for his reader's information and amusement."

Whether he has quite avoided giving his own colouring to transactions with which he was so intimately connected, the progress of the narative will show.

The author's style is liable to some objection. being frequently involved and obscure from a partiality to long sentences and too frequent use of parenthesis. The concluding paragraph on page 190 furnishes an exemplification, among others, of this remark, "It may prove instructive to the general teader, as well those who now have their hour, and exercise the powers that be, and who, looking back at their predecessors on the stage of fifty years ago, may see them, as, probably, they will some fifty years hence, be themselves seen, and perhaps compared with them, by their succesn the same boards they now tread, if, by any chance, some idle chronicler like the present, shall think it worth his while, to rake their deeds and recal their names, from the oblivion, to which, in all probability they shall, before that, have been consigned."

Having noticed this objectionable feature which though of minor importance, deteriorates from the value of the publication, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the diligence and research which the Author has exercised in looking up and quoting from old and official documents; thereby laying before his readers a mass of highly interesting and important events in the early History of Canada, which might otherwise have been buried in oblivion. A perusal of the present volume affords a connected and authentic narrative of all occurrences deserving of mention from the time of the conquest to the departure of Sir James Henry Craig from the Government of the Province in 1811. As the succeeding volumes will touch more nearly on the events of our day, their apprarance will doubtless be looked for with some curiosity. I indulge the hope that the fault noticed in the present volume will be avoided in those which are yet to appear.

A brief reference to a few interesting portions of the work, and one or two extracts from it will close the present notice.

On page 142 there is an account of the difficulty and tardiness of the postal communication between Canada and the rest of the world at that period (1792). The mail between Quebec and New York, and to Halifax was but monthly and not always regularly so The Quebec Gazette of the 10th Novr., 1792 mentions that the latest news from New York was to the 8th October !

"We find in the Quebec Gazette of 20th December, 1792, a notice from the post office, announcing for the first time a mail, once every fortnight, between Montreal and the neighbour-

In 1797, when matters were much improved the mail to and from Montreal was but weekly and took nearly three days for the journey.

Page 205 mentions several contributions from citizens of Quebec to the Home Svernment, as an aid in carrying on the war in which Great Britain was at that time unhappily engaged; for which a handsome acknowledgement was received from His Majesty.

only newspaper in the Province, having been first issued in 1764. In 1805 the "Quebec Mernext issued in 1704 the 1300 the "Quebe Ner-cury" was established by Thomas Cary, Esq., and in the following year the first number of "Le Canadien" made its appearance. In 1810, this Journal was suppressed by the Govgrament, and many of the persons connected with it arrested for "treasonable practices," its publication was again allowed and is still continued.

Page 289 gives the following detailed account of the first steamboat which ever visited Quebec, taken from the Quebec Mercury of November 6th, 1809; and the contrast between her performances, accommodations, and price of passage, and those of the boats which now ply on the same route, is highly amusing. here from Montreal, being her first trip, the strambout Accommonation, with ten passengers.
This is the first vessel of the kind that ever appeared in this harbour. She is continually crowded with visitants. She lest Montreal on

Wednesday, at two o'clock, so that her passage was sixty-six hours; thirty of which she was at anchor. She arrived at Three Rivers, in twenty-four hours. She has, at present berths for twenty passengers; which, next year, will be considerably augmented. wind or tide can stop her. She has 75 feet keel, and 85 feet on deck. The price for a passage up is nine dollars, and eight down, the vessel supplying provisions. The great ad vantage attending a vessel so constructed is inssage may be calculated on to a degree of certainty, in point of time ; which cannot be the case with any vessel propelled by sail only. The steamboat receives her impulse from an open, double-spoked, perpendicular wheel, on each side, without any circular band or tim. To the end of each double spoke is fixed a sounce board, which enters the water ind by the rotatory, motion of the wheel acts like a paddle rotatory wheels are put and kept in motion by steam; operating within the versel. A mast is to be fixed in her, for the purpose of using a sail when the wind is tavourable which will occasionally accelerate her head

Communicated.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Rev. W. Anderson, No. 209 to 260; Mrs. Ross Cuthbert, No. 157 to 208; Messrs. Joseph Griffin, No. 209 to 260; Mrs. Ross Cuthbert, No. 157 to 208; Messrs. Joseph Griffin, No. 209 to 260; Deburnat, No. 209 to 260; Miles Williams, No. 151 to 202; A. Simpson, No. 157 to 203; Thos. Tait, where there is perhaps his good bookseller within forty or fifty miles, may now they 196; J. U. Gervois, No. 157 to 208; Robt. Kirk, No. [four or five days at furthest, any work they] PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Rev. W. Anderson

ways, ...

Dr. Holmes, No. 157 to 208, and 209 to 260; Capt. Maitland, No. 157 to 208; Rev. I. P. White, No. 157 to 208.

To Correspondents .- Received W. C. E: T. J;-W. A;-Cover from Christwn;-

Nocal and Political Entelligence.

The following intelligence, received by the Montreal and Troy Telegraph, became known in this city on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. by an extra from the Morning Chronicle office.

MONTREAL, March 28th, 3, p. m. The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston last night, at half-past eight o'clock.
The news brought by her is of the most im-

THE REVOLUTION HAS SPREAD THROUGHOUT FRANCE.—ALL THE DE-PARTMENTS HAVE ENGAGED IN IT.

THE REPUBLIC IS CONFIRMED, and has been recognized by the representatives of the United States, England, Belgium and Switzerland.

Louis Philippe and the Queen, after expetiencing the greatest difficulties, have had to wander about amongst farm-houses, and been obliged to leave France in an open boat. They have, however, arrived at Brighton, in

The Royal Family and Ministers are also in The Chamber of Peers has been overturned

and all titles of nobility anolished.

The National Assembly is to meet on the 20th April, to form a definite government. The members chosen by universal suffrage, All Frenchmen, 21 years of age, have a right to vote, and all of 25 years eligible to the Assem-

bly, to consist of 900 members.

There has been some trouble with the worknen of Paris, and financial affairs in a very bad condition, the funds have fallen enormous

The government has extended the time of payment of bills.

A steamer has been placed at the disposal of the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, o go wherever they please.
The Tuilleries has been turned into an hospi-

tal for workmen. In Bayaria the people have risen and denanded a constitution from the King, at the

point of the bayonet. Prince Metternich has resigned.

The Prussian people are ready for a revolu-ion, and all Germany breaking out.

SPAIN.—The Orleans party have been overthrown. Advices of no outbreaks in conse-quence of the French Revolution. The news ias just arrived there.

ENGLAND .- There have been some disturbances and riots in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Manchester. No breach of peace is

LIVERPOOL MARKET, MARCH 11th. Flour.—Best Western 28s. 6d; Canada, 27s. a 28s.; sour do. 24s. a 25s.—Wheat white mixed, 7s. 6d. a Ss. 7d., per 70 lbs. red, 6s. 4d. a 7s. 5d. per 70 lbs.—Meal, pe bbl. 13s. a 14s.—Oatmeal, 21s. a 23s. pe 240 lbs.—Barley, 3s. a 4s. per 30 lbs.—Rye, 3s. a 6s. per 69 lbs. The demand for Cotton has ceased since the departure of the last steamer. The market has evinced a somewhat improved tone, consequent on increased de-mand and limited sales.—The general tendency of breadstuffs is upwards, in consequence of the disturbances.

FOOD FROM AMERICA.—A parliamentary cturn shows that the various sums paid by the Government for freights on donations for food from America, for the relief of the poor in Ireland and Scotland, in the course of the year 1817, amounted to £41,725.88 5d; and that £918 9s 1d was further paid for freights from port to port in the United Kingdom.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM LONDON TO EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.—One of the most extraordinary achievements in newspaper expressing was performed on Saturday last, on the London and North Western, Midland, York. Newcastle, and Berwick, and East Coast lines from London to Glasgow. This special express, which was arranged by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, newsvenders, Strand, left London at thirty-five minutes past five o'clock in the morning, with the news-papers of the day, con-taining Lord John Russell's financial statement and the debates in Parliament of the preced-For many years the Quebec Gazette was the ing evening, and reached Glasgow at 57 minutes past three in the afternoon, completing the journey of 4721 miles, in the incredibly short space of 10 hours and 22 minutes. The detentions amounted to 50 minutes, including eight minutes occupied in passing from Gates-head to Newcastle station, and 7 min. in passing from Tweedmouth to the station at Berwick, thus reducing the actual railway travelling to nine hours and 32 minutes, being at the rate of 50 miles an hour! The couriers, Mr. Beswick, Travelling Inspector of the Midland Railway, and Mr. Lockey, of the Newcastle Journal, after spending an hour and transacting business in Glasgow, returned by the five o'clock train to Edinburgh, thus demonstrating the practicability of taking breakfast in London, dinner in Glasgow, and spending the evening of the same day in the city of Edinburgh. The regularity with which the entire proceeding was carried out was extremely creditable to the managers and superintendents of the respective lines, and proves the great efficiency of their working staff. Not the least amusing circumstance connected with the express is, that it arrived in Edinburgh an hour and a half, and in Glasgow two hours before the mails, which left London on the preceding

> MAIL-TRANSMISSION OF BOOKS AND PAMPHin the Gazette, authorizing the transmission of poks and pamphlets by post, in the United Kingdom, at a moderate charge. Each packet must contain only one book or pamphlet, with nothing except printed matter; is to be open at the ends, and must not exceed twenty four inches either way. If under one pound, packets are to be charged six pence; and under two pounds, one shilling; in stamps allixed. The Treasury Board, in their warrant, avail them-selves of the discretion intrusted to them by Act of Parliament, to authorize the trial in this country of a system for the transmission of books and pumphlets through the medium of the Postoffice, analogous to thut which has so long been n force, with valuable results, in France and other parts of the Continent. On and after the 21st instant, any single books or painphlet, axceeding one sheet, and not exceeding two feet in its longest dimensions, may be transmitted by post between any two places in the United Kingdom, at the unitern rate of sixpeace, prepaid, in stamps affixed, for each pound weight and fraction of a pound. Except in the extreme length of two feet, and that, of

imay ihappen to requires from the largest sized Bible or Allas, to the most friling pamphlet or school-book. A delay of twenty-four hours in the despiatch, after posting, is rendered indispensable by the possibility there is of an overplus of such bulky packages, on particular occasions. With that exception, the Post-office undertakes henceforward the carriage of all manner of books with the same speed, certainty, and precision as letters—we were going to add, "and newspapers," but that would be rather a dubious sort of compliment to nav th Post-office, so long as the newspaper fourberic of its sub-officials continue at their presen height of unrestrained enormity. We trust th new system will not salit upon that rock. We should bitterly regret its doing so; for nothing can be imagined more conducive to the spread of education, and civilization, than the great experiment which the Post-office is now about to try .- English Paper.

to try.—English Paper:

17ALV.—A statistical account of the population of Italy, up to the end of last year, gives

the following results: 8,566,900 The Two Sicilies. Piedmont and Sardinia, 4,879,000 Roman States. 2.877,000 Tuscany and Lucca, 1,701,700 Monaco Saint Marino, Modena, Parma and Placentia, 483,000 Venetian Lombatdy, 4,759,000 Italian Tyrol, Istria, 485,000 Making a Total of between 21 and 25 mil-

lions of inhabitants.

An arrival from Sicily brings advices to the An arrival from Stelly brings advices to the 12th Feby. There was no prospect of an establishment of peace. The people refused all concession from the King, and would hear no propositions from him. The only place in the possession of the royal troops was the Castle at Messina, and that is hotly besieged. The nobility favoured the people. A meeting was to have been held on the 1st March, to decide on a new form of government-probably a republic .- Morn. Chronicle report from New

BAVARIA .- The telegraphic news from the Atlantic steamer just arrived mentions disturbances in this country, among a people remarkably quiet and enduring. The Bavarians have been severely tried by the extraordinary conduct of their Monarch of late, in attaching himself to a Spanish dancer of the name of Lola Montez, whom the King clevated to the rank of Countess of Landsfeld, lavishing treasures upon her, and giving himself up to her guidance even in affairs of state. She is described as having brought about a change of ministry-and that turned out to be rather a good thing, for the discarded ministers were creatures of the Jesuits-and she formed a party specially devoted to her among the students of the University of Munich. That gave occathe University of Munich. That gave occa-sion to an outbreak, of which the previous European mail had brought particulars; the great body of students cut those who were der the unstart woman's natronage, and declared them "unworthy to receive satisfaction for any insult whatever." A quarrel took place, the Countess presented herself in the midst of the unroar, to protect her favourites, but she was inceremoniously treated, and the Monarch himself who hastened to her protection did not, or did scarcely, escape injury. He was at last induced to consept to the Countess's removal. On the 12th of February, when she ventured once more to show herself in the streets dressed in male attire, she was recognised, and the tumult was about to be renewed; but the Prime Minister caused her to be arrested by Gendarmes and escorted out of the city, as far as Augsburg, by two Functionaries of the Police - Whether the rising more recently reported is connected with this cause of dissatisfaction or with the revolutionary movement in France, remains to be learnt. Bavaria has long been n the enjoyment of constitutional government

of a pretty liberal character. PERSTA- Late advices in the Delhi Gazette from Persia, describe the condition of that kingdom as most disastrous. The Schah is said to possess but very insufficient means for resisting the wide-spread rebellion in Khorassan, and the simultaneous invasion of predatory Turcoman chiefs. The bunds of troops in the capital have long arrears owing them, some for a period of eight years, and the services of any portion can only be procured by the payment of considerable sums, for which it appears the Schah has hardly any available resources. A still worse feature was said to be the strang degree of influence held by Hogee Meeza phassee over the mind of the sequence of which a spirit of disaffection seems daily extending. It was rumoured that in the event of any serious reverse, the Schah contemplated making his way to Tabriz, to throw himself upon Russia for protection and assistance.

From YUCATAN we have advices to the 14th ultimo. The Indians had been committing further and fouler atrocities. The ranches of San Canquil had been outraged by the robbery and murder of thirty-one persons, neither wo-men nor children spared. News had been received from Bacanchan, that the Indians had assembled with the view of attacking that town. The Indians had convened in such force, and with such impudence, as to besiege even the city of Valladolid, one of the larges cities of Yucatan, but, after some time, asked a suspension of hostilities, with a view of entering into negociations with the commander of the city. Chancenota, one of the towns of Yucatan, after having defended itself, was taken by the Indians and burnt to ashes. The commandant had determined to adopt the gnerilla system, as most likely to harass the enemy and save his people. His ceneral had succeeded in dislodging a body of 500 who had fortified a place called Tixmenec.—Morn. Chronicle Tel. Report from New York.

MEXICO AND UNITED STATES.—An armis-ice has been concluded between the American Seneral and the Mexican authorities. Both Mr. Clifford and also Mr. Sovier are appointed Plenipotentiaries to proceed to Mexico with the Treaty of Peace sanctioned by the United States' Congress. A graphic change

AWFUL Salpivack .- The Omega, built in Quebec about two years ago, by Geo. Black, sen., Esq., was lost on or near the Great Bank Send, 1994, was lost on or hear the Great Bank of Newfoundland in the night of the 17th of February, on a voyage from Liverpool, to New York, having on hoard about 315 persons when she sailed, of whom about one half were taken off her by the Brig Aurora, Capt. Scott from Liverpool for St. John, N. B. on the 12th and from 130 to 140 by the Barbara, Capt Skinner, from New York for treland, on the 17th instant. Both these vessels were separatof from the Omega by gales, of wind a copaing oil, before more of the persons on board could be transshipped; and thus about 40 persons must have been on board of her when she was lost, which probably look place during the gale which separated the Barbara from her.

soon as the news reached lown of the situation the poor people were in. The party have since been conveyed to St. John's, and provided by the Government, with such relief as their necessities required.

We learn from the Bytown Gazette of the 23rd instant that a few days since, a band, of rowdies, armed with guns and histors, marched over to the Galineau, to stop the works which had been lately recommenced there. Having first fired several volleys over the heads of the mechanics and others engaged at the work they threatened to shoot all who would no leave it. One of the mechanics, owing to the circumstance of his being a Scotchman, with difficulty made his escape, several shots having been fired at him. Mr. Goodwin, the Contractor, had subsequently proceeded with the work, and this time there is some prospect of his being allowed to complete it, as he has also taken the contract for, and commenced widening the Deep Cut on the Canal. Morn. Chron.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. - We have placed on our fourth page the Inspector General's fi nancial statement and estimate which were communicated to the House of Assembly, by message from the Governor General, on the 17th instant, together with the Inspector General's Report to His Excellency accompanying the same, from which we cut the following summary of the aspect of our Provincial finances:

"The advances on account of the Immigration expenditure of the past year, and the large amount of outstanding Bonds for Customs and Timber duties have caused very serious embarrassment to the Government, which still continues, and it is to be feared will continue for some time longer. But in the opinion of the Inspector General the real ground for unersiness is to be found in the still increasing expenditure for Public Works. Under the 9th Vic. Cap. 66, the sum of £529,833 11s. Id. were appropriated for various Public Wocks, and authority was at the same time given to the Government to raise the amount on the credit of the Province. During the last Session, a further sum of £60,000 was appropriated for the Welland and Lachine Canals, which was likewise to be raised by loan.

"It appears that of this aggregate amount of £580,833 11s. 1d. the sum of £108,651 16s. 4d has been actually raised and expended on the works; but it is important to remark that no loans have been obtained in the ordinary way in the money market. The money has been obtained partly by the investment of the Clergy Reserves, Jesuits' Estates, School Lands, and other special funds in Provincial Debentures; and partly from the balance of the Imperia guaranteed loan of £1.500,000.

"In the opinion of the Inspector General there is no probability that the Provincial Debentures which the Government is now authorized to sell, can be disposed of at par; and get he finds on inquiry at the Department of Public Works, that not only have contracts peen entered into to the extent of the £172,181 14s. 9d., which is the balance of the appropriations for which the Government is authorized to issue Debentures, but that the Commissioners of Public Works have entered into contracts to the extent of upwards of £100,000 beyond the appropriations, and for which no ways and means have been provided.

Such being the state of the finances of the Province, the Inspector General respectfully submits that it is necessary, in order to maintain the public credit, that authority should be given to the Government to issue Debentures to the extent of £125,000 beyond the amount already authorized by Parliament; but he cannot re commend that any appropriation for expenditure not sauctioned by Parliament should be applied

for, during the present session." The sums granted in consequence of the Governor General's message, are £125,000 for the public service in connexion with the public works, for 1818, to be raised by debentures and £140,000 out of the consolidated revenue fund, for the expenses of the Government dur-

ing the same year, not otherwise provided for.
Not to be forgotten that among the money votes there was one for £5000, to pay the men bers, at the rate of £50, each, besides the usual mileage, for the session which opened on the 25th of February, and closed on the 23rd instant, that is TWENTY SEVEN days.

His Excellency prorogued Parliament on Thursday last, at 1 past 3 o'clock, after sanctioning eighteen hills which had passed both Houses. The following is His Excellency's speech:

i Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, I have reason to believe that I shall best consult the public interest and your conve nience, by bringing the present session to close, with a view to the resumption of our joint lahours at an early period.

"In furtherance of my declared intention, I have taken measures for the formation of a new administration, and I am enabled to ap prise you, that the arrangements necessary for that purpose are completed. " I trust that the measures which have been

adopted by the Provincial and Imperial Par-liaments, for preventing the recurrence of the rlamities by which last year's emigration to the province was attended, may effect the obects they are designed to accomplish. · Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

4 I thank you, in Her Majesty's name, for the readiness with which you have granted the Supplies which are requisite for the public GHonorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,
Wyour attention will necessarily be direct-

developing the resources of the province, promoting the social well-being of its inhabitants.

It is my sincere desire to co-operate with

you, for, the attainment of these important objects; and to abet, by all means in my power, your endeavours to establish and to increase the happiness and contentment of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada."

We subjoin a condensed enumeration of the Adls which have become law by the sanction of Her Majesty's Representative :

and To regulate the shipping of seamen, and to fund the fees payable under former act: -- for the Inspection of Flour and Meal, and of Oat-meal:—for Inspection of Butter, in Quebec and Montreal: respecting Aprons of Dams upon the River Moira; to incorporate the Institut Canadien de Québec, town of Dundas, Western Telegraph Company, Consumers Gas Company of Toronto, Kingston Gas Light Company, Toronto Athenaum, and to a mend act for incorporating city of Montreal into continue a number of Acts:—to grant supplies:—to raise the money required for the public service :—to make better provision with respect to Immigrants, and for defraying the expense of supporting indigent Immigrants, and of forwarding them to their place of desti-

Mr. Beauphy.—A Perilian to the Governor | Mutual Life Assurance General, for the release of the delinquent, has, to the great surprise of most men, been signed by some, and presented to His Excellency. The Pilot reports the result as follows: we've understand that an unfavourable answellas charge of Mr. Prindent Beaudry, who was been given to the application made for the sentenced to two months imprisonment for an assault on Mr. Leeming. It would have required a very strong case to have been made out as to Mr. Beaudry's sufferings in his health from configuration. from confinement to have justified an interference with the sentence, and such, we believe, was not made out. Taking the most favours. ble view of Mr. Beaudry's case, that presented by his own Counsel, he was guilty of inexcusa-ble rashness in firing at Mr Leeming, whose life might have fallen a sacrifice on the occa-It is, we think, to be regretted that the application was made by so many respectable citizens, as no one having to act under the responsibility which attaches to an adviser of the Crown could entertain it favourably. Mr. Beaudry may think himself very fortunate to have practically approved of its principles get off with the short imprisonment to which he was sentenced."

It is currently reported that the sentence of James Cartoll, convicted of the murder of Mc Shane and Roberts, has been commuted to inprisonment for life in the provincial penitentiary .- Morn. Chr.

The CITY Council, at their meeting held last Friday, resolved to retain the possession of the public buildings on the conditions named in the following part of a letter addressed by T. Bouthillier Esq., to his Worship the Mayor, in answer to communications addressed to the Provincial Secretary at the instance of the City

"The Corporation is allowed to retain the possession of the whole of the Public Buildings, to wit: the Parliament House, old and new wings, the Chateau St. Louis with their dependencies, without any reserve whatsoever, either for public societies or individuals, except, however, the apartments now occupied as offices by the Inspector General of the Queen's Domaine, with the right and privilege of employing them to any use which may be considered advantageous to the city, under the same conditions, clauses, charges imposed upon the Corporation, by order in Council of the 23rd Dec., 1844, in virtue of which they are now in possession of the same; and under the further condition that no permanent alteration be made in the buildings, which, when surrendered, shall be restored in the same order as they will be when received, and in good and proper repair.

As soon as the Cornoration shall have signified its acceptance of these conditions, the several parties in possession of certain rooms in the Parliament buildings, by sufferance of the Government, will be notified of the same, and to give up accordingly those apartments.,"
Our city election took place yesterday,

[Tuesday], in accordance with previous announcement, when the Hon. T. C. AyLWIN, Solicited General East, was re-elected without consolid the Russian Language Control of the Control o By our telegraphic report, it will that the Hon. L. H. LAFONTAINE, has iso re-elected for Montreal .- Morn. ire broke out last Saturday afternoon

hree o'clock, in a house in St. Roch's, occupied by Mr. Laurencelle, at the he Rue du Vieux Pont, the propriecome he Rue du Vieux rone; inters being from home at the time; the and Fire Companies were promptly on the spot, and stic supply of water was good, but the house, with the one adjoining, was destroyed; the furniture was saved. They were both of them wooden buildings, and it is stated that the proprietor was not insured. We are informed that Messrs. S. & C.

Hough, intend, in future, to hoist a flag at Point-Levi immediately on the arrival of the letters by the English mail. The subscription to defray the expenses of the flag, &co filled up this afternoon by the mercantile community, and others in trade.—Mercury.
The Weather continues mild, the snow

and ice melting fast. There was a heavy fall of snow during the night from Tuesday to Wednesday, but it went as quick as it came. This morning at 8, the Thermometer was 340 ahove zere.

The next Mail steamer for England, after the one which is to carry our Mail of last Tuesday, is to leave New York on the 19th of April the time of closing the Mail at the Quebec Post Office is not yet announced.



FIRE ENGINES. THE Subscriber offers for Sale PORTABLE FIRE ENGINES, made by L. LEMOINE, well finished and warranted perfect, capable of being worked by one person, price £3. These Engines are easily conveyed to any part of a house, and are very useful for Gardens, Washing Windows, Sec. -ALSO,-

Engines of greater power at Manufacturer's Prices, from £5 upwards.

HENRY S. SCOTT. Quebec, 30th March, 1848.

TO BE LET,
THE large and convenient STORE, opposite
the Exchange, with DOUBLE OFFICES
and FIRE PROOF SAFE, in possession of A. Burns, Esq. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 22nd March, 1818.

W. HOLEHOUSE, Plumber, Glazier, & Painter

No. 3, ARSENAL STREET, NEAR THE ARTILLERY BARRACKS, ETURNS THANKS to his friends and the public for the flattering share of support he has received in the above line, and iopes by assiduity and attention, with mo

derate charges, to secure a continuation of the same. He would also respectfully invite attention to some superior FORCE PUMPS WATER CLOSETS, FILTERING MACH INES, &c., which he is prepared to fix of moderate and liberal terms. N. B.—SHIP WATER CLOSETS, HEAD PUMPS, SHIPS' SCUPPERS, of any weight

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HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, Grascow. HE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits, which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Mempers is made on fair, simple, and popular

Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society,

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

Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Watablisbed 21st Auguste 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, Solicitors. PHYSICIANS !

G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON. TANHIS COMPANY is prepared to effect

Assurance upon Lives and transact any usiness dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also

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

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The above rates, For Life without Partici. pation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison-be found to be LOWER than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with porticipation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.

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1		
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ford. By order of the Board. THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary, Hamilton.

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No. 15, Stanislans Streeti, wiffer FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

THE Subscriber, been to thank attending that year the little with the public generalty; for their very "liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and heconfidently, hones, by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patrolage, 1921 The Subscriber, also invites an inappetion of histock of Double, billied West of England KERSEY CLUTHS, BEAVERS, DOES KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., having just received per 's Douglast!!

A resident or duily GOVERNESS, a from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and lafest teach in all branches of an English education, including plain and fancy needle work, and who can produce highly respectable testimonials from England.

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Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847

was filled with gratified pride. He had resolution." scarcely thought of God in his prayers; yet he went to bed glad and happy—not because he felt that he had pleased God, but because he himself had been praised. Was this prayer? I will tell you what he did afterwards, and then you can judge.

One day he made a kite, but it would not fly, but turned round and round. After trying a while to make it rise in the nir, he became angry, and dashed the kite to the ground, and stamped upon it with his feet. No one was near, and he cursed the kite-not loud, but softly, lest somebody should hear him! He did it with the same tongue which the young lady said, had "prayed so sweetly!" He forgot God when he cursed, as well as when he said his prayers. Had he prayed?

A few years passed away. He was now eight years old, and he often felt much troubled when he thought of his sins. There were no simple instructive books published at that time, to teach young children the way to be saved. He knew that he ought to pray: but he did not rightly understand how Jesus Christ was a Saviour. It is true that he had often heard the minister and his mother speak of Him, but no one explained to him, in a manner that he could understand, that he should love and trust the Saviour just as he would confide in his father. To quiet his conscience when it was uneasy, he resolved to say three prayers secretly every day. This plan he followed up for a time: he then grew careless, and forgot to pray, until something alarmed him, when he began again; and to make up for lost time, he counted up the days in which he had forknees until he had repeated three prayers for each neglected day. But it was very tiresome to stay so long on his knees; and he therefore hastened over them as rapidly es his tongue could move, little feeling that something more was needed than the mere repeating of words. Was this prayer?

Many more years passed away, and he became a man. His father and mother died, and many of his friends besides. There were a very few left in the world to love him; and he wandered away to ano ther city. He was sad and lonely: he felt that everything worldly was vain and unsatisfying. He had no true happiness satisfying. He had no true happiness here, and he had no hope in looking to the life to come. He knew that God was not his friend: God could not be pleased with sinners, and he felt that he was a sinner. One Sabbath he went into a church, and there heard of Christ in such a way as he had never heard before. Overcome with sorrow, he went to his bed-room, and in the agony of his soul he threw himself upon the floor, and asked the Lord to have mercy on him.—He felt that he could not cast himself down low enough before his Maker. He repented that he had sinned so long and so much against the good and holy God, and resolved, by the help of the gracious Spirit, to do so no more. He became a Christian, and then experienced that one moment's enjoyment of the love and favour of the Lord was worth ten thousand worlds. This was prayer.

Youth's Friend.

A ROYAL SPIRIT.
About the year 1776, a circumstance ocwith the Aborigines, the Mohegan tribe of Indians early became friends of the English. Their favourite ground was on the banks of the river (now the Thames,) between New London and Norwich. A small remnant of the Mohegans still exist, and they are sacredly protected in the possession and enjoyment of their favourite domain on the banks of the Thames. The government of this tribe had become hereditary in the family of the celebrated chief Uncas. During the time of my father's mercantile prosperity, he had employed several Indians of this tribe in hunting animals, whose skins were valuable for their fur. Among these hunters was one named Zachary, of the royal race, an excellent hunter, but as drunkon and worthless an Indian as ever lived. When he had somewhat passed the age of fifty, several members of the royal family who stood between Zachary and the throne of his tribe, died, and he found himself with only one life between him and the empire. In this moment his better genius resumed its sway, and he reflected seriously .-"How can such a drunken wretch as I am aspire to be chief of this honourable What will my people say? and how will the chades of my noble ancestors look down indignant upon such a base sucoessor? Can I succeed to the great Uncas? I will drink no more?" He solemnly re-

I had heard this story, and did not entirely believe it; for young as I was, I already partook in the prevailing contempt for Indians.—In the beginning of May, the annual election of the principal officers of the (then) colony was held at Hartford, the capital. My father attended officially, and it was customary for the chief of the Mohegans also to attend. Zachary had succeeded to the rule of his tribe.-My ather's house was situated about midway on the road between Mohegan and Hartford, and the old chief was in the habit of coming a few days before the election, and dining with his brother governor. One day the mischievous thought struck inc, to try the sincerity of the old man's temperance.

solved never again to taste any drink but

water, and he kept his resolution.

WHICH WAS PRAYER!

About twenty years ago a little boy was put to bed at dark, by his sister. He indication was fixed on me. "John;"

The sold and rooped his kaife and fork—easily forward with a stern intensity to take a steerage passage on board an indication was fixed on me. "John;"

P. S.—Since receiving the above we are kneeled down before a chair to say his aid he, "you do not know what you are prayers. A young lady, a visiter, was present, and she listened while he repeated them. He knew that she was observing you that I am, and that, if I should but him, and so he said them in a very careful taste your beer, I could not stop until I got manner, with his eyes raised to heaven and his hands clasped. "How sweetly he prays!" whispered the lady. This was all me to have been. John, while you live, she said; but he heard it, and his heart never again tempt any man to break a good

Socrates never uttered a more valuable precept. Demosthenes could not have given it in more solemn tones of eloquence. was thunderstruck. My parents were deeply affected; they looked at each other at me, and at the venerable old Indian, with deep feeling of awe and respect. They afterwards frequently reminded me of the scene, and charged me never to forget it.-Zachary lived to pass the age of eighty, and sacredly kept his resolution. He lies buried in the royal burial place of his tribe, near the beautiful falls of the Yantic, the western branch of the Thames, in Norwich, on land now owned by my friend, Calvin Goddard, Esq. I visited the grave of the old chief lately, and repeated to myself his inestima. ble lesson.

Col. Trumbull's Autobiography.

PUT DOWN THAT NOVEL, AND READ THIS!

Letter from an Emigrant to her uncle at Liverick, written from the Hospital, a few weeks after landing; published in the New

New York, February, IS4S.

My dear Uncle,—I am writing to you from a sick bed; and though I ought to thank God that I am still alive, yet such has been my intense suffering since we separated, that I am sure death would have been a great mercy to me, had it occurred the first hour after we left the port-for from that hour to the present it has been to me one unbroken scene of suffering and misery. I am now recovering slowly, the Doctors tell me the fever is broken; but as I gradually recover from gotten his devotions, and remained on his the fever, I more and more realise the dreadful affliction of a broken heart. My dear, dear uncle, I am alone-my husband my two children-all gone. Little Bridget died first-I do not remember the daybut it was not long after we started. Peor Michael did his best to serve us, but poor man he had little power-the vessel rolled very much, and he way rst very sea sick, and before he got o took the fever, for so they called he was very cold, and we were and it was damp and cold where except when they closed the door deck, and then it was worse no but very close and uncomfortal weather was so bad that we con weather was so bad that we could not get on deck, or stay there when we got there; they told us we must do the as little cooking as possible, as the samput the fire out on deck. Day after day and night after night—and oh, such horrid along any and nights; what would I have given for a little warm gruel, or tea, or broth, or anything. I am sure I could have saved my poor little Bridget, and am sure in the cradle bed, hath her hand upon the dear good husband, too, would now be ark of a nation.—Mrs. Sigourney's Letalive; but he died. I don't know what ters to Mothers. day, for they did not tell me he was dead till some time after. Nelly and I were left alone, but not long. O God! O God! they took her away from me one night, and

then I was alone.

Mr. Kyle was very kind; if it was kindness to try and save my life. I am sure I would not have lived if I had not been de- culated to impress the approaching traveller lirious, for they tell me now, that after Nelly was taken away, I would sometimes nor does a personal visit to its narrow the weather was so good as enabled them to open the doors above, and carry us on deck, I don't remember it. They tell me forty-three of our number died, I knew many of them; I recollect sometimes that I saw them taking people away, but I thought they were only sick, but I was too sick myself to aid any one; if the weather had been good so that they could open the doors and let in fresh air, or we could be on deck and get anything warm to eat or drink, every body would be well. But oh the horrid air we breath'd, and the stifling smell, the best of food in that awful place could scarcely be awallowed. The Captain was a good man, and so was the mate, they would tell us as soon as good weather come, and they could open the doors, all would go well; but every night all was closed, and when day would come the weather would be bad, and so all got sick, and those who did not die, are now in the hospital. I have plenty of fresh air now, and all are very kind to me, but all my nerves are shattered, and I recover slowly. They tell me that many who even did not get the fever, are so weak and feeble by being so long in the dark, without fire to warm or dry their damp clothes, and no warm food to eat, that it takes a long time to build them up and restore them to

Tell everybody who is coming over the sea not to come in the season of bad wenther, for then all the doors of the deck are closed, and they can get no fresh air; and are damp and cold when the doors are open, and damp and stifled when the doors are closed, and no comfort or warm food; and all will get sick and suffer so much that death comes in mercy. "Ship fever" is an awful disease, and it is given by us on landing to the doctors and nurses who attend us; and this is a very sad thing. My suffering since I left home is like a horrid dream; and as I uwake from it, it is still more horrid to find it not a dream, but a

the writer enters upon family matters at on the bank of the Woosung river, at the home, which belong exclusively to private point of its confluence with the Hwangaffairs-not to public concernment. But poo, and is distant about twelve miles

informed that death has closed the sufferings of the poor immigrant, who last week penned the letter, a copy of which we present to our renders.

Ilf those who are in the liabit of being exceedingly affected in reading novels would watch the effect which tales like the above produce upon their sensibilities, and whether they are prompted by them to active efforts for the relief of their fellow-creatures' sufferings, they would acquire some insight into the value of fictitious narrative of human woes. The disconsolate emigrants we have close at hand their cases invite us to be up and doing: the sufferers in novels are on the paper; over their sorrows we can weep while reposing in our easy-chairs. The one kind of sympathy, per-haps, the Saviour will own as being bestowed upon himself; the other he will spurn with indignation. Eo. Bennan-]

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

I cannot believe that the distaste for household industry, which some young ladies evince, is the necessary effect of more expanded system of education. Is it not rather the abuse of it? Or may it not radically be the fault of the mother, in neglecting to mingle day by day domestic knowledge with intellectual culture ? In forgetting that the warp needs a woof, ere the rich tapestry can be perfect? I am not prepared to assert that our daughters have too much learning, though I may be compelled to concede that it is not always well balanced or judiciously used.

Education is not indeed confined to any one point of our existence, yet it assumes peculiar importance at that period when the mind is most ductile to every impression Just at the dawn of that time, we see the mother watching for the first faint tinge of intellect, 'more than they who watch for the morning.' At her feet a whole generation sit as pupils. Let her learn her own value as the first educator, that, in proportion to the measure of her influence, she may acquit herself of her immense responsibili-

Her debt to the community must be paid through her children, or through others whom she may rear up to dignify and adorn. Aristotle said the fate of empires depends on education.' But that in woman dwelt any portion of that conservative power, escaped the notice of the scrutinizing eye of the philosophers of Greece. The far-sighted statesmen of our own time have discovered it.

A Prussian legislator, at the beginning of the present century, promulgated the principle, that ' to the safety and regeneration of a people, a correct state of religious opinion and practice was essential which could only be effected by proper attention to the early nurture of the mind. He foresaw the influence of the training of nfancy upon the welfare of a nation.

Let our own country go still further and recognize in the nursery and at the fireside, that hallowed agency which, more than the pomp of armies, shall guard her welfare and preserve her liberty. Let our dear country not slight the humblest instrument that may advance her safety, nor forget that the mother, kneeling by ters to Mothers.

CITY OF SHANGHAL IN CHINA. From the Rev. G. Smith's Journal. The city of Shanghai is a heen, or district city, comprised within the department of Sankiang-foo. Like most Chinese cities, its exterior appearance is not calwith the wealth or grandeur of the place: laugh and sing, more than half the time I streets or laues, abounding with filth, ragged, and filthy looking beings, the one was on board I can't remember and when remove from an European visitor the with a burning brand, and the other a bun-About the year 1776, a circumstance ocwas on board, I can't remember, and when
curred, which deserves to be written on they ask me if I don't recollect the mornunfavourable impression. The city itself dle of rockets, which were set off by the adamant. In the wars of New England ing when they buried the Captain; and is surrounded by a wall about three miles in former almost as fast as the latter could circuit, through which six gates open into the surrounding suburbs. A canal, about lowed was very motley, consisting of mean twenty feet across—fed by the river, looking men and women, and ragged boys. which is here from one to two furlongs and had more the appearance of a mob that broad - surrounds the city outside the wall. The adjacent country is one continued flat, extending many miles, and intersected by numerous little rivers and canals, which effectually drain the soil, while in seasons of drought they afford the means of irrigation. The nearest hills lie in a N. W. direction, at a distance of thirty miles. The highest is said to be 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and to include in the view from its summit, which is partially inhabited and has some temples, a variety of romantic scenery The climate is salubrious, and the neigh bourhood is richly cultivated. Vegetables and fruits of various kinds are supplied in gradual succession during the whole year. The temperature is subject to extreme changes, the thermometer rising to above 100° in the hot season, and falling as low as 24° in the winter. The character of the population is peaceable and industrious. They are friendly and respectful to foreigners, though a mercenary and avaricious spirit seems likely to infect them in their dealings with Europeans, whose fancied wealth they deem to be a legitimate source of unscrupulous gain to them selves. Few cases of that extreme wretch edness and poverty which are to be seen clsewhere are here observable. The wants of the people are few and simple, and therefore easily supplied. The principal food even of the more affluent, is rice; the ravages of luxury not yet having supplant- readily to procure in large quantities at the ed the simple demands of nature. A line rate of 4s, per ton, whilst ut. Valparaise the of river frontage, extending half a mile, price of British coal was as high as :16/, per has been granted as building sites for the foreign merchants. The situation is good, the air salubrious, and the locality convenient for the shipping, occupying a part of the suburbs on the N. E. side of the city, from which it is distant a quarter of a crushing reality. * * mile. Shanghai is situated in N. latitude Here (asys the Editor of the Express) 31 ° 21; and in E. longitude 121 ° 32 °

Commercial Importance of Shanghai. The commercial importance of Shanghai to take a steerage passage on board an can hardly be over-rated. As an entrepot for the commerce of Shantung and Tartary on the north-as the outport of all the central provinces of the Empire-os the grand emporium for the trade of Fokien and Formosa from the south-as the port and usual point of access to Soo-chow-foo, the metropolis of fashion and native literature—as a rendezvous for the trade of the Yang-isze-keang and grand canal, the told that it was the best kind of fuel, and main arteries of inland commerce-as connected, by the canals which divide the face of the country, with numerous neighbouring mercantile cities - and as the grand emporium for the European and fort were surprised at their unusual antics, American trade in the north of Chinait assumes an importance, of which its local size and limited population would seem at first glance, to divest it. The staple production of the neighbourhood, which a principally agricultural, is cotton, the weaving of which furnishes occupation to large numbers of the inhabitants. Rice and wheat are also extensively cultivated. There is a large export of tea, principally from Hoo-choo in Che-keang, 100 miles distant; also of silk from Hwui-chow in Gnan-hwni, and other places, 300 miles in the interior. Added to which, the fact that Europeans are able to purchase tea, silks, and other native commodities, ten per cent, cheaper at Shanghai than a Canton-from the diminution to the Chinese merchant of transit expenses-seems likely to divert no inconsiderable portion of the foreign trade from the southern commercial capital to this rapidly-increasing emporium of the north. A new branch of trade has also recently arisen, since the opening of the port, in the imports of European longcloths, which the Chinese purchase, imprint with their own patterns, and transmit into the interior.

> SCENES IN MEXICO. From a Correspondent of the Episcopal Recorder.

Having a few moments to spare, and as cannot interest you with any moving incidents of military enterprise and adventure, I shall try to gather something from the still life and customs of the strange people I am among, that may serve to exhibit their character and habits.

I first mention the singular spectacle ex-

day morning in the month of July last, of a chicken, decorated like one of our own military heroes, carried in procession, and followed by a band of music. That bird, I have since learned from a gentleman who attended the sports of the evening, belonged to one of the priests of the city, and was fought by him in person upon a wager of fifty dollars, which he lost-his chicken being killed. He had others, however, with which he proved more fortunate, and came off winner, in the end, some two hundred and fifty dollars. I am told that he witnessed; when we take into considerasteels all his chickens himself, and has the reputation of being the most skilful fighter in Saltillo. The gentleman, who gives me this information, attended Church in the morning, and saw the same priest full robed, and ministering to his deluded and misguided people. About the same time that these sports of the pit were going on, I witnessed one of the most pompous fune-rals I ever saw. It was the funeral of a child. The corpse was carried on a bier, and was completely hid under the mass of artificial flowers with which it was decorated. At the head of the corpse some thing like an arch was formed, rising to the height of about three feet, wreathed with flowers, and enclosing in the centre a small image of the Virgin Mary. Immediately in advance of the corpse were the priest and two attendants, the latter accounted in red flannel frocks and pointed brimless caps, and near by at their side two miserable, hand them to him. The crowd that follooking men and women, and ragged boys a procession. Here and there, however, could see some few, of genteel exterior, and among them several women carrying vases of flowers. These funerals, I pre-sume, are quite expensive, and I have no doubt are made a source of handsome profit to the priesthood. I did not follow the procession into the Church, and consequently can give no account of the cerenonies there.

A marriage in high life was to have taken place in the principal Church of the city a few mornings since at 11 o'clock, and I had determined to attend it, but for some reason it did not come off as expect ed. The priests here, I understand, ask fee of a hundred dollars to marry a couple properly, so as to "secure a prosperous and happy marriage." The price is cer-tainly moderate enough, if the security to be obtained by it is worth anything.

COAL IN VANCOUVER'S ISLAND. In the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette Thursday last, we copied a paragraph from the Times, received from their Ports mouth correspondent, stating that an excellent specimen of coal had been brought home by the Cormorant from Vancouver's Island, which was considered by competent judges to be good and serviceable conl, equal to any in the British mines, and which the Cormorant had been enabled ton: "In the same journal of Saturday, we find the following additional particulars respecting the position of these coal treasures which may not be uninteresting to our readers. On the north and cast side of Van couver's Island a recently discovered rive debouches into Johnston's-straits, near the mouth of which large seams of coal crop out on the surface of the soil. At this point the trading steamer of the Hudson's Bay Company, navigating the Straits of Juan de The family were seated at dinner, and there we sketch thus much from the letter, with from the Yang-tsze-keang. The popular we sketch thus much from the letter, with little or no alteration in spelling or tunning tion may be estimated at between 150,000 which are put on board by the Indians at a table? I addressed the old chief: "Zachary, of sentences; showing her to be a person of and 200,000."

a trader and interpreter in the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Beaver, gives an interesting account of the discovery of this coal. He states-" The cause of the discovery" (of the coal) " was as curious as the discovery itself was important. Some of the natives at Fort McLoughlin having, on coming to the fort to traffic, observed coal burning in the furnace of the blacksmiths, in their natural spirit of curiosity made several inquiries about it; they were that it was brought over the great salt lake six months' journey. They looked surprised, and in spite of their habitual gravity laughed. and capered about. The servants of the and inquired the cause. The Indians explained, saying that they had changed in a great measure their opinion of the white men, whom they thought endowed by the Great Spirit with the power of effecting great and useful objects, as it was evident that they were not then influenced by his wisdom in bringing fuel such a vast distance and at so much cost. They then pointed out where it could be found, of the richest quality, close to the surface, rising in hil locks, and requiring very little labour to dig it out. This intelligence having been reported at Fort Vancouver, we received instructions to make the necessary inquiries and exploration. Mr. Finlaison and part of the crew went on shore, and after some inquiries and a small distribution of rewards found from the natives that the original account-given at Fort McLonghlin-was true. The coal turned out to be of excellent quality, running in extensive fields, and even in clumpy mounds, and most easily worked, all along that part of the country The natives were anxious that we should employ them to work the coal. To this we consented, and agreed to give them a certain sum for each large box. The natives being so numerous and labour so cheap, for us to attempt to work the coal would have been madness." It is earnestly to be hoped that this rich and valuable deposit may ere long be brought within the reach of the fast increasing number of our steamers on the west coast of America and the Pacific .-Shipping & Merc. Gazette.

NIAGARA Suspension Bridge .- This day, the 13th of March, 1848, will for hibited in the streets of Saltillo, on a Sun- ever be remembered by all who witnessed the awful and sublime spectacle of the crossing of the first car, sustained by : wire cable,—the car was capable of holding four persons. It was understood that Mrs. Ellett, the lady of the distinguished Engineer, who has undertaken the construction of the bridge, had determined to accompany her husband, but in consequence of the cold, with some snow, she was prevailed on to stand among the interested spectators, who had the high gratification to behold the grandest scene ever tion the position of the intended bridge, being in view of the great Falls, on one side, and the Whirlpool on the other, while the elevation of the car was 250 feet above the awful rushing river. The wire cable was only one inch diameter, so that

it appeared but a thread in our eyes. A little after 11 o'clock, Mr. Ellett took his seat alone in the car; being among the spectators on the Canada side, I can say, in justice to the feelings of all present a breathless anxiety filled every heart, and when he reached about half-way, our fears gave way for his safety, and a shout of joy from all broke forth, which overpowered (in our ears,) the thunder of the great Falls, and was re-echoed from the opposite side. On arrival at the stand, three warmhearted cheers (cold as the day was,) awaited the intrepid and enterprising gentleman; and, on his returning, three hearty cheers, and one more for his lady, (as her determination to accompany her husband was known.)

The cool determined aspect of Mr. Ellett, was observed by all. Truly we live in a wondrous age-to see a gentleman in a carriage floating through the air. 250 feet above the waters, on wires which are used in electricity; when we reflect upon it, our imagination is raised, so that the mind regulated by the experience of past days, is lost in astonishment. It was indeed a proud spectacle for all, but especially for those who promoted and have taken an interest in the construction of the bridge,-all surmises are put to flight as to the practicability of it, by this day exhibition. The work is progressing with great rapidity, and no doubt is entertained of its proving highly profitable to those who have had the good fortune to invest their funds in the splendid undertaking.— Correspondent of Toronto Colonist.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada for the year 1847, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same penue Fund on the 31st day of January, 1848. riod, and the state of the Consolidated Reve

Expendiruue. Charges by Acts of Legisla-ture of the Province of Canada Charges under Estimate 1845 Charges under Estimate 1846 82648 8 5 26231 17 10 £173063 18 4 Loss-Public Works charg-ed to Loan....160,376 9 2 12687 9. 2 Charges under Estimate 1847 96127 4 0 458021 16 11 Balanco at credit of the Consolidated Fund,..... 100811 1 4 Total Currency.... £558832 18 3

REVENUE.

1848.—Jan. 31.—By Balance at credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on 31st January, 1847.

Not Customs in cash, 2270546 0 8

" Do. in Bonda 104517 .. 11 2 Net Excise, Duty West....

Hank Imposts...

Interest on Public Deposits...

Rovenue from Public Works " Militia Commissions, Fines" \$18--February 1 .- 13y balance brought down at this clate, ... £100811 1 4 spector General's Unice, Montreal, 17th March, 1848. F. HINCES, Inspector General's Office ESTIMATE of certain expenses of the Civil Gor-ernment of the Province of Canada for the year 1818, for which a Supply is required.

100 0 9 Do. Grosse Isle Wharf, 313 0 0
Do. Grimsby Road, 917 14 6
Do. Rondeau Road, 2 2 10
Do. Chambly Foad, 1654 0 11
Do. Jacques Cartier Bridge. 150 0 0
To pay Awards of Arbitrators for Lands and Damages by Public Works, 1007 expenses to be made good,..... 525 10 9 474 9 2 Rent of Parliament Building for one year to 1st November, 1848.... 1500 0 0 Total Currency, £127159 15 7 Inspector General's Office,
Montreal, 16th March, 1848
F. HINCKS,
F. General

28820 14 8 25767 15 0

865 19 1

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