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MORNING DEVOTION, SANCTIFYING THE DAY'S WORK.

When first thy eyes unveil, give thy soul leave To do the like; our bodies but forerun The spirit's duty: true hearts spread and heave Unto their God, as flowers do to the sun; Give him thy first thoughts, then, so shalt thou keep Him company all day, and in him sleep.

Serve God before the world; let him not go Until thou hast a blessing; then resign The whole unto him, and remember who Prevailed by wrestling ere the sun did shine; Pour oil upon the stones, weep for thy sin, Then journey on and have an eye to heaven.

When the world's up, and every swarm abroad, Keep well thy temper, mix not with each clay; Despatch necessities; life bath a load Which must be carried on, and safely may; Yet keep those cares without thee; let thy hear Bu God's alone, and choose the better part.

HENRY VALGHAN, 1695

ADVICE TO NEWLY-ORDAINED CLERGYMEN.

By the Lord Bishop of Worcester, addressing Candidates for orders, Saturday, 20th Dece:nber, 1815.

In the second place, be cautious in the adoption of terms, which have become the symbols of a party. Thus the term Catholic, as applied to our Church, cannot be objected The boast of our Reformation was, that we had by that blessed event corrected all the manifold abuses of the Church of Rome and brought our Church back to what we believe to have been nearly the universal practice of the primitive Church. In this sense we pray in the Liturgy for the good estate of the Catholic Church, in which passage, to avoid ambiguity, it were to be wished, perhaps, that the term "universal" had been preferred; but when it is recol-lected that this is, I believe, the only passage in the Liturgy in which this term is used (for the creeds can hardly be considered as parts of the Liturgy), is there not an atfectation in applying it on every occasion to our Protestant Reformed Church, and do s it not betoken a disposition to overlook, as much as possible, the distinctions which holden kept, and preached by all who are have been proved to exist between the two Churches? In like manner we have been taught to disclaim the term "Protestant," the holy Gospels of God." derived as it is from the first Reformers, who protested against the errors of the Church of Rome, as if we had no longer cause to in the Church of Rome, and I need not point protest against such errors. The use or out to you how they are opposed to those disuse of particular words in treating upon which you have this day subscribed. Thereparticular subjects may, indeed, be justly considered as trifles; but alas! it has been found by experience that " hae nugae seria ducent in mala." We may call ourselves Catholics, and disclaim being Protestants, till it appears as if both Churches formed but one vineyard, and that, consequently, it is matter of little import in which part of it our ministerial labours are employed. It has been my object in the present charge to point out to you that this is not the case, and that how ever charitably we may view, and ought to view, the errors of our Roman Catholic brethren-however disposed to consider them as a branch of the Universal Church of Christ. and even to extend their means of usefulness among their own people, we should be cantions how we modify the distinctions between us till they become almost evanescent quantities, and thus dispose our own minds, as well as those of our people, to the seduction of that son of perdition who is ever on the watch for unstable souls.

By your subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles of your Church this day you have declared, not only that you are faithful members of that Church, but we here see that you have likewise affixed your names to a solemn disclaimer of the errors of the Roman Catholic Church. That Church, as well as ours, requires its ministers to subscribe certain Articles; and to bring the subject which we have been discussing clearer into view, I will in conclusion, copy the twelve Articles which, according to the Bull of Pope Pius IV., are still required to be subscribed by every beneficed clergyman belonging to the Church of Rome.

The first of these is :- "I most firmly admit and receive the apostolical and ecclesiastical traditions, and all other observances and constitutions of the Church.

" Second .- I admit also the sacred Scriptures according to that sense which holy-

mother Church, to whom it appertains to judge of the true meaning and interpretation the sacred Scriptures, bath holden and still holds, nor will I ever receive and interpret them otherwise than according to the unanimous consent of the fathers. "Third,-1 profess, likewise, that there

are truly and properly seven sucraments of the new law, instituted by our Lord Jesus Christ, and necessary for the salvation of mankind, though not all of them to every one, namely, baptism, confirmation, the cucharist, penance, extreme-unction, orders, and matrimony; and that they confer grace; and that of these sacraments, haptism, confirmation, and orders cannot be repeated without sacrilege. I receive also and admit the received and approved rites of the Ca-tholic Church in the solemn celebration of all the aforesaid sacraments.

" Fourth .- 1 embrace and receive all things and every thing which have been defined and declared by the holy Council of Trent concerning original sin and justification.

"Fifth.-Further, I profess that in the mass is offered unto God a true, proper, and pro-piliatory sacrifice for the living and the dead, and that in the holy sacrifice of the sequel that well-balanced order, and that of suicides which are continually taking place, eucharist there is really, truly, and substantially the holy and blood, together with the though we might not be able to maintain it. Soul and divinity, of our Lord Jesus Christ, If, through forbearance carried too far, or such a mass of moral suffering—to live amidst

"Sixth .- I confess also that under one kind only is contained the whole and entire Christ and the true sacrament.

"Seventh .- I strenuously maintain that there is a purgatory, and that the souls de-tained there are assisted by the prayers of the

"Eighth .- Likewise, that the saints, who reign together with Christ, are to be venerated and invoked, and that they offer prayers for us to God, and that their relics are to be venerated.

"Ninth .- I most firmly declare that the images of Christ and of the ever-virgin mother of God, as also of the other saints, are to be had and retained, and that due honour and veneration are to be shown to them.

"Tenth .- I affirm also that the power of indulgences was left by Christ in his Church, and that the use of them is very salutary to

Christian people. "Eleventh.-I acknowledge the holy Ca tholic Apostolic Church of Rome to be the mother and mistress of all Churches, and I promise and swear true obedience to the Roman Pontiff, successor of the prince of the anostles St. Peter, and vicar of Jesus Christ.

"Twelfth .- Further I do without doubt receive and profess all things which have been delivered, defined, and declared by the sacred canons and ocumenical councils, especially by the holy Council of Trent, and all things contrary thereto, and all heresies of whatsoever kind, which have been con-demned, rejected, and anathematized by the Church, I in like manner condemn and

anathematize. "This true Catholic faith, out of which no one can be saved, which by these presents I profess and verily hold, I do promise, vow, and swear, most firmly to keep and confess (by God's help) entire and inviolate to the last breath of my life, and that I will take care, as far as in me lieth, that the same be subject to my control or who are connected with my charge. So help me God and these

Such is the solemn subscription of A ticles required of all clergymen who are beneficed in the Church of Rome, and I need not point fore, brethren, stand fast, and hold the traditions (or rather, as it should have been translated, according to Mr. M'Knight, the doctrines) which ye have been taught.

" Now our Lord Jesus Christ himself, and God, even our Father, which hath loved us. and hath given us everlasting consolation and a good hope through grace, comfort your hearts and stablish you in every good word and work."

THE SPIRIT OF THE REFORMATION. From a speech by the Rev. Hugh M Neile, Canon of Chester, at the Meeting of the Protestant Operatives of Liverpool, 18th Decr.,

Whate amongst other classes of the community, whatever defection there may be in some of our colleges, extending its poisonous influence into some of our pulpits, and into the families of some of our aristocracy and gentry, I do believe, and I think I have some good ground for the conviction, that at no period since the noble army of our British martyrs scaled their testimony with their blood, were the working classes of England more completely, more intelligently, and more resolutely opposed to Romanism, than they are at this day. Their intelligence and determination on this point are such, that considering their numbers and the influence they now possess in the State, I desire to be understood to say, and, backed not by the hundreds in this room only, but by many thousands in all the large towns of the kingdom, I would send it as a message from this platform to all whom it may concern, candidates for Parliament, or candidates for Cabinets, that no Government under the sun can impose Romanism upon England. Many Romanizing steps have been taken, but they have not yet reached the point of imposing Romanism upon you. When the spring s squeezed tight enough for that, the recoil will astonish him that is at the top! And, as for our Church, our beloved Church, which, whatever may be said against her at home or abroad, has not her equal upon earth for comprehension, combination, order, and activity, dignity and zeal, animated fervour and chastened gentleness, solidity of truth, without any childish or frivolous tables, and elegance of diction without rudeness or vulgarity - as for our Church, whatever annoyances may be felt for a time, or may be occasioned by certain young gentlemen of architectural tastes or accomplishments, whatever pain may be experienced because of the defection from our pale of certain brethren whom we loved, and from whom we expected better things; still I believe that all the Jesuits in England, and they are not a low at present, cannot succeed in Romanizing sented to them whereby they can be sustained the Established Church. I would, however, take the liberty of adding, with all due respect around them, whose forms they contemn and to the Most Rev. and the Right Rev. Prelates of our Church, that if, in trying times like throw themselves into excess of every kind. these, they leave the defences of Zion in the or else abandoning themselves to despair, they hands of the Protestant operatives, they are rush out of existence by their own hands! not adopting the course likely to secure in the It would be impossible to tell you the number

and that a conversion is made of the whole through the difficulty or impossibility of agree- it, and be witness to it, as I have done—with- lit dares to deny, with Michaelis, that the first substance of the bread into his body, and of ing among themselves, they refrain from the whole substance of the wine into his "setting their house in order," and from reblood, which conversion the Catholic Church moving disorderly servants, by whom is the calls transubstantiation.

moving disorderly servants, by whom is the house to be set in order? Peaceably, it seems impossible; and a different description of sweeping is what none of us would advocate. We are earnestly desirous therefore to see the right exercise of authority in the Church of God. Authority belongs to her officers, submission to her children; and I believe the officers of our Church do not calculate, as they might, upon the dutiful submission of her children, if their authority were exercised as based upon the word of God.

> WHAT THEY HAVE IN FRANCE, AND WHAT THEY WANT.

And what have they now in France? what at the present time does Popery present? Only mummery in an unknown tongue; masses for delivering souls out of purgatory the blighting and execrable confessional; foolish traditions; processions and outward shews and pomps, which keep up indeed an outward framework over the country, but which leave the hearts of individuals and their households, and the nation, without a religion. For it is fearful to reflect how few men there are who go to the churches in France. France, alas! as a whole, must not be considered as Roman Catholic, but infidel

And yet they are beginning to be concerned and anxious about religion. It has pleased God to stir up many to a concern about their soul and about eternity. The many visitations that have been experienced-the cholera, and recent political events-have led men to look upwards, and to acknowledge that God reigneth; also, through various chana-le of science and of study, men are getting very extensively to enquire respecting that revelation of God, which has produced such wonderful changes in times past, and which now exercises such an undernable power over individuals and over nations: for very few persons in this privileged country are aware how extensively gnorance prevails in France respecting the things of God. But if we well consider, how can it be otherwise?

Men now in mature life, who are at the head of families and establishments, were young precisely at the time when there was no religion existing in the land, no religious instruction given. For the fearful implety of those times had driven men (it nakes us shudder as we recall it!) to declare the worship of the true and living God a deception and a falsenood, and to decree its uppression: and to show to what depths our poor miserable human nature can fall when left to itself, an abandoned woman was taken from the streets, and dossed up and carried in procession as the "Go dess of reason! And to complete this system of implety; this seventh day, on which we have the happiness to meeti and which has subsisted since the heginning of the world as a memorial of God's loving kindness and mercy towards man, was decreed to be suppressed; and a tenth day, of man's invention, was ordered to be observed in its stead. And persons who were young at that period have told me, that the only instruction that was given, and which they were indeed driven-actually driven-to go and receive, was "the Civic Catechism for the citizens of the French Republic !" And if h them any thing better, according to the light which they possessed, they were obliged to retire to the most secluded part of the house, and to do it as it were by stealth. Mothers of England ! can you picture to yourselves such a state of things as this? Fathers of England! O cling

to the scriptural education of your children! And, my beloved friends, this day fifty ears !- yes, this very day half a century has lapsed, when that edifice, the Bastile, crumbled; with whose name is associated what there was of bigotry and arbitrary power in the administration of the old French monarchy; and during that half century France has been delivered up to deteriorating influences of every kind: first under the sanguinary domination of Robespierre; then, under the conquering sway of Napoleon Buonaparte; then at the Restoration, when Popery resuscitated all its abuses, it was not accepted by the French people, but a Constitutional idea was placed on the pedestal and received homage. Thus has a great nation been pursuing that which can give no happiness; spending its labour for that which satisfieth not; resorting to broken cisterns which can contain no water, instead of recurring to the fountains of the living God. And now nothing can thoroughly subdue those troublons spirits there, nor effectually prevent those outbreaks which from time to time we are called upon to deplore, save the teaching of the living God, the knowledge and fear of him, and the having

an interest in eternal things. But it is especially the state of the young men which calls for our commiseration and interest. They have just entered life, and as they pursue one thing after another-literature, or science, or the arts-and find no satisfaction for their immortal souls; undeceived of the world's fair shew by a thousand elapsing events; undeceived on every thing human which they fondly clung to; highly gifted, and often possessing every thing save the one thing needful; having no heavenly truth preand delivered, for there is nothing but popery reject; they become reckless of life; they

out experiencing feelings of the deepest pity and sorrow. Behold then, here, the consequence of the absence of religious knowledge; of having nothing around but a false and corrupt system, which men in France repudiate, and will not go into-not through indifference only, but now deliberately, intelligently, and from purpose.

Now, thinking persons-men who can observe and discriminate-are directing their judges God. Then, it is an enormity, reproved attention to England, judging, (and in that, as much by reason as by faith. It is no longer who shall say they are mistaken?) that the science, it is delusiveness; it is no more nation's greatness and strength have arisen progress, it is obscuration. out of her religious institutions; and that whatever they can discern of excellency in individual character, springs likewise from more reasonable course pursued by the natureligious education; they now, therefore, look ralists in their studies upon his works. Here, towards England. And is it not natural, so to at least, we claim in advance as an axiom, speak) that they should? when so many benefits have already flowed from her example. The happy temperament of her political institutions, with which she has been blessed, has passed, in a greater or less degree, into the constitution of almost every other state in Europe; and her commercial polity is likewise being followed by other kingdoms. And so they expect to find here what can instruct

and help in spiritual matters likewise. What they want now in religion is something which can build them up individually, socially and as a nation. They want the Gospel plan of salvation; the free mercy of God exhibited without any of man's interpolation; the glad announcement of God waiting to be gracious for the sake of Christ's atonement alone, and that addressed to the last, the vilest of sinners.

ing; where the husband can conduct the wife and all their family, and all can kneel together before God, in a worship simple, sincere, scripto setting up the family altar; and aid him in those qualities of affection and amiability which are indeed often found binding up a family, but which, for want of being crowned by a loffier and holier principle, are lost; giving way before filial insubordination or domestic dissension.

enable them to call upon God as a nation, which poperly does not, and cannot, help them to leave not, and cannot, help them to form the control of the love of Christ hard a not sensible of the love of Christ hard. to; for now the men will not, either as individuals or as hodies, go into its mammeries. It are not thereon drawn out unto him. I say, is but little known to what an extent people they make a pageant of religion, a fable for are emancipated from the Church of Rome in France, and have been for many years; and it and opinion, whose hearts are not really afis truly lamentable when we consider how many are born, and go out of existence without having engaged in one single act which has reference to their immortal souls; for, in large populations, like that of Paris for instance, the very traditions of religion seem to be lost in numbers of families.—The Rev. F. B. Gourrier, B. C. L., preaching in Trinity Church, Cambridge, in aid of the fund for execting a Prot. Ep. Church in Paris, for worship in the French language.

SACRED CRITICISM.

A SCHOLAR, NOT A JUDGE.

Critical science is no longer in its own wishes to be a judge; when, in place of Christ, or casts reflections upon it! I had collecting the divine oracles, it composes them, decomposes them, canonizes them; uncanonizes them; and when it makes itself oracular. Then it tends to nothing less than to overthrow faith from its foundation.

This we are going to show. Employ your reason, your time, and all your intellectual resources to assure yourself if the book which is put into your hands, under the name of the Bible, contains in fact the very oracles of God, whose first deposite was confided, under the divine providence, to the Jews'; and of which the second deposite under the same guardianship, was remitied to the universal Church from the apostolic times. Assure yourself then, whether this book is authentic, and whether the copyists have not altered it. All this labour is legitimate, rational, honourable: it has been if the investigations of others have not satisfied you, resume them, pursue them, instruct us; and all the Churches of God will thank you for it. But after all this labour, unquestionable seals of Almighty God are attached to it; and that He has there placed his divine signature :-- then hear what science and reason loudly proclaim to us; then, sons of men, hear God; then sursum oculi, flexi poplites, sursum corda! then, bow the knee! iff the heart on high, in reverence and in humiliation! Then science and reason have no longer to judge, but to receive; no longer to pronounce sentence but to understand. It is still a task, and it is a science, if you please; but it is no more the same; it is the

science of understanding and of submitting. But if on the contrary, after receiving the Bible as an authentic book, your wisdom pretends to constitute itself the judge of its contents; if, from this book, which calls itself inspired, and which declares that it will judge you yourself at the last day, it dares to retrench any thing; if sitting, as the angels in the last judgment, to draw up the book of God on the banks of science, to gather the good into vessels and to cast away the had, it presumes there to distinguish the thought of God from that of man; if, for example, to cite only one case of a thousand.

* Rom iii 1, 2. 1 Manh. xiii. 4, 8.

two chapters of Saint Matthew are from God, hecause it does not approve their Scriptural quotations; then, to deny the inspiration of Mark, and that of Luke, because it has found them, it says, contradictory to St. Matthew; in a word, it thinks it can subject the book, recognized as authentic, to the outrageous control of its ignorance and its carnal sense; then, we must reprove it; it is in revolt, it

Let us compare with the wretched labours of theologians upon the word of God, the full of wisdom and harmony. Here, science employs itself, not to contest these ends, this the works of God; it is the happiness of having investigated them, of having better recognized their wonders, of having heen able to propose them under some new aspects to the admiration of the world, and of having thus found new inducements to cry :

What grandeur infinite ! What heavenly harmony Results from their accordance!

Why then should not Christians treat the works of God in redemption, as naturalists do the works of God in creation? why if. They want a worship whose rational, sen-sible forms shall be, as it were, an outward manifestation of the faithfulness of the teach-ing the different parts of the human body. ing the different parts of the human body. he was composing a hymn in honour of the Creator of the body," why should not the Christian comprehend that, to describe with tural, and edifying; which shall be helpful truth the different parts of the word of God. would be always "to compose a hymn in introducing the fear of God, that " beginning honour of him who had made it?"- Gausof wisdom," into his household, to sanction sen's Theopneusty, or the Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures.

> THE LOVE OF CHRIST THE TEST OF THE TRUE CHRISTIAN.

They know nothing of the life and power of the Gospel, nothing of the reality of the grace the theatre of the world, a business of fancy fected with the love of Christ, in the susception and discharge of the work of mediation, so as to have real and spiritual sensible affections for Him. Men may babble things which they have learned by rote: but they have no real acquaintance with Christianity, who imagine that the placing the most intense affections of our souls on the person of Christ; the loving Him with all our hearts because of His love; the constant motion of our souls towards Him with delight and adherence, are but fancies and imaginations! That doctrine is as discrepant from the Gospel as the Alcoran, and as contrary to the experience of believers, as what is acted in and by the devils, which instructs men dace when, instead of being a scholar, it into a contempt of the most fervent love unto rather choose my eternal lot and portion with the meanest believer, who, being effectually sensible of the love of Christ, spends his day ; in mourning that he can love him no more than, with his utmost endeavours, he finds himself to do, than with the best of them, whose vain speculations, and a false pretence of reason, puff them up into a contempt of these things." -- Owen on the person of Christ.

THE PRESENCE OF GOD.

There are two kinds of the Lord's presence : there is a presence of the Lord which is felt and perceived; there is another presence which is secret and not perceived, yet known by the effect. The secret presence of God is continually with his children wherever they go, ruling, guiding, sustaining them in ali thei troubles; according to his promise :abundantly done by others before you; but "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee, that they do not overflow thee; when then walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burnt." As for us, we have our own vicissitudes of feeling and of feeling: when you have well established that the we are changeable, but the Lord remaineth the Bible is an authentic book, when science and same: whom He loves, He loveth unto the reason have clearly showed you that the end." He will never, never leave us nor forsake us; but by his secret presence he entertains life in our souls, when to our own judgment we are become altogether dead and senseless; as there is a substance in the elm and oak, even when they have cast their leaves. And this appeareth by the effects, that we have stood in many temptations, wherein we were insensible to any present grace upholding us. The other sort of God's presence is, when

the Lord is not only actually present with his children (as he always is) but also makes himself sensibly perceived by inward and glorious feelings: this presence when we obtain it, makes a sudden change of the whole man; it raiseth us from death to life : it maketh a comfortable light to shine where fearful darkness abounded; it makes our faith lively, our love fervent, our zeal burning, and our prayer earnest. Then is our water turned into wine, our sighs are turned into songs, and our mournings into glorious rejoicing, because "the Bridegroom is with us," and "the Comforter? that doth refresh our souls "is come to visit us." This presence is as evidently felt of them to whom it is granted, as was the descending of the Holy Ghost nerdeived of the Apostles, to whom He came. 1 Bishop Cowper.

JUSTIFICATION AND SANCTIFICATION.

She is fair as the moon and clear as the The sun is perfectly luminous, but the moon is be half enlightened; so the Believer is perfectly instified, but sanctified only in part. His one-half, his flesh, is dark; and as the partial illumination is the reason of so many changes in the moon, to which the sun is not subject at all; so the imperfection of the Christian's sanctification or holiness is the cause of so many waxings and wanings, and of the great inequality in his performmances; whereas, in the mean time, his justification remains constantly like itself. This is imparted: that is inherent. - Archbishop Leighton.

* Sol. Song vi. 10.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1846.

We have for once again furnished our printer with so much matter drawn from other sources, that he has left us no room for extended remarks of our own. It was our intention to say a few words upon the affectionate and seasonable Discourse from our kind friend the Rev. Charles Bancroft. of which our Publisher has some copies for sale; as the price is very moderate, and the proceeds are to go to the benefit of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, we hope it will be bought and read, which will be better than our reviewing it.

It is our gratifying duty to acknowledge the kindness of our contemporary, the Editor of the Brockville Statesman, in directing attention to our publication, with the offer, in the last number which has reached us, of forwarding to us any orders or subscriptions from the place of his publication. We shall have great pleasure in hearing from him in writing, as we have in his public advocacy of the principles of loyalty and protestantism

THE MODERN TASTE. -- In the December number of the Ecclesiastical Gazette we notice the "preliminary Prospectus" of a new partnership to be called the "National Church Insurance Company"-"registered provisionally"-which occupies a page of the advertising leaves in that publication (and of course the Gazette is not responsible for the oddities of its customers in advertising)-it is all provisional and preliminary, and one single name (the Secretary's) is given at the foot of the notice; but its introduction is as follows:

"This is a Church Institution."

After which it proceeds thus:

ce It is established to aid and support the Church-to protect and defend her members whether Clerical or Lay-to attend to their interests, as well whilst living, as to those of their survivors-and to provide for those whose temporal interests are so often neglected, although their lives are devoted to the spiritual welfare of the human race."

The pen which drew up this Prospectus scems to have been charged with a promise of attending to the interests of the insured when dead?" as well as "whilst living"; but there it checked itself and glided off to the interests of "their survivors." could almost have fancied the Prospectus to be a quiz upon modern claims of churchmanship, only people are not in general so ready to pay Printers' fees for fun only. But believing it to be meant seriously, the discovery of this idea, that a commercial enterprise announcing itself in such terms, is calculated to throw light upon the estimate formed, by men of cool calculation, of the discernment which may be found coupled with modern Churchism.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRAYER FOR THE PER-VERSION OF ENGLAND. - The Coadjutor R. C. Bishop of the Central District in England (Dr. Wiseman) has addressed a letter to the French Bishops, to solicit their prayers for the return of the people of England to the Roman Catholic faith: they have been praying before, he trusts, but their ardour should redouble in proportion to the success with which their prayers have already been crowned. The following is the main part of the letter:

" It has pleased Divine Providence to place you, to exercise your ministry, in a country in which the Catholic religion is professed by nearly the whole of the population; where a numerous, zealous, and exemplary clergy lighten the burden of your pastoral office, and console you by abundant fruits of grace,country, in short, where, after many years of trial, you see religion, and its venerable ministers, issue forth, like gold from the furnace, more pure and brilliant than before. As to ourselves, we have, on the contrary, been placed by the same Providence, in a country where heresy and schism have long prevailed and still retain the mass of the people enchain ed in darkness, where the number of evangeli cal labourers is insufficient for the harvest, -- in a word, where we have all to do-to build churches, to provide education, and to found religious institutions. But, in the midst of this desolation, it has pleased the Omnipotent to effect a change calculated to fill us with consolation; he has caused a ray of hope to shine upon us, which dissipates the darkness of the inture; he has lightened our labours, and realered them pleasing in comparison with what they were to our fathers in the ministry. Our predecessors sowed in tears. we reap in joy.

"The whole body of the Catholic Church has learnt with joy, that a new religious spir t manifests itself in England, which one cannot but regard as a manifestation of that sane Holy Spirit which agitated the waters of chaos, in order to produce order and light. and which seems now to agitate the sombre ocean of human errors, with the view of evolving from it unity, truth, and a new world of religious faith. Not only does it effect, in the midst of us, more numerous conversions than formerly, and that amongst persons occupying more eminent positions in society, but old prejudices are dying away, more affectionate sentiments are expressed towards us, and the minds of a more considerable number than ever are occupied with the return to unity, and wish for it. In this change the Omnipotent has taken care to guard us against the dangers of presumption, by rendering it impossible for us to attribute to ourselves the smallest portion of the good which is now being effected.

"What is now taking place in England cannot be explained either by the activity of the Catholics; nor by the preaching of our clergy; nor by the works of our writers; nor by the zeal and piety of the faithful. It is neither the skill, nor the prudence, nor the power, nor the address, nor the wisdom of man, which have, in the slightest degree, concurred to the development of what is taking place around us: on the contrary, it seems, that all intervention on our part, having for its object the hastening of the accomplishment of this great movement, by aiding in coming to us, those who approximate to us in doctrine, has rather retarded than hastened the effects which we now see. A spontaneous impulse of grace, and a providential succession of circumstances, are the only two means to which the Master of men and things has had recourse to produce the glorious results of which we are witnesses.

" Faith teaches us that we may second this action of grace in a sure manner, by having recourse to prayer; and experience tells us, that it is our most powerful and only support.35

To hear this accomplished man-whom it certainly would be difficult to excuse as stricken with the convenient infirmity of invincible ignorance-describe the state of Protestant England, compared with that of Roman Catholic France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, as one of darkness; to hear him lament the want of Romish Priests under the image of an "insufficiency of evangelical labourers for the harvest" which Tractarianism has made ready to be gathered in !-all this would draw from a calm and sober minded man a "risum tencatis amici" if it did not call forth the more serious sentiment of indignation, not at the Bishop of Meli-potamus, but at those professed Protestants whose ostensible connection with the reformed Church of England has enabled them to do Rome's work so effectually as to give a colour of plausibility to the Bishop's congratulations. But as to the foundation for his bright hopes of a speedy remedy to "the desolation" in the midst of which Dr. Wiseman is "reaping" the Tractarian harvest, it is cheering to hear the eloquent Canon of Chester (Mr. McNeile) pronounce his anticipations, and to believe that, whatever may be the treachery at work in the high seats of learning, there is an honest, stubborn clinging to the principles of the Reformation among the Operatives in their workshops and family-circles; and the Neuvaines appointed by French Bishops might as prudently be directed to the urgent duty of stopping the great secession in Germany, as to the uncertain end of fishing in the "sombre ocean" of the Protestant Church of England.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS IS LANCASHIRE are in a state of excitement on account of infringements on the part of the Pope's vicarupon the rights of the Laity and inferior Clergy. A petition to Parliament has been drawn up which represents the necessity of measures to give legal security to schools. chapels, and other objects of charitable dona-tions and bequests, so as to restrict the influence of R. C. bishops and Pope's vicars within the limits of purely spiritual jurisdiction. It states that " in opposition to the solemn disclaimer ordered to be made on oath by Roman Catholics of all power of the Pope, direct or indirect, in things temporal within this realm. lay patrons of chapels, as well as of those of the appointment of Head to the College of whole congregations and of the working Clergy have, through power derived from the Pope and held at his pleasure, occurred of late in various parts of this kingdom." As special grievances are mentioned: the evasions, by the Vicars apostolic, of ancient laws protecting the temporal rights of lay-patrons-the imposition, by the same, of uncanonical and illegal oaths on the secular Clergy - the suspension of priests for having accepted incumbencies from lay-nomination—and the interdict of chapels. The interposition of the Legislature is prayed, to remedy the prevailing abuses; but the last conclusion at which the petitioners arrive is, that the time might have arrived "for establishing a proper understanding between Her Majesty's government and that of Rome, touching ecclesiastical matters, especially the appointment of Vicars apostolic in England. so at least as to exclude from the Roman Catholic Episcopacy all who have not duly taken such oaths as are appointed by law to be taken, as well as all aliens by birth and other improper persons."

THE TRACTARIAN BONNETS IN SHOREDITCH, London.—On Friday the 26th of December, the Magistrate at the Police Office in Worship Street, dealt with a case which had attracted a numerous attendance of respectable, inhabitants of the parish of Shoreditch, desirous of knowing the result of a complaint preferred by the Treasurer and Trustees of the National School of that parish against the Rev. Edward Wix, curate, and his lady, for unlawfully detaining thirty girls' bonnets which were asserted to be the property of the said Treasurer and Trustees on behalf of the school-children.

It appeared that the bonnets in question were presented to the School, by Mrs. Wix, jointly with Mrs. Evans, the wife of the Vicar, to be used on Sundays by any well conducted girls during their attendance at divine service at the parish-church; but that, in consequence of the introduction of certain Tractarian innovations, which have for some time agitated proceedings were instituted in order to recover the bonnets.

The Magistrate expressed his doubts whether the deposit of this property with the school-mistress, accompanied as it was with special direction for a special object, could who by law is authorized and empowered to be construed to be a gift to the School; authenticate the same, specifying the number that the summary power entrusted to the of leaves contained in such register, the purmagistrates by the Trover Act applied poses for which it is intended, and the day only to cases where the title of the applicant and year of sealing and making such attestawas clear and incontrovertible: but that in tion, which shall be signed at fall length by the case before him he felt compelled, under the Judge or Justice making the same. One all the circumstances, to order the summons of the two registers being a bound book of to be dismissed.

The Tracturian clergymen and their ladies, accordingly, rejoice in the possession of the bonnets, but not of the heads to set them upon.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Plocese of Quebec

(CIRCULAR.)

QUEBEC, 3d February, 1846. REVD. SIR,

In pursuance of the provisions of the 11th Article of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, I have to request that on the 22d of the present month, being Quinquagesima Sunday, you will, wherever you officiate, preach a Sermon in recommendation of the general objects of that Society, and cause a Collection to be made in aid of the same, which it is important that you should forward to one of the Treasurers with the least possible

I take the opportunity of suggesting to you, the necessity of earnestly pressing, at all suitable opportunities, upon the minds of Churchmen within your Charge, the claims of this Society upon their support, and the expectations now entertained in the Mother-country and repeatedly intimated to the Colonial Bishops, that the Colonists, according to their ability, should make due sacrifices and exertions themselves, for the maintenance of their Religion, if they expect the continuance of assistance, where it is needed, from home. We have had already, through the goodness and the Grace of God, some pleasing manifestations of a willing spirit among our people; and I persuade myself that your Congregation will not be backward to do their part.

I am, Revd. Sir, Your affectionate brother, (Signed) G. J. MONTREAL.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL has sigified to the Parochial Clergy his intention of holding a Confirmation at the Cathedral Church in this city, on Sunday the 22nd inst., heing Quinquagesima Sunday, after evening

Direct of Noba Scotla.

THE GARRISON CHAPEL, HALIFAN, N. S. on the lower floor were occupied by officers of there present. the Garrison, ladies, and a few gentlemen of the city. The gallery contained the non- of the parties cannot or know not how to sign commissioned officers, privates, and a number his or her name, mention shall be made thereof civilians. Public worship was conducted of in the said entries." by the Rev. Dr. Twining, who read the usual services of the Established Church for the register which is authenticated to serve for day-and the singing and chanting by the choir were executed with precision and effect. The sermon, (preached by the Lord Bishop,) left to his successor in office or clerical buty." was appropriate to the occasion. Some inconvenience was experienced from the smoke issuing from one of the stoves; this drawback, Clerk's office of the Civil Court of Queen's however, will not likely recur. It was not publicly known that the Garrison Church was from the first of January of each year, and to have been opened. From this circumstance, and owing to the severity of the weather, the attendance of civilians was not so general as from the Clerk of the said Court. might have been expected from the previous manif stations of public interest.—Herald.

TRINITY COLLEGE, PERTHSHIRE. - The Oxford Herald states that the Rev. Robert Scott. M. A., Vicar of Dulow, in Cornwall, is to have the Scotch Episcopal Church near Perth.

CHURCH ON MOUNT ZION .- Miss Jane Cook, of Cheltenham, has transferred to the Trustees of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, the sum of £2,600 three per cent consols, for the purpose of enabling the Committee to complete the building of the church on Mount Zion.

RULES AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE, IN Lower Canada, Concerning the Regis-TRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND

Compiled by a Law Student.

From a paper under the above head, in the Quebec Mercury, we extract the following particulars, which are of immediate interest to the Clergy of the Church of England.

In the introductory paragraph, we find it stated that many registers are sent to the Prothonotary's Office, especially from the country, most glaringly defective. The first section enumerates the ministers who, in addition to the Clergy of the Church of England, the Presbyterian, and Church of Rome, are entitled by law to keep registers. From the second section it appears that "The Clergy of the Churches of Rome, England, and Scotland, and Secession Church of Scotland, have only to present to one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench, or the Judge thought of before. of the Provincial Court of the District in which they reside, or intend to officiate, two hooks, as hereinafter described, to be by the said Justice, &2., duly authenticated, according to law. The remainder of the section refers to the ministers of other denominations. We copy the next section entire, omitting

notes. 111. The form of authenticating these Regis-

ters and making entries in them.

band or fastening out, and securing them under the Christ," and so be led to seek for it? In this supposed case—are "the V cover of such register, and that such register by an attestation of any Judge or Justice, strong paper, &c., shall be numbered and authenticated to serve for enregistering the births, &c., for one or several years, till such book be filled, and the other shall be authenticated to serve for one year only, commencing on the first day of January of each year. In each of which registers the priest or minister shall be held to enregister regularly and successively all births or baptisms, marriages or burials, so soon as the same shall be by him performed. Rirths.

"Births or baptisms shall be entered into the said registers, by mention being made, in words, of the day, month, and year, on which the child was baptized, of the time of the birth, of the name given to the child, that of the father and the mother, with the quality or occupation and place of abode of the father, and name of the sponsors, if any there be; and such entries shall be signed in both registers by the person administering the baptism or enregistering the birth, also, by the father and the mother if they are present, and by the sponsors if there are any; and when any child shall be presented for baptism (or to be enregistered) of which the father or mother is not known, mention thereof shall be made in said registers.

Marriages.

"The entries of marriages in the registers aforesaid shall be made by inserting in words, who support that opinion-the soul may be the day, month, and year on which the mar- lost! In the latter, the mistake, if mistake riage shall have been colebrated, with the it be, will only cause uneasiness and disnames, quality or occupation, and places of tress for a time. These will be removed by abode of the contracting parties, whether they self-examination, bringing to our memory the are of age or minors, and whether married after wished-for proof that the doubting soul has publication of banns, or by dispensation, or the divine nature, and ending in " the full icense, and whether with the consent of their assurance of faith :" whilst, if this latter fathers, mothers, tutors, or curators,—if any opinion be true, that thousands of the baptized they have in the country,—also, the names of never evidence, by their lives, any work of two or more discreet persons present at the the Holy Ghost in the heart, it leads to the marriage, and who, it relations of the husband reasonable doubt—that they never received and wife, or either of them, shall declare on his influence? what side and in what degree they are related; and such entries shall be signed in both registers by the person celebrating the marriage by the Holy Ghost, be urged to seek for what the contracting parties, and by the said two is evidently wanting-The Life of God in the discreet persons at least.

ters, mention shall be made in words, of the of the Spirit ! day, month and year of the person's burial, and day of decease, if known, and of the name and should make decent formalists only. The quality or occupation of the person deceased; second must, in the end, lead "to a new and the said entries shall be signed by the creation in Christ Jesus." Our wisdom is— Yesterday morning. [Sunday the 18th Jan.] and the said entries shall be signed by the creation in Christ Jesus." Our wisdom is—the new Garrison Chapel was opened for clergyman who performed the burial service, to take nothing for granted, but to have Divine service for the first time. The pews and by two of the nearest relations or friends proov for our present hopes.

Burials.

" And in any of the foregoing cases, if any

The concluding section states that "the one or several years shall remain with the said minister, &c. to be by him preserved and

1. The other register, authenticated to serve for one year only, shall be deposited in the Bench, within six weeks at the faithest the minister depositing the same shall take or cause to he taken a receipt for the same

or congregation, an alphabetical index of the ames of the persons married, deceased, and baptized, or whose birth is enregistered, with reference to the folio in which the said names are to be found.

" And registers so numbered and anthenticated or paraphé, and kept in manner and form as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be legal evidence of such births or baptisms, marriages or burials; and it shall be at the option of the parties interested to demand copies of the said entries from either of the registers aforesaid; and the Clerks of the said Courts, and the rectors or ministers in possession of such registers, are required to grant the same, certified under their respective signatures, which shall be received as evidence in all Courts of Justice."

To the Editor of the Berean.

Mr. Editor, - Whilst considering the text-Tirus iii. 4-7., and the different interpretations put on these verses by the believers n Baptismal Justification, and those who reject this doctrine from the persuasion that it is contrary to established facts and subversive of the Gospel of the grace of Godmy mind was led into the following train of thought, which, if you should consider deserving the attention of your readers, you may be pleased to lay before them : not that I consider any thing new to be propounded; but, because an old truth may be stated in

The danger appears to be the supposingthat BECAUSE you have been baptized, THERE-TORE, you are Spiritually Regenerate—and, as a consequence, that all the blessings of those who have passed from " a death unto sin to a new birth unto rightcousness" are yours.
"If baptized," some say "there must be

life in the soul."

Supposing we seek, in our lives, for that first fruit of the Spirit's work in the soul-"Two registers of the same tenor, one of Love. We see no evidence of its existence. which being a bound book of strong paper, We feel no love of God constraining to a love covered with calf-skin or buckram, shall be to God, and shedding abroad love to Man. the parish, the School-Trustees had caused the attendance of the children to be transferred to leaf, by the number thereof, written in words operation of the Holy Ghost—shall we seek or schism having taken place, Mrs. Wix, accompanied by another 1 dy, called at the Provincial Court, for the District in which does not, so far at least, as we are companied by another 1 dy, called at the Provincial Court, for the District in which seeking the first and every subsequent Now—in the absence of any proof of the leaf, by the number thereof, written in words operation of the Holy Ghost—shall we seek for its Renewal.?—the renewal of that which does not, so far at least, as we are companied by another 1 dy, called at the Provincial Court, for the District in which seeking the finite the fruit washing to seek the seek of the court of Queen's Bench, or sensible, exist. Rather, ought we not, on school-house, and demanded the property in such register is to be kept;—which sealing finding the fruit wanting, to question the exthose Teachers who have taught Elementary dispute, which being delivered up to her by shall be effected by passing a ribband or other istence of the tree?—No evidence appearing the school-mistress, bad since been pertina-sufficient fastening through every leaf of such of our Christian character, would it not be

ciously kept possession of, and the present | register, and by bringing the ends of such rib- wise to doubt, if ever we had 6 the spirit of

In this supposed case-nre "the Washing of Regeneration"-i. c. Baptism-and a the shall be authenticated on the first page thereof; Renewing of the Holy Ghost?—as cause and effect—inseparable ?

What danger to the soul follows such an pinion -you are renewed. The Spiritual Seed is in your soul !- Tell this to one who is bringing forth no fruit-nay-no sign of Send him to prayer-and what does he ask? He can ask only for conformity of life, because that which should produce it le already has—so he is told. This he seeks for, and attains. Outward conformity exists; and yet the spirit and affections remain the same—the mind yet carnal.—He is a christian outwardly !- Such is the consequence of that teaching which makes no distinction between Water-Baptism, and Spiritual Renewalmaking the latter the certain effect of the former : and so, as cause and effect, one.

On the other hand: admitting that the Church of England, in her formularies, follows the language of the epistles, calling the members of the churches to which they were addressed collectively-"saints" &c. &c .-. e. charitably giving men credit for what they profess, till the contrary is evident; an individual, as the one before described, is sent to make this inquiry of his own experience: Have I received the Holy Ghost? Can I recall any facts which would teach me that I have received the first seed of the Holy Spirit? Have I any recollection that the fruits of the spirit ever were in my heart-"love, joy, peace, &c?" (Galat. v. 22)-If not, then, I must nounr whether I received the Spirit at Baptism; and in a matter of such consequence—I am bound to act on that doubt so far, at least, as to seek for evidence on a point where I ought to be fully assured.

In the former case-trusting to what may he error, since infallibility is not with those

Soul? Seeking, the soul finds-finds that which

If this be a just conclusion, then-should

"In the entries of burials in the said regis- alone is life and leads to life: Regeneration

The great danger of the first is-that it

To the Editor of the Bercan. Sin,-Ilaving been a visitor for a Society.

for the relief of the poor, I wish, through the medium of your paper, to make known one of the many cases of poverty I have visited, in hopes it may induce those who are gifted with health and strength and comparatively affluent. circumstances, to be more thankful to God for these blessings, and more satisfied with the state to which it has pleased Him to call them. in this life.

Amongst my first visits I was requested tocall and see a sick woman, and was informed that I should find her in a miserable state; but all the misery, all the wretchedness that the imagination could picture, was far surpassed "To each of the said two registers there before, but thought I had seen poverty in the by the reality. I had never visited the poor shall be made by the rector or minister of streets, and had no idea that such as I then ficiating in any parish, Protestant Church, saw existed in any city in a civilized country. I had some difficulty in finding the house situated in a back street in one of the suburbs. Having, however, succeeded, I was directed togo up a pair of stairs and into the room on the right. I rapped gently at the door, which was opened by a woman, who was living in a room adjoining the one I was directed to. I should fail were I to attempt to describe all that met. my view. I felt my heart sink within me. Such a scene I had never before witnessed. I looked round for the object I was in search of, but could see no sign of a human being except the woman who opened the door, and three or four chikiren. I asked her where was the sick woman; she pointed to what had once been a bed, but now seemed to me to be a bundle of old clothes-or I may say rags !thrown by, quite unfit for any use. On removing part of a blanket, there appeared the head of this unfortunate creature, apparently in the last stage of life, and almost insensible to what was taking place around her. Proper attendance and some nourishing food was procured, and I am happy to say that in a short. time she became stronger and more sensible. I am fully convinced that one half the world does not know how the other half exist, and the occurrence of such cases should induce all who have it in their power to assist thosein such distressing circumstances.

I remain, &c. A VISITOR OF THE POOR-

[Our Correspondent's post-mark is Montreal: similar cases, we have no doubt, are to be-found in all other populous places, and in-Quebec among the rest; the services of those-who undertake the severer duty of personal visits to the poor ought unquestionably to be encouraged by the utmost readiness, on the part of those who have to spare and of whomis required the easier work of furnishing the means of relief by their hands. We hope tosee the organization yet of some so comprehensive plan of visiting the poor as shall break up all begging in the streets and at people's doors, by enabling every individual to refer cases of want which come under his cognizance, to some quarter which undertakes to see them relieved out of funds furnished by the community at large .- En. Ja

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PRO-TESTANT Schools have given notice that those Teachers who have taught Elementary First-The site of the School,-the names and December

Secondly-The periods of actual attendance of each, (not to be less than four months of the half-year.)
Thirdly—The branches of Education taught,

and whether in the English or French language, or both, and the hours of attendance. Fourthly-The rate of fees paid by each

A further Advertisement from the same, gives notice that no persons will be admitted by the Board to the benefit of allowance, for the period from 1st Jan., except those who have already applied or shall apply before the 20th inst., shall have been duty appointed and rules established by the Board.

EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL .- At a Special Meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh on Tuesday 16th December, Dr. Schmitz was elected Rector of this seminary, by a majority of 20 against eleven. The other candidate was Mr. Carmichael.

taid by: it will come into use yet? no insultation of the kind in Quebec, we are sorry to say;—A. R. enclosing 16s. 3d. for Juy. Church Miss. Association: very gratifying. [Intended Recognition of St. Domings,

PAYMENTS RECEIVED :-- Messrs. Thomas Satisfe, No. 53 to 104; D. C. Greene, No. 105 to 208; J. Brannan, No. 79 to 104; John Boyd, No. 97 to 109; J. Travers, No. 80 to 131; H. H. Tuzo, No. 53 to 104.

Notal and Political Entelligence.

of the army, with a view to the health and comfort of the troops. The soldiers are to have a more pliant and clastic description of but that trousers of a light worsted mixture, of the same texture and quality as those in use in Highland regiments, be substituted for West Indies, and in all tropical or hot cli-

ROYAL ARTILLERY .- One thousand recruits

Since his passage a rumour is circulated lity of all. that the whole English force in the Pacific is

merely act on the defensive in case of another from him. attack from the natives. Heki is said to be

Constitutionnel says, that the squadron for the spedition against Madagascar is about to sail. bovernor of the island of Bourbon, he will on smoke was not consumed. is arrival be replaced by Captain Desfosses, ommandant of that station, who will take the general command of the expedition. The ugates will not take out their full complements, because they will have to carry troops of infantry, marine artillery, and engineers. wo or three store-sloops will accompany them. The command of the troops is given o General Duvivier, who has served for a maxime in Africa. The same paper states dmiral, and that an ordonnance to that effect will be immediately presented to the King for his signature. The Courrier Français ectived is correct, the instructions to be iven to the commander of our expedition wers, after having chastised the Ovas, are demand simply for the traders of all nations Montneal, Feby. 7th.—We learn that

THE PIRATE MURDERERS Who butchered WASP, and whose case was last mentioned in our columns on the 2nd of October, have actually escaped the punishment consequent rist—The site of the School,—the names and ages of the scholars, (not to be less than fifteen in number) who have attended such school during the half-year ending 31st in which they were taken illegal; consequently the horrible acts subsequent upon it do not constitute the crime for which the men were indicted. This is a remarkable instance of the unbending integrity of the English Judges; and it must be hoped that the narrow escape which the criminals have had, and the terrors endured by them will have some influcontity—The rate of fees paid by each scholar per month, and the total amount thereof.

ence on their future course. They were provided with clothes and shipped off for the Brazils, with the exception of one who goes to Spain. They received a good character for their conduct while in confinement, and expressed themselves as very grateful for the kind treatment experienced by them.

MOUNT ST. BERNARD,-We lately mentioned that an accident had recently taken have kept their schools in conformity to place on the St. Bernard, by which the lives of one of the manks and three domestics attached to the hospital were sacrificed. The latter were inhabitants of the Valais, and the former was M. Cart, canon of Sallanches, in Faucigny. The accident arose from an enormous avalanche from Mont-Mort, to the east of the hospital. It was in contemplation to trace out the road along the Combe, on the side of the valley, and canon Cart, who was To Cornespondents.—Received W, which known to be bold, robust, and the most intrepid among the brethren in braving storms, went to more recent note; the papers have been sent direct the operations, as several travellers directed;—R's ship is received, and not were expected on that day; he and his three haid by : it will come into use yet : no insti- companious were thus cut off while in the

OS THE PART OF THE U. STATES .- It is now ascertained that the object of the late mission of Mr. Hogan, on the part of the United States, to the Island of San Doiningo, was for the purpose of making inquiries and collecting facts, with a view of the independence of that island being recognized by this Administration. The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser states, that in the event of the independence of the Dominican Republic being acknow-ALTERATIONS IN DRESS AND EQUIPMENT OF ledged by the Administration, we should be THE ARMY. - Her Majesty has approved of obliged to receive a coloured Minister and certain alterations in the dress and equipment coloured Consuls. This is not so, and it shows that some of the Washington correspondents have not access to the means of acquiring correct information, and that their leather stock, instead of the stiff one hitherto statements are not to be relied upon. The in use. Thick cotton shirts are to be substitited for linen, in all climates, by which a contains a population of about 250,000, and considerable saving of expense will be effected. It is intended that white linen or whites, of the Snanish race, and the rewhites, of the Spanish race, and the re- Mayor for the ensuing year, by an unanimous duck trousers, the use of which has already maining half are mulattoes—a mixture of vote. been discontinued in the cavalry, shall no the natives with the old Spanish inhabitants; longer be worn by the infantry within the Land there is no reason, therefore, to suppose that din the event of our recognizing its inprovinces, or on other cold or variable stations, dependence we will have to receive coloured representatives; but, on the contrary they will be whites. We see no reason why the independence of that republic should not be summer wear, continuing the use of linen or recognized by the Administration, and we cotton in the Mediterranean, the East and hope it will be during the ensuing session of Congress .- New York Herald.

It seems, then, that, if there were reason to ROYAL ARTHLERY.—One thousand recruits suppose that a person to whom God has given are immediately to be raised to complete the a dark skin could be sent from St. Domingo strength of this gallant and distinguished tegi- to the North American Republic in the eament; and as a further inducement for young pacity of Ambassador or Consul, that would intelligent men to enlist in her. Majesty's service, the bounty money for enlistment has been raised from £5 15s. 6d. to £9 15s. 6d. be exceedingly interesting to us, if any per-Havana, Jany. 13th.-Lieut. Peel, son of son could point out an inconsistency on the Sir Robert Peel, arrived here in the last face of the earth more monstrous than that steamer from Vera Cruz, and went to Europe presented by the people of the United States as bearer of despatches from the Admiral of in the degradation to which they consign the English squadron at the Sandwich Is- in practice their fellow-creatures of African descent, while asserting in theory the equal-

It is rather an odd circumstance that Mr. making sail for the Columbia river, with Giddings, Member of Congress from Ohio, orders to anchor there. N. Y. Jour. of Com. advocates war with Great Britain on the New Zealand.—The latest accounts from ground that such a measure is the most New Zealand by the overland mail state that likely to bring about the emancipation of the Colonel Despard had gone to Auckland to slave. It is even surmised that Mr. Adams confer with the governor upon the mode of might have the same object in view in Prosecuting the war-or whether they should breathing war-so unexpectedly as coming

INCREASED HEAT GAINED BY BURNING miking overtures to Government to settle his Your Smoke .- In proof of the increase of differences without further hostility, but he heat gained by burning the smoke, we may was anxious, first of all, to know what treat-cite the experiments of Mr. Henry Holdsent he would receive at the hands of the worth, of Manchester, who has shown that Bitish, if his followers laid down their arms. in the front flue of a furnace of common con-Expedition Against Madagascan. The struction, the thermometer seldom rose above 1100 deg. Fahr. and often fell below 940 deg. the mean being 975 deg, while in the same It is composed of the frigates La Gloire, Cap- furnace, when consuming its own smoke, tin Aubry Bailleul; Armide, Captain Des- the mean temperature was 1160 deg. Fahr. Poules; Reine Blanche, Captain Gatier; Belle ranging between 1400 and 1000 deg. The Poule, Captain Grael; and Psyche, Captain quantity of water evaporated by a pound But as Captain Grael is appointed of coal was one-half greater than when the

> BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA.-The scheme of the contemplated bridge over this River, below the Falls, having been referred to the British Board of Ordnance, that body has reported against it, as being dangerous in a military point of view.

MONTREAL .- The City Council have instructed the Committee on Police and Health to inquire whether the burying grounds of the Ministry has resolved on promoting that city are injurious to the health of the aplain Romain Desiosses to the rank of Rearcitizens, and to report upon the expediency of enacting a By-law to prohibit interments, after a fixed period, within the city.

In connection with this subject it is well to mention that the citizens of Montreal are taking steps to establish a Public Cemetery outside of the city limits, where the necessary Main Madagascar, M. Romain Desfosses, security and privacy can be combined with Rogland is to intervene at Madagascar the side of the Mountain, known as the week, after having chastised the Ovas, are "Trafalgar property," are under consideration below.

ight of establishing themselves on the orders have been issued by the Government sit, possessing land, and carrying on trade. for the discontinuance of the whole of the contraders the lat of Kebconly advantage which the two Powers Welland Canal Police from the 1st of Febo preserve for themselves, will be the ex-plien in favour of their respective nations manner in which the force has been conducted manner in which the force has been conducted manner in which the local distance of the lo

We understand that George Futvoye, Esq., has been appointed Secretary to the Commission to enquire into the state and organione midshipman and nine sailors of H. M. S. sation of the Crown Lands Department, in the toom of L. O. Le Tourneux, Esq. resigned.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29 .- EMIGRATION .- Total number of cases enquired into and relieved by the Agents of this Department in Eastern Ca-

nada, during the past season 10,161. By Agents in Western Canada 16,257.

433,425	45,517	123,860	96,351 123,860	167,697	
5,889	377	1,777	1,831	1,904	8c.
51,838	4,408	16,289		Scotland, 20,143	Scotland
1.6.311	21,201	71,981	51,898	102,264	Ireland,
119,351	16,531	30,813		, 43,356	England
Total.	H to 11:	39 to 43		29 to 233	
grants	er of Emi	the numb	Table shows the n	The following Table shows the number of Emigrants since 1819:—	The

The great amount of this emigration has gone to Upper Canada, and a certain portion to the United States. In 1827 the population of Upper Canada was only about 170,000, while in 1843 it was upwards of 500,000, an increase equal to that in any State in the

system, there is not a question that the results would be still greater. It is worthy of the the whole crew only nine were saved." deepest attention by statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic .- Herald.

STRANGERS' FRIEND UNITED SO-CIETY OF MONTREAL.

December, to 22nd January, 330 families or individuals,

by- 523 loaves of bread 3024 pounds of oatmeal 694 cords of firewood pesides clothing, bedding, and other neces-

A. SABINE, Rec. Sec.

MUNICIPAL .- The new City Council held their first meeting on Monday evening, when GEORGE OKILL STUART, Esq., was elected

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. - The criminal Term commenced on the 1st inst., and terminated on Tuesday. The calendar was quite small, and only one conviction took place, viz. that of Catherine Fournier for assault with intent to murder her own child. Sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for six months. The trial of Thomas Cain for the murder of a man named Welsh in October last, excited some interest. The case was argued on Thursday last, and about three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the Jury retired to deliberate on their verdict. They were kept locked up from that time until Tuesday morning when, not being able to agree upon their verdict, they were discharged. The case therefore remains over for the present, until the next criminal term in August.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the

President-Jeremiah Leaveraft,) Vice-President-Noah Freer, Esquires. Treasurer-James Gibb,

T. W. Lloyd, J. G. Heath. Esquires. John Thomson, James Hunt,

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

STATED GENERAL MUETING-7TH Feb. 1846. J. C. FISHER, LL. D., President.

The Annual Report of the Shakespeare Caun of Montreal was received.

A paper being "A Description of the Ruins of an Old Fort on Christian Island, Georgian Bay, Lake Huron," by Thomas Stratton, Esquire, M. D., Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the Highland Society of Canada, and a Corresponding Member of this Society, was read and referred to the Class of Literature. SAME. WRIGHT,

Recording Secretary.

REWARD OF MERIT .- On Wednesday last, the Hon, R. E. Caron, ex mayor of Quebec. presented Mr. Pierre Campeau, of the Hook and Ladder Company of Firemen, and Mr. Alexr. Farquhar, of No. 1 Company, (the Deluge) with silver medals, the gift of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company, in acknowledgment of their services at the fire which occurred in the Prince of Wales' Hotel, St. John Street, in November last .- Mercury.

Succion. - Pierre Giroux, a farmer, formerly n good circumstances, while labouring under temporary insanity from fear of being put into gaol, hung himself in the hay loft of his own barn, on Thursday last. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned corresponding with the above facts.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY, 1846.

Date.	Thermo.	. Weather.
I Sun.	6 below	Very Cold.
2 Mon.	6 above	Fine.
3 Tues.	20 "	Snowy-rainy.
4 Wed.	.25 "	Fine.
5 Thurs.	99 "	Snowy.
6 Frid.	11 "	Very fine.
7 Sat.	13 "	Snowy all day.
S Sun.	6 "	Very Cold.
9 Mon.	9 below	Terribly cold.
10 Tues.	12 "	Ritterly cold.
11 Wed.	10 below, h	ad been 18.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 10th Febry., 1846. s. d. s. d. 0 2 a 0 5

Deci, per incresses ses es	v	•	а	. ()		
Mutton, per lb	0	.3 ⋅	a	0	b	
Ditto, per quarter	2	3	æ	U	0	
Lamb, per quarter,	1	6	a	4	0	
Veal, per lb	o o	5	a	Ö	6	
Do., per quarter	1	6	a	5	o o	
Pork, per tb	ō	7	a	Ŭ.	0	
Eggs, per dozen	1	Ü	a	Ű	Ü	
Potatoes, per bushel,	3	6	a	3	Ű.	
Maple Sugar, per lb	0	4		. 0	5	
Oats per bushel,	2	6	a		Ö:	
Hay per hundred bundles,		ő		35	Ö	
Straw ditto		Ü		20	0	
Fire-wood, per cord	15	ŏ		17	6	
Cheese per lb	0	.,		0	5	
Butter, fresh, per 1b	13				0	
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb		8	a		ğ	
	·			٧.		

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

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE .-The Melbourne Herald of the 13th of September, gives the particulars of one of the most horrible shipwrecks on record, by which 414 lives were lost. The "Cataraqui," Capt. C. W. Finlay, (emigrant ship of S00 tons,) sailed from Liver-pool on the 20th of April, with 369 emigrants, and a crew, (including two dectors) of fortyand a crew, (including two doctors,) of fortysix souls. The emigrants were principally from Bedfordshire, Stafford-hire, Yorkshire, and Not-tinghamshire. About 120 passengers were married, with families, and in all seventy-three child-

"Nothing occurred worthy of notice until the 4th of August, on which day the ship went ashore in a violent gale, on a reef situated on the west coast of King's Island, at the entrance of Bass's Straits. The ship filled in a few Union, much as they are boasted of.

If means were taken by the Government was exhibited without parallel. Before morning here and at home to reduce emigration to a but 30 of the company were alive, the rest having been swept into eternity by the waves. Out of

> The above vessel was employed in the Canada trade and was, we believe, partly owned by Wm. Stevenson, Esq. of Quebec. The fine Ship Frin, Conway, master, owned

by Wm. Henry, Esq. of Quebec, is mentioned Relieved, from date of formation, 26th 22nd ult. after a short passage from Dublin.

Customs Quehec, 29th Jany, 1816.		Jane Morrison,	Lady Bagot,	Arethusa,	Elizabeth,	Montreal,	Sir R. Jackson, 11031	tified	Aiready no-				Statement of Flour, Wheat, Peus, Se., on board the several	
bec, . 1816.	50707		7598	8618	2175	2507	7 1 1 1 1	18548		Wheat.	Minots	3.3	Flour, II'	
	2:2001		4800	1	÷	1076	:00	13390		Peas.	Minots	vessels wrecked.	heat, Pe	
H. Jes	14951		446	219	710	2012	1731	9803		l'lour.	Bbls. 1	ched.	as, Sr., o	
sopp,	1024				131		Çī 1	836.	Butter.	tubs	Cogs of		n boar	
H. Jussopp, Collector	14951 1024 107 74								<u>_</u>	Beef. (Minots Bbls. Kegs or Bbls. Tons.		d the seve	10 mm
v gred E. J. Die	2-					- : - : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	e i		Cake.	- =)))R.		JD.46	

PASSENGERS. In Steamship Hibernia, for Liverpool: - Messrs.

C. Geddes, G. Dempster, W. T. Whitehead, S. Greenshields, Robt. Adams, - Shaw. J. Collins, D. Moss. E. T. Renaud. E. Johnson, John Sterling, John Spiers, Thomas Ure, A. Prevost, J. L. Beaudry, P. Beaudry, H. Corse, N. S. Whit-ney, G. Ellis, T. D. Waine, Capt. Lunn, Robt. Quebec Fire Assurance Company, held on the 2d instant, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers for the ensuing of Canada West: Win. M'Auslan, of Kingston; vear:—

BIRTH.

At the residence of J. Gordon Mackenzie, Esq. Cote a Baron, Montreal, on the 3rd inst Mrs. Mackenzie, of a son.
At Springfield Cottage, on Friday last, the lady

of J. W. Leaveraft, Esq. of a son.
On Tuesday, the 10th inst., Mrs. Thos. Wm. Lloyd, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. James' Church, Kingston, Canada West, on the 3rd February, by the Revd. R. V. Rogers, Arthur A Farmer, Esq. of Huntingford, near Woodstock, Canada West, second son of the late William Mecke Farmer, Esq. of Nonsuch Park, in the County of Surrey, England, to Louise Emily, daughter of the Honourable 1 B. de Blaquiere, and niece of General the Right Honble. Lord de Blaquiere.

DIED.

On the 23rd ultimo at Sincee, Talbot District, of a rapid decline, William Campbell Loring, Esq., Barrister-at-law-eldest son of Col. Loring, and grandson of the late Sir William Campbell Chief Justice of the Province of Upper Canada.

ENGLISH MAIL.

LINGLEST MARL.

LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till MONDAY the 23rd inst-PAID Letters to THREE o'clock, and UNPAID to FOUR, P. M. MILL CEUM

HAS commenced taking a limited number of Pupils, to instruct in the usual branches of Education. For particulars apply at No. 3, St. François-street, on the Cape. Quebec, 11th Feb. 1846.

TO BE LET AROM 1st May next, THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street, opposite the Exchange. C. & W. WURTELE,

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

NOTICE.

DURLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders for the Purchase of the whole or for parts of not less than 250 Barrels of Flour, the sale of which was ordered by the General Committee, on the 19th of January last, will be received by the undersigned until the 17th instant, at noon.

EDW. II. BOWEN,

Secretary, Distribution Committee Room, City Ha h Feb. 7, 1816.

Just Received, and for Sale at the Office of this Paper:

ADVICE FOR THE NEW-YEAR:

OR, A PASTOR'S OFFERING TO HIS FLOCK; BEING

ASERMON

Preached in St. Thomas, Church, Montreal, on Sunday, the 4th January, 1816, BY THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, A. M.

Published by Request. PRICE-9d. PER COPY.

Quebec, 11th Feb. 1816.



A Ta MEETING of the MAGISTRATES of this City, held at the Court House, on the 30th instant, for the purpose of granting Certifi-cates to obtain Tavern Licence for the City and Banlieue of Quebec, for the ensuing year, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted by their Worships, viz: -

Whereas, it has been found that the number of Taverns has of late years greatly increased, and that many persons who have Trades or other means of earning a livelihood are keepers of Taverns, which Taverns are in many instances without the accommodation by law required.

Resolved,-That after the expiration of the next twelve months, the Magistrates will not grant a certificate to obtain Tavern Licence in the City or Banlieue of Quebec to any Stevedore

or Trudesman,
Ordered.—That this Resolution be inserted in ooth languages in the public newspapers of this City for one month.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Quebec, 30th January, 1846.

COSPEL AUD SDUIETY.

THE Annual Sale of the Gospel Aid Society will be held at the House or As-SEMBLY, in the Speaker's Room, on Wednesday the 18th of February and following

The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Donations may be sent to either of the folwing Ladies :-

MRS. SCHAW, MRS. PENNEY, MRS. GATES, ___ S. Newton, ___ J. A. Sewell, Brown, -- TEMPLE, J. Ross, MISS WURTELE, Miss C. Bent, - FLETCHER, PENTLAND. E. BURTON, Secretary. Quebec, Jan. 20, 1846.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

IN CONNECTION WITH BISHOP'S COLLEGE,

The Copens at the close of the Christmas Holidays, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, under the superintendence of H. Miles, A. M. one of the Professors in the College, from whom, on application, a printed prospectus may be had, detailing the system pursued in this Seminary.

Lennoville, January 16th 1846 Lennoxville, January 16th, 1846.

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

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Nov. 1845.

NOTICE.

DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after this date, 250 Barrels of FLOUR will be sold by Public Auction, at the Stores of Messis. Forsyth, Walker & Co., on every WEDNESDAY in each Week, until further notice. EDW. H. BOWEN.

Secretary. Distribution Committee.

21th January, 1846.

N. B.—The Publishers of the Quebec Newspapers are requested to insert the above notice three times in the languages of their respective publications.

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

Quebec, 1st Jan. 1816.

NOTICE.

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

fidence and patronage.

DANIEL McGIE,
Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

Hunt's W Hunt's Wharf.

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

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

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

For further particulars, with tables of Pre-

miums, apply to R. M. HARRISON.

Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1815.

Pouth's Corner.

PUNISHMENT OF A SON'S DISOBEDIENCE AND A FATHER'S HASTY TEMPER. A German Tradition.

In the Chronicles of the city of Freiberg in Saxony, written by Mr. Mæller, the following story is related as one commonly believed among the people, and solemnly recorded by sundry writers of popular narrative. If it should seem difficult to put entire faith in it, the story is not the less instructive as an illustration of the peril attending stubbornness and a passionate temper.

In the year 1531, one Lawrence Richter, a weaver by trade, living in Wine-Street, bid his young son do a certain errand, but the boy was unwilling to obey; and while he was standing near the stove, stubborn and rebellious, the father's anger arose, and he declared with a fearful oath: " I wish you were made to stand there and never to move from the place your feet are resting upon!" became as pale as death, for he perceived that his feet were fastened to the planks of the floor. People went near and tried to lift him up, or to shove him away, but it was of no use, and he complained that they put him to great pain in doing so. When they used great force in order to move him from the spot, the pain became excruciating, and he fell into rage and madness: and their attempts were vain after all; they had to give that up, and the disobedient son had to stand on that spot three years, so that his feet made deep marks in the planks, and every night they had to put stands or desks under his arms, so that he might rest his head upon them and get a little sleep.

At the close of the third year, the Clergy of the town agreed to make this awful case the subject of special prayer; and after having implored God's mercy for the boy, they succeeded in lifting him up from the place where he was standing, to one at the farther end of the room, but there he became fixed again as before, and he stood for nearly four years after that, concealed by a curtain at his own request, for he begged that he might be left to himself and not spoken to by strangers, because he wished to be sad and still. When any one asked him how he was doing, he commonly said, he was under chastisement for sin which he had committed; that he resigned himself to the will of God, and depended upon the merits of Christ through which he hoped for salvation. He took very little food and drink, and had a woeful, sickly appearance.

His state improved a little, about six mouths before his death; at first he became able to sit down, and afterwards to lie in a bed placed close to the place where his feet had made the second deep marks in the floor of the room. He died on the 11th of September 1552, in the twenty first year of his age, declaring his penitence, his resignation, and his faith in Christ as the Saviour of his soul.

It is said that when the father was about to have the planks taken up in which the boy's feet had made the marks, the migistrates gave orders that they should remain as a warning of the judgment of God upon transgression, and as a memorial of his mercy in sending punishment in this world, that the soul may be humbled and obtain life in the world to come.

The story has no doubt so much foundation in truth as that the boy was struck with a dreadful disease in his limbs just after his father's awful curse: very likely from that time he never left the room, but much prayer was offered up for him, and that he became penitent and died in faith. And may every one that reads this be warned of the awfulness of sin in young and old, strive and pray against celf-will and angry tempers, and walk in the way of God's commandments, lest his state become hopelessly fixed as Satan's bondman.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE. - This renowned patriot and hero was the younger son of a Scotch gentleman who lived at Ellerslie, near Paisley, and was born near the close of the thirteenth century. In the sketch of Robert Bruce's life (see Berean of the 18th of December) a short account is given of the unhappy differences which then existed between the Scotch and the English, which compelled Sir William Wallace to oppose king Edward in arms; it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat the story. Wallace was pos-sessed of great strength and courage, and these qualities, combined with affable manners and a ready and fluent way of addressing his followers, gave him great ascendancy over the people who, in the commencement, joined him in great numbers. At first he merely attacked small parties of the English, who then held Scotland. Being often successful in these at. tempts, he was soon joined by many persons of rank and influence, one of the most celebrated of whom was Sir William Douglas, the head of one of the most ancient and distinguished samilies of Scotland. These noblemen who joined his standard, brought their followers with them, so that Wallace's force now became an army, and was so formidable that king Edward thought it necessary to send over

from England a body of 40,000 troops, to | tunities for distinguishing himself in actual | that your days, and those of your families, put a stop to the spreading insurrection. The Scotch force was encamped at Irvine, and had been so well posted by the military sagacity of their leader, upon ground which was entirely favourable to themselves, that it was almost impossible for the English to attack them. Unfortunately, however, the commanders of the Scotch were not united in feeling. Had all been willing to have followed the directions of Sir W. Wallace, whose courage and military talents qualified him for the post of leader, no doubt the English would have been repulsed. But the Scottish Barons were jealous of the superior qualifications of Wallace, and refused to obey him. On account of these dissensions a great part of them deserted him at this critical moment, and made their submission to the English king.

Although forsaken by the Barons, Wallace did not despair, and being joined by many of the lower orders, he still refused to yield obedience to the demands of king of Edward, and did all he could to free his country of those whom he considered inof his country with more or less success. English generals and, had he been properly supported by his countrymen of all prolonged for many a year. But the same dissensions which proved so disastrous at Irvine, ruined the Scottish cause; and to the post of Regent of Scotland, was deprived of his command and, at last, betraved by one of his countrymen, Sir John Monteith, into the hands of king Edward. By him he was tried as a traitor, (which charge Wallace denied since he had never sworn allegiance to him), condemned to death and executed. The cruel indignities perpetrated on the Scottish patriot, while they are an indelible blot on the character of king Edward I., show the very barbarous spirit of the age. head was placed on a pinnacle at London and his limbs distributed throughout the kingdom. Although many of the exploits related of Wallace may be considered as fabulous, there is every reason to believe that he possessed many of the qualities of a brave and sagacious soldier, and a true lover of his country; and that the hardships which he underwent and the exertions which he made were designed by him solely for his country's good.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY .- Sir Philip Sidney was born at Penshurst, Kent, in the year 1554. He was the son of Sir Henry Sidney, an Irish gentleman, and his mother was the daughter of the Duke of Northumberland. While very young, he was sent to Christ Church college at Oxford, and at the age of seventeen he left the University to travel on the Continent, where he visited France, Germany, Italy and Hungary Shortly after his return, and when only twenty two years of age, Queen Elizabeth sent him as her ambassador to the Emperor of Germany, Upon this as well as various subsequent occasions where he was employed, he acquitted himself with much distinction, and obtained a high reputation for his talents. But his life was soon terminated. at the battle of Zutphen, and died in the thirty second year of his age. He is described by the writers of that age as the most perfect model of an accomplished gentleman; distinguished by virtuous conduct, polite conversation, heroic valour, and elegant learning; and though all this does not assure us of his possessing those qualifications which would render him worthy of the esteem of Bereaus, one circumstance in his life speaks so strongly in his favour that it cannot in justice be omitted. While lying wounded on the field of battle, and suffering very much from thirst, a bottle of water was brought to him to relieve it. Just as he was putting the water to his lips, he observed the eyes of a poor wounded soldier, who was near him, eagerly fixed upon the bottle. Sir Philip immediately gave the poor fellow the water which he himself so much desired, observing, "this man's necessity is still greater than mine."

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. - John Churchill, who by his military talent raised himself to the high and honourable disfinction of Duke of Marlborough, was the son of a country gentleman, Sir Winston Churchill, and was born at Ashe in Devonshire, on the 24th of June 1650. He passed the first twelve years of his life at home, pursuing his studies under the care of a clergyman where, if he had remained longer, his career might have been far different and, though less splendid, equally happy. But at that early age his father, ambitious that his son should enjoy the opportunities for distinction and success in worldly matters which present themselves to those employed about the Court, obtained for him the situation of page to the Duke of York, who succeeded his brother king Charles II, on the throne with the title of James II. He became a favourite of his royal patron was presented with a commission in one profession of arms. He soon had oppor- he earnestly prays God they may have:

warfare under the Duke of Monmouth, who at that time commanded a body of English troops in the service of France; and for his behaviour at the siege of Maestricht, a town in the Netherlands, he received the public thanks of the king of France; while his conduct was so fayourably reported by his commander, the Duke of Monmouth, that Capt Churchill, on his return to England, was promoted to a lieutenant-coloneley, and soon after received the command of a regiment of dragoons. At the death, of king Charles he was sent as ambassador to France, to notify the French king of the accession of James 11. Shortly afterwards he was raised to the peerage as Baron Churchill of Sundridge. At this time he had a very difficult course to pursue. James 11. was a bigoted Roman Catholic, who was doing all he could to favour his religion and to restore the sway of the Pope Protestant England. On account his attempt to violate their religious rites and privileges, a great majority of the nation resolved to dethrone truders on her soil. During more than him, though he was their rightful monarch, four years he continued to assert the claims and to invite Prince William of Orange, a near relative of king James, to become king In several engagements he defeated the of England. This change of rulers was not effected without a struggle on the part of James and his friends, who received the ranks, the bloody struggle might have been | name of Jacobites, from the Latin word Jacobus, which signifies James. A sense of duty to his country at last determined Lord Churchill to act contrary to what Sir Wm. Wallace, after having been raised | inclination and gratitude to his sovereign might have prompted, and he joined the party in favour of maintaining the ascendancy of Protestantism. He was well received by the Prince of Orange, and having assisted at his coronation, was created Earl of Marlborough. He was also intrusted with the command of the English forces in Holland, and in this as well as in many subsequent campaigns ne displayed those great military talents which have rendered the name of Marlborough so famous self-devotedly rendered to suffering huin history. One of the great battles which manity on board the fever-stricken Eclair, he gained was fought at Blenheim, a village took the first opportunity, after the Report in Suabia. In commemoration of this of Mr. Bernard of the state of the vessel, great victory, and as a reward for his dis- to promote him to the rank of surgeon: tinguished services, he was, in the reign of but, alas, these bonours were lost on the Queen Anne, created a Duke, and presented with a fine estate and palace in the parish officer was numbered with the last victims. of Woodstock, Oxfordshire, which bears the name of Bienheim pack. He also was honoured with the thanks of Parliament way they had to confer it, have promoted and, having lost his only son, a bill was passed to settle his honours on the male and female issue of his daughters. He lived in the West Indies, a brother of the until the accession of George I., having thus seen five sovereigns on the throne of England, and died at Windsor Lodge on the 16th of June, 1722.

THE LATE SURGEON SIDNEY BERNARD. " MY BELOVED SISTERS AND BROTHERS -When you receive this letter, it will be a certain token to you that I walk the earth no more—that it has pleased our merciful Maker, as he gave my life, to cut short my days; and as you read this, if 'tis permitted by him, I shall be near you, for that it is so many believe. None in this world can know the mysteries of hereafter, unless what it hath pleased God to reveal to us. I am well aware I have In the year 1586 he was mortally wounded | been a miserable and wretched sinner; but our Saviour has told us, his yoke is easy, and his burden light, and that those that come to him he will in nowise cast out. Oh, that when we are in the heyday of youth and health, we would give ourselves up to his guidance, and not as we do, go on day by day grossly sinning, unmindful of what we owe to our Maker, and careless of warnings held out to us through his ministers-turning our backs on him and his mercies! Would we do we, so conduct ourselves to those placed above us on earth? We are told, God is longsuffering and merciful; this is the CHERS OF YOUTH .- If God should place reason, I think, we allow the cares of in your hands a diamond, and tell you to families and pleasures of the world to render us heedless of our eternal welfare. Remember the parable of the sower. Oh, I implore you all, as we will meet at God's judgment, seek to crucify the old man of that sentence! Now this is what God has within you, and take up our Saviour's done. He has placed before you immortal cross, and follow him. God so loved the minds more imperishable than the diamond, world, he gave for a ransom for man his on which you inscribe every day and hou Son. He was buffetted, spat on, and by your instruction, your spirit and example, erucified, and passed through what we something which will remain to be exhibited must all do -the valley of death, suffer- for or against you at the judgment-day. ng all that we will; and for whom? for Rev. Dr. Payson. you-for all; that if you looked up to him for intercession, and believe that he was your Saviour, the Son of God, the ransom given for your sins, he would ask your Maker to give you eternal happiness. And will you not do all this for him? Did not the Centurion tell this man to go, and he goeth; and that man to do this, and he doeth it? These were his servants, and obeyed. You are God's children, whom he so loved; and will you not come to him? Oh, what joy 'twould be to us all to meet at the last day, and dwell together in eternal happiness! The most careless Christian, nay, every Heathen nation yet discovered looks forward to an hereafter abode—a place to dwell in after death for ever. And shall we, with the most beautiful of any creed, to speak and, as is usual with young men who nothing of its being the true belief,—for have been pages of the Royal Family, I know you are all of Christ,—throw overboard our eternal happiness for a of the regiments of Foot-Guards at the lew short days of happiness? That your age of sixteen, and devoted himself to the brother's last words may have the effect

may be prosperous on earth; and that you may be led into the true fold, is my earnest prayer to God. I confess I would had it pleased God, have been rejoiced to have embraced you all again: he has thought it best to remove me. You will, I know, grieve for me, but do not as for one dead but asleep, and be, I entreat you resigned to the will of him who formed You all must pass through the me. shadow of death, but is not the sting of death removed-the despair that we otherwise should have? Is not our Saviour victorious over the grave? I have met with sadness and joy while on earth; the former predominated: but God chastened me in his mercy, and by the removal before me of those I loved, rendered the passage of death less terrible. You will hear of how and when it occurred, from one of my messmates, who will send you home a few mementos of me. Sword and epaulettes, latter given me by my messmates of the Caledonia on promotion; let who has one have both, or you will share them as you please between you. Matilda's picture I give to Alicia. My father's watch to Matilda; my own to Alicia. The surgical instruments and medical books to either nephew who is to be of that profession, and would advise one to be educated for it. Should be wish the Navy, my claims will be of service in getting into it. My good old friend Risk has some books of mine, I purpose giving him Malone's Shakespeare, as a remembrance. Give recommendation of being foreign. We would my ring to Henry Briscoe, my oldest friend, and tell him to accept it, being from one who long esteemed him. God of his infinite mercy bless and preserve you all, is the prayer of your attached brother.

"SIDNEY BERNARD. "Obiit Ætat."

The Admiralty, to mark their sense of the services this gentleman so nobly and "dull cold ear of death," for this gallant Anxious to pay some tribute to such departed worth, the Admiralty, in the only to the rank of surgeon Mr. Robert Bernard, assistant-surgeon of the Pique, 36, deceased.

AN ANNUAL FOR YOUNG LADIES -The Germans are a delightfully practical people, and the useful with them has precedence of the agreeable. Among a list of annuals just published in Frankfort, the following holds the first place: - Christmas Annual for Young Ladies. - The Complete Knitter: an elementary and comprehensive guide to young ladies in the art of various knitting works, by Nannette Hoffieh; with seventy-three illustrations -containing ninety-six patterns for stockings: twelve ditto on the knitting of various kinds, and their different parts; twentyfour on open work for stockings, caps, and gloves; three borders to little caps; nineteen lace patterns, and numberless patterns for caps, gloves, knee-caps, and swathing bands, aprons, &c. With a short conclusion on washing, whitening, bleaching, taking out spots, &c.; and also instructions the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure on all that is necessary to make a bed of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, comfortable.25 When young German In- he will be happy to see or hear from those dies have studied Nannette Hoflich's an- inclined to give him their support. mual, so as to be mistresses of its contents, Pound. they are then, we suppose, allowed to go to poetical keepsakes with what appetite they may.—Prot. Churchman.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND TEA inscribe on it a sentence which should be read at the last day, and shown there as an index of your thoughts and feelings, what caution would you exercise in the selection

ENGLISH Linseed Oil, Imported French Burr Stones, this London Bottled Porter, season. WELCH & DAVIES, No. 2, Arthur St. Quebec, 26th May, 1845.

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

JEFFERY HALE. Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1845.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

THIS Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to assure against fire.

GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co. Quebec, 7th July, 1815.

SIGHT RESTORED NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED.

BY THE USE OF Patronized by ROYAL FAMILY Great Beltalu.

Eminent ANS,

For its efficacy in removing Disorders incident

EYES AND HEAD.

THE FORGERS, 14TH DEC., 1814. This Scientific Medical Reviewer made the following critique on Grimstone's Eye Snuff, demonstrating its powerful influence on those delicate organs, the Eye and Ear.

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

Other Testimonials can be seen.

The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per Ze ilous. THOMAS BICKELL, Grocer and Importer of China,

Glass and Earthenware. St. John Street, Quebec.

EDUCATION.

MISS EVANS begs to inform her friends and IVI the public, that she purposes opening a FRENCH and ENGLISH SEMINARY at No. 1 Det Grisons Street, Cape, on MONDAY, 5th MAY SEXT. Reference can be given to most respectable families in this city, where she has instructed as visiting Governess for some

For terms (which are moderate) apply at the School. An early application is requested, as the number of pupils will be limited. Particular attention will be paid to Biblical instruction. Quebec, 15th April, 1845.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

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