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WHOLE NUMBER 247

THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.
For thou wert born of woman! thou didst come,
O Holiest! to this world of sin and gloom,

O Honest? to this word of shi and groun,
Not in thy dread omnipotent array;
And not by thunders strewed
Was thy tempestors road;
Nor indignation burnt before thee on thy way;
But thee, a soft and naked child,
Thy mother undefiled In the rude manger laid to rest From off her virgin breast.

The heavens were not commanded to prepare A gorgeous canopy of golden air; Nor stooped their lamps the enthroned fires of

high: A single silent star A single sitent star
Came wands ring from afar,
Gliding, unchecked and calm, along the liquid
sky;
The Eastern Sages leading on, As at a kingly throne, To lay their gold and odour sweet Before thy infact feet.

The earth and ocean were not hushed to hear Bright harmony from every starry sphere; Nor at thy presence brake the voice of song From all the cherch choirs,

And scraphs' burning lyres.

Poured through the host of heaven the charmed Clouds along:
Choids along:
One annel toop the train logan,
Of all the race of man
By simple shepherds heard alone,
That soft Hosanna's tone.

Milman.

#### SERMON

PREACHED AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH, STUARTVILLE,

By THE REV. R. V. REGUES, MISISTER, ON THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER, 1818.

After the Service appointed for that day. Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. For the Sen of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them.—Luke ix. 55, 56.

1 .- The disciples were ignorant of what Was the spirit which prompted the request, to which the text is the answer ; and of what should have been their spirit as the followers of Jesus. They supposed themselves to be actuated by zeal for the honour of deir Lord : but pride, ambition, resentment, and bigotry, in reality, instigated them to make so improper a proposal (SCOTT ) Lettle did they think that partyzeal, offended at the insult-their being refused admission into the Samaritan village-urged, "Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven. and consume them even as Elias did ?"

(v. 54.) 2 .- In all partizonship, self forms a most important feature. It is evident here, "For when the inhabitants of Nazarath behaved far worse to Jesus than these Samaritans did, the disciples had not thought of calling for miraculous judgment. (Scott.) But they were Jews and these

were Samaritans! The words of John and James imply personal feeling. We as well as you have been insulted. Shall we then avenge your honour and our own, as Jews-" Will thou then that we command fire to come down from heaven, and consume them even as

Elias did ?' 3.-Probably-there was a sincere repard for their Master.—They knew his gion of truth, to be so great, that it must was a liebgion agreeable to fallen man. It value.—They may have looked upon this flushly prevail. It, therefore, waits its time pampered his pride;—give because to selfviolation of the laws of hospitality, to one so good, as proof of the degraded state of tages, it tarries the Lord's leisure for estabthese Samaritans, fitting them only for lishing it in the truth. destruction ;-as men of perverted judgment and debased feelings, who, if suffered to live, would percert and corrupt others | Spirit of love which " thinketh no evil;" also.

4.-Whatever was their motive, their the truth." Master charged them with being ignorant of its real nature. "Ye know not what manuer of spirit ye are of "-- proving, at once, the difficulty of man's knowing himself;-that, of all acquirements, Self-Acquaintance is the most difficult ;-illustrating the truth of-" The heart is deceitful above all things."

5 .- They were, also, equally in the dark, as to what was the spirit of their Master's teaching; and his object in coming into this morld; and therefore, what should have been their own temper as the disciples and followers of such a Master.

The disciples had now been nearly three vears attending Christ's instruction, and witnesses of his example. This language of theirs, then, shows how slowly men receive truth-chiefly from its opposition to the native bias of the mind, whatever may be the character and qualifications of the teacher ;- and in this case, it was "one who taught with authority." How much more slowly do they receive it in the love of it, and so make the principles of truth their practice.

From this example, too, we learn that, whatever may be the proficiency of their teacher, the scholars of Christ cannot attain to the knowledge of Him, " whom truly to know is life eternal," without the aid of the Holy Spirit as the Spirit of wisdom and understanding-proved as this is from comparing the spirit and conduct of the disciples, after they had received the Holy Spirit, with what it was on this occasion.

By our text we are taught, from Christ's object in coming into the world, that SAL-VATION, not DESTRUCTION, is the spirit of Christianity :-- "The Son of man is NOT come to DESTROY men's lives, But to SAVE." Lot movember vour to illustrate this truth

by showing what the spirit of Christianity is :-- and first-by what it is not. Not self-exalting pride )

Not the spirit of a party Not of deceit Nor-of destruction Nor'bl malediction

humility honesty sympathy but of { regard

Christianity than

(1.) PRIDE. That vaunting boastful temper, puffed up with self; treading under foot all others; speaking great swelling words of vanity; idolizing self: which says in its heart, "I am and none clse beside me" (Isaiah xlvii, 10). If pride take the cloak of religion, it is a pharisce-despising all others, saying, "stand by thyself, come not near to me; for I am holier than thou (Isaiah lxv. 5).—If it be in its natural dress, it is the usurper of the rights of others crushing beneath its feet every opponent; saying in its heart-"I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the dars of God, I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, ... I will ascend above the heights of the clouds; I will be like the most High! (Isaiah xiv. 13, 14). Such is humility-exalting God and abasing self. Lowly in its own eves, it lies tow in the dust. Shrinking from human producte. but coursing the honour which cometh from lind only, esteeming others better than itself, it is conricous towards all men.

(2.) Christianity is not The senter of & Party. It is too expensive to be confined, It seeks to do good to all men, not a pert usly. It was not given to in me for any party purpose; but to raise from their atural degradation, and bloss, ALL men. That spirit, in man, which seeks to restrain ind's gais, calling, and promises, within the parrow limits which man is pleased to preserbe; -which says to him " who doeth all things after the course of his own will?— Here, pour thy blessing!— There, withhold!—Visit these with thy presence !- Let a dark cloud rest on mose! -such a spirit he rebukes .- Forbillat not: "He that is not against me is for me." "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of."

God's temporal blessings are emblems of his spiritual gitts. The former are not confined : but are co-extensive with the world's wants : and his object, with the latter, is, and, in his own time, he will effect it, to pour out of his spirit on all desh. The middle walls, which party-spirit has creeted, to keep apart the people of God, he will break down ; -Is He not now breaking them down? - and there shall be one fold under one Shepher I !"

(3.) The Religion of Him who is TRUTH, -its Spirit cannot lie; or neceive. sporns the "curoing craftiness of man whereby they lie in wait to decrive? (Epres. iv. 14.) : "Naked and opened to the eyes of Him with whem we have to do. it comes to the light that its deeds may be made manifest that they are wrought in God; '-a walking in the light as' a child of the light." The tricks and strate ies of man's wesdom Christianly convilers beneath the dignity of Rim who says-"not by might, not by power : but by my Spinir, saith the Lord.

Christianity feels its power, as the reli--God's time. Taking no undue

(1.) It cannot wish, or think - much less Speak-evil. The Spira of Christ is the rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in

Praying for evil-doers, it seeks not to venge itself. It is the Spirit of Him, who, when we were yet sinners, died for us;" and which would not only lay down its life for the brothren; but counts not its hie dear unto itself so that it may fulfil its ministry; -the ministry of blessing a godless world.

(5) Christianity teaches RESPECT FOR orners;-" Honour all men, love the protherhood; fear God; -honour the King." It is a perfect code of instruction for every rank and relationship of life; for masters and servants; magistrates and abjects; parents and children, husbanda and wives. The rights of the most humble and weak it protects. Those of our quals it sacredly regards-nor encroaches on those in society above us. It bids-"Let no man seek his own" happiness or interest exclusively, or even chiefly; but every man "another's welfare." It leads whole; and that "if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it."-The spirit of Christianity is no LEVELLER; but, recognising "the powers that be as oraround on all ;-" whether the king as

supreme, or magistrates as sent by him." (6.) In reviewing what has been said of he features of the Christian spirit and character-I would lead you to contemplate hem as illustrated in the life of our Long AND MASTER. In the words of prophecy ie is described-" He shall not cry, nor lift up, nor cause his voice to be heard in the street." In fulfilment of these words, He interfered not with the order of society around him, -would not assume to be the "Ruler or Divider." When asked, he refused intermeddling with the magistrate's office; but " rendered to all their due; tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whon fear; honour to whom honour." Meek and and gentle, tender and forgiving, he checks

Again-The same lineaments, though not so strongly marked, are visible in the character of the apostles, and first Christians. Saint Paul's is the zeal and devotion of one who counted not his life dear unto himself; valuable only in proportion to its usefulness to others. The happy art of ends, shines forth in his public ministry : and that courtesy which gives honour to whom honour is due; and that humility which acknowledges a fault; and that courage which corrects it; are seen in all his intercourse with his fellow-men. Paren's is the honest expression of truth in every word and work of his -- Once in error, now converted, he strongthens the principles of his brethren :- " thinking it meet, so long not the spirit of Christiandry! That is as he was in this tabernacle, to stir on their pure minds by way of remembrance." That of St. John was one continued and decided dis-avowal of that spirit which met his Marter's rebuke :-- " Ye know not what manner of spirit ve are or." In his teaching he explains; and in his life he enforces the Law of Love .- Il's that loveth not, know th not God; for Gon is Love." in its benefits, to this or that body of men. "He that dwelleth in love nWillerin in Gon; and Gon in Him."

(7.) Such is Christianity as taught in the letter of God's word .- And such is its spirit as exemplified in the lives of his first Addiewers !-- It was this changes between their principles and prostice which won them such honour in the eyes of the multitude; and draw forth from their enemies that confession so honourable to Christianity: "See, how these Christians love one nother !"

Had the Spirit of Christianity never altered; its love never waxed cold :- zeal abated its exertions, faith lost its sight : and hope ceased to look forward to things not seen; I my era this, the religion; of love had blessed this world of fallen man y accomplishing its purposes; -six nesraoven; the sixane saven; and Goo GLORITHE !

(8.) So happy a completion of God's sign in the plan of salvation, Satan's comity could not suffer without an attempt to retard its advert; though his wisdom may have taught him the impossibility of altogether bindering the coming of that day when " the seed of the woman" should destroy the serpent's seed. To effect his purpose, his cumning craftmess devises a clience, which, keeping the form and features of Christianity, would yet be deprived of as spirit. It must be a master-piece of Satanic craft, and malice, and power;enough to decrive all who are leaning to their own understanding for protection against its subtleties.

Sich a plan arose, -thas wisely designed; and succeeded in there who whole ward but the scaled servants of God ! - It prospered; and nations adopted its tenets! -It subdued kings; and the great ones of the earth subsetted to its teaching !- It grace; made a compromise between picasure and duty; fully compensating for any and every sacrifice, by suffering the gratification of some other indulgence. Varying in its principles and practice to snit the variations of minds of country, and of every possible circumstance, it can be gay and morose, rigid and lax, learned or georant. "With all deceivableness of unrighteonisness" its "ministers can transform themselves into the ministers of Christ !" In a sense never dreamt of by St. Paul, it becomes all things to all men; not to save but to destroy!

Then DESTRUCTION, not SALVATION is its

Therefore the spirit of this system is the very opposite to that of Christianity. It is more than this. It is the antagonist principle to the religion of Jesus Christ, regause opposed to Christ. It would sup-Plant Christ by supplying another atonement; other mediators .- It would dethrone God by attempting to alter his unalterable laws,-" changing times and seasons :" placing itself, in the fears and hopes of its votiries, " above all that is called God, or that is worshipped."-- With its lips showing much love to Christ, having the form or godliness, it denies the power of it on the soni ; and, drawing near with a kiss, it each man to look on himself as one of a makes the act of love the occasion to betray and destroy all who come within its embrace. This system of Anti-Christianity is marked by these features:

Prince's opposed to Hamility. PARTY SPIRIT in contradiction to Uni-

versal Benevolence. DECEIT is in this, whilst Christ innity

eaches Truth.

Cunsing instead of Blessing. DESTRUCTION, and not salvation, marks this system for its own. Let me remark that this Anti-Christian system has become impersonated; and now shows itself to the world in A MAN as its HEAD, ACTING OUT THESE PRINCIPLES. By the spirit of Prophony, He is called "That man of sin" (2 Thess. ii, 3, &c.) Not a sinful man,pre-eminently so; but the man made up of sin, in his whole nature—in his every act. Again, He is styled "That wicked"-That lawless one ('o drouss;) and the reason for these titles is given " who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that

No spirit can be more contrary to that of [ his enemies ; and returns blessing for curs- [ wonders, and with all deceivableness of ] ble for us, (and for them too) if we judge of unrighteousness" (vv. 9, 10.) "speaking his the system of the Papacy by its conduct in hypocrisy" (1 Tim. iv. 2.) With every when unable to execute its penal laws, and ability and power to deceive; so as to think that Rome is un-willing, as well as deceive all who do not "receive the love un-ABLE, to put heretics to death ! Believe just for them to begin the dispute, who had of the truth that they might be saved." me, Brethren, I have no pleasure in thus Mark !- Beloved-the truth as it is in contrasting the spirit of the Papacy with church; and that if we had anything to say Jesus-received in the love of it-is the the spirit of Christianity; and thus deduconly effectual barrier against this "mystery ing the proof that Rome is Anti-Chatse; they might refute us by their authority, making his great learning serve the highest of miquity."—Not the truth, held in cold and the Pope the Man of Sm :—The Law- and silence us as degenerate sons, who had theory, but the truth in the heart, kindling less one. But if " pure and uniefiled re- long since departed from the unity of the up love to Him who is truth; and to the figion? be a sacred deposit which we have church. Thanks to Christ our Lord, they truth itself for His sake !

personification of this opposing system to of the commonent principles of duty to our cause. The sincere religion of Christ is the truth of God : self-exactation even to children is, that we strough many nows therefore established among us in all parts of the supremacy above every object of wor- this BLESSED HERE-LOOM to the generations the king loan, just in the same manner as it ship, in opposition to the flumility of Christianity. The partizan opposing Christ as " King of Kings and Lord of Lord?" placing himself above the Kings of the " He as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God! In setting himself against God, and his Christ, he seeks to destroy the spirit of Christ ... Universal Love : confining salvation, with all its present and nature blessings, to a party, and that ms own. He causes "that no man night buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name."
(Nev. xin. 1.) "Ye have heard that it hall been said, thou shall love thy neigh hour and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you. Love your enemies. bless themthat curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you." (Mait. v. 43, 4, 5. Hom. xit. 11.) This is Christianity. But Vati-Christianity reverses this command, orsing, delighting in cursing. And the spirit of this Anti-Christian person is, his tractise has been, whenever God has given him the power of making war with he saints, and to overcome them' - "to shed the blood of sauts and prophets" (Rev. xvi. 6.)-" to wear out the saints of the Most High." (Dan. vii. 25.) The spirit of Auti-Christ is, to "destroy the earth. Rev. xi. 18.)

This system boasts of its UNCHANCEABLE character. The Bible admits the truth of t; and so tells of the impossibility of its elormation. No reformer can correct that which is infallible. Babylon wasted with misery is to be destroyed—" consumed with the breath of his month," whom it so long opposed; "descroyed by the brightness of his coming." (2 Thess. 2. 8.) The records of history are dyed and stan of with proofs of its unchanging, never to be changed spirit. Remains of its never-varying practice, in its cleraid, deathless enmiy to the religion of Jesus Christ, are to be seen at this day. The fires of Mary's re gu -the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, n 1585, when in Paris alone 10,000 of the lower orders, and 500 of rank and station in society, were murdered in cold blood, for no other fault than because they were Protestants; and the Massacre in Ireland in 1641 of 100,000 are memorials of the changeless spirit of Rome! What it was EUFORD the Reformation, that it is abated one jot of its exorbitant prefensions to an universal sovereignty over all the poptised members of Christ's Church; and its consequent right to punish every dissenter as a rebel against its laws!

In proof of this it were enough to convince the believer in Revelation, that " The Spirit of God," as "The Spirit of Prophe-cy," has scaled this system with imaginary fallibility, and so with real unchange-bleness. The laws which it made for its abieness. own guidance, when mistress of all but entire Christendom, are they by which it rules now those who still submit to its isurpation; and with which it would govere all the people of God, whenever the good of the body demands, and God, in

ast judgment on our sins, permit it. In proof of this I quote from the Ball in Coma Domini-first published A. D. 1420. and soleanly re-published every year at Rome on Holy Thursday, the day on which the Lord's Supper is supposed to rive been established; and from which his document derives its name-" We" (the Pope for the time) "excommunicate and accurse, on the part of Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, by the authority also of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and by our own, all whatsoever Hassites, Wickliffites, Latherans, Zninglians, Cal. rinists, Huganots, Anahaptists, Trinitarians and apostates from the Christian faith, and all and singular other Heretics, under whatso. ever name they may be set down, and of whatsoever sect they may be, and these who give them credit, and their receivers and favourers, and in general, their defenders, whosoever they be, and all those who without our authority, and that of the apostolie See, knowingly read, retain, imprint, or, in any way whatsoever, from any cause what. soever, publicly or privately, upon any relext or colour whatsoever, defend their books containing heresy, or treating of religion; as also Schismatics, and those who pertinaciously withdraw or recede from obedience to Us, and to the Roman Pontiff for the time being."

Let me not be mis-understood :- It is Romanism-not Romanists-that breathes the spirit, which this day reminds us Protestants of Excommunication, Persecution even unto death! It is quite possible that many a member of that church is in happy respect for the first risings of pride and envy and others, surperiors and bout doing good;—blessing alike friend inferiors.

It is called God, or that is worshipped. (v. 4) ignorance of this spirit, as well as of the revenge! Actively benevolent Ha goes he want oftenth is thus described. But which breathes it. Happy for themperiors and foo.—Passive of injuries, he prays for Satan with all power and signs and lying this is not the Spirit of Christ. But misera-

to come!

How,-Beloved Brethren ?-By "carne-tly contending for the faith once delivered to the saints," in the spirit of that ! faith; ... praying always with all prayer truly rejoice in our joy; that you may toand supplication in the spirit, and watching gether with us return thanks to the Lord our thereunto with all perseverance."-Yes!- God, who of his truly fatherly compassion Watchfulness, -watching unto prayer" - over thus regarded and comforted us in our low our own deceitful, treasurerous hours, lost we lestate of humiliation and distress. May he lose the spirit of Christ and imbile that of grant that these his so great and inestimable Anti-Christ, Let us say " O God, we have ward with our ears and our fathers have told us, the noble works, that thou didst in their days, and in the o'd times before them." His love to his true Church, and to our branch especially, let us never faget; but dibgratly teach it to our children, and our

children to their children. (See Deat. IV.) Why? To kindle party strik? Go forbid!!--No--but to keep alive a hely jealousy for the truth against THE CORRUPT-ER of God's truth !

We will sympathise with the deceived members of this awfully deceiving Church speedily hear his voice -- Come out of her. my people, that ye be not partakers of her 20, 1359. sins ;--we will put Him who " is righteous and true" in remembrance of his promise that Babylon the great shall fall to rise no more ; -- whilst we will endeavour, by God's grace, in meckness and gentleness, by purity of life, by the knowledge and practice of every duty, by love unfeigned even towards those who curse us, who would " despitefully use

THE ENGLISH REFORMERS AND THOSE ON THE CONTINENT.

us and persecute us' -- TO SHOW THEM A

MORE EXCELLENT WAY!

RICHARD COX TO WOLFGING WEIGHER. Whenever I should leave Worms, my venerable triend, and much esteemed brother in Christ, I always determined with myself to write to you, and give you information some time or other respecting the state and condition of our affairs; which I considered it would not be disagreeable to you to hear, by reason of that ardent and sincere zeal with which you are always affected towards that I have hitherto been constrained unwillingly to be silent, lest I should have to Jifth that has reached you. relate matter which would afford you no though but for the space of five years, popery ceive then in one word, what it took me a was huroan the Reformation, that it is so much increased both in numbers and long time to investigate. difficulty that our pious queen, with those however hardly credible what a harvest, or about her who stood forth with alacrity on rather what a wilderness of superstition had the side of truth, could obtain room for the sprung up in the darkness of the Marian sincere religion of Christ. The bishops, the times. Scribes and Pharisees, opposed it in our of saints, noils with which the infatuated great council, which from a French word people dreamed that Christ had been pierced, we call the parliament; and because and I know not what small fragments of the they had in that place few who duest even sacred cross. The number of witches and open their mouths against them, they sorceressest had everywhere become enoralways appeared to gain the victory. Mean- mous. The cathedral churches were nowhile we, that little flock, who for these last thing else but dens of thieves, or worse, if five years, by the blessing of God, have anything worse or more foul can be men-been hidden among you in Germany, are tioned. It inveterate obstinacy was found ly before our queen Elizabeth, that the Roman pontial is truly antichrist, and that traditions are for the most part mere blasphemies. At length many of the nobility, and vast numbers of the people, began by degrees to return to their senses; but of the clergy none at all. For the whole body remained unmoved,

"Tanquem dara silex, aut stet Marpesia cautes," as the poet sings. The matter at last came to this, that eight of their leaders, either bish. ops, or the most select from among their men of learning, were to dispute concerning some heads of religion with eight of our ab. ject and exiled party. and, to avoid a war of words, it was agreed to manage the debate in writing. The day was fixed: we are all present. The queen's conneil ore present, and almost all the nobinty. It was decided that the opposite party should first deliver their sentiments about the matter in dispute. One of them, " in the name of the rest, like Golfath against David, comes vauntingly forward with his own statement. defends, and as it would seem, confirms it by irrefragable arguments, and congratulates himself as having already obtained the victory. One† of our party replied, relying on the truth, and not upon high-flown language; in the fear of the Lord, and not with the bonsted affectation of learning. When the re-ply was concluded, an incredible applause of the audience was excited, perturbation and way, being preferred under her to a prehend confusion of our opponents. The other day arrives, appointed for a cimilar disputation. The opposite party is requested by the president to proceed in the order before agreed upon, namely, that they should first, declare their opinion respecting the liext

Dr. Cole. 1 The Lord Kapper Bacon.

point in dispute, and that we should follow them. This however they refuse to do, being alarmed at the ill success of the preceding day's contest; and ery out that it is unso many years continued in the catholic against them, we should bring it forward, that received from our fathers -- if Romanism be lare very properly checked in their resistance Note .- These features are evident in the the corruptor of the whole carry, -then one to the order of the president, and close their was formerly under our Edward, of most

blessed memory.

I have thought fit to write this brief but certain intelligence to one, who will, I know, benefits may beverbe forgotten by us! Your

kindness will do me a great favour, if you will be pleased to communicate the above intelligence to my excellent friends master James Cornicins, the physician, and Vessian Fitich. We are already endeavouring to break down and destroy the popish ences, and to expain under happy auspices the vineyard of the Lord. We are now at work; but the harvest is plenteous, and the abourers few : let us ask the Lord to send abourers into his harvest. These few things I had to communicate to you, as my regard dictates. May the Lord Jesus preby continued prayer that Gol's people may serve you, and increase your piety even unto your last breath ! London in England, May

> Your most devoted, RICHARD Cox. JOHN JEWEL TO PETER MARTER.

Dated at London Nov. 2, 1559. I have at last returned to London, with a ody worn out by a most fatiguing journey. You probably supposed me dead, because I did not write: meanwhile, I was kept away three whole months by this very tedious and troublesome commission. While I was at Bristol, there was delivered to me that etter from you which our friend Randolph had brought with him; written in so friendy and agrecable a manner, as altogether to emove from my mind the wearisomeness both of the journey and of my employments. For I could then fancy myself to be conversing with you just as if you had been present. Randolph had gone away into France before my return: so that poor I was deprived of a great part of those delightful communications which you had personally charged him with. My letter, I perceive, the gospel of Christ Jesus. I must confess was lost on the road; for that which I had sent you as the eighth, was, I find, only the

But what, you will say, has been done pleasure. Under the cruel reign of Mary, after all by this commission of yours? Restrength, that it was hardly to be imagined where the people sufficiently well disposed how much the minds of the papists were towards religion, and even in those quarters hardened; so that it was not without great where we expected most difficulty. It is We found in all places votive relies thundering forth in our pulpits, and especial- any where, it was altogether among the priests, those especially who had once been on our side. They are now throwing all things into confusion, in order, I suppose, that they may not seem to have changed their opinions without due consideration. But let them make what disturbance they please: we have in the mean time disturbed them from their rank and office.

That consistent man, Harding,t has preferred to change his condition rather than his opinions. Sidalio has subscribed too. and with equal consistency, that is, sorely against his will. But your friend Smith, T what has he done? you will ask. Can. any good thing come out of Nazareth? Believe me, that he might retain his old consistency, he has now at last recanted for the

[ . Randolph who was entrusted with the safeconveyance of the earl Arran from France into Scotland, visited Peter Martyr at Zurich during this journey, from whom he brought the letter here referred to. ]

If A Bill against witchcraft and enchant. ments was brought into the house of Lords from the lower house April 27, 1559, and was passed in the following session. Strypo

Annals, I.i. 81.]
[† T. Harding, of New College, Oxford; who under King Edward VI, had been a very zealous protestant, but under queen Mary came about, and was as hot the other of Winchester, and the trensurership of Sarum. Strype, Annals, I. ii. 175]

[ ] Henry Sidail, a vigorous defender of the truth in King Edward's time, recented under queen Mary, and subscribed to queen Elizabeth's supremacy. Stype, Cranmar, 235; Parker, 1. 154. See p. 18.] [A The popo's subdelegate under Carding!" Ma Pacto, in Cranmon's trial.]

religion change, changed his habit, and forthwith prepared to take refuge in Scotland but while he was loitering on the borders, he was apprehended, and brought back from his travels. And now this grave personage, this prop and support of religion, has come over to us, deserted all his party, and become all of a sudden the most inveterate enemy of the papists. Go now and deny transubstantiation, if you can.

The ranks of the papists have fallen almost of their own accord. Oh! if we were not wanting in our exertions, there might yet be good hopes of religion. But it is no easy matter to drag the chariot without horses, especially up hill.

Yesterday, as soon as I returned to London, I heard from the Archbishop of Canteryour old lectureship is kept open for you. I know not how true this may be; I can only affirm thus much, that no Professor of Divinity is yet appointed at Oxford. For my own part, my father, I most exceedingly long to see you, and especially in England; and how can I do otherwise than desire this, who ani so perpetually desiring to see you even at Zurich! But I know your prudence; and you know the character and disposition of us islanders. I near that what we now see the beginning of may be lasting. thing can be in a more desperate condition than the [Divinity] school is at present. You will think, that when you were formerly there, you had employed all your exertions to no purpose.

on purpose.

"Thus in the garden that was once so gay,
The darnel and the barren wood bear sway,"
Your book on Vows, † like all your other works, is caught up with the greatest avidity. We are all now looking for you to publish your further commentaries on the book of Judges, and on the two books of Samuel; for all our friends are now aware that you have those books in hand, and are intending to publish them. The Swede, # and Charles, § the son of [the emperor] Ferdinand, are courting at a most marvelous rate. But the Swede is most in earnest, for he promises mountains of silver in case of success. The lady however is probably thinking of an alliance nearer home. My friend Allen Thas departed this life after having been nominated bishop of Rochester. We hear at this time nothing from Scotland that can be new to you. The gospel is taught; churches are diligently brought together, and all the monuments of the old superstition demolished. The French however are still hoping to retain both the kingdom and their religion. Whatever may happen, I will write to you fully at another time. That sixtieth year is now approaching, concerning which you were sometimes wont to relate some wonderful predictions of a certain Ital: ian, Torquatus. \*\* God grant us the enjoyment of real and substantial joy, that the man of perdition may at length be made manifest to the whole world, and the truth of the gospel of Jesus Christ be universally exhibited!

Farewell, my father, and salute your wife tt in my name, a lady indeed personally unknown to me, but with whom I am nevertheless now well acquainted, both by your letter, and our friend Abel's commendation of I congratulate you on her account and her on yours. Salute masters Bullinger, Gualter, Bernardine, Herman, Julius, his wife, and my little Martyr. A long farewell to my friend Frensham, who I imagine has now departed from you to be with Christ. All our friends salute you, and wish you every happiness. London, November 2, 1559.

Yours most heartily,

JOHN JEWEL. Master Heton ‡‡ urgently entreated me to salute you in his name. Could he write Latin himself he would not make use of my pen : believe me there is no one who speaks of you more frequently, or with greater com-mendation. His wife also sends her respects both to you and yours.

RELIGIOUS PROSPECTS OF MEXICO. Unfavourable.—The friends of the Bible hoped that the Mexican war would open the way for Christian enterprise in that country. There was a time when toleration for Protestantism might have been had for asking-could not have been refused-but the favourable moment was allowed to pass, and we have not gained even the privilege of sepulture. It would be difficult to show that the cause of Protestantism has gained any thing in Mexico by our war, except access to the ceded territory. The war has been a great moral evil to Mexico. Our soldiery were bad teachers and worse examples of morality. Wanton waste, and destruction of private as well as public property, thests, robberies, burgla-ries, brutal intemperance, licentiousness,

| Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur

avenæ.--Ving.] It A refutation of Richard Smith's two books, concerning single life and monkish

vows.]
[‡ The prince of Sweden, whose title was duke of Finland, landed at Harwich on Sept. 27, 1559, and reached London Oct. His object was to make suit to the queen on behalf of the king (Eric. XIV) his brother. Strype, Annals I. i. 291, 368

[§ Archduke of Austria, and brother of the emperor Maximilian.] August 30, 1561, the news was that

the king of Sweden was sending a great number of wagons laden with massy bullion, and other things of value to England. He continued his courtship most eagerly till 1562. Strype, Annals I. i. 405.]
[¶ Elimund Allen, an exile for religion

in the reign of queen Mary. He was burned on the 30th of August. Strype, Annals 1: 1. 199.]
[ \*\* Torquatus was a physician and as-

trologer at Ferrara, in the 15th century. He wrote a " prognostic" of the ruin of Europe, dedicated to Matthias king of Hungary, in which he foretold events from 1480 16 1540.]

[1] Catherine Merenda, Peter Martyr's second wife, was recommended to him from the Italian church at Geneva, where she lived an exile for religion.]

[11 Thomas Heton, a merchant of Lonthe relief of the Marian exiles.

conquered but nohumbled nation.

there is some encouragement.

A political party now exists there, whose priests, to confine them to their proper cheek of any lay tribunal whatsoever. popular education. These are not protestude steed at last fairly runs away, tants, nor do they profess any partialny for Thus did the 440 Free Church ministers Protestantism, yet they seem desirous to in Scotland throw off the yoke; and thus did have the Scriptures circulated, as a means Mr. Santhone, and several other of the abuses of their charch. The common peo. ciple and in practice. Mr. Sinchore, in ple generally sympathise with this party i bury that you are invited hither, and that at present, however, they are probably not insisted mainly on the want of a living, cen gaining on public sentiment. Very recent intelligence states, that the present government of Mexico is disposed to encourage foreign empretion, and talks of freedo n of religiou. But a the priesthood have absorbed so make of the property of the nation as would seem from the following sample, there is latte hope of the government becoming more liberal.

The religious establishments of the proud and rich city of Paebla are numerous and very wealthy. In the city of Mexico, the churches and religious houses, many of them very spacious, and covering nearly an ortice. square, are said to own in fee simple one. half of the real estate in the city; in addition ! to which, they hold what is equivalent to perpetual mortgages on one-half of the residue; thus controlling three-fourths of the

real property of the capital. The clergy are very numerous in all the cities. With few exceptions they are reputed to be ignorant, indolent, and exceedingly loose in their morals. Concubinage and its kindred vices are notoriously common among them. Not a few of them are infidels. They still exert considerable political power, while their moral and social influence over the lower class, and the females of all classes, is almost unlimited, and is abused for purposes and to an extent well-nigh incredible. Like priests like people. In morals, the mass of the people are exceedingly deprayed.

"The leperos," said an intelligent Mexican, " are all thieves and hars; they are animals—beasts; they have neither religion nor morality." The seventh commandment is universally violated among them, both in its spirit and letter, and such violations as must not be named here. The shocking crime of incest is common. The leperos constitute an overwhelming majority in the cities, particularly the capital; and with the peones or slaves and Indians, who are in no respect their superiors, they consultate at least five-sevenths of the population of the country. - Rev. W. H. Norris, late Agent of the American Bible Society.

# The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1818.

The arrival of two Mail-Steamers from Liverpool, since our last publication, the latter of them bringing accounts of the deepest interest from the Papal States, which we have thought it right to lay before our read ers at some length, lays claim upon so large a portion of our columns that little space or time remains for us to express the pain created by the account received by the last mail, that the Hon, and Rev. Baptist Noel, so many years the beloved and succongregation worshipping in St. John's Cha. pel, Bedford Row, London, has adopted views which require him to withdraw from the exercise of the ministry in the Church of England. We copy an editorial article from the London Morning Herald of Nov. 23, Snow and Daummonn, seconders many which takes a view of this painful event, probably the same that is entertained by most of Mr. Noel's friends.

We learn from the London Record, that as his text the 5th and 6th verses of the first chapter of the Revelation, . Mr. Noel stated become necessary for him to leave the congregation of St. John's Chapel." He had had an interview with his Diocesan, and the result had been, that he should not remain with them beyond the Sabbath following.

It appears that the nomination of a successor to the Rev. B. Noel lies with the Rev. Daniel Wilson, Vicar of Islington, son of the Bishop of Calcutta who was many years the Minister of the same congregation.

From the Marning Herald. The causes of secession from the Church change, like costume, manners, and modes of travelling, from time to time. A century and a half ago, the grievance was, the use of organs, vestments, the sign of the cross in baptism, &c. Last century things were in a lower thate, and we had the Lindsays and creed. Thirty years ago, the question of infant baptism sent out of the Church the Rev. Messis Baring, Snow, Evans, Drummond, &c .- most of whom, however, have since found their way back again.

The stumbling-block in our day seems to be, the alleged ERASTIANISM of the Church, -her bondage to the State, and the want of a living, acting, central power and authority in the Establishment.

This grievance has been set un and trumpeted forth from two very different

" "Unto him that loved up and washed up from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father, don, who had been a liberal contributor to to him be gloty and dominion for ever and ever. Amen."

the essential qualities of murder, were not the Free Churchmen of Edinburgh. Both calculated to impress Christian morals on exclaim, with one voice, that the Church is held in slavery by the State, -that she ought Facourable .- But from another source, to be both free and sovereign ;-- free to act, by her own courts, without any government interference; and sovereign, to carry her arowed object is to limit the power of the beliests into force, without the revisal or taken therein." duties, to break down the overgrown reli- | Protestant Government, however, is likely to gious establishments of the country, and to tolorate any such imperium in imperio. devote their great wealth to the cause of Honce, after chating at the bridle for a time,

in Scotland throw off the yoke; and thus did of opening the eyes of the people to the Tractarians, agree with them, both in prinhis published defence of his "Secession," tral, ruling anthority in the Church, free from all secular control :- and, finding no such authority in the Phylish Establishment. he betook himself to Romanism in search of

it. An equally eminent and excellent clorgeinen has now unitated him in his secession: but we have no apprehension that his path will be Romewards.

No thoughtful person, who listened three years ago to the defence of the Free-Church movement, volunteered on a London platform by the Hon. and Rev. Bar. rise North could help seeing that the tiewhich bound that eloquent but enthusias tie man to the Englis! Establishment was of a very fragile nature. The very same feelings of jealousy of State interference which then induced Mr. Nort, to espouse the cause of the Scottish seceders, have lain effervescing in his breast ever since; know what I was doing; but as soon as I got and at last they have produced a like result, and the immense congregation of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, with its various charitable institutions, its schools for 500 children, &c., is soon to love its esteemed and valued pastor. Mr. Nort. has given notice, we believe, of his withdrawal from that charge, He does not, we hear, propose to unite himself with any mady of Dissenters; but, his views of "the Church's booklage," and of the firdefensible nature of her conhection with the State, are such as to reader it thus possible for him, with any comfort, to

We have understood, that these who have conversed with Mr. Neel on the grounds of his intended withdrawal, and " the alliance with the State? to be the main didirulty. Bishops created by the mere flat of the Minister, no protest of the clergy being of the least avail ;- Houses of Parlament, consisting of all kinds of believers and unhalievers, making laws for the Church, -these present features to his mind which reader his longer continuence in such a body painful and intelerable to him. But his o ya personal explanation of his views and feelings will probably be given to the world, when his connection with his present congregation has actu-

ally terminated. We should be happy if we could hope that this event, following others of a similar kind, would lead some of the more carnest among our Churchmen to adopt a more cautious and rational mode of speaking, when treating of subjects bearing on the connection between Church and State. High views of the Church's liberty, authority &c., can never be safely indulged without danger of ending in secession. Of this Scotland has given us one notable proof, in our own times. And had England but a Church Assembly. or Convocation, as Scotland had, wherein parties could face, controvert, irritate, outvote each other, -we should have secession after secession, until searcely a "Rump-Parliament" was left. Thus hasit ever been in ecclesiastical assemblies, from the aposcessful pastor of the large and influential ties' days until now, and thus, while human nature remains what it is, must it ever be.

Mr. Noet, we believe, has been beguited y these high and impractible theories pure, free, and perfect Church. He will find no such Church elsewhere; and therefore we will not despair of his return. Mesers, years since, are now useful clergymen of the Church of England. Mr. Sistmone, too has returned to her bosom; and though Mr. Evans has remained without her pale, his son, we believe, is among her ministers on Wednesday the 29th of November, at the The true wisdom of the whole matter was usual Evening Lecture, for which he took given in a few words, by an eminent chergy man of the Church, in the diocese of Exe. ter, many years since. "I do not say that the Church of England is perfect or spotless. that, "in consequence of opinions which he But can you show me any other Church knew not how to alter, and convictions that is so ! If you can, I will join it towhich he was not permitted to resist, it had morrow. If not, I shall remain at the post where I believe that God in his providence has placed me."

> DIOCESAN COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. -An impressize Sermon was preached, by the Rev. J. Cornwall, in aid of the funds of this body, in the Cathedral Church on Sunday morning, after which a collection was made, amounting to £27 15s. 2d. There has since been added to the collection, a sum of £2. 10s.

Next Monday, being the Festival of the NATIVITY of our Saviour, divine service in the morning will be performed in the different places of worship connected with the Church of England in this parish, and also in All Saints' Chapel in the evening of the same day. On Tuesday, (St. Stephen's) BLACKBURNS objecting to the Athanasian Wednesday, (St. John the Evangelist's) and Thursday, (Innocents' day) morning service will be performed in All Saints' Chapel.

> QUEBES PROTESTANY COMETERY ASSOCIArion .- We have not toom, in this number, to insert the report of the Directors of this Association, but have great pleasure in mentioning that it contained a recommendation of a union with the Church of England Cemetery Association upon terms which had been discussed hetween the representatives of the two Associa-tions, and that the following resolution was adopted by the Quebec Protestant Cemetery Association at their meeting held on Wednesday of

"That the special report for the Directors presented this day, be adopted and carried into effect, provided that the Stockholders of the Church of England Cometery Association, do

fifth time! The silly man, when he saw | violence, oppression, and death, with all quarters—the Tractarians of Oxford, and I take not less than one hundred and fifty shares of Stock in this Association, and pay the instalments thereon; that the right of property, con-trol and management, necessarily resting with this Association, be in no way affected by the proposed arrangement; and that before the specified sections be finally appropriated in the way proposed, there he not less than fifty lots

The shareholders of the Church of England Cemetery Association are summoned to a meeting to be held to-morrow at 2, at the National School House, to receive a report of the Committee and to take into consideration the Resolution of the Protestant Cometery

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. -We have received the December number of the Record published by the Committee of this Society, from whose list of stations and labourers we perceive that it has three ordained Missionaries (Swiss or French, we conclude) and eight Teachers or Colon tours, besides female Touchers. The Society is greatly in want of funds to meet existing liabilities and for the extension of its labours. We insert a few particulars coming under the head of "witnessing a good confession" ::

We had a visit from Mr. and Mrs. A, who rune for the first time to the meeting, the Sabbath that Mr. Ponner was with us. They appear to make remark this progress. I would have liked that the friends of the Saviour had been in the middle of us in our visits, to see the joy painted on the faces of those formerly in subjection to the "man of sin," and who now seemed determined to follow the truth. . . The last time I went to mass,2 said. Mr.

A., "I was not happy, for when I wished to tell my beads, I trembled so that I did not home and had the Scriptores in my bands, I was happy, so that I cannot go any longer to

massa I was lately at supper in my father's, when the talk turned upon the Protestants, Mr. R. was put low enough, and everything bal was aid of him, I prayed to God for patience, and that if might teren me what I should say. I ther said, you still of me very much in speaking in that way, for I am a protestant like Mr. among my relations. Mrs. A. has said, do not call me a Hom in Catholics for I am a Protestant Catholic. On All-Soluts' day they, were at work as usual, which yery asuch astonished their mother, who, after her daughter had cited continue in the position of one of her several passages of Seripibre, expressed her surprise by Saying, "Is all that in the Ges-

One of their children, eight yours old, said to her matter, 61 wish to go to school to learn to read the word of God, and to love Josus Curi-t." He who has done such things, and given goal thoughts to this crist, will be not touch the hearts of a great comber who walk in the road to pendition? On Lord, in-

ere ise our faith!

For a long time our friend Mr. G. had de-I st a long to a our friend Mr. G. had desired to accomp my me when I want into the neighbourhood of his friends, in order to try and get them to take a copy of the Scriptures. As we expected that they would hardly give me folging, it was agreed that we should not speak of the gospel at night. But Gad who has said that the stones would cry outsoner than his own should hold their peace, brought about the opportunity. After having ridiculed Mr. G. fur a long time, they at last is led me where I came from if I knew how to dance. Sec. I soon had an opportunity of confessing the Lord, and of reading the Testament. Mr. G.'s prother asked many questions relative to the Romish Church. I answered them from the Societures, and the conversation was pro longed until after midnight. Next day an old man stopped me on the road to ask me into his house to speak to his grand-children and him-self: they bought a Testament, and the old man thanked me when I left, saying that he would like to live near my. The brother of Mr. G. asked me to remain longer, saying, that whoever had a religion should maintain it Mr. G., with much warmth, then showed from the Word of God the reasons why he left the Romish church; but his brother said he would continue to follow the priest. I was, however, kindly lodged, free of charge, in this house.

The Lord continues to shed his grace upon the family of our dear friends R. i my heart was rejoiced in the midst of them. does not cease publishing the metry of God in Jesus. Madam T. is always a faithful discepte of Christ, and has shown as much Christian affection. Her hasband loves to speak of the Scriptures; let us pray God that he may draw him finally from Babylon. The family P. comes al vays to our invetings. Air. P. professes to be converted, and his wife wishes much Mr. Tanner to come and baptise her infant. Mr. G. is always zealous to maintain the combut against the Romish Church. There is nothing new among our neighbours. They are aiways polite and agreeable towards us; disposed to do us a service, and to receive one from us. but remaining with the veil over their eyes Let our prayer be that the Lord may speedily remove it. Continue to pray for us.

UPPER CANADA JOURNAL OF EDUCATION -Toronto, November, 1848 .-- We have received the last number of this publication, from which we allect one or two articles for insertion. The following is from a speech by the Hon. Horace Mann, on the extension of the area of slavery by means of the acquisition of territory from Mexico, delivered in the American Congress. SLAVERY AND REPUBLICANISM. - This con-

scious idea that the state of slavery is a state of war—a state in which superior force keep-inferior force down—develops and manifests itself perpetually. It exhibits itself in the statute book of the slave States, prohibiting the education of slaves, making it highly penal to teach them so much as the alphabet; dispersing and punishing all meetings where they come together in quest of knowledge. Look into the statute book of the free States, and you will find law after law, encouragement after encouragement, to secure the diffusion of knowledge. Look into the statute book of the slave States, and you will find law after law, penalty after penalty, to secure the extinction of know

led re. Who has not read with delight those book which have been written both in England and this country, entitled "The pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," giving the biographies of litustrious men, who, by an undaunted and indomitable spirit, had arisen from poverty and obscurity to the height of ominence, and blessed the world with their achievements in literature, in science, and in morals ? Yet here, in what we call republican America, are fifteen great States, vying with each other to see which will bring the blackest and most impervious pall of ignorance over three millions of human beings; nay, which can do most to stratch this pall across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific!

without understanding, he saw without per-ceiving; he moved without definite purpose. It was the soul of an infant in the body of an adult. After he had learned to speak, he elated that, from his earliest recollection, he had always been kept in a hole so small that he the previous day. The letters came in on could not stretch out his limbs, where he saw no light, heard no sound, nor even witnessed ing day. The intelligence brought by this the face of the attendant who brought him his mail is carried further on by the telegrascanty food. For many years, conjecture was tife concerning his history, and all Germany was sourched to discover his origin. After a long period of fruitless inquity and speculaion, public opinion settled down into the belief that he was the victim of some great. mnatural crime; that he was heir to throne, and had been sequestered by ambition; or the inhetitor of vast wealth, and had been hidden away by cupidity; or the offspring of criminal incluigence, and had been butied alive to avoid exposure and shame. A German, been on the south side of the Thames, per, entitled "The Example of a Crime on the Life of a Soul." But why go to Europe to be the population is far smaller in number. thrilled with the pathos of a human being shrouded from the ight of nature, and sat off ported from the first now amount to 1215, the from the duty and knowledge of God? To-day, victims to 610; the recoveries have been 220, in this boasted land of light and hierty, there are three million of Casper Hausels, and, as if soil not stated. Of this mortality a much this were not enough, it is proposed to multi-greater proportion has taken place in Scotland, ply their number tenfold, and to fill up all the the number of deaths in England having been Western would with these proofs of human from 250 to 300, whilst beyond the Tweed avarice and guilt. It is proposed that we our-selves should create, and should publish to the cholera during the past week in the metropo-

ser, found in the city of Novemberg, in Bava-

ria. Though sixteen or seventeen years of age, he could not walk or talk. He heard

world, not one, but untold millions of "Exact litan districts, were only 51, and we do not ples of a Crime on the Life of the Soul?" It think the deaths of the present week will even s proposed that the self-styled freemen, the ottain that number. Indeed, taking into conself-styled christians, shall engage in the work sideration the vigilance of the Board of Health, of procreating, rearing, and solling Casper Hausers, often from their own lotas, and if any further development of soul or tody is allowed to the American victims than was permitted not at any rate extended its mischief. to the Bavarian child, it is only because such development will increase their market value at the barcacoone. It is not from any indiffeience of motive, but only the better to insure that motive's indulgence. The slave child must be allowed to use his limbs, or how could be drudge out his life in the service of his master? The stave infant must be taught to walk, or how, under the shadow of this thrice clotions Capital, could be join a could for New Orleans? I know, sir, that it has been said. within a short time past, that Casper Hauser it has made no progress. way an impostor, and his story a fiction. Would to God that this could ever be said of

Pasymeter Norman School. The third Session of this establishment commenced on the 15th ult., and the number of students admitted exceeds one hundred; 18 had been reextend for want of the proper qualifications, Among those mattendance were a few who co not sign the declaration imposed on candida es. of their intention to become teachers. The charge in such cases is £1. 10, for instendance at a full course of lectures and instruction for one session, and £1 for a mission to the lectures of either master for an entire session.

his tellow-victims in America!

Atlas states that the authorities of Kong's College, London, have proposed to the government to establish a department for military scholars in that institution to afford them the means of pursuing a regular course of military stollies, and to subject them to regular examinations, of on condition that the government, in some mode, recognise these examinations, and the homours conferred in them. According to the Atlas, these proposals will probably be accepted by the government, and advantages will be granted to cannidates for commissions who have passed the examination at King's College. [Since the above has been put in type, we have seen, in an English paper, a contradic-tion of that part of the statement which alleges that communications on the subject have taken place between the Government and the Col-

Acnona Bonnalis .- The following leter, with a copy of which we have been favoured, will acquaint some of our readers who take an interest in scientific observaccous, with a class of them of which perhaps they have not had any knowledge. Cottingwood, April 15th, 1849.

of interest as well as instruction the Journal of the appearances and non-appearances of the Aurora Bor, kept in the Guard Rouns at Kingston and Quebec by the N. C. officers of the Royal Artillery on duty. The way in which the entries are made, and the clear and intelligible manner in which the appearances are described, are not only very creditable to the parties making them, but very interesting in themselves, especially when compared inter se and with the inagnetic observations made in the observatory of Toronto. The facts brought to light, viz: that frequent auroras appear without producing any magnetic disturbance and that the existence and amount of such disturbance bear a relation to the colour of the aurora, are both of high interest. Assuredly, in a country where these phenomena are so frequent, no means should be neglected to exend the base of observations over a wide tract of country, and if, as it would seem from these specimens, such efficient observations can be obtained from the spread of intelligent interest among the N. C. officers at Government posts, I think they ought by all means to be encouraged to make them. If they could add notices of the precise times when the better defined auroral arches attain certain large stars in their rogress, the comparison of such notices would ead to a knowledge of the absolute height of

The recurrence of great disturbances on the same days of the year, to which I drew atten-tion in the case of those of Sept. 24th and 25th, 1811 and 1847, and which from what you say appears to be a frequent phenomenon, is a fea-ture which if further verified will lead to some curious speculations and conclusions as to the cause of terrestrial magnetism itself and its listurbances.
Repeating my thanks for letting me see these

registers, believe me yours very truly,
(Signed) J. F. W. HERSCHEL.
Colonel Sabine, Royal Artillery.

SUBILEE FUND OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY Sociaty. Previously acknowledged ..... £169 5 10 Since received :--

Offerings from Louth, C. W. .... 3 15 0

C. H. GATES, Treasurer.

£173 0 10

To Cornespondents.—Received C. B, and will write next week;—G. M. A; 12n. 6d. and 10s. leave 2s. 6d. in his credit; we will write next week.

the story of a young man, named Casper Hau- | Rocal and Political Entelligence.

At the issue of the last BEREAN no tidings had been received of the arrival of the new steamship Canada then due; but on Thursday afternoon the telegraph annonneed that she had reached New York Saturday, and the papers on the followphic announcement of the arrival at Boston on Saturday last of the Niagara, with seven days later news. We extract largely as usual from Willmer and Smith's paper.

On the interesting subject of the progress of the Cholera the accounts tend to allay fear. Liverpool and Manchester havo hitherto altogether escaped the malady, where the drainage is less perfect, though

"The total number of cases of cholera rewhich faithfully reports every case which occurs, it may fairly be presumed that in England the malady, if it is not abating, has Scotland, however, about an average of 20 new cases occur each day, and the deaths are in proportion."

The general health of the metropolis fontinues good; the deaths the last week having been 1185, only 34 above the weekly average of the five years ending in 1847. The provinces are almost exempt from the disease; and from the Continent we are glad to learn that in France and at Iserlin

The announcement of the election of General Taylor as President of the United States has cansed great satisfaction in Engand, from the good opinion generally entertained of his mainly character, and good sense, and from the aversion to war which, though a soldier, he avows. On this subjeet. Willmer's paper remarks t

the best guarantee for the maintenance of peace between the two nations; and his countrymen will take care that the commerce, which is now becoming steadily consulidated between England and the States, sitell not be imperred and thrown back just as we have made innerse sacrifices to promote its augmentation. We heartily congrutulate the American people upon the wis form of their choice; and trust that the elevation of the illustrious warrior to the high destination which awaits him will confirm and conscillate the good feeling which now exists; and we earnestly none that the policy of the inture. President will cement the ties of

commerce and amity which bind the two countries together." Commences. - The Bank of England returns, notwithstanding partial transmissions of specie to the continent, still exhibit an increase of buttion to the extent of more than one quarter of a million. The stock of gold, and silver in the Bank vaults now amounts to nearly £13,700,-000 Money continues abundant for commercial purposes; but there is no relaxation of the prudent circumspection with which all mer-

cantile paper has been scanned for some time

Railway stocks rather decline, but the Funns quoted at \$71 to \$73 and \$73. The current tat: of interest is quoted at \$21 per cent for prime bills. The Corn market is lower; preduce steady with a fair business. The arrivals of bread stuffs and provisions from America had been heavy, while the demand for and exputs of goods had also been pretty large. Prices of timber are unchanged with but fittle business. The French finances are improving a little, but the disorganization existing in other parts of the Continent of Europe prevents any present hope of amelioration from that quarter.

THE SHIPWRECKED EMPOUNTS OF THE "BURGUNDY," - Upwards of £200 has been collected at Harwich, Ipswich, Colchester, &c., for the unfortunate emigrants on board the Bur gundy, which was wrecked on the Long Sands, on her passage from Bremen to New Orleans. More than 100 of the poor creatures were brought to Harwich by her Majesty's corrette Desmond and other versels, the whole of them being in a most painful state of destitution. The mayor communicated with the authorities of loswigh and other neighbouring places, and the result was, that at the several churches last Sunday collections were made in behalf of the destitute emigrants, more than £140 being subscribed in Ipswich. by the means of considerably alleviating their sufferings. They left Hurwich for London on Wednesday, the Eastern Union Rulway Company generously providing them with a free passage, when they will, with the remainder of the emigrants who were taken to Ramsgate by the schooner Nais, be forwarded to their destination. A subscription has also been opened for the relief of those landed at Ramsgate. CHESTER AND HOLVHEAD RAILWAY .- The

final operations of lowering the second tubo bridge at Conway, for the return line to London on this railway, and the placing it on its permanent bed, was accomplished on Wednesday wask. The ponderous mass of 1300 tons was suspended on chains, two feet above its permanent bed, for a period of ten days, during which the engineers and pilots were engaged in ad-justing the bed-plates, and rollers, and masonry for its support. The tube was likewise length-ened twelve feet, by the addition of six feet of similar tube to each end of the mass so raised; this additional length alone weighing upwards of sixty tons. Under the direction of Mr. R. Stephenson, Captain Claxton, and Mr. E. Clarke, the whole bridge, with its permanent way for the passage of the trains, complete and ready for use, was then gradually lowered by means of the hydraulic presses which raised it, on to a bed of red and white lead, spread over the cressoted timber, which equalised the weight on the cast-iron bed-plates and rollers. to allow for the constantly-varying length of the tube from changes of temperature. tube is now in use for the transit of the trains.

TRELAND .-- The state of this country is thus described in the Eur. Times:

It will be seen by our Irish nows that the arguments in the appeal of Mr. John Martin in error have so far proved unsuccessful, and that the original conviction stands valid. It is very Twenty years ago a sharp sensation ran PAYMENTS RECEIVED. - Messys, Fred. A. Ball, Idoubtful whether the expensive process of a through the nerves of the civilized world, at No. 197 to 213; John W. Ball, No. 221 to 280. I further appeal to the House of Lords will be ment convict has not yet been decided upon.

It is impossible to read the Irish local papers rom all parts of the country without being struck with the vast social change which is going on. Notwithstanding the advanced state of the season emigration still proceeds, especially amongst the farmers, the main stream of the emigrants tending towards the United States. The middle classes, comprising small farmers, country shopkeepers, and all those who are not fettered down to the soil, are quitting the shores of Ireland, leaving the dispirited and but too-often defrauded land-owners to struggle against the claims of their mortgages on the one hand, and the irresistible demands of pauperism on the other. The picture is certainly appalling. Even in the north of Ireland, where poverty and bad seasons have by no means spread such extensive destitution as in the south, large parcels of land are being offered for sale at greatly depreciated rates; and no bidder is bold enough to encounter the fearful chances which universal distress, and the exigencies of the poor-rate collectors, set in array against him. Therefore, until security for property can be re-established in Ireland, so as to induce capitalists to make investments in land in that country, and thereby replenish the capital, which is now being gradually withdrawn, we really do not see in what way Ireland can be restored to a healthful prosperity.

The authorities of Liverpool are taking measures to guard the health of their town from the immigration of the Irish during the present winter; having suffered severely of sick and half starved creatures who resorted to Liverpool. It is stated that the passage

at once ordered the coxswain to steer in the direction indicated, when it was discovered they were shot accordingly, 22 that a sailor, nearly exhausted with cold and that a sailor, nearly exhausted with cold and [15]. As we become more concertly informed of fatigue, was still clinging to a spar. A hoat the recent frightful events at Vienna, we are was lowered from the steamer, and the man struck with the availorisis through which the was saved. There was a heavy sea tolling at people have passed. The details furnished by the time. The poor fellow had been washed some of our countrymen who were compaciled everboard from an outward-bound brig a short to take up access during the late siege and homtime previously, the master of which must time previously, the master or which mass have supposed him irretrievably lost as he pro-ceeded on his course. The noble marquis, having acted as collector, a tolerably round sum of money was subscribed for the sailor, so fortunately saved from a watery grave.

The last accounts from England announce the demise of Lord Viscount MELBOURNE, for several years. Her Majesty's Prime Minister. He died on the 24th of last month,

The Right Hon. Cukeres Bellium, M. P. for Liske and, also died during the week before

the last mail was closed.

Appointments: Mr. Barkey, M. P. for Leonnester, to be Governor of Guiana; Mr. Hindres, a West India merchant, to be Gover-

nor of Sierra Leone.

Cammercial from the Eurp. Times, 2nd inst. -Since our last publication trade has been gradually, but slowly improving; and although there is not much activity in any department, still a greater amount of confidence prevails, and better times are expected with the return of the new year. The Produce markets are on the whole steady, and a moderate amount of business doing, but the prices current are still very low. Colton meets with an increased demand, and holders not feeling inclined to press sales prices continue to abvance. Bread-stuffs being in large supply and the demand limited, the value of the leading articles of the trade has sustained a further decline. From the manufacturing districts in England and Scotland the accounts are more satisfactory .

In FRANCE the Presidential election was still the absorbing topic; and, though the whole strength and influence of the Govern. ment were exerted in favour of Gen. Cavaignac, the opinion is not shaken that Louis Buonaparte will be the successful candidate, Lamardoe was also coming forward as a bers of the National Assembly, have, however, published letters in the newspapers, contradicting the letter of the Bishop of Orleans, in which

that right reverend prelate took upon himself to declare that the hishops and ecclesiastics of the National Assembly were unanimous in tayour of General Cavaignac. The Abhé Leblanc not only declares that such an announcement was unwarranted, but he reminds the Bishop of Orleans, that, when it was stated in his presence that General Cavaignac offered the best guarantees to religion, and more claim to business than any other candidate, he (the Abbe Leblanc) gave an opinion which was very different in its character. The Eur. Times.

Other Bishops have issued Circulars couched in more cautious terms; among them the Archbishop of Paris: the Bishop of Arras (Cardinal de la Tour d'Auvergne) however, speaks out plainly that he considers gratitude for the deliverance from the insurrection of last June to require General Cavaignac's election to the Presidency; to act as if there was no such power in explained to find that the peace of his capital the Cardinal remembers that his own father istence; the Austrian victorious command-had been so speedily restored." was a military man, and that moreover he er, especially, has unceremoniously shot, as Sictiv.—The Times says, "we are happy himself for a time bore arms: "I shall vote a rebel, Robert Blum, who was a subject of to itate, on the authority of a well-informed for a sabre's is this ecclesiastic's decision, and such his advice to his Clergy. The whole of the Bishops of the Church of Rome in France seem to consider it their duty to take this kind of active part in the forthcom-

ing election. The Legitimists in France come out open ly in behalf of Louis Napoleon; what they design by this coalition may be inferred from the circumstance that the Duke of passed resolutions, demanding the accusa-Bordeaux, whose elevation to the throne tion and punishment of the parties inculunder the title of Henry V, is the real aim of pated in the execution of Blum-declaring the legitimist party, at this very time issues an address, published in French in the London Morning Post, which sets forth the demanding a Ministry to be formed in Prus. necessity of restoring the legitimate throne: sia which shall have the confidence of the thus showing that he does not renounce his claims as the lawful Sovereign of the French dominions; whence it may be concluded berties of the Prussian people. that, if his party in France for the present advocate the elevation of Louis Buomparte to the presidential chair it is first, because his family-connection with the great Emperor will revive monarchical reminiscences, a taste for the splendour of a Court, and a the Buonaparte seems to be one who can be good order in the nominelly restored German serious and delicate character. more easily got rid of, as soon as the Empire.

resorted to. The final disposal of this Govern- I chances shall be in favour of the Bourbon,

than the soldier Cavaignac.

4 Paris is represented as rather recovering its prosperity. Foreigners are again repairing thither. The number of American residents has considerably increased. The funds still remain at a low figure. The last prices were 642 for the Three per Cents., whilst the Fives closed at f61 70."

Marshal Soult has arrived in Paris; the antichambers of his spacious hotel are thronged by he friends of the Cavaignac and Napoleon "dynasties," who are of course desirous to secure the co-operation of the gallant old marshal. It is believed that all his sympathies are with the nephew and heir of his old master and companion in arms. The programme of his principles, which the Prince has just issued, was supposed to have emanated from M. Thiers; but the friends and advisers of Louis Nanoleon have now declared that the proclamation was prepared and drawn out by the Prince alone, without their assistance, advice, or knowledge. The effect already produced by this document During the night the popular ringleaders were willadd to the chances—now, it may be said, active in organizing for the following day, and reduced to a certainty-of his being elected President of the Republic.

THE AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS exhibit at present only the spectacle of the victorious Generals of an imbecile Sovereign chastising with severity their fellow-subjects, who have risen in rebellion against despotism, but have not shown themselves qualified to substitute in its place any thing better fitted to secure the rights of individuals and the prosperity of the state. Vienna continues under martial law; the comupon a former occasion by the large numbers | mander of the national guard, accession by the large numbers | hesides several others of less note, had been

shot.
4 In the accounts from Vienna of the 17th from Ireland to Leverpool is one shilling per the military authorities publish a statement of passenger; but from Liverpool back to Ireland it is four shillings.

The initially authorities publish a statement of justification for the execution of Blum and Messenhauter. It briefly recapitalates that passenger; but from Liverpool back to Ire-land it is four shillings.

The Marquis of Westmeath.—A few these men, being found with arms in their these men, being found with arms in their hands when the imperial troops entered Vienna, passenger on hoard one of the Chester and when the imperial troops entered Vienna, tweet tried by court mertial, and having action her voyage from Kingstown to Holyhead, commanded others to do so, since the state of and when approaching her destination, his tord-ship called the attention of the crew to an gratzy and the same facts being also same to by studied witnesses. object at some distance in the water, which he credible witnesses, they were sentenced to be thought resembled a human form. The captain hanged as traitors; which sentence was afterwards commuted to that of being shot, and that . As we become more correctly informed of

> buildment, until they could make their escape to the imperialist army, all unive that the stu dents and democrat party were perfectly reck less of human life, and only aimed at defying the imperial mandates it Contrained. Resides Blum, whose execution we have recorded. Messenhauser, the Commandant of Vienna, has been sentenced to death by hanging; and it was only at the urgent intercessions of the unhappy man's friends that he was permitted a soldier's death. He was shot on the 16th, Prince Windischgratz refusing to delay the execution of the sentence until the Emperor's answer to a petition to save the prisoner could be received. On the 17th an old man was also executed in the city ditch; even his name was not known; but it was thought to be Dr. Becker, the editor of the Radical, others said it was Brann, the officer of the National Guard Messenhauser's execution is ascribed to the fact being proved against him that the pethilious firing on the imperial troops after the truce was agreed upon was to be ascribed to him. Numbers of the students and fighting men were, after the affray was over, brought out in hit sent for Galletti, with whom he remained batches and shot. It is needless to say that in conference from six till nearly seven, when these executions have created a deep sensation the following new Ministry was formally prothroughout Germany; and a long time must claimed to the people:—Foreign Affairs, Mam-clapse before the ill-blood which has been ex-cited amongst all parties can be allayed. Vast Himan; Commerce and Public Works; Sternumbers have been despatched to the seat of thing. War Minister, Cambello; Public Instrucwar in Hungary, respecting which we have no tion and President of the Council, Rosmini, well authenticated accounts,"

Paussta.-"The disarming of the burgher guard is pressed on with the greatest vigour; and friends and advisers. Neither the staff of the after some 10,000 muskets had been given up troops, nor the cortege of nobles, nor the prevenutarily, more stringent measures were taken. Wagons are now sent through the city, under a strong military escort, and at beat of drunevery citizen is compelled to bring his weapon and ammunition to the door, where they are re- dinals Antouriti and Soglia. His Homess i ceived by the officer and carried away to the said to have declated that, having been comcompetitor, but without chance of success.

"The Bishop of Quimper, as well as the Bishop of Orleans, has given in his adhesion to the cause of General Cavaignac. The Bishop of Langres and Abbé Leblanc, who are both members of the cases are very rare. Those who have the cases are very rare. Those who have the would take no part in the factor government than the learn appears in the house we more than the legal number in the house are ment, having absolutely forbidden his name to arrested, and all offenders are dealt with according to martial law. Up to the night of the 16th, 79 per cent. of the arms of the burgher guard of Berlin were in the hands of the Government acts." ment, and by the following evening it was expected the amount would be made up to 90 per cent. The disarmament has been effected without the slightest disturbance. Even the workmen, from whom some opposition was anticipated, have given up their weapons with much apparently good feeling. In the Depution equal readiness, as they resolved to do as the itizens did.

What use the King will make of the ascondainey which he has now recovered by clear proof that the deputies are not means of his army, remains to be learnt,

abundant opportunity, now, for the Central he Saxon crown, and bore the character local correspondent at Messin, that an almost (however unworthily) of a member of the imhediate settlement of the pending dispute German National Assembly, Another between the member of the same body, Julius Freebel, first results was also sentenced to be hanged, by Court surrender of the fortress of Messina and the Martial, at Vienna, but "extenuating circumstances" prevailed, and he was dismissed, with a free pardon, to tell his own correspondent was not in a position to inform tale at Frankfort. The Assembly have us." ngainst the order for removing the Prussian Assembly from Berlin to Brandenburgpeople-protesting against all attempts on the promised and guaranteed rights and li-

The representatives of the German people, at Frankfort, have tongues, pen, paper, and red tape; but the Sovereigns of Austria court, and act jointly with him in accomplish-and Prussia have armies, gunpowder, and ing the objects of the mission; a reinforcement and red tape; but the Sovereigns of Austria hullets. It is not difficult to foresee which will prevail, and it is very difficult to say proference for the distribution of favours by which ought to prevail; for as yet the men royal bounty, rather than for the division of at Frankfort have not given proof of spoils by those who appeal most offectually. their enpacity to regulate matters for the adto the vanity of a mob :- and next, because vancement of freedom and maintenance of

"The Archduke John, Regent of Germany, has published a strong address to the German people, in which he deprecates the proceedings in Prussia, and above all comnands peace amongst all true Germans."

The above is intelligence conveyed by the Canada. The newspapers by the Niagara arrived in town yesterday morning, and from them we collect the following particulars, bringing the record of events down to the

Revolution In Rame.—On the 15th Nov., Count Rossi, the Papal prime minister, was assassinated at Rome while entering the half of the assembly where the deputies had met for the purpose of opening the session. A good deal of excitement had existed regarders. deal of excitement had existed previously, which was increased by a litter attack of the Official Gazette on the Chamber of Deputies, and large crowds of the people were in the streets adjoining the Chamber, but remained quiet. The assessin escaped in the crowd. on the 16th, the people, the civic guard, and the troops of the line, assembled in great

" From the terrace of the Pincian-hill the spectator could count nearly 20,000 Romans in threatening groups mostly armed. Printed papers were handed engerly about, all having same purport, and containing the following Fundamental Points :- 1. Promulgation and full adoption of Italian nationality. 2. Convo-cation of a constituent assembly and realisation of the federal pact. 3. Realisation of the vote for the war of independence given in the Chamber of Deputies. 4. Adoption in its intecrity of the programme Mameriani, 5th June Ministers who have public confidence. Mammi mi, Sterbini, Cambello, Salicett, Franccol, Laustt, Sereni, Galletti,? "

The crowd then marched in procession to the Pope's palace, where certain members of the Coumber who were with them proceeded as a denutation to present the demands of the penple. An unsatisfactory obswer having been received, an audience with the Pope was insisted on, and obtained by the popular leader Galletti. After a short interview he returned with the information that the Pope declined accoding to the request of the prople, and that he se would not brook distation.

"At two o'clock the position of the Postiff began to grow critical. All the avenues of the Quirinal palace were blocked up by dense crowds, and as no preparation had been made for this translicipated influx of visitors, there was but the usual small detacliment of Swiss gualis on duty. These men were known to be resolute, and had there been but a few more of them, the Monarch might have cut his way through the nob and gamed Sabiaco in the Appennies, whither it had often been a question of retiring from the rabble of Rome on previous outbreaks. As it was, one of the advance scatinels having being se.z.d and disarmed by the mob, the Swos budy guards instantly flung back and baired the gates of the pulace, presenting their muskets, in readiess to fire at once on the immense mass of multitude which believiered the Quirinal."

After some thing, by which a tumber of per-ons were wounded, and Monsigner Palma, private secretary to the Pope, killed, a temporary cossation of hospitities took place during which mother deputation proceeded to the Pontiff conveying the threat of the part of the besiegers that if their demands, were not complied with within one hour they would heark into the Quirinal and put to death every inmate the roof with the sole and single exception of his Holiness honself. Plus IX. no longer desitated, the following new Ministry was formally pro-claimed to the people :- Foreign Affilis, Mam-

"The Pontiff is shut up in the Quirinal which has been entirely abandoned by his friends and advisors. Neither the staff of the even by a single homage. Only the corps di non-tique have had an interview with him when he was found attended by merely Car-

The latest accounts from Rome, in the Lur Times of Nov. 2, state thus :

much apparently good feeling. In the Deputies a proposition had been made to assure his Holiness of the fidelity of that Chamber; but when put to the vote it was rejected-a pretty anxious to fraterniso with their Sovereign in THE GERMAN EMPIRE. - There is his present critical situation."

We have received accounts from Rome to authority in Germany to show what it can the evening of the 20th. The most perfect do, if it has any power at all. The Austhe 17th. The new Minster (Campello) had trian and Prussian sovereigns have been arrived. The Pope appeared to be satisfied compelled, with or against their own minds, with the new order of things, and was greatly

between the King of Naples and his Sicilian subjects is expected to take place. One of the first results of the arrangements will be the evacuation of the island by the toyal troops. Respecting the other terms of the treaty our

FRANCE General Cavaignac has taken another important step within these few days, which cannot fail to influence the contest. In consequence of the alarming news from Italy, and the fews at one moment entertained of actual personal danger to the Pope, from his own subjects, and his reported flight from Rome, General Cavaignae has despatched four steam frigates, carrying a hilgade of 2500 men to Civita Vecchia, for the purpose " of securing the liberty of his Holiness and respect for his person." MS Corcelles has been sent off suddenly to Rome as Envoy Extraordinary, to confer with the Brench ambassador, M. D. Harof troops will immediately follow. General Cavaignac has read to the Assembly M. Bastide's despatch repudiates in the strongest manner any intention whatever of interfering in the domestic differences between the Romans and the Holy Father. It's, however, a step of a very

nac's proceeding in this respect, by a vote of favourably known as Cashier of the Montreal 480 against 63.

Paussia.—The second sitting of the Prussian Chamber at Brandenburgh took place on the 28th ult. No legislative business was transacted. It was agreed that the house should meet on the 29th and 30th. On the latter day M. Simons intended to move that the ministers M. Sinons intended to move that the ministers open promoted by the British & North American should summon all the absent members; and in the event of their not appearing, that the Government be empowered to call up their several substitutes.

Denmark.—Letters from Copenhagen, of the Denmark Assum Crotty and John Lifford, formerly servants in the Lunaite Asylum of Beau-

11th inst., mention a report that the Ministry had resigned their portefeuilles, which resignation had been accepted by his Majesty. formation of a new cabinet has been entrusted o Count Reventlow, and M.M. Vilich and Oxbalin.

The Directies.—Advices from Stockholm, of it is still hoped that every impediment will be the 12th inst., state that the Danish Government would oppose no further obstacle to the peace.

The Weather, afterseveral very mild days. able adjustment of the Schleswig question. The King had agreed to the opening of the negotiation in London for the definitive conclusion of peace with Germany on the following basis: —His Danish Majesty proposed either to divide the Duchy of Schleswig and te-establish the status quo previous to the war, modified by the union of the provincial states of the two Dachies; or to give to each of the two Duchies, o Holstein as well as Schleswig, an absolute ndependence, with a separate constitution and administration, so that they shall belong neither to Denmark nor to Germany, but merely constitute one state with the former as respects the succession to the throne and its relations with foreign countries.

SWITZERLAND .-- The Berne Gazette informs us, that on the 13th inst, the Saidinian Ambas-sador delivered a note to the President of the Vocert, protesting against the incursions of the Italian refugees from the canton of Ticino. This is considered by the Swiss as a very extraordingry proceeding on the part of the Govern-ment of Charles Albert. The deputies appointed to boid a conference at Friburg, on the subject of the bishopile of Lausanne and Geneva. have agreed definitely to depose the contumahis episcopal functions, and to exclude from the cantons over which the drocese extends. The necessary measures for the provi-sional administration of the bishopric will be executed by the Council of State of the canton of Fishung.

Australa .- Accounts from Vienne, dated the 200 alt, state that perfect tranquility prevailed in that capital. The Wiere Zelung publishes a telegraphic despatch from Object, which contains the definitive sanction of the Emperor to the new caldnet, composed as follows :- President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Prince Felix Schwarzenberg; interior, Count Francis Station, who provisionally takes the department of Public Instruction; Finances, Baren Ven Kraus; War, Major-General Baren Cordon ; Justice, Dr. Alexander Bach ; Trad and Public Works, Chevalier Bruck ; Agriculture, Chevaller Thienfelt.

Russia .- The St. Petersburgh Gazetie of the Sth, contains a report, according to which Shamyl had sustained a defeat in the Cancasus. The Emperor had bestowed a shower of crosses and rewards on the generals and officers.

CAPE OF Good Hope. - Accounts to the 28th Sept. audounce that the insurrection of the Boors had been entirely put down; and Sir Harry Smith was soon expected back at the capital.

Tun East .-- Advices from India are to the 7th Octal from Calcutta, Madras to the Sth, Borology to the 17th and, Hong Kong to the 29th Septr.
The India Government has at once determin

ed upon the annexation of the Punjaub; and by this date Lord Gough is in the field with 30,000 men, whilst 10,000 troops will co-operate ilong the line of the Indus. Besides these additional reserves were being prepared for the campaign, which would actively commence in the early part of December. Pending these extensive operations, military proceedings remain almost in statu quo. The forces near Moultan under Gen. Whish are ready for movement at the proper time, and several forts and detached places about which some anxiety had

heen felt are safe."

Crycon continues tranquil, and the districts which had been proclaimed under martial law had been relieved from its operation. Eighteen every necessary incorrection at the Office.

C. H. GATES, had been relieved from its operation. Eighteen every necessary information will be given on

who were tried by courts-martial.

EGYPT.—Old Mehemet Ali, who, in his second intancy, had, lately been superseded in the go-yetnment by his son Ibrahim, has survived the Freemasons' Hall, atter, and his grandson Abbas Pacha is probably now the ruler of Payot. The London Standard of the 21st says : " We understand that government have, this afternoon, received intelligence of the death of Ibrahim Pacha, whose immediate decease was caused by an attack of choicta.? - Gazette.

THE HALLFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY, -We are happy to state, that M. H. Perley, Esq., was advised by the English Mail of yesterday, that the report of the Commissioners was favourable to the construction of this great national line, and that the Commission rs, Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., bad an interview with Earl Grey upon the subject a few days before the mail left. It is stated to be Earl Grey's intention to bring the consideration of this great railway before the Legislatures of Canada, New-Brunswick, and Nova-Scotia, at the approaching session of each, with a view to obtaining their expression of opinion, and ascertaining the amount of assistance which they will respectively give towards the completion of an undertaking in which H. M. Government feels the deepest interest .- N.w Brunswicker.

SHERBROOKE WOOLLEN FACTORY .- We paid visit, a day or two since, to this establishment, and were gratified to learn that the enter prising proprietor, Mr. Loomas, is doing a very successful business. The quantity of cloth manufactured per day is 200 yards, or about 60,000 yards per annum consisting of fulled cloth, flannel, blankets, &c., valued at £9,00. The factory gives employment to 18 hands, and creates a market for about 60,000 lbs. of wool. During the past season Mr. L. has sent about 8000 yards of cloth to Montreal, the remainder being consumed in the townships. The light gray manufactured at this factory is a superior article for common wear, and we are pleased to see that it is becoming the top of the fashion for winter clothing. We recommend all the friends of home manufactures to patronise the Sherbrooke gray .- Sherbrooke Gazette.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE QUEBEC MAIL.-Dec. 16.—We understand that when the Que-bec Mail was within about a mile of this city, at an early hour yesterday morning, the passen gers observed several men standing near the side of the road, one of whom called to the driver to stop, and immediately after attempted to fire either a gun or a pistol. The weapon missed fire. There were about £-100, currency in the stage .- Montreal Corresp. of Morn-

Bank, has been appointed President of the City Bank.—Morn. Chronicle.

It will be pleasing to the friends of Captain

been promoted by the British & North American

port, were yesterday committed for trial, on a charge of having set fire to the stables of the Asylum .- Friday's Gazette.

Gas Lagues .- The expectation which was entermined, that our streets would be lighted with Gas last Thursday, has not been realized;

The WEATHER, afterseveral very mild days, has become cold since Tuesday, and the Ther-mometer was 5° above zero this morning at Su'clock.

MARRIED. At Eaglescarnie, on the 21st November, the Right Rev. Geomer Tomerson, D. D., Bishop of Gibraltar, to Levisa, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Patrick STUART, G. C. M. G.

DIED.

On Friday meaning, Miss Laber Merklesonn

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for HNGLAND, Oper Express to Helitax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THES DAY, 21st DECEMBER. PAID leaters well Newspapers will be received a FIVE obligate P.M.

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

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. ENT TERM commences on the 20th of JANUARY.

Candidates for Matriculation will be examin-ed on FRIDAY the 19th, and are requested to give immediate notice to the Principal, of their intention to present themselves.

Further information may be had from the

Revol. J. H. Niconne, Principal, Lennoxville, the Royd. A. W. Mountain, Quebec, and the Royd. J. Inwin. Montreal. December 21st, 1818.

INFORMATION WANTED,

TESPECTING SERGEANT McDO-At, NOUGH, for whom a Letter was received here from Ballydonosue, Tarbet, County Kerry, Ireland, (without date,) making anxions enquiries, respecting some relations. Ser-grant McDouacon is addressed as Sergeant of the Local Regiment, Quebec. The letter was sent to Lieut. Colonel Invinc, at Quebec, who has so far been unable to find out the person for whom it is intended.

C- Editors of other papers are solicited to nsert the above, GRATIS.

Quebec, 15th Dec., 1548.

#### QUEBEC Provident & Savings Bank.

QUARTERLY ABSTRACT. 1848.

Sept. 1: Balance at the credit of Depositors . . . . £32,854 19 5 Received in Deposits from

Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive,£11,000 3 3 Withdrawn in the same period, 16,997 3 10

Decrease in the quarter, ... 5,997 0 Dec. 1. Balance at the credit.

of Depositors this day ..... £26,857 18 10

The Bank is open daily from 10, A. M. to 21, P. M., and on Monday and Satuaday evenings from 6 to 8. Copies of the Rules and

Cashier.

Adjoining the Post Office.

BUCK WHEAT AND INDIAN CORN MEAL. TAHE Subscriber has received his usual

FALL SUPPLY of the above. Lobsters, in this hermetically scaled. Salmon and Macketel do do. North Shore Herrings, No. 1. Mackerel, in 4 bbls., No. 1. Pable Fish, Green Preserved Oysters. Kamouraska Butter.

Winter Apples—Greenings, Spitzenburgs and Pippins. Virgin Honey—Tamarinds in Jara. Sperm, Belmont Sperm and Wax Wick

Candles. Solar Sporm, and Pale Seal Oil. Solar Lamp Wicks and Chimneys.

Gennine HIGHLAND WHISKEY, in Wood and Bottle. M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebcc, 30th Nov. 1848.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES, A COLLECTION

SACRED MUSIC BY P. H. ANDREWS. Quebec, October 1818. 3.n

DRITINAL

NEW BOOKS.

ship "Favourite," a considerable addition to his stock of Books, by which he is now ena-

ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES.

the whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest possible prices.

Also, by the ' Douglas,' from London, ASUPPLYOF THE

PSALMS AND HYMNS, USED IN TRINITY CHAPEL.

BOOK AND THE DEPOSITORY

Church \ AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODRICITY, GREAT SAINT JAME LOWS' HALL MONTREAL, WEET,

MENTS, RELIGIOUS TESTA-TRACTS are on SALE. S and Montreal, May 26, 1848.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHA

THE Subscriber begs to thank the A litury and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with

a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per " Douglas," see, having just received per a Doughas, from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual fashion, winen in style, at moderate charge.
H. KNIGHT,

12, Palace Street. Quebec, November 1848.

THE CANADA

# LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT.

JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, Solicitors. PHYSICIANS:

G. O'REHLLY & W. G. DICKINSON. ASSURANCE UPON LIVES and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also

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

Assurances can be effected either with on without participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the main CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seves premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

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

Age.	With Profit		ithout rofits.	Half Cre	dit.
15 20 25	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 & 13 \\ 1 & 17 \\ 2 & 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c}1&1\\4&1\\9&1\end{array}$	6 5 9 11 14 7	1 17	6
30 35 40 45	2 9 2 16 3 6 3 17	3 2 7 2 2 2 1 3	6 4 14 8	2 2 9 9 2 17 3 7	6 2 6
50 55 60	4 13 5 17 7 10		17 11 19 11	4 1 5 3 6 13	4 4 2

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

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

Cohourg..... James Cameron..... Colborne...... Robert M. Boucher Dundas ..... Dr. James Hamilton George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson. London..... Frederick A. Willson Montreal ..... Dr. S. C. Sewell ... Port Sarnia ...... Malcolm Cameron .... Toronto..... Dr. Geo. Herrick ... William Lapenotiers Dr. Samuel J. Strat-Woodstock..... ford.

By order of the Board.

No. 3, ST. JAMES STREET.

THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary, Hamilton.

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

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Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTICE. THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMmiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

R. PENISTON

Agent. October, 1816.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIN STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS. Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

bled to offer for sale upwards of CARRULLY SELECTED WORKS.

India Wharf,

GILBERT STANLEY No. 4, St. Anne Street Quebec, Nov. 2, 1848.

Chron. MONTREAL CITY BANK .- We learn on good

The French Assembly approved of Cavaigouthority that Benjamin Holmes, Esq., so long

Ponth's Corner.

PPOINTMENT.

THE Dr. I am sorry to disappoint "Agnes, myther, coming into the room. you," said brutting the last stitch to a new Agnes was for a party that evening. " 1 dress infiter you have set your heart upon am sorbe party to-night, to be obliged to going from it; but Charley seems so ill keit; he ought not to be left alone and will much attention, and you know baby

il be in my arms all the time; so I do not ce any other way but for you to stay at home

and help me."

Agnes' countenance fell, and a tear came to her eye, but she brushed it away, and said. "O well, mother, I should not feel happy to go if I thought you would need me, or Charley would suffer, though I dal want to school, and are to return soon, and I shall no matter; here, good-bye, dress, for the in the closet, and nifer telling her mother she would come to her in a few moments, ran up toher room. Here she did what most young girls would have done, she sat down and cried bitterly. There lay the pretty necklace she was to wear, and her gloves, shoes &c., were all laid out in readiness. These she put back in their places, wiped her eyes, washed away all traces of tears, smoothed her hair, and then descended to her mother.

Agnes' mother was in delicate health, the baby was but six weeks old, and needed care; Charley had the croup, and as Bridget was only maid of all work, and " surely no nurse," Agnes knew it was her duty to stay; when she went into the room, she tooker smiling and well pleased, not pouting and sulky, as some children would have done, and said, " Mother, what shall I do first for you ?" Her mother could not help pressing her to her bosom, and saying, " My sweet daughter, what a comfort you are to me. I hope you will be repaid for this sacrifice, and I am sure you will be, for a promise of God is attached to those who honour their father

and their mother." So Agnes busied herself in doing all the little things that were necessary to be done, until they got Charley into bed; then, as he was disinclined to sleep, she sat by him.

Charley was about four years old. After he had been still a few minutes, he said, " Agnes, when I die, shall I go to heaven?" "Yes" said Agues, "I hepe so. If you

love the Saviour you will."
"Well, I do," said C., " and you have read to me in my little Bible, 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them. not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven. So I thought if I died, perhaps I should go into that kingdom where all the rest of the good

"Well," said Agnes, "I hope we shall, when we die. But you do not feel very sick, do you? you are not going to die?"
"No," said C., I do not ited very sick,

but I think I shall die." Now Agnes Cidnot like to hear him say this, so, thinking he did not know the meaning of what he was saying, she said, "I think I had better sing to you, don't you, Charley ?"

"Oh yes," said he, "sing all the pretty songs you know, and sing :

"Shed not a tear,
"When you stand round my bier." Agnes sung all she knew, thinking he would sleep; but he seemed very restless, and asked her to sing that over. So she sung, and when she ended, he stretched out his little hands, and kissing her, said "Good Agnes, Charley loves her, good sister," and Agnes could not help thinking how glad she was she stayed at home from the party. Soon, however, she was more next morning he was dead!

And as she was sobbing over his little dead body, what a comfort it was, to hear her mother say, "Don't cry, my dear daughter, you did all you could do for him.

And it was precious to Agnes; for when she thought of what he said to her. and she to him, and of the songs which his last kiss, and that he said he loved her, pleasantly. For, as she told Anna Pufford, who came in to see her, the next day, ten hundred parties would never have repaid her for the loss of it, and she should never have forgiven herself had she not stayed and been cheerful. Well, was she repaid for complying with her mother's wishes so readily I From the Christian Reflector, slightly modified.

TWO GLEANERS.

GLEANING IN EARLY LIFE,—Circumforth—while the grey twilight still lingered curtain of night, every interview of friendon hill and dale—casting a sombre, dusky ship, every vicissifude of life, every incident and the deeper it went the faster it gullied, till and controlled of the controlled in a very short time an awful chasm let out for the controlled in a very short time an awful chasm let out for the whole pond upon the little brook, and short refreshed by the fragrant breath exing or painful, presented to his enriched inalong refreshed by the fragrant breath ex- ing or painful, presented to his enriched inalong refreshed by the tragrant preate exiting or painful, presented to his enriched in-lined from the fields, cheered by the notes tellect some new aspect of thought, from Shephard's mill, house, shop and all, and did

proader lines of orient radiance every step 1 stooping every now and then, to gather up some straws of wheat, that lay scattered awakened no particular attention, and would been observed in the evening. In returning to my lodgings, after a randle over the fields on the evening of the same day, I met this boy with quite a bundle of wheat under his arm, moving with a quick step, but stopping every now and then to gather up a single straw that lay in the road.

The next morning, the vircumstance had quite passed out of my mind, i'll suddenly go very much, for Anna Pullord and her and unexpectedly the form of this boy again straw that lay in his path. I felt an unusual I was acquainted with the following incis Trustad was an orbhan boy who resided in an old cottage, about à unle distant trom where I met him, with an agod grandmether, who was blind, and very poor. Her children had all gone down to the grave, and this boy was the only representative of her family. The old blind cottager was one who trusted in the Lord, and believed that he did all things well. She tried to train up her child to a late of industry and early picty. He was a promising lad and seemed disposed to aid his aged parent, and contribute to her conflort by every means in his power. Every evening he would read to her out of God's holy book, and in the day he sought some occupation by which he could contribute to her maintenance. Al the time I fell in with him, he was in the employ of a wealthy farmer, assisting in secuting the wheat harvest. This farmer resided in the outskirts of the village, while the broad fields which he cultivated, hiv abroad in lengthening expansions and beauty in the immediate vicinity of his dwelling. Several of his bates were configurate to its was principally conveyed from the field where it grew, along the road on which I had taken my walks, to these barns. Hence, as one loaded wain after another was driven along, the whole road became strewed with heads and stalks of wheat. This had, to whom I have referred, rose half an hour cadier in evening on his way honomand to his nightly stalks that had fallen by the way. These wheat gleanings thus gathered up by the way he every night carried home with him and susequently threshed, and by steady perseverance in this course was enabled to obtain a considerable quantity of grain, to afford brend both for himself and his uged grandparent. Was not this a beautiful instance of filial niety ?

GLEANING IN MATURE LIFE. - Some twelve years since, it was our happiness, to have met a very remarkable man, who seemed to live for one single purpose. He possessed naturally great strength and brillancy of intellect. While yet a child, a highly gifted mother had laid her plastic hand upon his character, and so directed his education as to bring out the highest powers of his mind in symmetrical development. Thus, through the educational advantages he enjoyed, he was prepared to make large attainments, and to gather much information from every field of knowledge through which he walked. As he grew up, he became furnished with most ample stores of learning. He had the power to instruct so, for Charley grew worse, so much so, and to please, and was emigently fitted to that her mother sent for a doctor. He act upon other minds. Added to all this came, prescribed, and went away. But he was a Christian. He had telt the power front—all has a meaning—all tends to one Charley grew worse and worse, and the of a Saviour's love, and had consecrated harmonious whole in the order of creation. himself to his service. To him had been Some heautiful illustrations of this proposi-O, how glad was Agnes to think that she committed the ministry of reconciliation, tion are to be found in the animal kingdom. staved willingly with her little brother. and he was acting as the legate of the skies particularly in the immense and wonderful -the ambassador of the King of kings, influence of minute animated organisms upon This was his business. All the powers of the actual form and mass of the globe! his mind were consecrated to this work of The chalk formation fills every reflective winning souls to Jesus. He still moved mind with wonder. The chalk-beds of The last pleasant hours he spent were with around in society. He was still the charm England are many hundred feet thick and The last pleasant hours he spent were with around in society.

you, and the remembrance of that is very of every circle in which he was found. He many miles in extent. Who raised this will did not always speak upon religion. He of white around our coast? Who piled up did not always stand before his fellow-men those precipitous masses, from which all the in the attitude of a preacher. He travelled; labour and skill of man can only detach r for his health required it. He walked out few comparatively insignificant morsels seemed to comfort him, and then, too, of into the fields. He looked abroad over the "We aid!" utter a myriad-million animalface of nature. He moved amid the circles cules, whose dead bodies we thus behold. O; she was glad she stayed at home, and of his fellow men. He engaged in literary It is beyond conception—but the microscope to the fact. These vast bodies are he pursued nothing to the neglect of minis-terial duty. And from every circle in les. A dine" is the 12th of an inch. Now which he moved, from every scene he wit these creatures vary from the 12th to the nessed, from every company he met, from 289th part of a line in thickness! It has every field he troil, from every object to been calculated that ten millions of their which he turned his eye, from every investigated bodies lie in a cubic inch! "Singly," figation in which he engaged, he gleaned says a popular writer, "they are the most un semething, by which to throw new charms important of all animals, in a mass, forming a around religion, and enable him to reach they do such enormous strata over a large minds through new channels. He never for part of the earth's surface, they have an imone moment lost sight of his great business stances, several years since, led the writer to -but was all the time steadily moving for-jest and noblest of the heasts of the field. spend a few days in a secluded little vil- ward to the attainment of the object for lage, in a very retired and beautiful part of which he lived and laboured. All his pur-It was in the month of Au suits-all his enjoyments, all his recreations, gust, when the indications of summer were were made to contribute at least indirectly to of these ancient earth architects live and seen on every side—the wheat fields were the furtherance of that great object. Like thrive to this very hour. - Selection in the ready for the hand of the reaper, and during the wheat gleaning boy, he went to his daily the live-long day there seemed no cessation labour, and relaxed no effort in the business to the tide of heat that came flowing down of prosecuting prescribed ministerial duties, from the sun, overwhelming the broad earth yet while going to and from these duties, he and every creature that moved upon it with CLUANED BY THE WAY. Every flower that his fervid influence. The early dawn of spread its expanding petals before his eye; morning, and the hour of twilight at the de- every breath of music that fell upon his car. cline of day, seemed to be the only seasons, every day drop that glittered in the beams when one could walk forth with any com- of morning, every little thry insect that flitted smith's shop &s., on a small stream, which fort; to enjoy the rural scenery, that the across his path, every landscape that stretchband of the Creator had spread with sur- ed before him, every mountain and hill that ed before him, every mountain and hill that point of some eighty acres lying on a hill above pointed upward to heaven, every forest and him, and cut a trench by which the water was stream on which his eye rested, every star turned from the point into his brook. No sooner passing loveliness around this spot. These pointed upward to heaven, every forest and seasons were not allowed to pass unim-stream on which his eye rested, every star turned from the pond into his book. No sooner proved. The first morning that I walked that hung out its golden lamp on the sable had the water commenced running through the

the glorious scene pencilled on the eastern | BY THE WAY. And through THESE GLEANwhich brightened and kindled into trees he acted upon a thousand minds, that he could not otherwise have reached. He look, and every moment I gazed, I saw a hos gone to his reward. He sleeps in the roung lad, some twelve or thirteen years silent sepulchre. But though dead, he yet eld, passing by me with a brisk step, but speaketh. A thousand flowers gathered by his hand from the fields of literature and the scenes of active life, and by his hand along the road. The occurrence, however, planted in the garden of the Lord, still remain, and from their contiguity to Siloa's have been forgotten, had not the same thing sacred fount, and the blood-stained cross, they bloom with brighter tints, and richer fragrance, and still lead many to approach and fix their eye on that blessed cross, and ultimately to feel its transforming power. -From Gleanings by the Way, by the Rev. J. A. Clarke, D. D.

DISCOVERIES OF A PEACEFUL AGE .-We cannot recount all the discoveries of this peaceful age, from a lucifer match up to a brother have just come home from hoarding appeared before me. He was still occupied radroad, and from a steam ship down to a in the same manner. He seemed in a great pair of gutta percha goloshoes. But these have no other opportunity to see them; but harry, and yet he stepped to pick up every discoveries have made the modern labourer a mightier man than an ancient lord. Just present." She hung the doess cheerfully up curiocity to learn his history, and the motives look at your lot, and wonder at your wealth. that influenced his conduct. Gen inquiry, There was your worthy father-when he wanted to be up betimes, he lost half the night listening to the village clock, and startng up at all the hours except the right one; and when at last, a trille late, he jumped out of bod, and got hold of the tinder-laws. after ten minutes' practice with the flint and steel, heated but not enlightened, through sleet and slush he had to seek his neighour's door, and horrow a burning brand. But soundly reposing all the night, and by an alarm reused at the appointed meaning. you rasp the ready match across the smaded surface, and turn the stop-rock of the migie tube, and in a moment are surrounded by an adducate of the purest light. It was in the Brighton van that your father travelled, that hard season when he visited the coast in search of work, and he never got the better of the long bleak journey. But for your own diversion you took the trip the other day. You went in the morning and returned at night, and it cost you neither cough nor rheumatism, and less money nitogether than you would have paid for one night's joining in the frosty van. When the last dwelling, so that the wheat, when harvested, letter came from your poor brother in the north-penny stamps were not invented then -you remember liow riteful you left, as the postman refused to leave the previous packet, for you had not in all the house a billing and threepence balipeany. And when your uncle broke his log, and the ungling surgion set it so hadly that it had to the morning to go on his way to his darly be broken and set anew, other all his torture to", and largered half an hour later in the 'se never got the full use of it again. But when you put out your shoulder, blade, you couch, in order to gather up these wheat cannot tell how they set it to rights; for all your remembrance is, the doctor holding orne fragrant essence to your nostrils, and, when you awoke from a pleasant trance. the arm was supple, and you yourself all straight and frim. To peace we are milehted for cities lit with gas, and rivers alive with steam. To peace we are the locomofive and the telegraph, which have made he British towns one capital, and the remorat provinces the enclosing park. To peace our thanks are due for food without restries ion, and intercourse without expense; for ourneys without fatigue, and operations without pain; cheap correspondence and cheap corn; railway cars and chloreform. And to the same bounteous source, or rather to the Giver of peace, and of every perfect gift, we stand beholden for the him. fred expedients which now combine to make life longer and more happy .- Tracts,

y the Rev. James Hamilton. IMPORTANCE OF THE INSIGNIFICANT .- I s one of the most marvellous arrangements of Providence, that results of the greatest magnitude and importance are not unusually caused by operations apparently so insignifias eminently fitted to cant as to be reckoned searcedy worthy of Added to all this—notice. Nothing, however, is really insigniportance greatly exceeding that of the larg-Theirs is a safe humility; for while the extinet, and left no posterity, the descendants Toronto Journal of Education.

LETTING OUT OF WATERS. Solomon's illustration of the beginning of strife is receiving some confirmation now-a days, both the illustration and the thing illustrated. Mr. Shephard of Phillips, Maine, built himself a fine stone gristmill, house, blackseemed insufficient in its volume of water to carry his wheels .- He therenpon repaired to a

ably as before, but it had no wheels to turn. As to the beginning of strife, look at our Mexican war. It has well nigh emptied the big pond .- Journal of Commerce.

THE GAS-LIGHT MONITOR. - This is a

ecent invention for which a patent has been brained, and of which the results can be seen and tested by anybody interested in the consumption of gas, at the offices of the patentees, No. 20, King William-street, Charing-cross. Although the apparatus is very small, and the price at which it can be obtained very trilling, its effects are very considerable, and its value comparatively great. It consists of a neat brass box, or small chamber, about an inch in length, and not more than two thirds of an inch in diameter, which can be attached to any gashurner, and which is placed about two inches below the orifice from which the gas is emitted and the flune commences. By the contrivance, which any person can regulate, and which, on inspection, can be understood at once, however delicult to be described on paper, safety, economy, and cleanliness are effectually secured; there is no flare, no flickering, ho smoke, and none of those occasional jets of sont, by which anything in the neighbourhood of the burner is defiled, and by which many things of delicate texture are spoint. The currents of fast are so completely governed and regulated, hat the quantity consumed in a given time cannot exceed, whatever the pressure may les, what is requisite for a full height or size of flame; gas cannot escape into the apartment in which the burner is used. There is no disagrecable Vapour produced, no oppression from heat, and no diet from smoke. For street lamps the invention will be very usefol, for it is well known that when gas is turned off, about ming o'clock, when it is no longer wanted in shops in the heart of the town, a sudden rush of it takes place in the burners of the lamps in the streets, and partientacly in those in the northern district of the town, by which glasses are broken, and a very good amount of expense incurred. In factories it will be of great use, because it gives an equable light, and has no variations of biaze or obscuration, and in private houses and shops, in which costly articles are contained, its use is self-evident. It is in operation at the premises of the parentees: all day long, and can be seen by anybody. -tusus.

KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

State and of a proposed but for the modification of its constitution, in " The Examiner."

1. The Institution will be reflect "The University of Upper Canada," It will be established on Christian principles, and will be so modified as to furnish to the youth of the Province the means of obtaining a complete course of University Testingtion, compiling all the of University researched, transport Theology, usual prinches of learning except. Theology, of these and be a convocation within the

2. There will be a convocation within University, composed of members holding De-grees; which emiscation will be presided over y a Chandellor selected triennially by the ne maers.

3. The Governor General for the time being will be Visiter, with power to appoint, from time to time, special commissioners for specific

visitorial purposes.
4. The Legislative power of the University will be vested in a College Council or Caput, composed of all the Professors of the University composed of an incurrence of the in-with one Representative from each of the in-corporated Colleges in Upper Canada, (which representations must formetly have held a representatives must formerly have degree from the University of Upper Canada,) together with six extra-mural persons to be appointed periodically by the Governor General. The College Council will trientally elect their President, who will in the absence of the Chancellor preside at the meetings of the Conrocation as Vice Chancellor; and the College Council will have power to pass By-laws for the discipline and good government of the Institution, which By-laws may at any time

within months after being passed be disallowed by the visitors. 5. The College Council will not have power o trass and statute, rule, or a any teligious test or qualification whatsoever, on any Professor, Lecturer, or Student of the University, or on any person admitted to any

dearen in Arts or Faculty therein. 6. The College Council will have power to confer degrees in Arts and Faculties, excepting in Divinity, and to center degrees ad conden. and also Honorary degrees: providing that before a degree is conferred the candidate will be required to produce a certificate of his religious attainments from his parent or guardian or clergyman.

7. There will be within the University there Paculties, to be called the Faculties of Arts. Law, and Medicine; each of which Faculties will be composed of such of the Professors as the College Conneil shall by statute determing. 8. Each of the Faculties will be presided over by a Dean, to be elected annually by the Professors composing the several Faculties from

mong themselves. 9 The several Faculties will have the nower of passing By-laws for the government of the espective Faculties, which By laws before going into operation must be confirmed by the

wil-ge Council. 10. The Examiners for Degrees will be ppointed by the College Conneil, and all the Examinations will be public.

211. With the exception of the Professorship of Divinity, every Professor not actually holding office in the University, will continue to hold the like P.ofessorship; and the appointment of all future Professors will be made in the manner following, that is to say, when a

Chair becomes vacant or a new Chair is to be created the Professoratip will be opened to public competition, and duly advertised by the proper officer of the College Council, who will equire the names of the Candidates with their testimonials to be communicated through him. The College Council will select the names of four candidates from among those so coming forward, appearing to them to be best qualified and will transmit the names of such four can-didates, with their testimonials and their report that all the four are duly qualified for the vacant Chair, to the Governor General, who will, with the advice of the Executive

Council, make the appointment. 12. A Schedule of the duties of the several professors already appointed or hereafter to be appointed, with the time occupied by each in the public performance of his duties, prepared by the College Council, and transmitted to the Governor General, who will assign a proper salary to each professor, which salary will hear a fair proportion to the public duties

13. All the property of the University when there persons, who shall receive suitable salative, to be called the University Endowment Railway Travellers.—The number of three persons, who shall receive suitable sala-ties, to be called the University Endowment Board-one of whom will be elected periodically by the College Council by a conjurity of voices in open Council, and the other members of the said Board will be appointed by, and will hold effice during the pleasure of the Governor General—but one of the last two

named persons will be appointed from among members of the College Council. 14. An annual statement of the affairs of the institution, including both the expenditure and the state of the codowment, will be made, which statement will be audited by two auditors, one to be appointed by the Governor

General, and the other by the College Council, and duly reported to Parliament.

15. It will be in the power of such of the districts of Upper Canada as shall conform to the proivsion aftermentioned to select through their District Council, in such manner as shall be appointed by the College Council, and to send annually one free scholar to the University who shall be entitled to attend the full academic course, or such classes as he may choose for four years; and to become a cambidate for honours : provided that the District Council so selecting, shall also select and send up, in the same mannet, another scholar, to be educated at the expense of such district.

Sr. Lawbener and Atlantic Ratificance The Board of Directors, on Saturday fast, with a few lavited guests, amounting in all to between thirty and forty, made a trial of a new Lacomative, the G A. N. Motin," arrived recently from Portland, proceeding to a distance of twenty-two miles from Longuevil. The ground was every where covered with glare ice from the sleet and rain, followed by a sharp frest of the preceding night; and a heavy rain fell from one o'clock throughout the romainder of the day. Notwithstanding these discouragements, the party were well pleased with their excursion. Speed was not the object of the expetiment, so much as a trial of the general working powers of all the separate parts of the machinery; and several stoppoges for the purpose of examination took place. The train notwithstanding, arrived at the bridge over the Richelien, at Renville, sixteen miles of road, in forty-five minutes, giving a rate of about twenty-two miles in the hour. On one portion of the rail, a space of there miles was run over in six minutes; a rate of speed equal to thirty miles an hour. Although not yet ballasted the cars moved with a steadiness, even in moments of the releasest volocity, not surpassed by any Railrand on this continent. The heldge over the Richellin, a costry and handsome erection, was passed with dia dellagration, the road then taking a turn to the left to avoid the Mountain. Vehilet the train proceeded on wards a distance of six miles beyond the Rau waters a usua need of security were associately ca-tertained at the accient Geignemial Chateau by Mijor Campbell. At three o'clock, having statted at moon, the whole party were safely londed on their return at Longmont.

By a very little labout the mad may be extended to St. Hysiciatice, thirty miles from Montreal. It only needs tunker and from to be laid down for the space of a mile to carry it that extent. The whole distance to the Prorince line will be, we understand, one timided and twenty-eight miles. Thence to Portland the distance is one hundred and lifty miles, of which there six a iles pat of Pordand has been laid down, and has been in full operation with niore business than the company could transact throughout the present year. Two handrel miles of the Bullrand from Beston through Concord to join the St. Lawrence and Atlantic, at Lennosville, has been already completed. The greater part of the work, so far, having been done since the first of May had, we may expect that by the winter of 1819, Nicobache, the cepital of the Lastera Township, will have year the citizen of Montreal may make his trip o the Atlantic within the hours of daylight,

We congratulate the country upon the comple tion, so far, of this truly national undertaking. The Directors who nave resolutely kept on the even tenor of their way through a season of appailing financial embarrassments are entitled to high praise for the courage and persa verance with which they have met and over-come difficulties of no ordinary character. The main difficulties of the project have been surmounted, and no doubt can be now entertained, that within a reasonable and brief period from this day, the citizen of Montreal may be transmitted, by the agency of steam-travel from his own door to the Atlantic sea heard in the course of a few hours. It will be a new and bright era for Manifeal, its commerce and inhabitants, when this pleasing anticipation shall be realized.

The route from Montreal to Rouville is one of singular beauty in point of scenery; and it would require a pactic imagination to describe the novel and picture-que effect of the ninun-tain on the senses of the behalder as he travels in a direct line, to all appearance, to its centre at the velocity of thirty miles an hour. This huge, steep, and lofty elevation, enlarging and becoming clearer in its details every minute seems, indeed, to be moving rapidly towards the traveller who approaches it, producing an effect not elsewhere to be encountered, believe, on any known road of travel. The mountain itself has long been known as an object of interest to tourists and scientific travellers, by whom it has been visited, as well from the unrivalled prospects obtained from its summit, as from its many natural curiosities among which is a will and sequestered mountain lake, at an elevation of one thousand feet above the level of the surrounding country, or whose depth it has not yet been found possible to take soundings. On the borders of this lake it is intended, we understand, to put up a spacious hotel, which cannot fail to become a favourite recort in the summer season, with the inhabitants of this city, and with travellers from distant parts. The mere holiday travel-less on the Railroad to this spot, will, in a few seasons, we should think, pay all the expenses of the construction so lar, and the travel for such an object must increase with years. Montreal Herald.

mander of the revenue craiser Skulark. together with his crew, were spectators. The occurrence took place on Thursday, the position of the cutter being thirty-five miles to the westward of Lundy. Between ten and eleven as m., dark clouds were perceived gathering in Between ten and eleven, the north-west, and assuming the form of an arch, the rest of the heavens being beautifully clear. In a very short time two water spouls began to form, and in the course of ten minutes one of them dropped, and began to suck up the water, and in another ten minutes the second did so likewise. By this time two thirds of the sky were darkened, and in half an hour afterwards no less than nine other perfect. of the feathered tribe who were chanting which he could glean materials for the in- vest inischief beside; after which less will in all cases be colour; it was then distinctly seen to according by the vest of the initial brock ran along as peace. If ked by statute passed by the College Council. a column, presenting the appearance of light ble time as may be agreed upon.

WATERSPOURS .- We have derived the fol-

lowing particulars from Mr. Johnson, com-

13. All the property of the University will smoke passing up through a glass tube. They

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