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THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO .- ACTS XVII. 11.

Volume II.—No. 38.7

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1845.

WHOLE NUMBER 90.

PRAYER FOR THE CHURCH. Parent of thy Church below, Thou from whom all blessings flow, Showers of light and blessings pour On our Church; and more and more May she prosper! Grace send down, From thyself, be this her crown: May thy love still with her rest. May she be for ever blest. With the Unction from above. Shield our Church, O God of love!

Bless her ministers, increase The number of her sons of peace : Bringers of good tidings, they Light their souls with mercy's ray. Fill their hearts with love divine, Oh! within their Spirits shine; Holy Ghost, celestial Dove! Bless our Church, O God of love!

Bless her people! may they be People proved, Lord, by thee; Smile upon them from thy throne-Claim them, keep them, for thine own, Grant, O God! that in that day, When this earth shall pass away, Pastors, people, all may rise,
A Church triumphant, to the skies!

Protestant Sentinel.

BISHOPRIC OF PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND.

The Archbishops and Bishops who are arranging measures, in concert with Her Majesty's Government, for the erection and endowment of additional Bishoprics, having appointed us, the undersigned, to act as a Sub-Committee for raising Subscriptions in aid of an endowment for a Bishopric in Prince Rupert's Land, we beg leave to solicit attention to the following statement:-

The territory, granted to the Honourable Hadson's Bay Company, by a charter from King Charles 11. in 1669, generally called Prince Rupert's Land, is exceedingly extensive, reaching from the western boundary of Canada to the Pacific Ocean, and from the frontier of the United States, in latitude 500 to as far north as has been hitherto explored. Numerous tribes of Indians are scattered

throughout this vast extent of country.

The Ojibbeway and other Indians, lately exhibited in this country, have presented a specimen of native manners well calculated to arouse the compassion of a Christian nation

in their behalf. There is only one principal settlement of Europeans, containing about Five Thousand inhabitants, cone half of whom are Protestants and the other half Roman Catholics,) on the banks of the Red River, to the south of the

Winnepeg. There are also numerous Factories or "Posts," connected with the fur trade, over

the whole territory.

The Church Missionary Society commenced a Mission in this country in the year 1822, since which time four Protestant Churches have been crected at the Red River Settlement. One of these Churches is surrounded by a village of converted Indians, amounting to above three hundred souls, who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and who form an orderly community of Native Christians.

Another successful commencement of Missionary labours has been made at a distance of five hundred miles from the Red River. the Company's Establishment has consisted of three Chaplains (two in the Bay and one in the Columbia); and the Church Missionary Society has four Missionaries in the territory, one of whom is partly charged with Chap-

laincy duties. There is one peculiarity, favourable to Missionary operations, in this country, which deserves especial notice. Here the interests of all the European Settlers are closely identified with the preservation of the Aboriginal Race, and with the maintenance of friendly intercourse with them, as the revenue of the Company is derived from the traffick in furs with the Native-Indian hunters.

The Bishop of Montreal, in June 1844, visited the Red River Settlement. The distance traversed by his Lordship, chiefly in a boat made of birch-tree bark, exceeded eighteen-hundred miles each way. He was only able to stay seventeen days, during which brief period he preached cleven times, confirmed eight hundred and forty-five persons, and held two Ordinations.

Upon the Bishop's return to his diocese, he communicated an interesting Journal of his visitation to the Church Missionary Society, which concludes with a powerful appeal in in a spirit of rivalry, or from notions of comfavour of the immediate appointment of a petition with them, that I desire to see our resident Bishop for the benefit of this distant and secluded branch of the Church of England, and for the more effectual prosecution of above. I cannot, for one, withhold the ex-Missionary labours amongst the Tribes of Na-pression of my feelings in the cause. While Missionary labours amongst the Tribes of Native Indians.

The Hudson's Bay Company have engaged to provide a house for a Bishop's residence, with a proper and sufficient quantity of land for his own occupation. They have further expressed their willingness to allow a stipend of £300, per annum, provided that the Clergyman selected for the Episcopal Office shall undertake the duties of one of the Churches with a District.

The expense of a Bishop in such a country, compared with other situations, must be very

"I'llinigh the amount of prouching here mentioned might be thought pretty fair for a stay of seventeen days, after such a journey as Ilis Lordship had just accomplished, it may be right to say, for the sake of accuracy, that the statement is not quite correct:-the Bishop preached thirteen times, besides giving five special exhortations to the sub-jects for Confirmation, which makes eighteen in all—and three surmons were delivered by his Chaplain, Fpiron)

limited; and therefore a comparatively moderate sum will be required by Government for an Endowment of the Bishopric. There is every reason to believe that if the sum of £10,000. can be now raised, so as to secure an invested income of at least £300, per annum, in addition to the sum granted by the Company, the erection of the proposed See he at once accomplished.

We cannot make a more forcible appeal in behalf of this object than by presenting the following extract from the conclusion of the Journal of the Bishop of Montreal :-

"Here is a country open to evangelization -a country, to borrow the language of the Missionaries who have been sent to labour in it, larger than Russia-and how trifling is the beginning which has been made in the work: yet how encouraging the effect of that be ginning as an incitement to enlarge, by God's blessing, the borders of the Churches! Is it, then, not to be evangelized? And if it is to be, who is to evangelize it? To what country is it an appendage? To what power does it belong? To what Church does it address the call, Come over, and help us? The country is an appendage to Britain, to the first Empire upon earth; with a Christian Government; with a great Church Establishment; with institutions, laws, and customs, connecting all her proceedings with the name of Religion; with immense, inexhaustible resources; with unequalled means and facilities of influence; with responsibilities before the God who rules over kingdoms exactly proportioned to all the distinctions which are here enumerated.

"I feel, with an indescribable force, the necessity of establishing a Bishop in those Territories. Perhaps I need not disclaim such an idea as that all the virtue of the Gospel is centered in the Episcopate, because I happen to hold that thorny office myself; but it is the Episcopal Church of England which is specially, distinctly, and loudly called to occupy that open field-it is the Episcopal Church of England which took the lead, and GAVE THE IMPULSE to other parties, in whatever has yet been done, of any note, for planting and extending any of the forms of Christianity in that land-it is the Episcopal Church of England, its interests being represented upon the spot by the Church Missionary Society, which has been conspicuously successful, by the fruits of its Schools and Missions, in diffusing blessings among the

people. "The effect of my flying visit, and imperfect ministrations, sufficiently demonstrates the existence of the want [of a resident, Bishop]. Most cheerfully, most gladly, would I repeat the journey, under the same arrangement, every four or five years, if that would serve the purpose, so long as I may be spared in health and strength, and provided I could afford to steal the time from the yearly increasing duties of my own charge. But the fact is, that the fruits of such a visit as mine, instead of sufficing for the exigencies which exist, serve rather to set in strong relief the real character of those exigencies as demanding, imperiously, an established provision for the exercise of the Episcopal functions upon the spot. And indeed, by the time at which another visit might be paid by myself, the Missions may be found so have extended themselves, that it would at a place called Cumberland House. And be impossible to accomplish the journey, and a third Station has been occupied at Manitoba to return, within the season open for travel-Lake, at the distance of one hundred and ling. But shall it be supposed that things twenty miles from the Red River. Hitherto are to be left for such a shift? Is it actually the Company's Establishment has consisted come to this, that the Church of Rome can establish two Bishopries on ground which ought specially to be taken up by the Church of England, and that the Church of England cannot establish one? I am not proposing any interference here with what the Church of Rome has positively in her hands, nor any controll of her zeal by measures of intolerance: there is abundance of work for the Church of England to do without any thing like this, and they are surely better blessings that she would dispense. We cannot think with complacency, if we love the truth of God, of the extension of Romanism instead of Scriptural Religion; but it is of the plain duties and the plain wants of the Church of England that I am speaking, independently of all other considerations, and as they exist in themselves. "I am well aware that whatever other effect

may be produced by these poor Appeals of mine—which, such as they are, I have made some sacrifices and some forced efforts, in the midst of the pressure of other duties, to prepare: they will, if known at all abroad, stimulate other parties to pre-occupy as much as may be possible of the ground. It is not own Church doing her part. But let her do her own duty, and commit the issue to God have been musing of these things, my heart was hot within me: the fire kindled, and I have spoken with my longue. And I may speak, if so permitted, yet again, though in a different way. It is for others to carry the work into effect-to deliberate, to plan, and to excite. But a move should be made at once—an earnest, a determined move, with the eye of faith turned up to God, the heart lifted in the fervency of prayer, and the hand put to the work without looking back."

HENRY KINGSCOTE. CHICHESTER. SANDON, M. P. John Labouchere. Asilley, M. P. William Short.
Alexander Beatthe. William Short.
Benjamin Hanrison. Henry Venn, Hon.
Benjamin Hanrison. 1845. Secy. Asuley, M. P. WILLIAM NIVEN. 79 Pall Mall, Sept. 1815.

The above Document is accompanied by a commencing list of subscriptions which shows nearly £800 raised at the period of its publicution:1

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR CON-FIRMATION.

These, as laid down by the Church, are of two general kinds, intellectual and spiritual; qualifications as to knowledge of religious truth, and as to dispositions and determination to religious duty.

Let us first consider the knowledge required. Read the opening address of the Confirmation service, and you will see what the Church declares on this head. In that summary is included the knowledge of the creed, the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments and the catechism of the Church. To these, of course, must be added a knowledge of the vows of baptism, which by the candidate are to be ratified and confirmed. It can hardly be conceived by the feeblest mind that merely to be able to say these formularies of religious knowledge is enough. They evidently embrace a comprehensive view of Christian doctrine and duty, of the way of salvation and of the privileges, responsibilities, and whole character of a follower of Christ; and as such, it is therefore the expertation of the Church that, besides being learned by memory, they shall be understood in their meaning and solemn obligation. The amount of knowledge required is placed at this low and simple mark; not, by any means, because it is not extremely important that all Christians should go on to increase in religious knowledge, to the utmost of their abilities and opportunities; but it was necessary thus to place it, lest any of the young and the poor and the weak-minded and of small opportunities of knowledge, who nevertheless know enough to follow Christ, and who do truly follow him, should be excluded the communion of his Church. But knowledge is a small part of the qualifications required for Confirmation. There is a preparation of the heart, as well as the answer of the longue. What is that prepara-

tion? In other words: What are the spiritual qualifications? These are not expressed in that address of the Confirmation office, which speaks so plainly of what " the Church hath thought good to order " in regard to the knowledge required. And hence not a few have taken up the singular idea that what is specified in that address is the whole qualification of any kind demanded, as well spiritual, as intellectual. But did the Church mean to teach that when a person comes to renew and solemnly ratify and profess the vows of his baptism, his only required qualification is a knowledge of the nature and meaning of those vows, without any serious purpose, disposition and determination, by the help of God and the use of all the means or grace, to comply with them; that when he confirms his renunciation of the world and of all sin, it shall not be required of him that he have the heart and desire, and resolution actually to renounce them; that when he ratifies his solemn engagement to keep the will of God to his life's end, it shall not be one part of his qualification that his affections be set upon that will, and his life be really consecrated to that will? The Church could not possibly be

guilty of such an absurdity. The Church has not detailed the spiritual requisites for Confirmation, in the service for that rite, as she has the intellectual; because she has so particularly expressed them elsewhere, and in those very formularies which the required knowledge embraces. For example, in the catechism, it is asked: "What is required of persons to be baptized?" This question, of course, is just as applicable to persons to be confirmed; since the vows assumed in baptism are the vows ratified in Confirmation. And what is the answer of the Church to that question? "Repentance whereby they forsake sin; and fuith whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that sacrament;" that is. faith whereby they embrace all the promises of sanctification and justification through the mediation of Christ.

Again, it is asked, in the catechism. "What is required of those who come to the Lord's Supper?" And this question is quite as applicable to those who come to be Confirmed. since Confirmation is the introductory rite to the Lord's Supper, and he who has received the former is considered as having been admitted, by the highest human ministry of the Church, to the latter, and as having a right, and as being bound by the vows renewed in Confirmation, to come thereto, unless something of a disqualifying nature has occurred since he was confirmed. Thus, then, in the answer to the question of the catechism, as to the qualifications for the Lord's Supper, as well as in what is said concerning baptism, the Church defines the spiritual preparation for those who should be Confirmed. And what is that answer? "To examine themselves whether they repent them truly of their former sins; steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; having a lively faith in God's mercy, through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death; and be in charity

with all men." Now it is evident that what is here said of preparation for the Lord's Supper is but the repetition, with a little more detail, of what is previously said of preparation for Baptism. For each sucrament, the great constituents of all spiritual qualification are Repentance for sin, for all sin of which we are guilty in thought, word, or deed; repentance of so sincere and hearty a nature that it causes the forsaking of all sin and the steadfast purpose to lead a new life; and then Faith, embracing all the promises of the Gospel as all our hope acca lively faith, 22 not the more faith of the understanding, but the living and active faith no background to veil the insignificant or of the heart, which trusts only "in God's the shameful parts. Quedam specialiter mercy through Christ," as all the sinner's nobis dicenda sunt, says the Bishop on the dependance for salvation-a faith which so worketh by love that it brings forth the fruit ede astrologia, somnis, sortilegio, virga Sla ad Rabbat, 7000—chiefly merchants, and of "a thankful remembrance of Christ's divinatoria, magnetismo, et mortuorum very rich; Das el Baide, 350; Azamor, 1,200;

tism and opens the door to the communion of subjects, not forgetting a gentle puff of the the Lord's Supper. But they are more at large expressed in the service of adult Bantism. There,-in the concluding address to the person baptized, you will see that he is exhorted as one who has by his baptism professed to be "a child of God and of the ight, by faith in Jesus Christ." The nature of his profession, as represented in his Baptism, " is to follow the example of our Saviour Christ and to be made like unto him; that as he died, and rose again for us, so should we who are baptized, die from sin and rise again unto righteousness; continually mortifying all our evil and corrupt affections, and daily

JESUIT TEACHING.

proceeding in all virtue and godliness of

living."-Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine.

From " The University and the Church in France" in the Edinburgh Review. It would take but a short process to show

that it is this fatal notion of governing men

by their failings which has led, in the main, to all the perverse and irreligious portions of the developments of Jesuitism; to condescensions to every weakness, apologies for every crime, and serious defences of every unnatural absurdity;--to the spectacle of Christian priests abetting the cultivation of Pagan rites in Christ, and of Jesuit-Brahmins, or Brahmin-Jesuits, wearing the sacred marks of their caste on the forehead and the shoulder before Christian altars, and refusing the sacrament to converted Pariahs on the coast of Malabar. But our present concern s with intellectual rather than religious truth; with the fitness of the Jesuits, governed by these principles, to conduct the school education of a great country. And what is of importunce for us, in discussing this question of education, is that the regular, unvarying system and manner of Jesuit instruction, even to those peculiarities of which Pascal signalized the revolting absurdity, and which one would suppose had been finally extinguished by the Lettres Provinciales two hundred years ago, still subsist in full force and vigour, in France at least, and probably in all Roman Catholic countries. As we said, they not only live, but they have survived every thing else: the Jesuit school, meaning that built on the Jesuit model, whether now actually taught by pro-fessed Jesuits or not, is the only Catholic school of consequence kept alive. Let the reader turn, if he will, to the Institutiones Theologica of M. Bouvier, Bishop of Le Mans, published within the last ten years. It is a work which counts more editions and more thousands of copies than we are able; to estimate. It is the popular practical manual of the young clergy of France; generally adopted, we believe, in the seminaries throughout that country. We must premise that M. Bouvier is also the author of a special treatise on the Sixth (Protestant Seventh) Commandment, for the use of confessors-said by M. Genin to surpass in revolting details all the treatises which the theologians of two centuries back devoted to the elucidation of that subject. This book we have not seen: our the Institutiones. Whether M. Bouvier is a Jesuit or not we do not know, but his work is composed entirely on the Jesuit model; and any thing more strange, and more utterly repugnant to the ideas of either Protestant or Romanist, unfamiliarized with that model, it is impossible to conceive. All subjects of othics and theology are treated in that very method of 'probable opinions' which Pascal rendered so famous; that is to say, questions are pronounded, and the solution is by citations from approved authors: where these authors differ, M. Bouvier sometimes, by no means always, gives his opinion. And the practical result of the method remains, we presume, the same as ever; whatever pro-position in religion or morality is supported by probable opinions is sufe. It is impossible to give an idea, to minds included with the ordinary principles of truth, and the elements of ethic instruction, of the cold, strange, unnatural colour which this monstrous system throws over the whole vast subject embraced by it. It is quite true that it relieves the mind from an infinity of difficulties. Any one who will get a certain number of dicta by rote, becomes not only qualified to decide points of casuistry, but qualified to act on the safe side in all dubious questions. Christianity is, indeed, 'made easy' after the pattern of Escobar; the believer walks on velvet: and it is only difficult to understand how any one can go astray in a world where there are as many sure guides as Jesuit writers. Conscience is rendered perfectly flexible; but it is the flexibility of a corpse, which may be moved at will this way or that perinde ac radaver. All those unfathomable questions which perplex, as some say, angels as well as men-all the problems raised concerning the mysterious relations between man and his Creator, between the soul and the material and spiritual worlds in which it works: and all the most minute, trumpery puzzles of ceremonial casuistry, which have ever amused empty minds in the idleness of convents, are discussed and solved with just equal diligence, equal gravity, equal facility! The whole system of theology and ethics lies before us, in M. Bouvier's compendium, like portraits painted without perspective; no reverential shadow cast over the more sacred recesses; second (third Protestant) commandment,

death" and a life of "charity with all men." reditibus, Gallice revenans. And he pro-Such are the qualifications for that rite which ratifies and confirms the vows of Bap- most 'probable opinions' on these delightful most ' probable opinions' on these delightful work of some pious chemist on animal magnetism. There is an historical dissertation on touching for the King's evil: Charles X., we are informed, tried his royal hand on his coro-nation day on several patients. Sed non constat, adds the sly Bishop, aliquos ex its fuisse sanatos. As to the Powder of Sympathy, we are informed that we may use it, with a safe conscience, fif the wounded person be not more than three hundred paces off.' Such, at least, is the opinion of the blessed Alphonso Liquori, whom, by the way, the Jesuits from perversity, and some of our young students in hagiology from ignorance, persist in calling a saint.

NON-NATURAL INTERPRETATION.

But there remains a third theory of interpretation, one which was proposed more than two hundred years ago, which has been lately revived by the Tractarians, and is now put forward in its most naked and unblushing form, by Mr. Ward-namely, that the Articles are to be interpreted, not in their obvious sense, nor again in the sense in which they may be supposed to have been originally framed; but in the sense, whatever it be, which the subscriber, by mental reservation, thinks fit tacitly to affix to them. This is non-natural interpretation. It has the advantage of relieving the subscriber from all difficulty. A man armed with such powers of interpretation may laugh aff tests to scorn. He has only to say to himselfWhen I affirm that the Church of Rome has erred, I mean that certain persons who were members of that Church-Luther for instance, and Cranmer, and Ridley, and La-timer,—have erred. When I affirm that General Councils have erred, even in things pertaining to God, I mean that they have erred merely in non-essentials; in short, where I say black, I mean white, or at most grey;' and he may assent to any formula whatever. But he gains this privilege by the sacrifice of all honour, all veracity-all that enables men to confide in one another. What is there to distinguish the profession of faith made by a graduate from any other declaration, except perhaps the solemnity and deliberation by which it is preceded and accompanied? What better warrant have we for signing the Articles in a non-natural sense than for signing in such a sense any other statement, or any other engagement? When such conduct is avowed and defended by teachers, what can we expect from their pupils, but that they will keep their promises non-naturally, and give non-natural testimony?—Edinburgh Review.

JEWS IN MOROCCO.

The government consults the learned Jews n cases of difficulty, more especially of criminal law, which is evidently a great honour conferred on this ancient people, amidst the innumerable insults which they are compelled to bear in this part of the world. I am told also that Side Ashem, the pasha of Suse, or Soos, in the south-western part of Morocco, is very fond of the Jews, and treats them with great distinction. The Jews are wise permitted to judge all disputes between their own people.

However, the Jews are suffering many humiliating things. When they pass a mosque, a mareboot, or a dwelling of a saint, and even a Moorish school, in which the koran is usually read, they are obliged to take off their shoes. They are compelled to wear black turbans or caps, and black shoes. The women, however, are allowed to dress in all colours. A Jew cannot ride on a horse, and in a town he cannot ride at all. If a Moor curses, or calls a Jew all names, the Jew must not retort : he may, however, report the case to the cadi, or Moorish judge, and then the Jew generally obtains justice. The emperor never employs a Jew as a soldier. European Jews, however, are treated like Christians; they are, in fact, subjects of the different consular representatives of Christian powers in the city. I should also mention that the Moors respect the religion of the Jews, their burying places. &c., like those of the Christians. If a Jewish criminal professes Islamism, he is immediately pardoned by government, whatever his crime may be.
With the exception of religious ceremonies,

the manners and customs of the Morocco Jews are like those of the Moors. The common superstitions of Barbary are also shared equally, hy Moors and Jews, and even by the Christians of Barbary. In one thing the state of the Jews of Morocco is different from that of their brethren in many parts of both Europe and Africa; that is that they are here not restricted to any certain quarter of the city: their houses are mixed with those of the Moors. My experience in this country has convinced me that the fears of certain people, as to the cruelty and ferocity of the Moors of Morocco, are quite exaggerated, and, in many respects, altogether false. I am quite certain that, in Tangier, and all the cities of the coast, a missionary to the Jews can exercise his sacred, and important duties without any difficulty, always provided that he be prudent. ... Had I had Hebrew Testaments with me, I should have circulated them without any feur of exposing myself.

The number of Jews on the coast is thus stated by the most accredited authorities: Teluan, 4,200-some very learned and rich among them; Tangier, 2,000-luxury is rather prevalent among them, and they limitate European manners; Aziba; 250; El Araiche, 1,200; El Mehedia, two or three families; Sla ad Rabbat, 7000 - chiefly merchants, and

miserable; Mogadore, 5,000; Santa Cruz, All these towns can be visited without difficulty, being sea-ports. In several there are Christians resident, and English and other consuls.

The Jews of Morocco are, in many most important matters, the real masters of this country, although, to all outward appearances, the slaves; and as the genius of the present emperor, Ahd-Errahman, is for commerce and wealth, the Jews must be his especial favourites.—Jewish Intelligencer-

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1845.

In the letter from which we printed an extract in our last number, the Rector of Shenfield proceeds to express his approval and admiration of the terms of union published by the Liverpool Conference; but he declares that he "would have had far greater satisfaction in the perusal of them if at the head or at the close of them" he " had found such an article as this: - Although the principles of Christianity, direct and indirect, enjoin the construction of a suitable organization, yet no specific mode of organization has the authority of prescription, nor is an integral part of Christianity itself." While the writer at once admits that the promulgation of such an article would give rise to many objections, he advances the following plea for it, as being in effect quite remedial of that "rambling and disorderly spirit" which it may be thought would be encouraged by it:

"The most strange and distracting vagrancies I have witnessed have been amongst those who were ever looking out for some Divine perfection in the visibilities of a Church Those, on the contrary, who hold my principle have been lovers of method and regularity in externals, and have been, at the same time, peasantry, to be sprinkled on their potatoes, free from the bitterness of partisans, and the constant and zealous cultivators of essential

It must be allowed that "the most strange and distracting vagrancy? that has visited the at such a time as the present—with positive forth of the most evclusive claims on behalf of the Church of England, and is now leading those engaged in it who have neither Canonries nor Benefices to hold them, into the embrie of Rome; and amidst the various distractions caused by that movement on the one side, and by the political animosities of dissent on the other, we have seen the most even course pursued by those who hold the moderate view of preferring the Church of England on account of her adherence to Episcopacy, but without casting out of the pale of Christ's Church those who refuse to conform with er discipline.

Our readers will feel much interested in reading, on our first page, the Circular recently issued in England with reference to the establishment of a Bishopric for Rupert's Land. That document containing a quotation form the Journal of the Lord Bishop of Montreal's visit to the Red River, we are led to state with regret that the supply of that publication which had been expected by Messrs. Cary & Co. of this city has not arrived this

church, from which the stone-altar was removed through his successful prosecution of his ceive the populace—I am incapable of deceive cause against the Camden Society. This is ing them. The truth is, that the humble a very satisfactory testimony to Mr. Faulkner from the learned society which voted the above donation.

TRACTARIAN TACTICS.

St. Saviour's Church, Leeds .- A splendid building under this name was consecrated on the 4th of last month, under an uncommonly large attendance of Clergy, probably for the most part such as sympathize with the views held by the Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar. It was at first intended by that Clergyman to give to this building the appellation of the "Church of the Holy Cross," but the Bishop positively refused to recognise it. We are thankful to hear this discouragement to a novelty which would have seemed like adopting the audacious imposture respecting the discovery of the true cross which has found currency in the Church of Rome, and perhaps looking towards the future adoration of hits of wood under the auspices of that portion of Churchmen who cling to the Church of England, while holding all Roman doctrine .-Over the western entrance of this house of Protestant worship, the following inscription meets the eye:

"Ye who enter this holy place, pray for the sinner that built it."

It is not stated what security is given-or if any—that this inscription will be removed on the builder's death: we conclude that the circumstance was kept from the Bishop's cog-nizance by "reserve;" if it had not, we feel persuaded that an extinguisher would have been put by His Lordship upon this insidious attempt at obtaining a prospective sanction to prayers for the dead.

Oxford and Cambridge Review. -- A periodical under this title, professing (unwarrantedly, we venture to affirm;) to be the organ of the two ancient English Universities, published some time ago an article on the Jesuits which had for its object to " vindicate that order from the callimnies" of its enemies. The Roman Catholic periodical The Tablet has rendered, the cause of Protestant-

Mazagun, 1,000; Saff 3,000-very poor and alumnus of [the R. C.] College of Stoney-, hurst." The fact has since been acknowledged by the Editor of the Review; and Mr. Keon himself has publicly asserted that he did not offer the article, but was "requested" by the Editor to write that and another article for the Review, the Editor knowing his religion as well then as he knows it since. The Editor denies that he requested; and he now says he regrets that he accepted the article, when offered by Mr. Keon; but in the mean time it is certain that he used the "organ" to give currency to a desence of the Jesuits, written by a Roman Catholic, under the guise of its containing the sense of English University-men! It is a mere minor matter, after this, to mention the fact of a Romanist's lending himself to such a proceeding, and glorying in it; for, says Mr. Koon, the Review "is a trumpet through which I have blown no timid note." The whole seems an interesting addition to the Acrs or THE JESUITS.

> THE REV. WALTER BLUNT who, one might have supposed, could have contented himself with the notoriety acquired by him as Curate of Helston, is trying to do to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge as he did to his parish—throw it into confusion if he can. He has given notice of motion to the effect that the Apocrypha shall in future be bound in the same volume with the holy Scriptures in every edition; and that the Holy Scriptures shall not be sent out, or permitted to be sold, without the Apocrypha, except on special request. He also wishes to introduce a distinction in the venerable appellatives commonly in use: The BIBLE, to include the Old Testament, Apocrypha, and New Testament; The Holy Scriptures, to comprise only the Old and New Testament. No idea is entertained that he will succeed in his proposition.

HOLY SALT, HOLY WATER, AND POTATOES. Some of the provincial journals have reently published letters from correspondents setting forth the disgusting practices of priests who sold holy salt and holy water to the as certain specifics against the progress of the potato disease. As contradictions in more than one or two cases were given, a doubt existed as to the truth of all the statements. People could hardly bring themselves to believe that Church of England in modern days is the loss in the staple articles of the food of the movement which commenced with the setting | people-with a famine apprehended, to believe that at such a time the priests would invent further means for extorting money from their flocks appeared incredible. But there is a curious letter in the Limerick Chronicle signed by the Roman Catholic Curate of Scariff, in which he admits and defends having taken the money of the poor people under his spiritual control. His Reverence says, "I did nothing for which I could not cite both precedent and example"-of course, he had library of precedents, but he knew he was doing wrong. He could not, however, resist the temptation, because, saith he, "the people threatened to overwhelm me with their liberality." Mr. O'Connell makes the same excuse for not refusing the tribute-but there is this difference between the Liberator and the priest, that the former applies the "overwhelming liberality" of the Irish peasantry to the use and behoof of the Laird of Derrynane whereas, according to the latter, he intends his levies for "charitable purposes." Here is his Reverence's letter :-

To the Editor of the Limerick Chronicle. Scariff, Nov. 3.

" Sir,-Having observed in the last number of your journal a statement to the effect that the Roman Catholic Curate of Scariff has been interdicted the exercise of clerical functions. &c., I heg to acquaint you that you have been misinformed, and that the statement is CAMBRIDGE ROUND CHURCH.—The Master ont cite both precedent and example, but I aband Fellows of St. John's College have sent stain from particulars. I did nothing but what the handsome donation of £50 towards the others did, with this difference, that the people Rev. Mr. Faulkner's expenses at the above threatened to overwhelm me with their unexpected and ruinous liberality. I did not declasses are apt to deceive themselves, and in some instances can with difficulty be undeceived. I gave them the most enlightened and liberal view I could of the object of their prayers and mine to supplicate the Moss High, that in his mercy he would be pleased to avert a famine. Seeing that all I could say had not the effect of removing erroneous impressions, or preventing the panic-struck peasantry from coming from remote quarters, I refused their money, and resolved to have no more to say to them, than to undeceive them with increased energy.

"As to the money I received, it shall be applied to the purposes for which I originally

intended it—to charitable purposes. "Hoping that you will be so good as to give

this letter a place in your journal, "I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
"J. Tuony, R. C. C."

The report of suspension was current with the R. C. clergy of Limerick.—Record.

The following particulars of the mode of proceeding in this harefaced swindle we take from the Ballyshannon Herald :--

"The plan is to bring a quart of salt in a little bag. This is passed by the clerks—for the priest is in such a great way of business, that he is obliged to employ these aids—to the priest who blesses it. The little bag of salt is then returned to the faithful-for he must be full of faith, and he proves it hy giving his money; and if a farmer, he gets this blessing cheaply, for a crown; and if a cottier, for half-a-crown. The salt is then taken to the ridges, or at least on some of them, as far as it goes. The plague is immediately stopped and the next day the faithful digs his potatoes as sound as need be."

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH -On the oc casion of John Ronge's visit to Constance great attention was excited upon the question what course the evangelical Co-adjutor Bishop Baron von Wessenberg would adopt with regard to the reformers This Church-

corruptions and to the despotism of the papacy ; | and to win him for a religious movement in Germany would be to have a legion: the adverse party, knowing this, immediately spread the report that Wessenberg had declined a visit from Ronge. It appears, however, that such was not the fact, though at the same time it is evident that Wessenberg does not wish to be identified with the German Catholic movement.

The Ober-Rhine Zeitung of Oct. 25, states, that Ronge and Dowiat, desirous of evincing their high esteem and respect for Wessenberg's personal character, had expressed a wish to pay him a visit, to which a friendly consenting reply was given. Yet Wessenberg, foreseeing that the conversation at such an interview would either turn, or be supposed to turn, on the questions of the day, expressed a wish that Dean Kneuze and Sub-Dean Kotz might likewise be present, by which all false rumours would effectually be counteracted. This very natural desire, however, was unfortunately the occasion of the visit being altogether omitted; for the very limited period of Ronge's stay in Constance rendered a previous arrangement with the two Reverend witnesses quite

impossible.
The King of Prussia has, of his own accord it the suggestion of the Lord High President before any application had been made to him. granted the use of two conveniently situated houses at Berlin, belonging to His Majesty, for the purposes of the "Catholic Dissidents."

Difficulties are beginning to be felt in Silesia, especially the district of Glatz, from the influx of emigrants from Bohemia who are led to leave their native land chiefly by a desire to join themselves to the German Catholics, which the existing Bohemian laws render difficult, if not impossible. The Glatz authorities are, by these numerous arrivals, placed in a situation of no small difficulty, as not only many of the new settlers are but ill provided with means to guard against the possible contingency of their becoming eventually a burden to the land of their adoption; but the Glatz district is already blessed with an amount of population fully equal to the capabilities of its small territory. And a refusal to admit the wanderers, even though expressed with all possible mildness and regard for their feelings, is invariably complained of as a want of brotherly sympathy and humanity. From these circumstances, the numbers which, under one pretence or another, contrive to overcome or to silence the scruples of the Silesian officials are not small.

PROFESSOR HENGSTENBERG of Berlin. Editor of the Lutheran Church Magazine .-This influential writer is the individual whom the Berlin Aldermen pointed out, in the way of complaint, when they presented their recent address to the King. In his Majesty's answer, this piece of persecution was becomingly animadverted upon (see our last number.) The Professor describes his position in the following words, referring to recent attacks upon him: "The Editor remains precisely in the same situation which he assumed seventeen years ago, and hopes and expects to remain so to the end of life. His only joy in the world is searching into the Scriptures, and he blesses the hour as his happiest in which he can sit and meditate on the Psalms. If he have, indeed, won any influence over the minds of one portion of his countrymen, it has been gained by spiritual weapons, and

those alone.' The Editor of the Berean, looking back a couple of years beyond the seventeen mentioned in the above extract, is led to add a remark or two upon this honoured labourer in the vineyard, as a monument of the power of divine grace, working by the very simplest kind of instrumentality. Just before the kind of instrumentality. Just before the Editor closed a two years' stay in Switzerland (nearly twenty years ago) Hengstenberg began to attend at the Basle Missionary College as an instructor in Oriental Literature -it was not without some alarm to many pious friends of the mission that the whose rationalistic views were not disguised, was seen there. His charge, however, was only teaching, not training, and it turned out that the design of God was to bring the Lecturer himself under training, by placing him in a nost which teems with opportunities of improving observation, and making him the subject of many prayers. His fine talents and philological attainments were coveted by the friends of truth, for the Lord's service; and the Lord granted them. Hengstenberg left Basle (we believe) without having declared any change in his sentiments. He returned to Prussia; and some time after, when to himself and others it was evident that he was free from that his which it might have been said bore upon him amidst immediate personal intercourse with the men honoured by the name of Pietists in German Switzerland and Southern Germany, he stood up, girded with armour of heavenly workmanship, for the war in which he has now attracted the notice and dislike of those averse to scriptural truth and evange-

THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE, who caused so serious a collision between the Church of Rome and the Prussian government, (on account of mixed marriages) that he had to retire from the supervision of his ecclesiastical Province one year after his installation (1837) died at Munster on the 19th of October. Two of his brethren had died-far from each other-within six weeks of him Bishop Geissel having been appointed Coadjutor in 1841, with the proviso that he should succeed to the Archhishopric, no troubles are likely to arise from this event.

lical practice.

BAD VENTILATION OF PLACES OF WORsure. Churches and chapels, though more lofty than schools, are usually less in area, in proportion to the numbers frequenting them and though in most cases they are occupied for fewer hours in the week, they seldom profit by much pains taken to change the air whilst they are unoccupied. "In regard to churches," says a medical witness, "many illuesses and deaths proceeds from faults of ventilation and warming; from the rush of cold air in one place on those who sit near the doors and windows, and the want of fresh air in other places." And if such be the case

by the preacher in the pulpit? Placed on a be heard throughout the Province, as the preheight at which his voice acts at a disadvantage, as if on purpose that he may breathe an atmosphere composed of the breath of all who sit beneath him on the floor, he has to exert his lungs to the utmost pitch, whilst they have the worst of the air to work with. And the more promising his talents, the more successful his exertions in interesting and edifying a multitude of hearers, so much sooner is he likely to be consigned to silence, consumption, and the grave. Still more pitiable, if possible, is the lot of Sundayschool children, whom modern architects, and committees, and commissioners are apt to place in the recesses of a lofty roof. Above the vent afforded by the windows, and with rarely any ventilation in the ceiling, they have the foul air of the whole building in a sort of halo round their heads. And there where they can scarcely see the minister, much less hear him, with perhaps little convenience for sitting and none for kneeling, with their attention previously exhausted in school, they are required, under penalty of chastisement, to keep still, and silent, and awake, in an atmosphere which of itself is quite enough to produce in a grown person, much more in a child, inattention, restlessness, and drowsiness To say no more of the unhealthiness of a position such as this, I cannot refrain from expressing my apprehension that there must he hundreds of thousands in the land, who having had these for their first impressions of Divine service, have hence conceived a deep and lasting aversion for the house of prayer.-The Unhealthy Condition of Dwellings, &c., by the Rector of Alderly.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Plocese of Coronto. CHURCH SOCIETY.

COLLECTIONS Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:-

Previously announced, 74 collec-Port Burwell-per Rev. T. B. Rend 0 8 9 St. Paul's Church, Toronto-per Churchwarden£0 13 11 5 11 9 Seymour 3 8 7 — per Rev. John Wilson Burford.....£1 6 3 Norwich...... I 0 0 2 6 3 -per Rev. George Petrie Trinity Church, Streets-ville...£1 0 0 Hurontario Church... 0 13 6 St. Stephen's Church, Hornby 1 4 5 St. Paul's do., Norval 1 1 3

0 16 101 -per Rev. R. J. Macgeorge .. 4 16 04 Sandwich-per Rev. Wm. Ritchie 5 0 0 School House, 6th Con.
Metcalfe.....£0 10 33 Church at Katesville. . 0 10 101 Do. at Warwick.. 0 4 21 St. Ann's Church, Adelaide 0 11 6 Church at Strathroy .. 0 3 14 —per Rev. A. Mortimer 2 0 0 London—per Churchwardens 13 1 0 St. John's, Woodhouse £1 14 0

-per Rev. F. Evans..... St. Paul's Church,
Darlington £2 1 11
St. George's Church, Christ Church, Hamilton - per Churchwarde White School House. 10 3 10 Portland Church.... 0 6 9 Church at Clark's Mills 0 12 0 Mr. David Bill's House 0 7 5 -per Rev. Paul Shirley.... 1 10 0 St. John's Church,

..£2 10 0 York Mills.... Congregation at Mr.

107 Collections.....£349 14 101 [To the 2d Dec.] Church.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY .- The Quarterly Meeting of the General Committee of this Society took place on Thursday, 13th ult. After the usual business was gone through, the Loan Bishop laid before the Board some communications from the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which, though not addressed to the Committee, His Lordship thought ought to be made known to all the members of the Church in the Colony.

One of these Communications gave the painful information, that a temporary grant of £500 per annum, which was made by that Society to the support of King's College at Windsor, when the Government aid was withdrawn from that Institution, and which has been enjoyed for eleven years, must cease with the year 1846; and the other conveyed income of the Society had within the last few vears been raised from £10,000 to £70,000 | teen years." per annum, its expenditure in support of Missionaries in the Colonies so far exceeds this of death by violence in that city lately, to enlarged income, that they are afraid to engage at present for the opening of any new Missions, and are obliged to attempt every possible reduction in the expenses which now bear upon their funds.

These Communications appeared to Ilis Lordship to address loud calls on the one hand down at over eight millions sterling! to the Alumni and friends of Kings College, that they should come forward earnestly and land have volunteered to advance £600,000 liberally in support of their "Alma Mater," for the drainage of 4,200,000 acres, which has hitherto been sustained at no ex-

sent incumbents of missions shall be, in the providence of God, removed.

The Committee, of the Church Society appeared to respond to these sentiments, and notice was given of a motion to be made at the next meeting of the General Committee, to the effect that the Diocesan Church Society will undertake the payment of salaries to two visiting Missionaries, one to be employed in the Western, and another in the Eastern division of Nova Scotia. Before this resolution can be acted upon, however, the income of the Society must be largely increased; and it is hoped that Churchmen both in town and country will see the necessity of a vigorous effort at the present time, and will pour in rich contributions to the Treasury of the Society, to be employed in the Lord's service, in sending the Ministry of the Word of Life through-out the length and breadth of the Land.— Halifux Times.

DIOCESE OF ILLINOIS. -BISHOP CHASE has trived at Peoria; his bruised arm and broken ribs are better, but the injury received in the small of the back, it is feared, will not speedily leave him. The Bishop acknowledges the receipt of fifty pounds sterling from a stranger in England, towards the erection of Jubilee College.—Epis. Recorder.
In addition to the above donation, in a

letter to the Southern Churchman, the Bishop mentions with warm thanks to the "Fountain of all goodness," a further donation of 100 Guineas from England. The following characteristic remark accompanies his acknowledgment: "There, there," said I to my dear wife, "let my own country beat that if she can."

The following extract from the letter which enclosed the donation, is full of meaning : " I hope you will not refuse to the Church in this land [England] the help of your prayers, for we live in perilous times, and Satan is using every art to turn us from the pure faith of the Gospel."

DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—The Treasurer of the Domestic Committee, Thomas N. Stanford, acknowledges the receipt of two thousand dollars, from a Protestant Episcopalian, to aid in supplying the special wants of the Seamen of the port of New York. He has appropriated one thousand dollars to the establishment of a second Floating Chapel to be stationed on the North River. - Southern Churchman.

TURKISH MISSION OF THE PROT. EP. CHURCH IN THE U. STATES.—The Right Rev. Dr. Southgate, Missionary Bishop, in a letter printed in the Boston Christian Witness, mentions the adhesion, to the reformed Church, of a Priest formerly connected with one of the native papal sects in Turkey. The Bishop describes him as " an enlightened and intelligent man, and one who has abandoned the fables of superstition for a hearty love of the truth. His acquintance with our Church is very thorough, altogether remarkable in an oriental, and his reception of its documes cordial and entire. I hope, too, in the judgment of charity, that he is animated by a true love to Christ, and a holy ambition for the salvation of souls. The testimonials to his character and his doctrine were so decisive, that I could not hesitate to admit him to the privileges of our reformed communion. I had also a request from him that he might be connected with the mission."

Another Priest has made application, but he had not yet arrived at Constantinople to afford Bishop Southgate an opportunity of personal communication with him. The Bishop had already had friendly communications with one of the Patriarchs and one of the Bishops of two of the Oriental Churches; their co-operation so far as is consistently practicab

> WEST INDIES .- The Rev. Robert Davies, Church Missionary, was drowned on the 3d inst., from on board the schooner Lively, when on his passage, with his family, from Rum Cay to Crooked Island, Bahamas, by falling overboard at night .- Bermuda Royal Gazette.

PRAYER IN TIME OF DEARTH AND FAMINE. The second of the two prayers under this calamity, appointed in the Book of Common Prayer, was ordered to be read during last month by the Primate and several Bishops of the Church of Ireland.

To Cornespondents .- Received Capt. Rogers on Friday last! though dated 15th Nov.—W. W. W.;—R. H. B. letter and C. I.; he ought to have been charged only Id. for franking the C. I.

RECEIVED PAYMENTS.—From Messrs. J. G. Heath, No. 53 to 104; R. S. DeLatre, No. 90 to 141; John Worthington, No. 53 to 104; H. D. Thielcke, No 53 to 104; H. Carwell, No. 53 to 104; A. Young, No. 53 to 104; W. G. Pentland, No. 1 to 52,

Political and Bocal Knitelligence.

The Queen has been pleased to bestow a pension of £200 a-year on Lady thee, "in consideration of her husband's eminence as the no less sad intelligence that, although the an artist, and of his services as President of the Royal Academy, during a period of four-

The Glasgow Argus mentions many cases quest on the bodies of the persons killed, there being no coroner's courts in Scotland:

Eighteen railways are proposed to be contructed in connection with the city and county of Cork, the capital of which is put

The landlords of the north and east of Ire-

pense whatever to those who have derived issued by General Sir Robert Wilson, Goverbenefit from her instructions; and on the other nor of Gibraltar, in consequence of the loss to the Members of the Church generally of near £3,000 by one officer in the garrison. Tablet has rendered the cause of Protestant regard to the reformers. This Church—with the congregation in a building often of throughout the Province, by whom something at play:—"Town Major's Office, Gibraltar, though nominally in connection the most costly character, wherein a trifling at play:—"Town Major's Office, Gibraltar, thoughout the Province, by whom something at play:—"Town Major's Office, Gibraltar, the most now be done, unless they are willing that the ministrations of the Church of Rome, has long been hot expense would permanently secure abundant they profess to love, shall gradually cease to garrison, in disobedience of the most express. orders of the Sovereign, and to the great prejudice of the service, have been engaged in gaming transactions, which have brought ruin in their train upon one of the party. It is a vice of such a pernicious nature—a pest in a garrison, so destructive of discipline, personal welfare, and that good feeling which should pervade brother officers, instead of making a prey of one another, us to render the Mr. Price, late manager of the Park Theatre, severest condemnation imperative. The Governor having ordered a Court of Inquiry Governor having ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the particulars, has found the allegations so well established, that he is under the painful necessity of transmitting a statement of the proceedings to his Grace the Commander in Chief; but he will also have the satisfaction to report one of the officers concerned as having been so sensible of his fault as spontaneously to have made the most disinterested reparation in his power to mitigate its mischief, and to exercise a salutary influence .- D. Falla, Colonel, Town Major."

THE PRIME MINISTER AT THE WHEEL-BARROW .- On the 13th of last month, the ceremony of turning the first sod of the Trent Valley Railway, which is to connect Rugby with Stone in Staffordshire, and is of great importance for communication between London and the manufacturing districts, took place in a field abouthalf a mile from Tamworth. Sir Robert Peel honoured the undertaking by putting his own hand to the commencement of the work. An elegant spade had been made for the purpose at Birmingham, and a beautiful mahogany wheel-barrow, richly carved, with the arms of Sir Robert on each side, and bearing his motto "Industria;" was prepared after a design by Mr. Holmes of Liverpool. The Premier made an address in reply to one delivered to him, and then, taking the spade, he proceeded to dig some of the turf, and throw it into the barrow. The turf had previously been loosened for the purpose, but the trampling of the crowd had made it firm again, and the right hon, baronet found it required a greater pressure upon the spade than his right foot (which is affected by the gout) could afford; he changed almost immediately to the use of the left, and after throwing about four spadefuls into the barrow, proceeded, amidst much cheering, to wheel it along a line of planks placed upon the grass. The crowd retired in front to enable this to be done, but the throng was too great for him to proceed more than four or five yards, and for he same reason he was unable to empty the barrow. He set it down, and returned to his former place. After the delivery of another address to him, he retired from the spot, taking with him the spade and wheelbarrow.

One of the great fruits of the amalgamation of the Birmingham and Grand Junction, says the Morning Chronicle, is to be the conveyance of second-class passengers from London to Birmingham for 10s. - just a penny a mile.

The Senatus Academicus of Edinburgh University have conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Lord John Russell, who was formerly a distinguished alumnus of the University.

The wheels of the engines and carriages, on the Austrian railroads, are covered with a coating of varnish and pitch, thus preventing any noise, and secuting against rust. The measure is to be adopted on other lines.

The average number of British shipwrecks in a year is 600; the value of the property destroyed about two-and-a-half-millions ster-ling; and the number of lives lost about 1560.

said to be most effectual.

Mr. Hugh Wilson, of Glasgow, hthographer and engraver, has discovered a new process of what they consider to be, a serious grievance." stereotyping, which appears to be very supression is produced by beating the letters of this card, fastened to an iron plate, for the purpose of a matrix.

IRISH COLLEGES .- It is now decided that three Seminaries will be established at Belfast, Galway, and Cork. Dr. Henry, Presbyterian Minister of Armagh, is said to have been appointed Principal of the former; Dr. Kirwan, R. C. Priest of Outerard, of Galway College; and Professor Kane, a distinguished chemist, of the College at Cork.

PRIVILEGE OF THE ORDNANCE.—The Master General and Board of Ordnance have issued a notice containing the names of a number of individuals hitherto employed in that department, but who have left the service for the purpose of assisting in the survey of projected railways: such persons have kept possesion of their written appointments which authorize them to enter lands for the purpose of government surveys without being deemed trespassers; they probably intend to turn this privilege to account, illegitimately, for the objects of Railway Companies, wherefore the Board notify their discharge and the penalty to which they will become liable by such attempts. Those parties are likely, after a while, to regret having left comfortable borths in government employ.

UNITED STATES .- New York, Dec. 5 .-The Minister to Mexico and his Mission .- We are now told that our new Envoy is Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, who is authorised to treat for the purchase of California as an indemnity for our claims against Mexico!

By the way of Havana, we have later news from Mexico, which confirms this state-ment respecting California. The Havana paper says:

"The Mexican Congress had before them certain propositions said to have emanated from the United States, and had also authorized the opening of negociations, as before stated. The propositions from our government were said to be as follows :- 1. Rio del Norte to be the boundary. 2. An idemnity of five millions of dollars. 3. Upper California to be ceded to the United States, as far down as the head of the Gulph, the river Gila, which emplies into the Colorado of the west, to be the boundary,"

From all we hear, we cannot bestow much commondation upon the appointment which

qualities of capacity, prudence, or intelligence, which should, just now, essentially enter into the character of the Minister to Mexico.

Mr. Slidell is a rash, hot-headed, precipitate, gun-powder man. When a resident of this city, he was engaged in a duel with whom he wounded.

This appointment, with Captain Stockton to command in the Pacific, on the coast of Mexico, are of a piece. Both of them are unfitted in temper, or in the necessary essentials of character, for such posts .- Amer.

The above extract gives the almost incredible information that the U. S. Government, from whom Mexico has suffered so much wrong in the spoliation of Texas, is actually preparing to demand the cession or (their favourite term) annexation of the fine province of California on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, and payment of a sum of 5,000,000 of dollars as an indemnity for the claims of the U. States against Mexico! Such conduct forcibly recalls the fable of the wolf, who, having himself muddied the water, made this a pretext for devouring the lamb.

The last accounts from New York report that stocks are falling in price while unite in thus perpetuating the memory of one the rate of interest is rising, and that the Banks are contracting their issues. These facts, in connection with the present excitement upon the Oregon question, are significant indications of the storm which threatens.

POSTAGE.-We find in the Halifax Times a proposal, by a Correspondent, to obtain signatures to the following Memorial; and as it seems to us that the inconveniences set forth by the Society, has made a donation of £25 toit are just as painfully felt in the other British Provinces as in Nova Scotia, we insert the draft with a view to a similar representation going to the mother-country contemporaneously from Canada, if one should be since the last statement :forwarded from the sister Province.

To ARTHUR WOODGATE, Esq., Deputy Post Master General for the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants and other Inhabitants of the City of Halifax Town & Township of Niagara, and its vicinity,

RESPECTICLLY SHEWETH,

"That the rates of inland Postage at present demanded for Letters in this Province, are in the opinion of Memorialists far higher than can be afforded by the amount of business done, or the circumstances of the inhabitants | generally. That for this reason a very large number of Letters are sent by private conveyance, to the great injury of the revenue; every passenger to and from the Capital taking from ten to one hundred letters. That in addition to this evil, the written correspondence necessary to be carried on through the Province is very much contracted in consequence of the enormous rates of Postage. That your Memorialists are decidedly of opinion that if the Postage on Letters were reduced to a uniform rate of about three-pence or four-pence for each letter, the great increase which would take place, in the correspondence through the Post Office, would immediately produce an increase, and in a short time a very large improvement, in the Post Office revenue, above the present receipts, and add materially to the convenience and usefulness of the Department in this Province.

"Your Memorialists annex hereto a table A novel mode of advertising has lately of the present rates of Postage, with the disbeen adopted by the publishers of a periodical tances of the respective Post Towns from the in London, by discharging their bills from fire Capital, and respectfully request that you will balloons, at various altitudes. The plan is cause this Memorial to be forwarded to the Board or Officer in England, to whom your Memorialists may look for the redress of

-The Rev. Dr. Ry KINGSTON, Dec. 10therson, Superintendent of Education for Canada requesting information and co-operation in the the type into a piece of card-hoard, and using West, who came passenger in the Cambria to Boston, arrived in this town on Monday night, and left for Toronto yesterday morning.

> From the Toronto Examiner, Dec. 3. A project is on foot to creet a Suspension Bridge across the River Niagara, at a point between the Falls and the whirlpool, which, it is said, is quite practicable. The cost of the work is estimated by a writer in one of the

Rochester papers as follows: Excavation in bank for foundation . . \$5,000 Plank Centre, 440 feet long, 30 feet wide, 8 feet thick - 1,300,000 feet plank, at \$700 Expenses and putting up of centre. 10,000 Stone Masonry, 22,000 cubic yards

A public meeting of persons friendly to the above plan, was held at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, on the 19th ult. at which Jas. Buchanan, Esq., formerly British Consul at New York, presided, and which was attended by many influential persons from Canada and from the State of New York. A Committee was appointed to collect statistics with a view

bridge might yield; and the following resolutions were passed:
"Resolved,—That it is desirable a bridge should be constructed across the Ningara River, at or near the Niagara Falls, as the said bridge would afford great convenience to the inhabitants of Canada and the neighbouring States, affording, as it would, an unin-

of ascertaining the revenue which such a

terrupted communication throughout the year. "Resolved,-That to promote the object of this meeting, a Committee of five gentlemen each, from Canada and the State of New York, be appointed, who will frame the necessary bill, on application to their respective

Legislatures for an Act of Incorporation, with a capital not exceeding £75,000, (\$300,000.)

"Re-olved,—That Sir Allan N. Macnab, Geo. S. Tiffany, Wm. H. Merritt, J. Cummings, Thos. C. Street, Esquires, of Canada West; and Lot Clarke, G. W. Holley, Samuel Devereux, C. B. Stuart, and Joseph Counter, Esquires, of the State of New York, do compose said Committee."

Mr. Logan and Mr. McNaughton returned from their surveying expedition a short time ago. The results are not unimportant. They

was not a very distinguished member of the lion for 130 miles, and every appearance of from the effects of an inveterate habit of Bar, and not very remarkable for any of those immense tracts of fine lands near it. About live miles up the Montreal River, which fulls into Lake Temiscaming, there is an ahundance of fine Slate-a most valuable discovery -and which, we hope, will be turned to some use. The rise between the Matawa and Temiscaming, is stated to be under 50 feet by exact measurement, instead of 220, as guessed at in a former survey! The distance between the Ottawa and Lake Nipissing, is 34 miles, as the crow would fly, and 45 hy the Little River. The banks of the latter are said to afford every facility for the deepening it by means of dams. Hares are said to swarm in the country about Lake Temiscaming. The Indians kill them in immense numbers. The Hudson's Bay Company collected, last winter, 9,000 hare skins at one of their posts on the Lake. Mr. Logan, of course, surveyed the country geologically, and in due time we shall, no doubt, have further particulars.-Bylown Guzette.

MONTREAL. - Several communications have lately appeared in Montreal Journals, setting forth the propriety of obtaining subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a statue or other testimonial in remembrance of our late respected Governor General, Lord Metcalfe. It is probable that all classes would cordially whose public character and private worth rendered him so deservedly beloved; and it would be well if the fund raised for this purpose were applied to the founding of some useful and charitable institution, as has been repeatedly done before in similar cases.

The Earl of Catheart, having been elected by his countrymen of the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal, an honorary member of wards the charitable fund.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND. - The following sums have been received by the Treasurer,

Subscription of Archd. Campbell, Esq. £25 Rent of Barracks, by the hands of by Messrs. C. E. Levey & Co.. 143 tractor and party, Hamilton . . . A lady in Edinburgh, by Charles

Additional contribution from To-Baltimore, U. S. 39 10 0 Lewis, Esq., Monaghan, (Ireld.) 3 12 8

Major Montizambert, 41st Regt. and other members of Hibernia Service Club, Dublin, who have served in Canada-by E. L.

Rector of Wodehouse, C. W., through the Bishop of Montreal, Provincial Government of Canada 2,500 0 0 British residents in Savannah,

U.S., by Mr. Molyneux, the consul 11 St. Jean, Dorchester 0 Bay St. Paul

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

A meeting of the General Committee, appointed by the public meeting held in this city on the 23rd October last, was held on Friday, in the Board of Trade Room. Hon. Joux NEILSON in the Chair.

The Chairman informed the meeting that the Committee of Correspondence had addressed circulars and letters to various parties in England and the North American Colonies. great object; and the Secretary read letters from J. Robertson, Esquire, of St. John, N.

B., and J. B. Uniacke, Esquire, of Halifax. The Chairman laid before the Committee a draft of an Address to the inhabitants of Canada on the subject of the proposed Railway, which was adopted, and ordered to be translated into the French language.

It was resolved, That under present circumstances it is not expedient that the Quebec Committee should identify itself with any one of the proposed Lines of Railway between Quebec and Halifax-but that considering the work to be of permanent national importance, the direction of the Line ought to be fixed by Her Majesty's Government.

Notice was ordered to be given in the Canada Gazette, that the Committee, on behalf of all interested, would apply to the Legislature at the approaching Session for an Act to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Railway from Montreal to the boundary line of the Province of New Brunswick.

After some other business, the meeting was idjourned.—Communicated.—Gazette.

An inquest was yesterday held on the body of James Minguey, an apprentice of Mr. Thomas Cowan, who died suddenly on being discharged from the Hotel Dieu Hospital as convalescent. After a post mortem examination by Doctor Douglas the jury returned the following verdict :- "That the deceased came to his death by water on the chest produced by sudden exposure to cold on his way from the Hotel Dieu Hospital."-Mercury of Tuesday.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Montreal, 12th Dec. 1815. His Excellency the Administrator of the Jovernment has been pleased to appoint the ollowing Gentlemen, viz: Henry Jessop, William King McCord and

Archibald Campbell, Esquires, to be Commissioners for superintending the outlay and expenditure, of all sums appropriated for the relief of Shipwrecked and distressed Mariners, under the Act 8th Vict. cap. 12.

13th Dec. 1815. His Excellency the Administrator of the Covernment has been pleased to associate Jeremiah Leaycrast, Esquire, in the Commission of the Peace for the District of Que

Mr. Polk has made of Minister to Moxico; went to Lake Nipissing and Lake Temiscan-Wr. Slidell... This gentleman left this city ing. Including the latter and the smooth of Mr. Christopher Sewell, of Boston, a che-fome years ago for New Orleans. Here he water beyond it, there is an extent of naviga-

smoking cigars. He frequently consumed thirty a day, which had brought on so great a debility that he died from the rupture of a small blood-vessel .- Eng. Paper.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 16th Dec., 1845.

 Mutton, per lb
 0
 3

 Ditto, per quarter
 0
 0

 Lamb, per quarter,
 1
 6

 Veal, per 1b 0 3 Do., per quarter 1 Straw ditto 17 0 a 20 Fire-wood, per cord 10 0 a 13

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

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

Statement of Flour, Wheat, Pease, &c., on board the several vessels wrecked. viz:-Bushels Minots Barrels Tubs of

Pease. Flour. Butter Covenanter, 10939 4039 450 Mary Sharp, 3000 7097 1641 4609 2080 1765 114 Crusader. 174 Sir Robert Peel, ... 28 Laurel, ٠. 406 18,548 13,390 9,803 Gazette.

Mr. Brady returned on Sunday, having been down as far as Green Island, which place he left on Thursday last. He reports that the Lautel will be a total wreck; the best part of her stem and stern posts are gone. The bark Jane is safe for the winter. The Crusader is considered to be in a dangerous situation, and, it is feared, will be carried away by the ice.

Mr. Brady learned at St. Anne, on his way up.

that four men had been frozen to death at St. Jean, Port Joli, on Wednesday night of last week. It appears that they had landed from a Schooner which put into that place during some time that night and that one of them left the others on the beach and went in search of houses to procure assistance, but that, overcome by cold and fatigue, he had lain down and perished. other three were found on the beach; one of the deceased, it is said, was a wealthy farmer of St. Anne.

A letter has been received from Capt. Cox, of the bark Syria, dated 3rd instant off Father Point. He says there was a fine westerly breeze at the time, and he had every hope of having a good run out of the Gulf He speaks with horror of the tempestuous weather he encountered, and the sufferings of his crew—three of whom are badly frostbitten.

ANOTHER WRECK .- Captain Skeene, of the ship Ceylon, arrived on Monday, and reports his ship ashore at Bic, on a reef of rocks, and is of opinion and she will be a total wreck-crew all saved. He saw a large vessel drifting past Bic. in the ice.

Greenock, Nov. 15th-The Sesostris, McKenzie, from Pictou, reports having spoken, on the 28th ult. in lat. 45, long. 46, 9, the Resolution, of Newcastle, 13 days from Quebec, bound for London, with loss of foreyards, sails, &c. On the 29th, in lat, 44, 21, long, 43, 27, spoke the Lanark, of and for London, 11 days from Quebec, with cabin stove in, long boat stove, several spars carried away, and nearly all her sails gone: had sprung a leak, and was still making a good deal of water; the Lanark spoke a vessel, and obtained 30 days' water, at a half a gallon per

Beaumaris, Nov. 17-I'ut in-The Royalist, Thompson, from Quebec for Latham, out 39 days. on Nov. 1st lost a boy from jib-boom, named Robert Johnston.

BIRTH.

At Wellington Square, on the 16th ult., the

lady of the Rev. T. Green, of a son.
At the Mohawk Parsonage, Bay of Quinté, on Sunday 16th ult., the wife of the Rev. S. Givins, of a son. At Coté à Baron, Montreal, on the 12th inst. Mrs. John Speirs, of a son.

DIED. On Monday evening, Mr. Joseph Sherar Kirk-

vood, aged 36 years.

At Montreal, on the 8th instant, after a short illness, in the 26th year of her age. Annie Ritchie, wife of Mr. R. H. Radford. Master of the National School.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ETTERS for the above Mail will be received 11 at the Quebec Post Office, till FRIDAY the 26th inst - PAID Letters to THREE o'clock, and UNPAID to FOUR, P. M.

QUEBEC ACADEMY.

THERE will be an Examination of the L Pupils in this Institution on TUESDAY next, the 23d last., commencing at TEN o'clock :-- their Parents, and any others who may feel interested, are respectfully invited to attend.

Prizes will be presented at THREE o'clock. By order of the Committee, J. S. CLARKE, A. M. Principal.

a

Esplanade, 17th December, 1815.

NOTICE.

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

Distribution, 9th December, 1845. Resolve of the Committe of

N. B.—The Publishers of all the Quebec Newspapers, both French and English, are requested to publish the above notice until the close of the present month, in the languages of their respective publications.

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

Late Irvine's. Quebec, 29th May, 1845.

JUST PUBL. ED, PRICE-1s. 3d. LINES COMMEMORATIVE

The Awful Conflagration OF ST. ROCH'S.

A few copies for sale by T. CARY & Co. and at the office of this paper. Nov. 25th, 1845.

NEW BOOKS.

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

An assortment of beautifully kliustrated ANNUALS,

In morocco and crimson silk bindings, AT VERY LOW PRICES. CHILLDREN'S BOOK,

In great variety, plain and coloured. A Cataogue is in preparation, and will be ready in a few lays. Quebec, Nov. 13, 1845.

F. H. ANDREWS, ORGAN & PIANO-FORTE

TUNER. NATIONAL SCHOOL, Nov. 1845.

Receiving ex "Choice," for Sale, MOBACCO PIPES, Black Lead, Shot, Paints, Spades and Shovels, Ear Iron, Anvils, Vices, Patent Cordage, Patent Proved Chain Cables and Anchors.

-ALSO-400 BOXES TIN PLATES. C. & W. WURTELE, f St. Paul-st 1st Oct. 1845. St. Paul-street.

SIGHT RESTORED. NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED.

BY THE USE OF Patronized by mended by ROYALFAMILY THE MOST Eminent OF Great Britain.

For its efficacy in removing Disorders inciden

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

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

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

Other Testimonials can be seen.

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

Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware. St. John Street, Quebec.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Thomas FROSTE & Co., Quebec, and FROSTE & HARRISON, Montreal, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. M. Harrison is hereby authorized to

settle all outstanding accounts in America, and Thomas Froste in Great Britain and Ireland.

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

THE Subscriber will continue the business of THOMAS FROSTE & Co., in his own name and on his own account. R. M. HARRISON.

Quebec, 6th Dec. 1845. CHAMBLY CANAL TOLLS TO LET.

OTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received until Monday, the TWENTY-NINTH day of DECEMBER next, from parties desirous of LEASING the TOLLS of the CHAMBLY CANAL, possession to be given on the 1st January next en-

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

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

. Montreal, November 18, 1845.

Pouth's Corner.

BATTLE WITH AN AFRICAN LION.

A LETTER from French Algiers gives us the particulars of a battle between a detachment of French soldiers, and a huge lion, one of those kings of the forest that range through the mountains and plains of Africa. In clearing the Arabs from around Oued Zerga, last June, the French soldiers discovered this monstrous lion in friendly intercourse with the natives. His female companion, and a numerous progeny, occupied a natural fort in one of the neighbouring hills, from whence, as a general purveyor for the whole community, he sallied forth daily to visit the Arab village, where every attention was paid to him, and his wants duly cared for. His visits created no uneasiness among the Arabs. Men, women, and children, could approach him without fear. Occasionally, it is true, he would carry home with him a cow, a sheep, or a dog, without asking permission. But he only did so when the villagers neglected to furnish his usual supply; and being a good friend in other respects, the Arabs rather encouraged him in the exercise of his free choice of whatever he wished, themselves and families, of course, excepted. The Frenchmen having expelled the Arabs, his lionship was compelled to take a wider range in search of food, and in an unlucky hour. on the 18th of June last, made himself known to eight French soldiers, who had heard of his majesty and were in search of his lair. He approached them quietly, apparently anxious to open negotiations for a treaty of friendship similar to that existing between his late neighbours and himself. But the French soldiers, being a civilized people, entertained a moral antipathy against lions and Araby, and without waiting for an opportunity to smother the lion and his family in a cave, as Col. Pelissier, or Marshal Bugeaud, destroved seven hundred men, women, and children, in Dahra, the eight soldiers formed into a line, and discharged a volley of musketry at his majesty. For the first time in his life, he discovered that mankind are not all alike. His first impulse appeared like a determination to give battle, but the odds were against him, and with a slight wound in one leg, he retreated to an adjoining thicket. The soldiers surrounded him, and as night approached, they built large fires, four of their number remaining on guard whilst the others slept.

As the fires began to kindle, the lion commenced his war cry, and in a few minutes the whole wilderness resounded with the echo. Lions and lionesses, auswering the cry of the forest king, poured down from the hills. The thicket appeared to be surounded with beasts. The soldiers were unable to sleep, but they entertained no fear of an attack, so long as they kept up the fires. Faggots were thrown upon the burning heaps. Higher and higher rose the flames, and louder and fiercer roared the beasts. Thus passed the night. At daybreak, as the soldiers were preparing to dislodge their game, one of them discovered the lion within four paces, and in the very act of crouching for a spring upon him, and had barely time to present his bayonet up to the lock of the musket. The shock was so great that the soldier was thrown to the ground, and in an instant the paws of the monster were plunged in his flesh. The other soldiers flew to the rescue, but dared not fire, lest they menacing attitude of the soldiers around ing his victim. He lay upon the poor soldier with his huge paws indented in the hardly moved for some moments. He growled terrifically at his enemies, while his motionless victim implored protection.

At last the lion moved! His claws sunk deeper! Screams of anguish from his victim pierced the hearts of the spectators; at the risk of shooting their comrade, two fired! Piercing shrieks from the poor soldier now rent the air, as the wounded beast attacked him with greater fury. Supposing from his cries that their shots had seriously wounded their comrade, the soldiers fired three more, and the lion fell! They marched forward and despatched the monster. Their comrade thus happily rescued, was found to have received only one gun-shot wound, and that not dangerous, being in the thigh; his wounds from the lion's claws were more severe, and he suffered from the loss of blood before reaching the hospital. The lion was found to be twelve feet long, and six feet nine inches round the body his side teeth measured four inches and a quarter from the gums. His tail was six feet two inches long, and his height, when standing, was over five feet, He was the largest lion ever seen in Algeria. An expedition was being prepared to attack the lioness and her progeny. -Christ. Intelligencer.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

BRUCE.-During the reign of King Ed-

that at last the chief men of Scotland that the King of Scotland must be always subject to whoever might be King of Eugland. This was very unwillingly borne ward by several revolts, in the course of of great talent combined with prudence, which the brave William Wallace became their ler er for a time, and died in the upright, and laborious in his public duties service of his country. After Baliol's death, ROBERT BRUCE formed a plan for delivering Scotland from the English Parliament House, for the wise counsels dominion. He was of the ancient royal which he gave to his Sovereign in favour family of Scotland, and King Eward had got him into England, where he was closely watched, because it had been reported that he was thinking of an insurrection in Scotland. It was, in fact, determined o put Bruce into prison, and a friend of his heard begged his preceptor to instruct him in of it. He could not see Bruce himself, nor was it safe to send him an open warning; but he sent him a pair of spurs and some money, as if they had been lent to him by Bruceand when this sagacious Scotchman received them, he understood the meaning, and prepared for his escape instantly. He knew Edward would send to pursue him, as soon as he was missed; and there was snow on the ground, which would show at once what road he had taken. So he had his horse's shoes taken off, and nailed on again with the round part backwards, by which means it did not look as if a horse had gone away, but rather that one had great disadvantage. The other day i come in, and Edward's people did not immediately follow in that direction. Bruce animated his countrymen to bold

victorious battle against the English at Bannockburn, in the year 1314. He completely overcame the enemies, and put them to flight. The crown had been put upon his head at the beginning of his first insur- of the Jews. But the Jews must pur-King of Scotland. His reign was warlike to the very last year of it; but the dependence of the Scotch crown upon the cluded with Robert Bruce as King of Scotputed possession of the crown. He is merchants—those merchants who do him to the readers of the BEREAN.—HSL.

LORD BURLEIGH .- The three Sovereigns, whose names stand first in the list of dis- and European, has been a succession of tinguished characters, having been described, we come now to mention some- cumcisions, and other minor feasts, there thing of one who was a very distinguished is no end to luxurious living amongst licies of Insurance for Life with it, of more should kill their comrade. The unequal subject of the second of those sovereigns. combat was horrible. For a time the Lord Burleigh was the son of Richard to observe how the native Jew is advancprevented the frantic lion from despatchHenry VIII, and was born at Bourn in the civilization) of European society a Lincolnshire in the year 1520, during the reign of that monarch. As a boy he flesh. Although frantic with pain, the lion attended the grammar school of Grantham, and in the year 1535 entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he paid great attention to his studies, and made himself master of the Latin and Greek languages, so as to write and speak them easily. In 1541 he went to London, where he attracted the notice of King Henry, and soon received an appointment about the court. After the death of the King and during the short reign of the young Edward VI, Mr. Cecil was appointed Master of Requests by the Duke of Somerset, who held the important post of Protector while Edward was too young himself to govern the kingdom; but when that nobleman's party lost their power, Mr. Cecil suffered with his patron and was imprisoned for three months in the Tower, the place where persons accused of offences against the state are confined. He was, however, soon released; in 1537 restored to his office; soon after made a Knight and privy councillor, and in 1553 appointed Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

When Queen Mary came to the throne and restored Popery, he was graciously received by her; but, as he would not

young. The Scotch then had to look for of the first things which he advised her that sanctions the fashionable raffle can the nearest relation to him, and there were to do when she reached the throne was to condemn the coarser gambling 1/2 Example, a good many who pretended to have a right call a parliament. His next care was to high and inviting in one, will, and must susto the crown as being next of kin to the look after the coin which had decreased tain the other. Youth, precious youth, who late monarch. It was so difficult to decide, in value very much during the preceding have shrunk from gambling, find the first reign. In 1571 he was created Baron of applied to the English King to decide for Burleigh, and the next year made a Knight do not proceed in the seductive and ruinous them. He did so and declared John of the Garter, one of the most honourable Baliol to be their King. But it served Ed- distinctions to which a subject can attain ward for an opportunity of asserting that in England, and Lord High Treasurer. all Scotland properly belonged to him, and All these honourable offices were the just bells, is raffied off at so much a "chance' reward of his loyal attachment to his Sovereign and country, to which he devoted his best energies, and which he by the Scotch, and they resisted Ed- served with rare fidelity. He was a man amiable in his private character, just, and well deserves the memorial which it is proposed to erect for him in the new of the establishment of the Protestant religion.-GS.

of Ben Syra, that, when a child, he the law of God; but he declined, saying he was as yet too young to be taught these sacred mysteries. "But, master," said the boy, "I have been in the burial ground, and measured the graves, and find some of them shorter than myself; now it I should die before I have learned the word of God, what shall become of me then?"

> THE JEWS IN MOROCCO. (Concluded from the 2nd page.)

It is astonishing how regularly the Jews keep their sabbath, and often to their circumstance took place which illustrates this devotion of the Morocco Jews in a striking manner. The wind had been efforts in favour of their independence as a blowing from the east a long time, so nation; and for a beginning he himself that the Jews could not go to Gibraltar stabled the nobleman who had betrayed his with provisions for that garrison. At plans to the English King. This was very length the wind changed; but it was savage, and shows the sad state of people's their sabbath. The next day, they went minds in those days. The Scotch rose, to the minister of the custom-house to but things went at first very unfortunate for | get their bill of health, &c.; the man Bruce, though he fought with great bravery | demanded, "Why did you not come in every battle. Edward's power was too | yesterday!" The Jews replied, "It great, and the hopes of Bruce's followers, was our sabbath." "O, very well," said were quickly dissipated when they were the man, "to day is my feast. The defeated in battle. He himself had to re- Christians have their feasts; and are not main in concealment for some time; but we Mussulmen to have our feasts?" The King Edward died in the year 1307, and Jewish traffickers, indeed, have been dehis son Edward II, was not equal to him in tained for days during the time of the skill and determination. Bruce came out great Moorish feast, "Elaid Kabir." of his hiding-place, and fought a great and because they did not avail themselves o the day on which their sabbath fell.

On the Jewish sabbath both Moham. medans and Christians are obliged to cease from labour for the accommodation rection, but now he began to be really chase this privilege of the sultan for a considerable annual amount. All the European society of Mogadore is Jewish composed chiefly of London and Gib. English Kings was given up by Edward III. Traltar Jews. The tother levening there of England in the peace which he con- was a ball, at which all the consuls and Christians were present; but the elite of land in 1328. On the 7th of June in the fol- the company, as well as the majority lowing year, Robert Brace died in the undis- were Jews and Jewesses. The imperial looked upon as the greatest of the Scottish business here under the immediate aus-Jews in this country, you can form no conception. During the month I have been here, Jewish society, both native leasts. What with weddings and cirthese Mogadore Jews; and it is surprising the civilization) of European society, al hundred times more rapidly than the miums, apply to Moors.

With all this gaiety and splendour, these people suffer, nevertheless, many and great humiliations, as I have already mentioned. Even the British Jews, both from London and Gibraltar, find great difficulty in riding a horse or a mule through the streets of Mogadore, the Moors making all native Jews dismount before they enter the gates of the city. It is singular, however, that, because European Jews dress like Christians, the Moors call them Christians, "En-sara." An English Jewess, who had married a Jew of this country, was one day insulted in the street by a Moorish boy. She resented it by striking the boy. The Moors flocked around her, and demanded how she dare to flog a true believer. She replied, she would strike them also if they touched her. The Moors complained to her husband, who defended himself by saying, "My wife, you see, is an English woman!"-Jewish Intelligencer.

GAMBLING AT FAIRS [BAZAARS.]

At a recent Fair held in this city, a nochange his religion, he was dismissed tice might be seen on every table, inviting from all his offices: this cloud over his to a "raffle," at so much a "chance." prospects was dispelled when in 1558 our | Even young children were employed to invite Protestant Queen Elizabeth succeeded others to raffle for some enticing toy, at two her sister Mary. Mr. Cecil was then or three cents a "chance." Let this have immediately sent for and restored to its proper name. Raffling at a grog-shop or Mr. Jefferys, are requested to send them in favour, which he continued to enjoy until alc-house, is considered as gambling; but duly attested, without delay. immediately sent for and restored to its proper name. Raffling at a grog-shop or ward I. of England, it came to pass that his death in 1598, in the 78th year of his alas! there they have not the means of Alexander III. King of Scotland, died, and age. Before Elizabeth became Queen, throwing around such scenes the attractive St. Paul's Street Advertising by the year or for a considerable time as may be agreed upon.

Alexander III. King of Scotland, died, and age. Before Elizabeth became Queen, throwing around such scenes the attractive Quebec, 26th June, 1845.

CHRISTIAN WURTELE, each subsequent insertion...

Advertising by the year or for a considerable time as may be agreed upon.

steps made easy at the Bazanr; and if they paths, no thanks to the Fair. Nay, let us blush when in the excitement a model of an Episcopal Church with its chime of to a fortunate throw. Is not this an occasion where parents, Sunday School teachers, and others, who value sound principles under all circumstances, may well impress upon youth, that vice is vice, however veiled, and gambling is wrong and odious, even when sanctioned by such high example as a Fair for the Academy of Fine Yours, &c.

THINGS BY RIGHT NAMES. (From the Philadelphia Ep. Recorder.)

THE FUNERAL TOLL, ASKING A QUES-TION OF THE LIVING .- I confess (said a YOUTHFUL INSTRUCTION .- It is related faithful servant of God) that I seldom hear the bell toll for one that is dead, but conscience asks me, what hast thou done for the saving of that soul before it left the body? There is one more gone to eternity: what didst thou do to prepare him for it? and what testimony must be give to the Judge concerning thee ?-Baxter.

> SHENT PRAYER .- In the extremity of pair, the Christian feels there is no consolation but in humble acquiescence in the Divine will. It may be that he can pray but little, but that little will be fervent; he can arriculate perhaps none at all, but his prayer is addressed to one who sees the heart, who can interpret its language, who requires not words but affections. A pang endured without a murmur, or only such an involuntary groan as nature exterts, and faith regrets, is itself a prayer. We have a striking instance of an answer to silent prayer in the case of Moses. In a situation of extreme distress, when he had not intered a word, "The Lord said unto him, I have heard thy crying."-Hannah More.

> > NOTICE.

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

Quebec, 7th July, 1815.

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

JEFFERY HALE. Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1845.

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full Kings, because he raised the country from a pices of the government, and to whom the benefits which can be derived from such state of low servitude to one of honourable emperor gives credit—are, with the ex- sums as they are willing to devote to when his powerful adversary came down independence; but of his private character, ception of three Protestant Englishmen, the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE, upon it, the bayonet passing through him nothing is to be said that can recommend all Jews. As to the enjoyments of the Jews in this country was to the Mutual Section of which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Pothan three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Pre-

R. M. HARRISON.

Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

RECEIVED FOR SALE BY THE SUB-SCRIBERS. 3 CASES of WORSTED and WOOL-LEN GOODS, consisting of Child-ren's Dresses, Ladies' Fanchons and Muffs, &c. and Gentlemen's Costs, &c. &c.
C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 19th Sept., 1845.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

THIS Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to assure against fire. Office, Gillespie's Wharf, open from 10

A. M. to 4 P. M.
GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

FOR SALE, NGLISH Linseed Oil, ') Imported French Burr Stones, this senson. London Bottled Porter. WELCH & DAVIES, No. 2, Arthur St.

Quebec, 26th May, 1845.

NOTICE. TITHE undersigned has been duly appointed Assigned to the Estate of the late Mr. W. B. JEFFERYS, Plumber and Painter. All persons having claims against the late

christian wurtele.

TO LET: THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street Apply to CHRISTIAN WURTELE. St. Paul's Street.

11th Feby. 1845.

RECEIVING EX "AURORA," AND FOR BEST COAL TAK and PATENT COR.

DAGE assorted.

C. & W. WURTELE. St. Paul's Street

Quebec, 5th June, 1815.

EDUCATION.

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

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

Quebec, 15th April, 1845.

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REVD. E. J. SENKLER, A. M. Of the University of Cambridge, BECTOE.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS REVD. E. J. SENKLER NATURAL PHILOSOPHY ENGLISH LEWIS SLEEPER.

ARITHMETIC...... DANIEL WILKIE. FRENCH AND DRAWING...H. D. THIELCKE. PREFARATORY DEPARTMENT.....REVEREND J McMORINE,

DIRECTORS. REVD. DR. COOK, REVD. G. MACKIE, REVD. J. CLUGSTON, ANDREW PATERSON, Esq. JAMES DEAN, Esq. JOHN BONNER, Esq. JAS. GIBB, Esq. W. S. SEWELL, Esq. Revo. D. WILKIE, LL. D. JOHN THOMSON, Esq. NOAH FREER, Esq. ROBERT SHAW, Esq. H. GOWEN, Esq. Hos. F. W. PRIMROSE, JOHN McLEOD, Esq. Secretary, JAMES DEAN, Esq.

Treasurer, .. JOHN THOMSON, Esq. Charges for boys under 10 years of age, £16 thove 10 years of age, £12 10 per annum, - paya ble quarterly, in advance.

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PREFARATORY DEPART .- Terms, £7 10s. per an. The branches taught in this department will be English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the elements of the French Language,

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