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WHOLE NUMBER 83.

WISDOM'S INVITATION.

Voyager on life's troubled sea, Sailing to eternity! Turn from earthly things away-Vain they are, and brief their stay; Chaining down to earth the heart, Nothing lasting they impart-Voyager! what are they to thee? Leave them all and follow me.

Traveller on the road of life! Seeking pleasure - finding strife -Know, the world can never give Aught on which the soul can live: Grasp not riches—seek not fame— Shining dust and sounding name ! Traveller, what are they to thee? Leave them all and follow me.

C. P. ISLEY.

THE EVILS OF DISUNION AMONGST THE PEOPLE OF CHRIST.

From " the Promised glory of the Church of Christ"—by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth.

In the last parting Prayer of our Lord with his disciples before his crucifixion, he thus prays—Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that thou hast sent me.-John xvii. 20. 21.

Great is the depth and fulness of the whole prayer. It begins with the glory of Christ, and it ends with the like glory and blessed-ness of his people in beholding his glory and being filled with his love for ever. You find a course and progressive enlargement of blessings desired; from Christ to his apostles, and from the apostles to the Church, from the Church to the world. The words I have quoted form the last of these links of blessings, a link yet to be completed before our world can attain its true blessedness.

Oh how large was the faith of our Divine Redeemer, that within a few hours of his own fore-known crucifixion, he could pour out, with strong confidence, such enlarged desires for our sinful world !

The great doctrine here set before us is, that the perfect oneness of the Church precedes, and is instrumental towards the world's recognition of the Divine mission of Christ; and the world's true knowledge of God and his love in Christ Jesus.

This is a subject which, almost more than any other, claims at this time our earnest meditation and consideration. Amidst the increasing divisions and intense conflicts of the present day, as manifested in the state of all charches, there is a growing desire for, and we are persuaded an advancing spirit of, real union among the children of God. To foster, encourage, and open out additional means for this, is a great Christian duty. True it is, that the rise and rapid spread of Papal principles in our own Church, has called forth a necessary contention with it on the part of all sound members of the Reformed and Protestant Churches. True it is, that the progress of lawlessnes and insubordination in other classes of society has called forth an earnest defence of national deepest foundations. True it is, all the reformed Churches abroad are in eager conflict either with inward corruptions, or with the outward apostacy of Rome, and more open infidelity and lawlessness. But these things are manifesting the evils of the disunion of the Churches of Christ, they are all breaking down middle walls of partition, and bringing all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and hold the faith of the Gospel in its purity, into a nearness and closeness of union far higher, far deeper, far tuller, than anything that the Church of Christ has yet witnessed. Let us then, amidst all the troublous signs of the last times, lift up our heads in the assurance that our redemption draweth nigh.

Yet, how affecting it is, that, amidst this thirst for union, human infirmity and cor-ruption should so largely prevail as to produce innumerable evils, and weaken the Churches of Christ in all their efforts to advance his blessed kingdom through the world. It may assist our endeavours after union to notice a few of those evils.

First, A DIVIDED CHURCH IMPEDES THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD. IT IS THAT WHICH IS NOW ONE CHIEF HINDRANCE IN its convension. The divisions and disunions of the Church have hitherto been the great stumbling-block to the world. It was disunion that prepared the way for Mahomedanism in the east, and Popery in the west. This desolated and extinguished the numerous early Churches in North Africa. This sad disunion soon prevailed among the Reformers themselves, enfechled the Reformation, and not only retarded its progress but has diminished its numbers. Baxter says, Thousands have been drawn to Popery by this argument, (the divisions of Protestants) or confirmed in it. And I am persuaded that all the arguments in Bellarmine, and all their other treatises, have not been so effectual to make papists here, as the multitude of sects among ourselves. The Papist appeals to it with a vain and self-complacent triumph, plausible, indeed, but most self-

A most painful proof of this was given in the failure of the Factory Education Bill. The growth of popery out of, and alas in, the Established Church, and the growth of democracy among other classes, effectually prayented goverument accomplishing that most urgent and important measure so powerfully pressed upon them by the most affecting and convincing speech of Lord Ashloy.

sory show of union in slavish subjection in out-ward things, though it closes the mouth, silences the press, and manacles the intellect, has still its own multiplied divisions in its own exclusive body. Besides, their union is union in error, superstition, and wickedness, and so is abomination in the sight of God, and only brings down more assuredly, misery and destruction in its issue. But those willing to be deceived, look at the outside uniformity of Popery and at the outside divisions of Protestantism, and see not the great vital truths in which all who hold the Head are united, and so they become a prey to the apostacy, or find in the divisions of professing Christians a stumbling-block on which they are broken. Bad as division is, it is better that those who hold main truths should be divided about that in which they cannot conscientiously agree, than united in anything really false and evil.

Disunion furnishes a PLAUSIBLE EXCUSE FOR NEOLECTING THE GOSPEL. A deprayed heart, in love with sin, finds a ready excuse for its infidelity and neglect of the Gospel in the divisions of professing Christians. A the offence. How forcible is the double appeal-the appeal including both, which St. Paul makes: through thy knowledge shall the weak brother perish for whom Christ died? But when ye so sin against the brethren, and wound their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ. Hence he gives the direction, Destroy not him with thy meat, for whom Christ died.

Disunion obscures the Truth. In proportion to the multitude of faithful, holy, and concurring witnesses, truth is confirmed and established. Thus many most important truths of Christianity have in the progress of the Gospel been established, as we may see in the creeds of the early Church and the confessions of the reformation. But when the world sees holy and good men sharply opposing each other with much pertinacity in lesser matters, losing sight of the great truths which they have in common, and eagerly contending for trifles, it is so blinded by these differences as to think all truth uncertain.

Disunion also WEAKENS CHRISTIAN ZEAL It grieves the Holy Spirit, the only true source of zeal. We have continually multiplying proofs of the impediments it presents at home and abroad to the progress of what is good. The divisions of Christians multiply the difficulties of our national councils in providing for the Christian instruction and the religious education of the masses of our people, and almost wholly prevent vigorous, effective, and general efforts for accomplishing so great and all-important an object. Missions to Jews and Gentiles are all weak and inadequate from the same cause. The concentration and combination of all Christian minds and hearts in the conversion of our fallen race to God thus becomes impracticable, and thence our efforts have but partial and limited success.

It is clear, then, that our divisions form a chief hindrance in the way of the world's conversion.

Endless also are the evils which they proestablishments on our part as churchmen. True it is, the unsettled state of civil and ecclesiastical questions in the Scotch Church has shaken that established Church to its deenest foundations. True it is, all the reduce among Christians themselves. Christians ought to be all helps to each other, their intercourse with each other in the early Church such instructors were told: Ye may all prophesy one by one, that all may learn and all may be comforted; and the spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets, for God is not the author of confusion but of peace, as in all churches of the saints. But earthly wisdom rather than heavenly wisdom has largely prevailed, and where it prevails there is bitter envying and strife in the heart, with confusion and every evil work.

> May the sense of such evils, of which the Churches of Christ have had such painful experience, quicken our desires for that full union for which our Redeemer prayed.

Selected by an Absent Friend.

ADVANTAGES GAINED BY ROMANISM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Since the fatal passing of the so-called Emancipation Act (that extreme limit, as the Roman Catholics vowed and swore, to their desires and wants in this kingdom), its progress in this country to the humbling of Protestantism and its own aggrandizement has been steady at I uninterrupted, and it could not well be otherwise. For, yield the principle upon which the Constitution of England had previously rested, that feelty to the truth of God, as well as regard to the political security of the kingdom, both required that Popery, whose fundamental principle is universal domination, should be kept down, and you immediately put in operation against the Constitution in Church and State, under the most favourable auspices, the most insidious and persevering adversary that ever afflicted humanity. The wisdom of our ancestors in this matter has been trampled underfoot with supreme contempt by this enlightened age. Who were wise and who were foolish in regard to it, no very long time will now proba-

bly display. But this mighty advantage, ceded by the irreligion and false principles of the age to the Papacy, would have been of comparatively slow operation, had not Poperv itself, in its essential principles and properties, as contradistinguished from Protestantism, sprung up and obtained vigorous growth in the Church of England. Popery, in consequence, instead of being an object of dread or aversion, has, with multitudes in influential positions in the commonwelth, become the subject of symp thy

condemnatory; for Popery, with a compul- | along with that large section of the Church | thering embrace. But, in truth, an identificawhich cleaves to the principles of the Reformation. But the Papal is now our sister Church, in the esteem of no stinted number of the higher grades of the clergy, who are infecting men of noble station and powerful influence in the State with the same deadly The differences between such men and the Papacy are not fundamental in doctrine, while in outward form and ceremonial they are hastening to become one. The grand fundamental and Protestant doctrine of justification by faith only, they never knew, or such of them as did know have exchanged it, in fact, if not by confession, for the opposite heresy of Rome; while as it regards the sacraments, the apostolic succession, the absolving, if not the intercessory powers of the priesthood, and the outward gorgeous and formal ceremonial of the worship of God, all their sympathies and wishes are with the the contrary, it is an object of the world's apostacy. Such being the case, how can they, how can all those whom they influence, occupy the position of the first Reformers, or and such it is in the present day. The multhat of the true successors of those Reformers, tiplicity and variety of writings to its disin relation to that community? The thing is impossible. Such parties are disposed to put woe is upon him by whom the offence ample restrictions on all Nonconformists to comes, as well as a woe on him who takes what they denominate the Catholic Church. But as it regards "our maligned sister" of Rome, their treatment of her must be distinguished by true brotherly affection.

principle. The fact of his entire opposition to the so-called emancipation of the Roman to be the instrument to carry that emancipahe then submitted to the youth whom he adnot vary much from Pope in such matters. Thus we have had the Sociaian Endowment Chapels Bill become law under the plenary influence of Peel. And thus, obviously, having granted during this session the boon in question to the deniers of the true God, it appears from his recent remarkable speech, which afforded such unbounded satisfaction to the Roman Catholic Members, he is prepared to go next session as far as he dore in the endowment and encouragement of Popery in Ireland. In the meantime he is far from having done nothing in accordance with the growing feelings in the country in favour of Popery. By denying all pecuniary assistance to the Education Society in that country in immediate connexion with the Church, and increasing the grant to the National scheme from £50,000. to £75,000., which goes, with very small deduction, into the pockets of the perty to the priests; such restrictions being originally imposed in ancient as well as in more modern times from the enormous abuses which the cupidity of the priesthood engendered, and a bitter taste of which the population of Lancashire (where Papists prevail) are beginning anew to experience, he further ministers to its objects. By hastily wiping from the statute-book, against the protest of the Church, and without the power of examination of them by Parliament or the country, many penal statutes directed against the Roman Catholics, and finally by a crowning Act of the Imperial Parliament, conferring a legal right to the use of the titles of archbishop and bishop on the priests of Rome, he affords abundant proofs of where his sympathies are, and a foretaste of the forthcoming concessions to Rome which his speech so clearly intimated.

Now, we say, Sir Robert Peel could not so soon have made these concessions to the Papacy, indicative of others still more importent behind, (even with the false position which the Protestant Church now occupies under the Roman Catholic Relief Bill,) were it not for the change in favour of the Papacy given expression to in Parliament, and so universally felt and circulated by men of Tractarian principles. Popery within the Church is thus powerfully assisting Popery without; and, if we mistake not, will continue to do so with a continually accumulating power,

and an increasing withering effect. To facilitate, then, the advance and prevalence of Popery in this country, we have not only Popery full grown, striving for the mastery, but Popery in its essential properties, but without the name, operating to the same end in our own bosom. Myriads who would be startled with an invitation to embrace Popery without a veil, will embrace it, in its than their teachers; till they find there is no sandy foundation; while Rome will use all

tion with Rome is no vital consequence, if the principles of Rome come to be embraced by the nation. "The heast," and "the image of the beast," may be separately worshipped: but equally to the dishonour of God, and the everlasting detriment of men, as if the union were complete in every particular.

Let any considerate man say whether such progress of things is in accordance with the nature of man, and with past experience.

What is presented to the nation for acceptance? On the one hand orthodox, Evangelical truth, as held by the first Reformers and developed in the confessions of the Reformed Churches, requiring separation from the world and the devotion of the heart and affections to God. This spiritual religion, we are instructed by God, no carnal man can embrace, because it is only to be "spiritually discerned." On contempt or abhorrence. Such it was in the days of our Lord; such it has been in all ages; tiplicity and variety of writings to its disparagement now current, the works of men otherwise opposed in sentiment, character, and position in life, is altogether astonishing. 'It is everywhere spoken against."

On the other hand, Popery, and the mo-difications of it now current in our Church, are admirably calculated to meet the wants Such feelings already operate with manifest of carnal nature. They are assured they are effect in the country. Sir Robert Peel, for a lready the children of God; inward religion a man of respectability, is not a man of night and private communion with God, the very of carnal nature. They are assured they are fountain of all pure religion and acceptable to the so-called emancipation of the Roman obedience, is disparaged; the foundation of Catholics, and yet, eventually condescending this holy and childlike intimacy with God in the doctrine of justification by faith only tion into effect, affords of itself ample proof of -not by our own righteousness, but by the this fact. His religious principles are much righteousness of another, is disowned; a lower than even his principles as a man of the gaudy ceremonial, relieved by elaborate world. On occasion of his inaugural speech music, usurps the place of spiritual worship; upon entering on the office of Lord Rector of and fasts, or almsgiving, or penances, are the Glasgow University, we pointed out that the means by which God is rendered still the principles, under the name of religious, more propitious, or his favour more richly he then submitted to the youth whom he addressed, were not those of Scriptute, but of the world are enjoyed. The opera, the theatre, A man of this stamp, except under the ball-room, the race-course, and huntingurgent political considerations, or the influ-ence of superstitious feelings (from which Sir tent with the Christian character. The Robert appears to be exempt), is little affected world may be repudiated by name; but all by varieties or oppositions of creeds. He does that constitutes the world is embraced, and "the friend of the world," according to this system, is no longer the "enemy," but the friend of God.

Such a system will prevail, except in cases where God has, by his Spirit, interposed, and has taught a more excellent way, and engaged the soul to choose the better part. And accordingly, from such views of the subject, considered with the signs of the times, we expect to witness a remarkable resurrection of Popish principles in this nation, and probably the triumph for a time of the Man of

Our duty in the meantime is clear: to do all that we can in our various spheres to retard or avert this direful consummation. To what extent we shall prosper, God only considering that this is really a compelling of man" in such a case "availeth much:" how much more that of thousands! May our readers have grace to be faithful in the present crisis of their country's history, in relation to this high duty, in the exercise of this inestimable privilege. In every case, the blessing will return to their own bosom. But who knows but in the faithful exercise of this appointed means God may not be entreated for the land, and, making bare his holy arm, scatter all the adversaries of his truth like chaft on the threshing-floor?

(London Record.)

[The above article has struck a friend of ours so forcibly as to induce him to transmit it to us for insertion. If it should seem to any of our readers that it takes too much the dark side of the question, the closing exhortation must still be acknowledged to be applicable, safe, and obligatory .- En.]

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

John Czersky's testimony against infidelity; from a letter to a friend, dated July 3rd, in the Berlin Reform Journal.

With the same resolution with which I have fought, and continue to fight against the usurpations and superstitions of Rome, do I ikewise combat unbelief; not under the instigation of foreign influence, but inspired and upheld by a living faith in Jesus Christ, and His revealed salvation. Such arms and efforts can offend none but those who are destitute of faith: who regard the suggestions of their own minds as the truth, and desire to follow the glimmering lamp of reason as their guide through the wilderness of life. All such persons know absolutely nothing of Christ: for supposing them acquainted with the historical fact of his having once existed in this world, still, to the object for which the Fathersent essence and fundamental principles, under Him upon earth, to what he accomplished duranother name. They would not, in the first ing Hisstay upon earth, and what he thereby instance, "worship the beast," but they became to the human race, they are wholly will worship its "image" partially veiled, strangers: the consequence is, they despise strangers: the consequence is, they despise and with its harsher features thrown into the His doctrine which they so little know, which shadow. Thus they will advance till they are they will not receive, and will not follow,brought to admire Popery as much or more they are not with Him, and he that is not with Him is against him," as He Illimself fundamental distinction between them; till declares, (Matt. xii. 30), "and whoso they rest for salvation materially on the same gathereth not with Him, scattereth abroad." Justly, therefore, may all those who worship those arts for which she has been for centuries their own reason as an infallible guide, instead and admiration. The objects of dislike are distinguished to prevent all unnecessary of following the revelation of Christ, be termed .* Czersky's circular letter to the Wos ull other Protestant bodies in the kingdom, alarms, and gradually to entice them to her win. His enemies, for Christ is not to them what he

assumes to be: Ilis doctrines, that He is the Son of the living God; that we are ransomed from eternal damnation by His death; that man's redemption is found only in Him; and that we can be sanctified only by the Holy Ghost, are to them an offence, and the whole doctrine of the cross foolishness. Hence, I am fully justified in terming all who refuse to submit humbly to the revealed will of God in regard to Christ, His enemies, and their course actually sinful; for they sin against the Holy Ghost, which will never be forgiven, neither in this world nor in the world to come they belong to the lost, and it grieves me to think that you, whom I have loved, are resolved to be one of the number! Listen to what the Apostle Paul says, (1st Cor. i. 18-22) of you worldly wise men. The self-sufficiency, or more properly the haughty mind of the rationalists, prevents their perceiving that their wisdom is in the sight of God foolishness, their supposed advancement a real retrogradation, and that it is not the believers in the divinity of Christ who remain behind in the march of time, but the unbelievers, who, following their own imagined wisdom in preference to the positive revelation of God, choose to adopt reason as the principle of reformation and salvation, forgetting that could their principles be successfully promulgated, the heathen times of Greece and Rome, if not savage harbarism itself, must once more be spread over the earth. All, therefore, who seek to promote such views remain behind the march of time, for they cling to heathenism, which, thanks be to God, is, to all Christians, a time gone by. "The light shineth in darkness, but the darkness comprehendeth it not." (John i. 5.)

You say in your letter, it would have been better for my same had I kept silence in the case alluded to, but do you not see I should then have resembled those dumb dogs spoken of by Isaiah, lvi. 10, had I kept silence regarding the endeavours of those, whom, since they will not acknowledge Jesus Christ as the Son of God, I must consider his enemies. I de-clared in the presence of the Leipsic council, whose denied the divinity of Christ, to be no Christian! Can you, too, think me influenced by the desire of worldly fame? A true Christian seeks his glory in something else than the wild clamour of human applause: "he that glories, let him glory in the Lord," (1st Cor. i. 31). And again in chap. iii. 20 and 21, it is written, "the Lord knoweth the thoughts of the wise that they are vain; therefore let no man glory in men, for all things are yours."

You say history will condemn me, but I tell you the unbelieving are condemned already (John iii. 17, 18); nay more, they are declared in Scripture to be not only condemned but damned, for it is written (Mark xvi, 16), "whosoever believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned." These are hard sayings to the unbelieving, and because the doctrine of the Cross appears foolishness to them, they desire to force their opinions on all the world, not knows. But this we know, that our work conscience, though it be to unbelief instead shall prosper in the thing to which God has of to belief. And why do they so eagerly sent it, and shall not be in vain in the Lord. seek to enforce their unbelief? Simply from Papists, and who thereby exclude the light of Our labour shall be begun, continued, and a desire to find in its universal adoption, a Scripture from the population, he has rendered ended in prayer. This is an instrument in confirmation of their own wavering resoluto veil the revealed truth concerning the Son of God, or to banish from the world the Holy Ghost, that eternal Comforter of suffering humanity! Have you never read what Jesus said, "The stone which the builder rejected is become the head of the cornerwhosoever shall fall upon this stone shall be broken, but upon whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder?"

> THE MIGHTY GOD.—ISAIAH IX. 6. This appellation, the Mighty God, ought to inspire us with a filial courage, and to excite us to pray with child-like confidence. The words have reminded us of danger and of enemies; for it is in danger, and in the presence of our foes, that we peculiarly require a mighty God. The men of this world live, for the most part, very securely and un-concernedly; they are, as it would seem, often very courageous, nay, they are frequently mighty in impiety. But whence comes it? They do not see the danger, they do not see the foe; and hence they are such heroes. But let them discover their danger on a sick and dying bed; let the adversary then come and say to them thou must now enter into eternity; how does their might depart, how is their courage fled! Those are miserable heroes, who do not carry Christ in their hearts! Ah! how easily does that courage sink, which rests not on the blood of Christ! - From the German of Gerhard Tersteegen.

ASSEMBLY OF JEWISH RABBIES AT FRANKFORT.

At the termination of the recent sittings of this Assembly, Dr. Stein, the President, gave a summary of the deliberations, from which the following account of measures resolved upon is extracted:

"We have not excluded the Hebrew language from public worship; we were una-nimous in coming to that Resolution. But we were also all agreed in allowing a broad footing for the German element in our Divine service

We all vindicated the great importance of the Messianic doctrine in our prayers; but wa were also all of opinion that the prayer for removal out of our native country shou'd be expunged from our Prayer-books; as t int

* Czersky's circular letter to the West Prus-

yer originated at a time when that country is to the Israelite nothing but a dreary

We all urged the simplification of our blic worship, and the omission of fatiguing mentions; and were equally agreed that the eaver for a restoration of sacrifices ought no enger to be repeated by us, but that our public vorship would lose its fundamental character by the omission of portions that are of imrtance and antiquity: this we oppose; and "e all voted for strengthening the bond of union between the present and our glorious ast history, by embodying its exalted recolctions in our prayers, whether ancient He-

.. rew or modern German. "That important part of Divine service, the reading of the Torah, was simplified; it was proposed to restore the ancient office of the laturgeman (expounder); it was unanimously solved to have the prophets, as well as the her instructive Scriptures of the Bible read German; while, as regards the call to the orah, the blowing of trumpets at the new ear, and the palm-branch at the feast of tarnacles, existing customs were not interfered

"We unanimously stood up for the good cause, on the subject of the admissibility of the rgan into our houses of prayer; and the nestion of the propriety and duty of its being dayed on the Sabbaths and festivals by an israclife was answered in the affirmative by Amost all of us.

"By following out these principles, we trust 19 God that we shall obtain a ritual, which, eply rooted in existing forms, will do honour Judaism, and fill the house of God with wortippers: that no longer shall be heard in vain on our festivals the call of God to us : Gather Deut. xxxi. 12.)"

The consideration of Woman's religious po-tion in Judaism. Family Worship, the Sabth, and the Training of Teachers, was re-rred to special Commissions with a view to

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1815.

In our number of the 2nd instant, we inerted a letter from our Correspondent OB-"CRYER, referring to the baptism of a child, the Ispring of Protestants, by a Roman Catholic riest, under circumstances which cannot but excite indignation. We made very particular 'nquiry first, in order to satisfy ourselves that the correctness of the statement was not to infallibility, and holds forth her alleged reasonably to be doubted, and we said so in a note appended. Notwithstanding this, we have heard that one individual at least has not icen able to bring himself to credit the narrative. It has, therefore, been doubly satisfactory to us to meet with an opportunity of inquiring into the circumstances by personal conference with the dignified Clargyman wthin whose parochial cure they happened. We received from him at once a statement of the facts, in exact accordance with that given by our Correspondent; with two additions, however, 1st, that the child was indisposed, and that this circumstance gave the Priest an opportunity of proposing that it should be baptized by him,-2ndly, that he represented to the mother she could have the child baptized by a minister of her own persuasion, if it became well again. The Clergyman in question was applied to, accordingly, and then the motherto her great disappointment and grief, we will Peace of Rome,' from the works of two Popish so ner great disappointment and grief, we will authors, Bellarmine and Navarrus, proofs of the existence of three hundred controversies this time without any recognition of its bapamong Papists themselves, on important points by our Church.—We have no objection of faith and practice.

ceased, the Rev. H. F. Williams, came by becumiary contributions towards the support bis death in consequence of gun-shot wounds of her worship. to mention authority for the fact which admits of no exception, to any inquirer of serious mind who may wish to obtain it.

THE EVILS OF DISUNION .- Our Absent Friend, who has furnished us with the extract from Bickersteth inserted in our first page, appends the following notes:

1st Against Divisions among Protestants: Our blessed Lord, when on earth, in a saying which may, perhaps, be regarded as a prophetic warning to His people, declared that every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolution; and every city or house divided against itself shall not stand." Would'it not seem, from the testimony of the History of the Church of Christ down to our own times, that the ceaseless efforts of the great Enemy of God and Man have been in great measure based upon the above axiom? Has it not been Satan's great aim, in spiritual as well as in civil matters, to effect divisions in order that Christianity might " not stand ?" What, for instance, have ever been the leading objects of his prominent "ministers" (2nd Cor. xi. 13, 14, 15) THE JESUITS? The fatal success which one of those subtle and unscrupulous emissaries of evil obtained in our realm of England, where, under the garb of religion, he managed but too well to introduce amongst Protestants "questions and strifes of words, whereof" (came) "envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, perverse disputings &c., (1. Tim. vi.)—and for which choice bit of "sport" (compare Prov. xxvi. 18, 19, with vi. 6 to 19,) he was rewarded by the Pope his christian (!) master, is but one of the painful illustrations of that evil one's system who, in the Jewish Dispensation had his "l'alse prophets"—and in the inspired Apostles' days had his "false apostles, deceitful workers, transforming themselves into the apostles of Christ's-and who, when it

2nd. On the assumed union of the Church

of Rome: The following remarks on the divisions within the self-styled infullible Church of Rome, and also on the differences of opinion amongst Protestants form one of the notes to the new edition of Bishop Stillingfleet's well known work entitled—"The Doctrines and

Practices of the Church of Rome truly represented—in answer to a book entitled Papist misrepresented and represented. The valuable introduction and Notes are by he Rev. W. Cunningham, and make of this little work " a brief manual of the controversy—a summary of the evidence by which the real doctrines of the Church of Rome may be established—and of the facts and arguments by which they may be refuted." ON DIVISIONS AND SCHISMS IN THE CHURCH

"There is nothing of which Papists boast more than of the unity which is alleged to prevail in their church in matters of faith and practice. Indeed, they are in the habit of setting forth this unity as one of the marks of the true church, and allege that it can apply only to the church of Rome. But all learned men among them must be aware that this is a more pretence, that the differences in matters connected with religion among the members of the church of Rome are about as numerous as those which prevail amongst Protestants; nay, that the subjects of controversy among Protestants and among Papists respect the same kind of topics, namely, the lecrees of God, including the disputes connected with them, and the external govern-ment of the church. There is no difference of opinion among Protestants, which, either theoretically or practically, can be regarded as so important as the controversy among Papists about the seat of intallibility. The differences of opinion among Protestants may be explained in substantially the same way as Gother explains the disputes among Papists, namely, by distinguishing between matters of faith, and points of scholastic disputation or of external order, - in other words, between things fundamental and not fundamental. The great body of Protestants agree in all funda-mental or necessary points of faith and practice, as must be well known to all who have ever perused the confessions of the Reformed Churches. The only apparent exception to this position, is the case of the Socinians or Unitarians, who certainly differ from the great pody of Protestants on points of fundamental importance. But then it should be observed 1st: That the great body of Protestants do not regard the Unitarians as entitled to the name of Christians; and 2nd, That it has been conclusively established, that there is a much closer resemblance between Unitarianism and Popery, than between Unitarianism and any of the leading divisions of the Protestent Churches. See Jameson's learned vork, entitled 4 Roma Racoviana, et Racovia

"While the differences of opinion among Papists are as numerous and important as among Protestants, the argument derived from the existence of these differences tells far more powerfully against Papists than Protestants, because the Church of Rome pretends unity as a proof that she is the only true church, and because all the differences among Papists exist in one church, and are therefore fairly laid to the charge of that church, whereas it is utterly unfair to represent the body of Protestants as if they were substantially one communion, like the Church of Rome. and to regard each section of the Protestant body as in any way responsible for all the differences of opinion to be found among the Protestant churches. The church of Rome, notwithstanding her claim to infallibility and universal dominion, would refuse to bear the responsibility of all the differences of opinion and practice that prevailed among all the churches of professing Christians (in Greece and the East) previous to the R-formation; and it would be much more unfair to lay upon the Church of England or the Church of Scotland the responsibility of all the differences that prevail among those who are ranked under the general name of Protestants.

" Bishop Hall, in his ' Serious Dissuasives from Popery,' collected, under the title of ' The

"See Barrow's Discourse on the Unity of the Church, and especially Edgar's Variations of Popery, a work of prodigious research, and one to which it is perfectly impossible for any Papist, though he combined in his own person all the talent and learning of the Church of Rome, to produce anything like a plausible answer. Blanco White's Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism. Let. IV. As respects the apparent unity in the Church of Rome, independent of the above refutation

of the figment, we may call to mind the words of Lord Bacon in his Essays—chap. on Unity in Religion: "There be also two false peaces or unities; the one, when the peace is grounded but upon an implicit ignorance, for all colours will a gree in the dark : the other when it is pieced up upon a direct admission of contraries in fundamental points."

Now what but a " false peace" can that be wherein the mass of the Roman Catholics are kept, seeing that they are not permitted ro read the Word of God without the explanatory and enslaving notes cunningly appended by their teachers, and which effectually prevent them from discovering that they are admitting contraries to the Bible "in fundamental points?" ALEPH.

GERMAN CAPHOLIC CHURCH -- The Uni versal German Gazette contains the following in relation to the movement in Saxony: From the communications which have already taken place, it results that the Government does not think the question of Catholic Dissenters ripe for decision, the more especially as so late as the 20th August they presented a long Memorial touching their belief and their organization. In the meant me, however, they are to be accorded certain facilities in respect to haptism and public worship."

The King of Saxony, in opening the States of the Constitutional Diet, referred to the late event at Leipsic, as one "which wounded suits his plans, "himself is transformed into the dearest feelings of his heart," proceeding an angel of light" 2. Cor. xi.

ALEPH. to say: "The agitation which has manifested itself on several points connected with reli-gious affairs, and which threating to destroy all harmony, and get beyond bounds of good order; merits the most serious attention. Without taking into account the creeds of the various recognized Churches, I promised, on ascending the throne, to support above all those religious feelings which the people of

viction that the states of Saxony will be guided by the same respect for what is the most sacred thing in the world. If my confidence in this respect be well founded, I hope, and I rely, that you will grant me your sup-port in order that the principles of the Church may not be shaken, and that the fundamental pillais of the State, and the welfare of humanity, religion, and faith, may not be supped at their foundation."

THE DEAN OF YORK AND TRACTARIANISM. -On Sunday week, the Very Rev. the Dean of York made the following observations on Tractarianism in his sermon at the Cathedral:- Man constantly seeks, particularly in early life, for notoriety—to be looked at—to be pointed out—to be talked of: these are the too frequent objects, and the paramount objects of young ambition. In pur-suit of such notoriety, how many evils have been inflicted on public and private life! How has even the Church of Christ been torn and rended by such low vanity operating on her sacred ministers! To read the prayers as others read them, and as they have een read for centuries, excites no observation. To preach as others preach, produces no comment. To be notorious and observed, there must be some change-some innovation. Hence are the vestments of the clergy different in the same town. Hence the minister is induced to turn about in some unwonted manner. Hence bows and genuflexions before the communion-table, inducing the congregation to suppose that where two or three are gathered together the Lord is not in the midst of them, but is confined within the rails that encircle the table. . . . The minister does not really in his heart believe that his doctrine will be more efficacions or more orthodox when he is clothed in white than when he is clothed in black. He does not really believe that the universal Spirit can be contained within a few yards of space. He does not probably intend to draw his flock, as they suppose, into the trammels of a long-rejected superstition. He has no such object in view. His desire is only to cording to law, in such manner as they shall, attract the eyes of his fellow-men—he wishes only to be talked of, -a low and unworthy ambition, which would but excite a smile, if it did not demand a frown."

[The above article is cut from an English paper which does not give the authority upon

in the presence of his wife, in the county Cavan, about eleven years since. The wounds then inflicted upon him by unknown upon in any other light than as a happy, though premature, release. Mr. Williams was only forty-three years of age, and origi-nally possessed of a constitution that promised a healthy and prolonged life. He leaves a widow and three children but scantily provided for, to lament his loss. It will be seen by the following notice, that the actors in this tragedy remain unknown to the present hour :-"On Saturday afternoon last on inquest was held at the Crest Hotel, Tramore, on the body of the Rev. H. F. Williams, who died at his residence, Tramore, on the previous Thursday. by Mr. Thomas Gamble, Coroner of the county of Waterford, and a highly respectable Jury-The following Mr. Henry Lane, foreman. verdict was found :- We find that the deinflicted on him on the 224 of July, 1831, near Virginia, in the county of Cavan, by some iersen or persons to us unknown, and from the effects of which he had been constantly suffering from that period." - English Paper.

THE REV. MR. CAPES is said, in the Somerset County Herald, to have proffered his services as Professor of Mathematics in a College for Roman Catholics which it is in contemplation to erect in Bridgewater, where this misguided gentleman recently officiated n connection with the Church of England.

LOND'S DAY OBSERVANCE .- It is highly cratifying to observe that in the arrangement for the despatch of the Suez Mail from Bombay, the Government has introduced the following considerate regulation: " When the 1st of the month happens to fall on a Sunday, the despatch will be on the 2d; when the 15th falls on a Sunday, the despatch will be on the

CANADA WEST, Johnstown District. - A Committee appointed by the Municipal Council, for the purpose of establishing a Model School for the District, has accepted the very liberal offer of Captain John Brennan of Frankville, to allow the use of his large building called the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of such a school, at the nominal yearly rent of 5 shillings—they have assigned £100 a-year as a salary for the Master who is to conduct the School-pupils to be admitted only upon recommendation by the Councillors of Townships, so that the establishment may answer the purpose of raising up Teachers, according to its intention.—Applications from Teachers competent to conduct the said School, to be sent in, with Testimonials, on or before the 12th of November.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE LOND BISHOP OF MONTREAL left town by last evening's boat for Montreal.

a letter addressed by the Rev. JAMES JONES

an honourable manner. I expressed the con- last. Our brother landed at Kinsale on Satur- innovator; in most others a trial of strength day the 6th of September, and closed his letter in London; making grateful acknowledgment of the kindness shown by Captain Calls, both in attention to his personal wants, and in affording opportunity for religious services on

> MONTREAL. - CHRIST CHURCH. - The collection at this Church on Sunday morning last, in aid of the Fund for the widows and orphans of Clergymen in connection with the Church Society of this Diocese, after the Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Adamson, amounted to £63 10s. 6d .- Courier.

MONTREAL, TRINITY CHURCH DISTRICT VISITING Society .-- We understand that after a sermon preached by the Right Rev. the Bishon of Vermont, on Sunday the 12th instant, the sum of £60 was collected in aid of this Society.

The Rev. R. Lonsdell begs thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of ten pounds from His Excellency the Governor General, towards the erection of a Church in the mission of Tingwick, &c .- Courier.

Admission to Cathedrals. - The Dean and Chapter of Winchester have ordered the nave of their Cathedral to be open without admission-fee, four hours each day, namely, from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Diocese of Exeren, Parish of St. Andrew's, Plymouth .- Corespondence and Investigation which have for some time been going on between the Lord Bishop of Exeter and the Vicar and Churchwardens of this parish, have resulted in His Lord-hip's decision no longer to tolerate the practice of levying pew-rent in the parish-church. His letter on the subject, dated 13th September, concludes in these terms : " I do, therefore, absolutely forbid the churchwardens of St. Andrew's to continue the practice of affixing rents to the seats in the parish-church; and I hereby require them to order their scats, acon just consideration, deem most suitable and convenient to all the parishioners." meeting of parishioners, convened by His Lordship's desire to receive this communication, expressed its strong sympathics with the Rev. John Hatchard, Vicar, and the Churchwardens, by whom it is alleged that which we are to rely for the correctness of the church was in a very dilapidated state the report of the Dean's observations. We when the Vicar came into the incumbency; give it for as much as it may be thought that since then the free sittings had been inworth. It may be read with profit, even creased nearly tenfold, the church beautified though its entire authenticity should be as well as repaired, a new bell and window doubted. Some interest attaches to it from added, the organ repaired and many other the occurrence reported under our heading improvements effected, chiefly by good maDiocese of York." The Sunday above inagement of the rental from the pews. It mentioned was the 14th of September. - ED.] was, moreover, stated, that the Dissenters, finding that the church provided for its own A VICTIM RELEASED.—The Evening Mail expenditure, had never attended the Vestry announces the death of the Rev. Mr. Wil- Meetings until that day when, apparently, liams, a Protestant clergymin, who was shot the pariochial authorities were about to have no choice left but to resort to the exciting expedient of a church-rate which would have to be levied upon the parishioners indiscrimiassassins have been ever since productive of nately. Resolutions were passed, expressive sufferings the most severe, which have at of the anticipation of the meeting that "the length terminated in what cannot be looked attempt to enforce church-rates must introduce strife into the parish" and strongly deprecating the course for which the Bishop called: approving of the system of pew-rents which had existed in the parish upwards of two centuries, and recommending the Churchwardens to persevere in it, with the promise of the cordial support of the parishioners in

any coming emergency.
This is likely to prove a very exciting business, since the Bishop considers the ec-clesiastical law to forbid the levying of pewrents in the patish-church, while on the other hand the enforcing of church-rate may be expected to rouse into open hostility to the Church many whose dissent did not cause them to act in direct opposition to her, as long as no demand was made upon them for

Diocese of York .- St. Michael Le-Belfry. York .- A meeting of the parishioners was held on the 3rd of September, to take into consideration certain innovations which had been introduced into the manner of performing public worship, by the Rev. Wm. Reed, to whom the use of the parish-church had been allowed for the performance of morning service upon his own application, for the purposes of the youths educated in the training school, which at the same time was considered an advantage for the parishioners, as it would appear that no morning service had previously been performed in that church. It was stated that for some time the Clergyman had not deviated from the generally accustomed mode of celebrating pubic worship; but that gradually he introduced alterations, such as omitting metrical singing and collect before sermon, preaching in the surplice, &c. It seems that the last mentioned novelty, on the Sunday preceding, caused a requisition to be signed by a number of the parishioners, for the Churchwardens to call a public meeting, which was done accordingly, a meeting was held with great unanimity, and a Resolution passed to the effect that "the Rev. Wm. Reed he notified that in consequence of the novel practices introduced into the Church service on Sunday morning last, he cannot have the use of the church on and after Sunday the 7th September." The more lenient course of simply expressing disappro-bation of the innovations, but without at once withdrawing the privilege of using the church for further services was proposed by the introduction of another Resolution, but was rejected and the former Resolution carried.

This is the most off-hand mode of proceed ing we ever heard of, on the part of the Laity, towards an officiating Clergyman, however slight the bond existing between him and those to whom he ministered. The records of dissent can hardly produce any thing to surpasss it.

When the temper of Churchmen is found to have been roused to use such unceremonious dealing with a Clergyman who, it appears, had voluntarily supplied a very striking deficiency in their parochial privileges, and might, We have been favoured with the perusal of under ordinary circumstancer, have looked for a letter addressed by the Rev. James Jones courtenns acknowledgment of his services, (of Bedford in this Diocese) to William rather than for so disagreeable a repudiation of Henry, Esq., who had most liberally aided the them, the question necessarily springs up: cause which takes Mr. J: to Europe, by who roused it? In this case it happens that granting him a free passage on board his ship the parishioners had it in their power to obvi-

went on during a severe contest, and in some s going on yet and what is it all about? Why should those to whom black passes so readily for white, and white for black when they treat of the Church's doctrings, be so particular about white or black in point of mivisterial vestment?

INDIA.—In accordance with Royal letters patent, dated the 7th of April, the Lord Bishop of Madras has assumed the functions of Metropolitan, in the absence of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. -Bishop Wilson had a second attack of Indian fever while on a visit to his son-in-law, the Rev. J. Bateman, Vicar of Huddersfield, but has been mercifully restored to a measure of health.

BISHOP CHASE OF ILLINOIS .- A letter from this veneral prelate, dated the 17th-Hartley's Hotel, six miles east of Bedford, Pennsylvania -says, "Don't be alarmed at what you read or hear concerning my desponding state of mind by tenson of the late providence. So far from sinking, my spirits seem to rise as the hand of affliction presseth me down. God concealeth many mercies to Jubilee under a frowning countenance; and he who truly believeth this will smile through the tears which nature wrings from his eyes. Outward appearances are like the smiles of temporal Kings; while inward consciousness of the Divine Mercy, is that which maketh the heart whole.

"You will be glad to hear that I have so far recovered, as to set off to-day in a coach sent to take me to Pittsburg. We think of riding in two days to Holidaysburgh, thirtysix miles, and there spending the Lord's Day; on Monday, (19th) should God permit, of going ahead in the cars and canal packets."

Diocese of FREDERICTON -The cornerstone of the Cathedral at Fredericton was laid on the 15th instant by Sir Wm. Colebrooke. Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, amidst snitable religious solemnities, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and His Excellency the Lieut. overnor addressing the numerous and resrectable assembly which included the Judges, Councillors, Members of Assembly, Gentlemen of the Bar, and the Clergy of the Diocese who found it practicable to attend the solemnity.

LENNOXVILLE.—We have the pleasure of making a valuable addition to the Prospectus of Bisnor's College, inserted in our number of the 9th instant, by communicating the fol-lowing particulars of the Junior Department connected with the institution :-

GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN CONNEXION WITH BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

THE CORPORATION OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE, ensible of the value of sound preparatory Education, and desirous of advancing the interests of Religion, Virtue and Learning, have taken measures for founding and endowing a School in connexion with that Institution.

Accordingly, "The Grammor-School in connexion with Bishop's College," is now open for the reception of Scholars, at Lennoxville, under the superintendence of H. MILES, A. M., one of the Professors of the College.

In this Seminary, the general principles and improved methods of instruction and of discipline pursued in the best description of Engish Schools, will be adopted. Facilities will be afforded, as in the Grammar Schools in the old country, for acquiring an accurate and extensive knowledge of the Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome; but the Scholars in general, and those in particular who do not pursue the study of the dead languages, will be carried through a systematic course of tuition in English, Elementary Sciences, and other branches of useful education.

The most careful regard will be paid to the religious principles and moral conduct of all the scholars : those on the Boarding Establishment will be provided with airy and wellventilated rooms, and every attention will be paid, in other respects, to their health and comfort.

Course of Study .- The regular course of study comprises, The English, Latin, and Greek Languages; The Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Science; Sacred History, Ancient and Modern History; Geography in its several divisions; Commercial Arithmetic and Writing.
EXTRAS.—The French Language will be

taught as an extra; and it is proposed, as soon as circumstances permit, to make provision for lessons in other Modern Languages, Drawing, Singing, and Gymnastics.

> Cerms : (Payable at the end of each Quarter :)

For Scholars over 12 years of

For Scholars under 6 5 0 per ann.
Subscribers to the College Building Fund are entitled to tuition of one nominee at £6 5s. per annum, in liquidation of their claim. Extra payment for French, . £1 5 0 per ann

RESIDENT SCHOLARS. Charge for Board & residence, 22 10 0 Washing. 2 0 0 ,"
Boarders are required to come provided with

bed and bedding, towels, spoon and fork. SCHOOL QUARTERS .- The respective dates for

commencement of the School Quarters, are, January 26. April 10, July 26, October 10. VACATIONS .- Vacations commence, December

20th, and June 25th. There will be a recess of few days at Easter. Lennoxville, October 4, 1845.

To Correspondents: Received M. W ;-W. W. W;-18 papers sent to Brockville as requested;-pamphlet from R. V. R.

RECEIVED PAYMENTS:—From Rev. G. M. Armstrong, No. 83 to 134; Rev. H. Stoneham, No. 68 to 93; Messis. T. Henning, No. 79 to 104; M. Rogers, No. 81 to 132.

Political and Nocal Entelligence.

DRUNKENNESS REBUKED BY THE GOVERNOR or Scinde.—On the 17th of June last, a Court Martial was held at the Kurrachee, upon Assistant-Apothecary and Steward, Francis Lonsone, of the Bombay Horse Artillery, for being drunk in his quarters in camp, between the hours of 7 and 8 on or about the night of those religious feelings which the people of granting him a free passage on board his ship the parishioners had it in their power to obvi- the 6th of the same month. The prisoner was Saxony have known how to maintain in such Prince George—sailed on the 3rd of August ate all contest by closing the door against the found guilty and sentenced to, be suspended

from rank and pay for a period of 6 months. That the country is favourable in every respect. conveying as it does the Governor General's is to be presumed that the mechanist by Upon this finding, Major General Sir Charles Napier, the Governor of Scinde, made the following remarks:

"Revised.—I am sorry to revise the pro-

ceedings, but I hope that the Court will take into consideration the feelings of the troops when they see a man so slightly punished for drunkenness--a man who is entrusted with the compounding of medicine, among which are deadly poisons -a man entrusted also with administering those medicines to the soldiers. The latter are not on the footing of officers who are able to refuse the prescription or the medicine offered by a drunken man, but the private soldiers are obliged by the necessary rules of the service to receive what is ordered, and dare not refuse what is given by one who has voluntarily deprived himself of reason. Will the Court force back into the hospital such a culprit, and place the lives of brave men in his hands? Will the Court thus oblige the soldier to take the medicine of the poison offered, or rather, I should say, forced upon him by this drunken culprit? I ask the members of the Court to place themselves in the position of the families of soldiers, as well as in that of the men, and ask themselves what would be their feelings, if they saw those nearest and dearests to them lying on the hed of sickness, and a drunken person like the prisoner enter their bedroom to prescribe, to compound, or to administer medicine? I cannot believe that any member of the Court would in such a case consider six months' suspension an adequate punishment. Let the members of the Court be apprized that the soldier sees all those things clearly, and reasons soundly upon what he sees. If what I have said be true, will not the Court agree with me, that to leave such a culprit in the service is to endanger the lives of the soldiers, and to shake their confidence in the protection of their officers, the only protection they can have against such criminals?"

Court, upon re-consideration, on the 20th of June, adjudged the prisoner to be discharged the service.

Durling .- An affair of honour between two French Generals, was some time ago to have been settled by a combat a outrance, that is, with the declared intention that one of the two must die. It is highly gratifying to learn that the interposition of two high functionaries has prevented the completion of this outrage. The following is from L'Afrique.

"All the conditions were arranged. They were to fight with swords, and a chair was to be placed behind each of the combatants, so that when either was too badly wounded to make use of his sword, he might sit down and fire his pistols: it was in fact a duel a mort. The cause of this unfortunate affair was a certain harshness of expression used by General Bourjolly when acting as inspecting officer to M. Bourgon, then Colonel. The latter, in consequence, sent him a challenge, which the General answered by ordering him under arrest for a week. M. Bourgon only waited for his promotion to send another challenge to his equal in rank. When he got his step he applied to Marshal Bugeaud for permission to go to Mostaganem to fight General Bourjolly. After some hesitation the required authorization was accorded. Fortunately, however, the matter got wind, and the Procureur du Roi and the Bishon protes ed against such a proceeding; one in the name of the law, and the other in that of religion. The Marshal then withdrew his permission, and ordered General Bourgon to return to his post."

NIAGARA, Oct. 22nd .- FIRE. - We deeply regret to learn that the extensive establishment of Mr. Ranney, at St. Catherine's, was wholly destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The establishment went by the name of the "Union Mills," and consisted of a Grist Mill with four run of stones, Dwelling House. the premises were large quantities of wheat, flour, staves, and lumber. All was consumed. Total loss estimated at £10,000. There was an insurance on the property, but only to the extent of £2,500, of which £1000 is in the Mutual. As the premium notes on hand, in the Mutual, exceed £12,000, it will not require an assessment of more than 9 per cent. to pay its proportion of the loss .- (Chronicle.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 25th .- Last night about Ho'clock, a fire broke out in the Flour Store of Mr. Thomas Ruston, near the west end of St. Paul Street, and before the progress of the flames could be arrested, the premises were totally consumed.

The premises adjoining the fire, particularly those of Messrs. Kingan & Kinloch were for some time in great danger, as well as those in the rear on Commissioner's Street, occupied by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Gilroy, who as well as Messrs. Kingan & Kinloch had their effects removed into the street.

The building was the property of Mr. Vass and we understand was insured. Mr. Ruston was also insured.

Snow fell an inch thick at Alexandria (Glengarry) on Tuesday night last.

HEALTH OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .-The Montreal Herald gives the pleasing an-nouncement, "from authority," that Lord Metcalfe's health is improving, and that he daily sees those official personages who visit him on business. It also states he has never been confined to his bed-room, but has always met his family at meals.

RAILWAY MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Quebec was held, pursuant to a notice previously given, on Thursday last, in the Parliament

The meeting was addressed by the Hons.
W. Walker, J. Neilson, Black, Cochran, T.
C. Aylwin and by J. B. Forsyth, Esq., and
the following resolutions unanimously passed.
On motion of the Hon. W. Walker,
seconded by P. J. O. Chauveau, Esq. M.P.P.,

1 .- That the citizens of Quebec have learned with great satisfaction the proceedings which have been had in England and the Sister Provinces, for promoting the formation of a Railway between Halifux and Quebec, with a view of its being extended so that the inhabitants of British America may have a sure and speedy commercial intercourse with the United Kingdom, at all seasons of the year, through a port within their own limits.
On motion of the Hon. T. C. Aylwin, M.

P. P., seconded by Henry LeMesurier, Esq., 2 .- That the citizens of Quebec will cordially unite in every possible effort to carry into speedy effect the proposed Railway. On motion of the Hon. John Neilson,

seconded by the Hon. Louis Massue. 3 .- That the proposed Rulway, besides facilitating commercial intercourse, will have an important effect in adding to the security of the Provinces, as a part of the British Empire. It is therefore desirable that the line be laid out by scientific men of established character, as speedily as possible, with the concurrence of the Imperial Government.

On motion of the Hon. Henry Black,

seconded by Vital Tetu, Esq.
4.—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, signed by the Mayor of this City, in the name of this meeting, with a copy of the present Resolutions, praying that His Excel-lency would be pleased to bring the subject thereof under the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and that he would take such other steps as, in his opinion, may be deemed most expedient for furthering

On motion of the Hon. A. W. Cochran, seconded by James Bell Forsyth, Esq.,

5.—That a Committee be appointed, to correspond with Companies formed, or which the Provinces, in furtherance of the views of tions to that effect yet. this meeting, and that they report, from time to time, such matters as to them may seem most likely to promote the objects of this meeting.

On motion of James Bell Forsyth, Esquire, seconded by Peter Patterson, Esquire,

6 .- That the Mayor of Quebec, the President of the Board of Trade, the Members of the Legislature resident in the City and District, and Messrs. A. W. Cochran, H. Black, L. Panet, W. Price, H. Le Mesurier, R. Cassels, A. Simpson, N. Freer, F. X. Methot, C. Turgeon, G. B. Symes, J. Gilmonr, J. E. De-Blois, James Tibbits, J. Gillespie, J. Chouinard, T. Lloyd, H. J. Noad, V. Tetu, I. R. Eckart, F. X. Paradis, J. Bell Forsyth, C. Langevin, P. Patterson, A. Paterson, James Gibb, John Munn, C. Gethings, J. Bonner, E. Ryan, J. McLeod, A. Laurie, J. Le-Garé, fils, J. Duval, G. H. Parke, W. Stevenson, H. Patton, H. Burstall, James McKenzie of Point Levy, J. Jones, W. Sheppard, T. C. Lee, D. Burnet, Dr. Morrin, C. E. Levey, H. Atkinson, E. Bacquet, P. Langlois, G.O. Stuart, E. Glackemeyer, J. Tourangeau and H. Pemberton, be members of the said Committee, with power to add to their

number. A meeting of the above Committee was held on Saturday, when J. C. Fisher, Esq. L L. D. was added to the Committee, and that gentleman, with W. Stevenson, Esq. appointed joint Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Correspondence. for the purpose of corresponding with England, the Lower Provinces, Prince Edward's Island, and Upper Canada, and requesting aid and assistance in carrying out the proposed Railway; viz:

The Mayor of Quebec. The President of the Council of the Board of Trade. Honbles, J. Neilson,

A. W. Cochran, H. Black, J. B. Forsyth, Esquires. J. C. Fisher, W. Stevenson.

The result of this meeting is very gratify ing to all the friends of improvement, and gives great reason to hope that the present opportunity will not be allowed to pass unimproved. Lat no selfish, narrow policy prevent this useful work from being carried on ; but let a spirit of liberal enterprise prevail, see and acknowledge the good effects.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND .- The following sums have been received by the Treasurer, since the last statement:-

Proceeds of herrings sold by Mr. R. Symes, £41 9
Subscriptions of Messrs. J. A. Pirrie

Collections at Ashton, near Man-

Additional do. at Island of Jersey, 182 14 Parish of L'Islet..... 1 15 0 James Fagan, Esq. of Dublin, by H. N. Jones, Esq...... 50 0

Total amount received up to the

29th instant, inclusive. £61,625 11 6

DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, -- In consequence of a statement in a London Journal (the Il-Building, to take into consideration the pro- ! lustrated News,) to the effect that the funds posed railway to Halifax. The room was subscribed in England and elsewhere for the well filled with the most respectable and in- relief of the sufferers by the calamitous fires fluential residents, and the sense of the meet- at Quebec, had been mis-applied by the Coming was decidedly in favour of the scheme, mittee of Distribution, and devoted to the im-His Honour the Mayor presided, and upon provement and embellishment of the streets, taking the chair, explained fully in French Ilis Worship the Mayor has considered it his as well as in English, the importance of the duty, formally and publicly to deny the charge, object which had assembled them upon that in toto. His Worship states that "every occasion. Several interesting papers were firthing hitherto distributed has been received tead to the meeting relating to the proposed exclusively by those for whom the funds were railway, and a good deal of valuable in- intended," and that any improvements which formation communicated as to the nature of have been made, have been effected at the

approval of the measures adopted by the Committee, completely refutes the false assertion of the London News: " SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, October 24, 1845. "Sin, -I have had the honour to receive and bring under the consideration of the Governor General, your letter of the 7th inst.; and in reply, am commanded by his Excellency to inform you and through you the General Committee for the Relief of the Sufferers by the late fires at Quebec, that he approves of the principles and views adopted by the Committee, as explained in your letter and the resolutions of the Committee of the 15th of September which accompanied it, and will have pleasure in confiding to the Committee the distribution, in accordance therewith, of the Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling voted by the Imperial Parliament.

I have the honour to be. Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed,) D. DALY, Secretary

Hon. R. E. Caron, Mayor, &c., &c., &c.,

Postage.-By a treasury warrant, pubished in the London Gazette, it is ordered that newspapers, British, foreign, or colonial, passing between British or colonial or foreign ports, and through the British post, to pay 2d; if not through the British post, 1d. A paper lies before us which gives one clause of the said warrant in the following terms: "That on every printed British newspaper, sent by the post between any places within British North America or within the British West Indies, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be paid (in lieu of the rates heretofore chargeable thereon) one uniform inland rate of Ad., without reference to the distance or number of miles the same may be conveyed."

If we understand this clause rightly, it will do away with the unaccountable restriction by which an English newspaper, once taken out of the Post Office and opened in this Province, could not be mailed again to may be formed in England, for promoting the any other place in the Province, without aforementioned Railway, and with combeing charged Letter-Postage. But the mittees, public bodies, and individuals within Quebec Post-Master has received no instruc-

> BREACH OF THE PEACE.-A fight took place in Champlain Street, on Monday evening, between some persons from taverns in that neighbourhood. The police ended. the battle by capturing twelve of the rioters. Only five of these could be identified as assailants, and they were fined £5 each by W. K. McCord, Esq.

CASUALTIES .- On Saturday last, a stranger named Joseph Coutchene, from Bay du Febvre, fell from a caleche and received an injury in the spine from which he died the following day. On Sunday, the dead body of Mr. Joseph Plamondon, a millwright on the Jesuits' Estates, was found in the woods at Valcartier. No marks of violence appeared on the body, and it is supposed that he lost his way in the woods. He had reached the advanced age of 89 years. And on Monday evening, Captain Webster, of the ship Sir Richard Jackson, lately arrived from England, in returning to his vessel, fell from a ladder, which he was descending, into the river. He was soon extricated but, apparently, received some inernal injury by the fall, as he only lived about four hours after.

THE SEASON.—The weather continues remarkably fine and mild, presenting a strong contrast to the state of things at the same period last year, when there were several inches of snow on the ground. The past week has afforded a good opportunity for farming operations, and has been equally favourable to ship owners and others concerned in commerce. Vessels from sea have however, been coming in very slowly. There has been only one arrival since Friday last. A good many vessels are still expected, but it is doubtful whether all will be able to get up. The number up to the 27th Oct. for this year is 1463, being 263 more than at the corresponding date in 1841. The increase in tonnage is 190,621. On Tuesday last, in consequence of dense fog, the steamer Alliance with the mails, did not reach the wharf until near four o'clock P. M. No ther boat came in from Montreal: the "Quebec," having broken some part of her machinery, did not leave Montreal on Monday

W. K. McCord, Esq., translated from a Circuit Judgeship for the District of Quebec, and the time is not far distant when all will on Saturday last took the oath of office as Inspector and Superintendent of Police for this

> ANTI-RENTERS CONDEMNED .- In the Berean of Sept. 4, a short account was given of the desturbances which had lately occurred in the State of New-York on the property of Mr. Van-Renselaer and other large land-holders. The trial of the principal actors in these disturbances took place a short time since, when two men, guilty of the murder of a deputy sheriff while in the discharge of his duty, were condemned to death, four to the stateprison for life, and thirteen for various periods. The biography of Dr. Boughton, condemned to the State prison for life as one of the leaders of the unti-renters, who assumed the cognomen of Big-Thunder, is given in the American papers. He graduated at Mid-dlebury College, afterwards received the legree of M. D. and practised at Saratoga. At one period he was engaged with the Patriots? at Navy-Island.

NEW AND FEARFUL MODE OF EXECUTION. -A frightful mode of execution has recently been adopted by the Great Mogul. A box, each side of which is diffeen feet square, is onstructed of timber about eighteen inches thick, dove-tailed together, and braced with iron role. The outside of the bottom of the box is covered with a plate of beaten iron. one inch in thickness. The interior is filled with perfect cubes of granite, weighing in the negregate several thousand tons, when machine is creeted after the manner of an ordinary pile driver, on an enormous scale, the country through which the road must, sole pecuniary expense of the Corporation, and of tremendous strength. The mass is poss, it appears that not only are there no ob. And as a correboration of the fact, His Wor- raised by powerful machinery east in Bir
- trees to prevent the making of the road, but ship has published the following letter which, mingham for the express purpose, though it

whom the work was furnished had no idea of the horrible purpose for which it was intended. The human victim is placed upon a block of granite, of a corresponding surface buried in the earth immediately below the enormous mass, and also covered with a plate of iron. At the signal by the vicramaduck, the executioner touches a spring, the mass falls, and the victim is crushed at once, is suddenly annihilated, and spread out like a sheet of pasteboard. The huge weight being again raised, the flattened body is withdrawn, and dried in the sun. When completely prepared, it is hung over the walls of a public building, there to serve as a warning to the multitude .- Prot. Churchmun.

ANTIDOTE TO PRUSSIC ACID .- Recent experiments seem to prove that instant immersion in cold water is an effectual cure in the event ROYALFAMILY of persons swallowing prussic acid.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 28th Oct., 1845.

per lb 0 per quarter 0 Ditto, Lamb, per quarter, 1 6 a Do., per quarter...... 1 6 a 5 Pork, per lb...... 0 5 a U Eggs, per dozen. 0 0 Potatoes, per bushel, . 1 6

 Maple Sugar, per lb
 0 3 a 0

 Oats per bushel,
 1 8 a 2

 Hay per hundred bundles,
 25 0 a 25

 Straw ditto 17 0 a 20 Fire-wood, per cord...... 10 0 a 12 Cheese per lb. 0 41 a 0 Butter, fresh, per lb 0 10 a 0
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb .. 0 5 a 0

Pot Ashes per cwt. . . 22s. 0d. a 22s. 3d. Pearl do. do. . . . 23s. Od.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

N. B .- It will be observed that the shipping report below only gives the names of vessels arriving with cargo.

Oct. 24th. Bark Euphrosyne, Doyle, Lancaster, W. Ste-Euphrosyne, venson, coals, 29th

Schr. Laura, Leblanc, Arichat, Noad, fish.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The steamer Princess Victoria, reported a few days ago as having received some slight injury from a raft that she was towing, has been repaired and commenced running again.

Deal, Sept. 29 .- The Dependant, Merchant. of and from Bridgewater for Quebec, sprung a leak on the 11th inst. in lat. 39, 11, N. long. 36, 30, W. and after incessant pumping for 67 hours, was abandoned on the 14th inst. in a studing state, with 10 feet water in her. The master and crew saved in her long boat, and picked up on the 17th by the brig John White. Meddrel, from Miramichi, and landed at Deal

Liverpool, Sept. 29 .- The Glenview, of Belfast, timber laden, was fallen in with 25th inst in long. 17. abandoned Halifax, Oct. 13.—Cleared—Bark Montreal Douglas, for Montreal.

BIRTH. At Montreal, on the 19th inst. Mrs. F. Gods chall Johnson, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. G. Mackie, J. C. Nolan, Esq of Ariglin, Ireland, to Caroline, second daughter of the late R. Dalkin, Esq. of this city.

DIED.

At Barbadoes, on the 3rd of Sept. last, of dymany years Major of Brigade at Montreal.

ENGLISH MAIL. I ETTERS for the above Mail will be received I at the Quebec Post Office, till [Day not fixed yet.] - PAID Letters to THREE o'clock, and UNPAID to FOUR, P. M.

INHE 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.

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

Quebec, 26th May, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee to the Estate of the late Mr. W. B. JEFFERYS, Plumber and Painter. All persons having claims against the late Mr. Jefferys, are requested to send them in duly attested, without delay.

CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's Street Quebec, 26th June, 1815.

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street opposite the Exchange. Apply to

CHRISTIAN WURTELE. St. Paul's Street.

11th Feby. 1845.

RECEIVING EX "AURORA," AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, BEST COAL TAR and PATENT COR DAGE assorted.

C. & W. WURTELE, Quebec, 5th June, 1845. St. Paul's Street

PRINTING-WORK,

" OF EVERY DESCRIPTION heater executed by the office of On the most reasonable terms.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, JASTRY FLOUR in Half-Barrels.

Sperm and Olive Oil,
Sperm, Imperial, Adamantine, Composite and Wax-Wick Candles,

Preserved Ginger,
WITH A SUPPLY OF
Genuine FRESH TEAS.

M. G. MOUNTAIN. No. 13, Fabrique-s:. Quebec, 15th Oct. 1845.

SIGHT RESTORED. NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED.

BY THE USE OF

Patronized by the Great Britain.

mended by THE MOST Emlnent PHYSICI-

For its efficacy in removing Disorders incident to the

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 Eur. GRIMSTONE'S EVE 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, he restored 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 the 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 Zealous. THOMAS BICKELL,

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

Receiving ex "Choice," for Sale, TOBACCO 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
1st Oct. 1845. f St. Paul-st St. Paul-street.

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 Coats, &c. &c. C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 19th Sept., 1815.

NOTICE.

HE 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 Montreal, which has been in operation for the last 20 years, has been always prompt and liberal in settlement of losses. Such being its character, the undersigned looks for a portion of the public con-

Quebec, 7th July, 1845. Hunt's Wharf.

RECEIVED FOR SALE EX "BRITANNIA." 500 BOXES CANADA PLATES. C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 15th Sept. 1845. d

Mutual Life Assurance. SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET. GLASCOW.

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

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

miums, apply to R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

COALS. EWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's

Coals, for Sale by H. H. Potter & Co. Porter & Co's. Wharf, Late Irvine's. Quebec, 20th May, 1845.

Pouth's Corner.

ONLY JUST:

Tom only just flung a stone at Harry but it hit him close to his eye, and Harry was very near losing it altogether.

Sally only just kept her eyes fixed upon the beautiful new bonnet that Miss Gid was wearing as she crossed the street, but the horse came round the corner and knocked her down, and very nearly the wheels went over her.

The boy only just ran to the top of the street to see the soldiers march past, but while he was away, a thief saw his master's great-coat through the open streetdoor, and came in and walked off with it,

Kate only just went to look out at the window to know what the man was crying in the street; but in the mean time her little sister fell from the chair where she had put her, and broke her arm.

Dick laid his book aside only just to have a swing or two with Sam in the barn; but he forgot book, school, and lessons, over his swinging, and was punished for idleness and confined to the house all the afternoon.

The house-maid left the tea-things on the tray over night only just to have time to put her hair into papers and see how she would look with curls round her head in the morning; but the cat jumped up to get at the milk-jug, and upset the whole set of china.

The coachman left the carriage, in the street, only just to go in at the publichouse and have a glass of something; but the troops came up with the band and drummers, which frightened the horses and they ran away, knocked down two or three people in the streets, smashed the carriage to pieces, and hurt themselves badly by dashing against the turnpike.

The carpenter went into the shop with a cigar in his mouth, only just to get his jacket which he had left in it; but a spark fell among the shavings, set the house on fire and nearly caused the ruin of the whole

The young man saw that he must renounce the world, or he could not be saved. He intended only just to wait till he set up in business for himself, and then he could better quit his old companions and begin a new life; but when he had set up in business, he thought he could let the world only just make him a fortune, and then he would renounce it; but when he had acquired a fortune, he found that as the world had been so friendly to him, it would be very hard for him not to be friendly with the world-and so the time never came for him to be serious in the inquiry what he must do to be saved: sin, the world, and Satan kept him in bondage, and he died, at enmity with God, and before him the gulph of destruction.

THE COMMANDMENT WITH PROMISE.

"That day at dinner we had Mr. Laidlaw and his wife, and a female friend who accompanied them. The latter was a very intelligent, respectable person, about the middle age, and was treated with particular attention and courtesy by Scott. Our dinner was a most agreeable one, for the guests were evidently cherished visitors to the house, and felt that they were appreciated. When they were gone, Scott spoke of them in the most cordial manner. 'I wished to show you,' said he, 'some of our really excellent plain Scotch people; not fine gentlemen and ladies, for such you can meet everywhere, and they are everywhere the same. learned from its fine folks.' He then went who had accompanied the Laidlaws. She was the daughter, he said, of a poor country clergyman, who had died in debt and left her an orphan and destitute. Having ha'd a good plain education, she immediately set up a child school, and had soon a numerous flock under her care; by which she earned a decent maintenance. That, however was, not her main object. Her first care was to pay off her father's debts that no ill word or ill will might rest upon his memory. This, by dint of Scotch economy, backed by filial reverence and pride, she accomplished, though in the effort she subjected herself to every privation. Not content with this, she in certain instances refused to take pay for the tuition of the children of some of her neighbours who had befriended her father in his need, and had since fallen into poverty. In a word,' added Scott, 'she's a fine old Scotch girl, and I delight in her more than in many a fine lady I have known, and'I have known many of the finest."-- Wash. Irving's visit to Walter Scott.

THE EPHEMERA. An Eastern Sage, who had given much attention to the nature and manners of insects, professed to have arrived at a readiness to interpret the various sounds emitted by them, so as to make out, with great confidence, the subjects of their conversations and the character of their reflections. One day, he observed a very noisy group of that class called Ephemera, to whom the Creator has assigned so short a portion of existence, that they are born and die in the same day. His interpretation of the dolate, which he found an exceedingly fierce one, was that they discussed the merits of two musicians performing before them; the

of the Ephemeric contended that more splendid music had never been heard than the bass of this industrious virtuoso; from this opinion, however, the remainder of the short-lived insects dissented with abhorrence, for they considered that a refined taste must infinitely prefer the sweet treble of a gnat, which threw them into ecstacies of delight.

The noise coased, when the bee as well as the gnat flew off to a distance; and the sage was then able to attend to the deep notes of an elderly member of the insect community, which gave utterance to the following grave reflections:

"How frivolous are the subjects which excite the raptures or provoke the aversion of these young and inexperienced beings! Had they lived the hours which have afforded stores of observation and deduc- the few horses that remained were seen tions of reason to me, they would think still engaged in the dreadful work of mulittle of the charms of music, but meditate upon the awful changes which must inevitably befall this earth in a few more hours. When I consider how much that great globe of fire, from which all nature gains existence, has during my time, declined towards the sea which surrounds this earth, I clearly see that it will there end its career; and its torch be extinguished in the waves. The earth must then be lost in total darkness, which must naturally produce universal annihilation. I have now completed a calculation from which it appears that eighteen hours are the utmost that this shining globe can require to run its course; of these eighteen me! and alas! but too soon shall I foling to the customary course of nature, I trict. can at the utmost only expect to live with a thousand anxieties and cares, I of my existence will not allow me to enjoy? In vain have I been admired, in the days of my youth, for the brilliancy of my wit and the gracefulness of my manners; in vain do I now enjoy the honours due to literary fame and the influence exercised by political wisdom. It is true, my friends flatter me that I shall leave a great name behind me, but what avails this, if at the end of eighteen hours the sun shall be extinguished, and the world dissolve into eternal nothingness? Oh, if I could but expect a durable fame of thirty or forty hours!"

The Eastern Sage himself had often been flattered with the prospect of living in the memory of men as a distinguished teacher of Science and benefactor of his race. He told his friends of the aged Ephemera's reflections, and assured them that an anxious longing for scientific fame was quite as ridiculous and vain in a Sage of threescore years and ten as it was idle and amusing in the insect which dies in old age at the expiration of seven hours and eight minutes.

A SHORT ARGUMENT.

Lemuel Haynes, a coloured minister whose piety and wit are well remembered, was once told by one of his neighbours, The character of a nation is not to be Universalist preacher who was in the habit iat he would like to introduce to him a of occasionally visiting within the bounds on with a particular eulogium on the lady of Mr. H.'s congregation, and who wished to hold an argument with him. Mr. Haynes readily assented, and desired him to bring the preacher to his house whenever he chose. Not long after, the neighbour called with his friend the Universalist, and introduced him.

"Ah," said Mr. H. taking him quickly by the hand, "you are the man whit preaches that men may lie, and swear, and steal, and get drunk, and be sure of heaven after all, are you?"

"No," replied the astonished man, " preach no such thing."

"Well, you believe so, do you not?"

said Mr. Haynes.

This was not to be disputed, if the Universalist was sincere in his profession, and he was, of course, confounded. It is seldom that an argument is brought to a point in such haste, but there was no escape from the conclusion without denying the doctrine of Universalism, and the discomfited preacher doubtless wished himself somewhere else than in the study of a coloured minister.

THE BATTLE OF HORSES. -Two of the (Spanish) regiments which had been quartered in Fumen, were cavalry, mounted on fine black long tailed Anda. usian horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses, about 1100 in number, and Romano was not a man who could order them to be destroyed: he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was altached to the beast which had carried him so far and so faithfully .- Their bridles were therefore taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scend cusued, such as probably was never before witnessed. They were sensible that they were no longer under thus described; "It was found in the Jeany restraint of human power. A general

together, then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling over those which were beaten down, till the shore in the course of a quarter of an hour was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground at a distance; they no sooner heard the roar of battle, than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury.—Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romano, in mercy, gave orders for destroying them; but it was found too dangerous to attempt this; and after the last boats quitted the beach. tual destruction ... Southey's History of the Peninsular War.

MISSION IN KRISHNAGORE.

The friends of Church Missions have had their hearts cheered from time to time by the animating accounts which have reached them of the great work effected by the divine blessing on the labours of the Church Missionary Society in Krishnagore, where multitudes have renounced idolatry, and a number have been admitted to Church privileges and walk consistently with their profession, while many more are as yet under a course of Christian instruction and watchfulness, hours I have lived seven:-four hundred | before they are received into the Church by and twenty minutes. How few among us baptism. Not only from the testimony of reach this period! I have seen whole the Missionaries engaged in the field, but generations rise, flourish and decay. My from that of the Bishop and his Chaplain present friends are the children and who have visited the station and personally grand children of those whom I knew in examined into the state of things, the strongest my youth. They are gone long before persuasion is derived that a sound work of conversion has taken place in many, and low them. I must own that I feel idolatry has been shaken to its very fountolerably well in my old age; yet, accord- dation through the whole extent of the dis-

In accordance with the plan of operations eight minutes more. What then avails which has for some time been adopted by all my industry? What avails it that the Propaganda, namely, to enter upon those the Propaganda, namely, to enter upon those fields of labour where Protestant Missions have gathered a provision of sweet dew have been remarkably successful (such as if they resist, deprive them of some priupon this leaf, which the approaching end New Zealand and the South Sea Islands) the missionary field at Krishnagore is to be occupied by the agents of the Church of Rome. The "Bengal Catholic Herald" of after all they are not willing to enter the July the 19th, states, under the heading Catholic Missions at Krishnagore and Culna," as follows:

" It is with sincere joy and heartfelt gratitude to God, that we this day announce the consoling intelligence that in the districts above mentioned, large numbers of the natives have evinced an earnest desire to embrace the Catholic faith. Two or three months since, we stated that a deputation of the natives came on two or three several occasions to Calcutta, to beg of the Archbishop to send a priest among them, to instruct them in the principles of the Catholic reigion. They expressed their anxious desire that a priest should visit their districts. The Rev. Mr. Zubibaru (a Jesuit) accordingly did so, and, after due preparation, received at his first visit about twenty-eight or thirty into the true fold, administering conditional baptism to each of the converts." It is further mentioned that on a subsequent visit, Mr. Zubibaru baptized 129; but a letter from a friend of the Church Missionary Society in Calcutta states:

"Accounts from the Church Missionaries at Krishnagore, lead us to believe that the numbers who have joined the Romanists are very much exaggerated. However there is this startling fact mentioned, Mr. Zubibaru has returned to Calcutta, in order to try and procure means to erect two thatched chapels, one at Krishnagore, the other at Culna, together with a cottage, in which the priest of the district may permanently reside."

When it is considered that the Protes. tant Missionaries have all along deferred baptism until the sincerity of the applicant had been tested by watchful observation and inquiry, and until he had acquired a reasonable amount of intelligent acquaintance with the truths of our holy religion, it will not be thought surprising at all that the R. C. Missionary found candidates for baptism -even as many as the account enumerates -ready to be admitted upon easier terms: in fact the success met with by him is an indirect testimony in favour of the Protestant Missionaries by whose persevering labours that state of things has been brought about which furnished applicants for the Jesuit's baptism. But Protestant Christians may well be expected to be fervent in supplication that God would watch over the vineyard which he has planted-would encourage the labourers, keep out or confound the hireling, and make fruit come forth abundantly in the spread of the pure, unadulterated doctrines of the Gospel, and the rescue of souls from the darkness of heathenism to scriptural light and that liberty wherewith Christ maketh his disciples

JESUITS' RECRUITING.

[The following extracts are chapters viii. and xiii. of "The Secret Instructions of the Order of Jesuits" published by Messrs. Seeley, London, with the Secret Oath which we inserted in the Berean of the 9th instant. The way in which this collection (Monita Secreta) came to light is suits' College, in Paderboon, in Westphalia, musicians performing before them; the conflict ensued, in which, retaining the when Christian Duke of Brunswick look one was a humble bee, and a strong party discipline they had learned; they charged possession of that place." These two

each other in squadrons of ten or twenty | chapters are selected on account of the | particularly in the Society of his Son, and which youth occupy when placed for education in R. C. Seminaries. The Jesuits were pre-eminent in tactics, but the spirit pervades the whole ecclesiastical body.] How widows' children are to be treated to

make them embrace a religious life :-

1.-As mothers must act vigorously in this ease, while gentleness characterizes our Members, they will instruct them to censure and chasten their children from the tenderest age, and when the daughters are growing up, to refuse them all that is attractive in dress, praying that God may dispose them to a religious life, and promising them considerable portions if they become nuns. The mothers must press upon them the difficulties of the marriage state, with the miseries, they have endured themselves, and let them persevere in this discipline, that the children, tired of leading such a life at home, may enter upon a religious one.

2.-With the sons, the Members must converse familiarly, and if they appear suited for our order, they must introduce them into the College, shewing whatever they think will attract and induce them to enter the Society, such as the gardens, vineyards, farms, and country seats, where the Members amuse themselves. Let them speak of their travels in various parts of the world, of our intimacy with Princes, and everything likely to engage youth; remark upon the neatness of the refectory and rooms, the agreeable intercourse we have with each other, how easy the rules are, having the glory of God for their object, and the pre-eminence of our order above all others, amusing them with pleasant and entertaining stories, as well as pious discourses.

3.-Speak on religion as if by inspiration, tell them the heinous sin it is to resist the heavenly calling, and lastly engage them in spiritual exercises, to determine them to enter this state of life.

4.—Tutors must be provided belonging to our Society, who will keep strict watch over, and exhort them in the same way; vileges, that they may be weary of their lives: make their mother show them the difficulties the family labour under, and it Society, get them sent to one of our distant Colleges, as if to study there; and receiving but little kindness from home, let our Members, by the most winning attention, secure the transfer of their affections.

How to select young men, and the way to retain them :-

1.-Much judgment must be exercised in choosing young men of genius, noble,

or excelling in some way.
2.—To attract them with the greater ease, let those under whose care they are, both in school and out, treat them with kindness, showing how agreeable it is to God when any one dedicates himself and all he has to him, particularly in the Society of his son.

3.—Take them into the College garden and country seats, when the Members are amusing themselves, and by degrees familiarly engage them without producing

contempt. 4.—They must be encouraged by little presents, suitable amusements, and above all be animated by spiritual con-

5.—They must not be chastened, or n subjection like the other scholars.

6.—They must be shewn that it is by a among the others in the same College.

terrified by threatenings of eternal punish- this Foundry. ment if they do not obey the heavenly calling.
8.—If they are anxious for admission,

defer the favour as long as you see them stedfast, but if they seem to waver admit them instantly. 9.—Strictly caution them against dis-

covering their intentions to friends, or even their parents, before they are received.

10.—The difficulty being greater to draw the sons of Nobles, persons of distinction, and Senators, while under their parents' roof, because of training them for their own situations, persuade them by our friends rather than ourselves, to send them to remote Universities, where our Members teach, in order that they may be more securely and easily won over, first transmiting to our Professors their rank and station.

11.-When they come to riper years, lead them into spiritual exercises -this method has succeeded well amongst the Germans and Poles.

12.—They are to be comforted in troubles and afflictions, according to the rank and station of each, remonstrating, under pain of the danger of hell fire, against the improper use of riches, and exhorting them not to slight the heavenly voice.

13,-To induce parents to consent to their children's entering the Society, they must be shown the excellence of our order above all others -the sanctity and learning of the Members-their reputation all over the world, and the universal applause they receive from all classes—enumerate the consolation, lived in the Society of Jesus, and 10d each subsequent insertion; above ten and are dead and yet live again-show lines 4d per line first insertion, and ld per line them have pleasing it is to God that their cach subsequent insertion.

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insight afforded by them into the position how good it is that they bear the yoke in their youth. If they make a difficulty on account of their extreme youth, shew the simplicity of our Institution, which has nothing difficult in it, only the keeping of three vows, and remark that the breach of any rule does not incur even venal sin.

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