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

VOLUME V.—No. 52.]

TI. WILL

iston no each as all

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1849.

[Whole Number 260

THE PILCRIM. Pilgrim, burdened with thyrsin, Come the way to Zion's gate There, till mercy speaks within, Rinck and weep, and watch and wait.
Kinck—he knows the simer's cry;
13 Whap—he laves the mouner's tears,
Waith—for saving grace is nigh,
12 Wait—till heavenly grace appears.

And A want—un'neaventy grace appears.

Hark, it is thy Saviour's voice!

"Welcome, pillgrim, to thy rest."

Now within the sale rejoice.

Sale indoviced, and bought and blest.

"Sale—trom all the lures of vice.

Owned—by Joys the contrite know,

Bought—by love, and life the price,

Blest—the nilghty debt to owe!

A TIME FOR ACTION. From the Rev. John Tucker's Sermon before the Church Missionary Society, on the occu-sion of its Anniversary, May 1, 1848. Text: " Be ye followers of me, even as I also am of Christ." I Con. x1. 1.

Brethren! in "what a crists of the world's the human intellice .- the astonishing amount or mental energy, produced, as disposable force, to act upon the whole world -- the fachipes of communication with almost every: part of the earth-in short, the Phonomones art thyself hologry. Martha, Mary, and La. MORAL POWER NOW IN ACTION, AVAILABLE | zarus kept not so poor a house, but that thou role avit on coop, opens to us provinges, I mightest have eaten something at Bathany. and places us under responsibilities, unknown to any Church or nation in this or any former age of the world. O for that devotedness of heart and singleness of eye to God's glory, I neither ask nor resolve. This was not the and a mind that can grasp all within its first time that thou wast langry. As thou reach, that we might be worthy followers of Paul, as he was of Christ! God, in His providence, grants us at this hour to be at peace with all the world, and by our commerce has given us access to every harbour and handing-place on the habitable earth. China their sins, so their weaknesses and complaints is open to the Gospel; Africa, in the East Thou knowest to pay what thou hast felt. more than we can give; and - passing over Lidia, out own, that is Fore a Season; held by us as ten ans at will-delivered over charge with that equitable and solemn deledge, by the very image and superscription ie common coin, from the Himalayus to of one common coin, from the Himalayas to the furthest Bouth, that they are subjects of tun Queen; with whose revenues we enrich ourselves, and find provision for our children; where all is now at peace; that while cines, except a low, with their ten thousands of juhabitants, remain to this day is raising though from idolatry and service har onty 18 1 high municiples, and resiles hers. and scolling, and atlansau; and yet, where nearly every village and town is willing to feecive instruction in God's word, in our langrage, and to listen to the message of the Saviour slove, if only there were hearts and lips to tell it. What are we doing for India? Linean, dear brethren, what are THY doing O Saviour, I would rather wonder at thine for India, who themselves know the love of actions than discuss them. If I should say, here and there; and most true it is, that God has blessed our feeble efforts with an increase Wholly disproportioned to the labours bestow. ed: that for instance, in our South-India Mission, our Communicants in the last nine years have multiplied seconfold, whilst our Missibnaries have only increased one halt, and misely all that increase is of Indian, and not English erwith. Still, the question remains his he proposed, "Is this to meet our responsibilities? Is this to answer to the brethren, to heart, a Surely, with such intellectual powers and such active energies at home, and such standies for bringing

like these with the solemy herection, that this is a day which the governor the political heaven are shuken, and mon's hearts We failing them for feder; and for looking afterethis things which are comingrions dellearth !! Linke asi. 26.) The Land dealings Will the thrones and nations of Europeaso uppartillelod as they are, bid in the land hiter and the land from man, and to work while it is called to day, we consider the land to work while it is called to day, we consider the land to work while it is called to day.

them to bear on the distant nations of the

entill, we must not, like St. Paul in the earli-

up in the stratest sect of a mere formal reli-

gion, nor remain even; as the other Apos-

these in the first fewa years of their ministry,

till God was pleased to show them that the

boundary of their Mission was no other than

the ends of the earth, giving our minds only

to that which our eyes survey in the compass

of the British Isles; but, with praise to God

for His distinguishing mercy in calling us to

this position and opportunity, beseech Him,

that as in His mysterious Providence He has

opened so; wide a door, He will, by His

Spirit, move the hearts of Ilis servants, that

edifying, (1 Tim. i. 4.) nor for allowing within us feelings and notions which isolate and contract the heart. Let all these things henceforth wholly cease from among us; let us gird un the loins of our mind be sober. and watch unto prayer; (1 Pet. i. 13. iv. 7.) and let our PRAYER BE SUCH AS THIS, that God will humble us for past neglect, and enlarge our hearts to meet our present exigencies and opportunities—that He will pour out His Spirit on the youth of our land, and our Universities-that whilst many are stirred up to give themselves to minister. God's precious Gospel of peace to the dark places of our own beloved country. He will likewise call many, by His Spirit, to go forth, with sanctified and devoted bearts, to gather in His elect from the four winds of heaven. It may be, that the working days of the Church are almost over and her suffering days at hand: if so -- if the night cometh thistory; has God appointed us to live! The the case is all the more begont, and the convastly-increased development of the powers of a and the more to be beeded, Occupy, titl I come, (Luke xix, 13.)

THE BARREN FIG TREE.

Thou, that givest food to all things living. Whether thy haste outrain thine appoints; or whether on purpose thou forhearest rejust, to give opportunity to thine ensuing miracle; wouldest be a man, so thou wouldst suffer those infirmities that belong to humanity, Thou camest to be our High Priest: it was thy act and intention, not only to intercede for thy people, but to transfer unto thyself as but what thou didst; see have reason to be: have reason to be thankful.

after a supportess departure, thou spentest the night in prayer; no meal refeshed the tol. What I do we think much, to forbear a unifsel, or to break a sleep for thee, who didst thus neglect thyself for us?

As if meat were no part of thy care, as if any thing would serve to stop the mouth of hunger, thy breakfast is expected from the without even the echo of the Gospel's joytu) next tree. A fig-tree graw by the way-side source foll-grown, well-spread, thick-leaved, and equipition Williout the Bible, which, alas! such its might promise enough to a remote eye r thither thou camest; to seek that which thear foundest not; and, not finding what thou soughtest, as displeased with thy disappointment, curselet that plant which deluded thy hopes. Thy breath instantly blasted that decestful tree; it did no otherwise than the world must needs do, wither and die with thy curse.

O Saviour, I would rather wonder at thine and live he futh in Him? It is that, as man, thou either knewest not a true, indeed, that our Missions are planted considereds) not of this fruitlessness, it could no way prejudice thy divine omniscience. This infirmity were no worse than thy weariness or hunger. It was no more disparage. ment to thee to grow in knowledge than it stature; neather was it any more disgrace to thy perfect humanity, that thou, as man, knewest not all things at once, than that thou wert not in thy childhood at thy full growth. But herein I doubt not to say, it is more likely thou camest purposely to this tree, knowing the barrenness of it answerable to the season, and fore-resolving the event, that thou mightest hence ground the occasion of so instructive a miracle: like as thou knewest Lazarus was dying, was dead, yet wouldst not seem to take notice of his dissolution, that thou mightest the more glorify thy power in his resuscitation. It was thy or days of find the suffer ourselves to be shut willing and determined disappointment for a greater purpose.

But why didst thou curse a poor tree, for the want of that fruit which the season yielded not? If it pleased thee to call for that which it could not give, the plant was innocent; and if innocent, why cursed? O Saviour, it is fitter for us to adore than to examine. We may be saucy in inquiring after thee, and fond in answering for thee.

If that season were not for a ripe fruit, yet for some fruit it was. Who knows not the nature of the fig-tree to be always bearing? That plant, if not altogether barren, yields a continual succession of increase: while one fig is ripe, another is green; the same bough can content both our tasto and our hope. That tree was defective in both; yielding

Saviour, were went not to speak foolby him in spiritumbile limit of the and to work wone it is called to day, who have the world; thou had to the trast God's judgited at the composition of the trast God's judgited at the composition of the trast God's judgited at the composition of the composi

to fables and endless genealogies which | and justice? What great matter is it, if thou, | neither doeth he east off those whom he | minister QUESTIONS, rather than godly who once saidst, Let the earth bring forth the herb yielding seed, and the tree yielding the fruit of his own kind, shouldst now say,

Let this fruitless tree wither?" All this yet was done in figure. In this not of thine. I see both an emblem and a prophecy. How didst thou herein mean to teach thy disciples, how much thou hatest an unfruitful profession, and what judgments thou meantest to bring on that barren generation! Oave before hadst thou compared the Jewish nation to a fig-tree in the midst of the vineyard, which after three years' expectation and culture, violding no fruit, was by thee, the Owner, downed to a speedy excision; now thou actest what then then saidst. No tree aboutois more with leaf and shade; no nation abounded more the spirit of adoption is never taken from with ceremonial observances and semblances them. But as, in many diseases of the body, of piety. Outward profession, where there the powers of bodity life are letted; so it is want of inward truth and real practice. Fome assaults these motions of spiritual life doth but help to draw on and agg avate when no man can work (John ix. 4.) judgment. Had this figure been unterly our annifold infirmities, as the fire covered bare and leafless, it had perhaps escaped the curse. Hear this, ye vain hypocrites, that care only to show well; never caring for the sincere truthe of a considerable obedience; your fair outside shall be sure to help you to a curse.

That, which was the fault of this tree, is the punishment of it, fruitlessness: "Let no fruit grow on thee," Had the boughs been appointed to be torn down, and the body enlit in pieces, the doom had been more easy and that juicy plant might yet have recovered and have lived to recompense this Jefferdacy now it shall be what it was, fruitless. W. be to that church or soul, that is punished with her own sin. Out yard plagues are but layour, in comparison of spiratual judg-

That curse might well have stool with a long continuance; the tree might have lived iong, through fruitless; but no sooner is the and West, is ready to receive a hundred-fold Are we pinched with want? we endure word passed, then the loaves flag and turn vellow, the branches wrinkle and shrick, the other countries - there is Ixora, our own patient; thou endurest what we do ; we bark discolours, the root drass, the plant withers, O. G.d, what creature is able to nexed. But what shall we say to this thine early avoid the busing or the breath of thy disto us, in a marvellous way, by the Lord of hunger? The morning, as it is privileged pleasure? Even the most great and glorious the whole carth, who necompanies the from excess, so from need; the stomach is angels of heaven conduct stand one non-cuit not wint to rise with the body. Surely, as before thing angor, but perished under thy Rogisland be much required—Indian was elected from the want. Thou hadst spent the day the power! How dreading are the judg-tar ince than the hand the handred millions acknow. Defore in the holy labour with reducing the month. cree, Unda relianisheer much is given, of the opensions were, no season was exempted wrath everlastingly. How irresplible is but punish it not; at least, punish it, but carse it not, lest I wither and be consumed. - Bish. op Hall's Contemplations.

PREDESTINATION.

Certaine questions and answers touching the docuring of Predestination, the fuse of God's word and Sacraments.

Question. Why doe men so much vary in matters of religion 1

Answere, Because all have not the like measure of knowledge, neither doe all nelieve the Gospell of Christ,

What is the reason thereof!

A. Bocause they only believe the Gospell and doctrine of Christ which are ordained unto eternall life.

Q. Are not all ordained unto eternai! life ! A. Some are vessells of wrath ordain-

ed unto destruction, as others are vessels of mercy prepared to glory.

Q. How standeth it with God's justice that ome are appointed unto condemnation?

A. Very well; becomes all men in them selves sinne, which deserveth no lesse; and therefore the mercy of God is wonderful in that he youchsafeth to save some of that sinful race and to bring them to the knowledge of the truth.

Q. If God's ordinance and determination must of necessity take effect, then what need any man to care? for hee that liveth well, must needs be damned, if he be thereinto ordained, and he that fivethill must needs be saved, if he be thereunto appointed ?

A. Not so: for it is not possible that either the elect should alwaeis be without care to doe well, or that the reprohate should have any will thereunto, ... For to have either good will or good worke, is a tastimous of the Spirit of God, which is given to the Elect onely, whereby faith is so wrought in them, that being graft in Clinist, they grow in holinesse to that glory whereunto they are appointed. Neither are they so vaine as once to think that they may doe as they list themselves, because they are predestinate unto salvation : but rather they endeavour to walke in such good workes as God in Christ Jesus bath ordained unto them, and prepared for them to be occupied in, to their owner comfort, stay, and assurance, and to his Q. But how shall I know myself to bee one of those whom God hath ordained to glory. life eternall ?

A. By the motions of spirituall life which belongeth onely to the children of God;" By the which that life is perceived, even as the highing but an empty shade to the mis-billing life of this body is discerned by the sense and brivelle.

The property of the sense and motions there is a sense and motions there is a sense and motions of Q. What mean you by the motions of

hath once received. Q. Why then should wee pray by the example of David that hee cast us not from his

face, and that hee take not his holy spirit from us? A. In so praying we make protestation of the weakn ss of the flesh, which moveth us to doubt; yet should not we have courage to beeting it more venial, because he cannot penaske if we were not assured that God will

that which we require.

Q. Doe the children of God feele the mo-

tions aforesaid always alike? A. Notrnely; for God sometimes, to prove his, seemeth to leave them in such sort, that the flesh overmatcheth, the Spirit; whereof ariseth trouble of conscience for the time: ye are not perceived, because they lie hidden in with ashes. Yet as after sickness comment besith, and after clouds the sun shingth cleare, so the powers of spiritual life will more or less he felt and perceived in the children of God.

Q What if I never feele these motions in myself, shall I despair, and thinke myself a castaway?

A. God forbid : for God calleth his at what time he seeth good; and the instrumen swhereby he usually calleth, have not the like effect at all times, yet it is not good to neglect the means whereby God hath determined to worke the salvation of his. For as waxe is not melted without heat, nor clay hardened but by means thereof; so God useth means both to draw those unto himself, whom he hath appointed unto salvation, and hisrary of Centule, already referred to, we also to bewray the wickedness of them whom he justly condemnath.

Q. By what means useth God to draw men to himselfe, that they may be saved ? A. By the preaching of his word, and the ministering of his sacraments thereunto an

Q. What meane you by the word of God? Aposites which they received of the Spart of God and have left written in that Booke plainly written, and without ornament, which we commonly call the old and new Testament.

Q. How may I be assured that it is the word of God which that booke containeth?

A. By the majestic of God appear ing in that plaine and simple doctrine, by the purenesse, uprightnesse and holiness thereof: by the certainty of every thing therein affirmscene in every part thereof; by the excellence of the matters uttered : But especially by the testimony of God's Spirit, whereby it was written, who moveth the hearts of those in whem it resent to consent unto the word, and reverently to embrace it.

Q How doth this word of God serve to draw men unto him?...

A. That as every day twice at the the nourishment of this corporal! life, so no day bee let passe without some reading, in such sort ingtoceasion thereby may bee taken to speake againe anto Gol by prayer as hee in his word speaketh unto us : so that at the least two chapters would be orderly and advisedly read every day, all other businesse, impediments and lets set apart.

Q. This seemeth very easie to be done what think you else requisite?

A. That some speciall places of Scripture be so committed to memorie, that the inind may ever bee furnished with some good matter against all temptations. To which end I note these Scriptures unto you, where. unto you may joyne other at your own choice. Psalmes 139, 37, 50, Isai, 53, John 17, Rom, S. 1 Tim, 4.

Q. But the Scaiptures are hard, and not easie to be understood?

A. Discourage not yourself therewith; for God maketh them easie to such as in humilitie seeke him: and that hardnesse that you finde, serveth to move you to the more diligence, and to make inquirie of such as have knowledge, when any doubt ariseth. That which you perceive not at one time. (sol shall reveale at another ; so that you In other catalogues also, parts of the Bible, shall have your growing in grace, knowledge and even the whole of it, may be found in and godliness, to God's glory and your owne cluded. A whole copy of the Scriptures comforte in Christ, whose name for ever be however, was rare, but detached portions praised. Amen.

the Editor of the Beream: A state above is copied, is contained in a Black-Letter Bible, pointed in the year 1615; it is bound between the Old and New Testaments; "the Booke of Jonition Prager and Administration of the

of our depravity; -if " that which is born of the flesh, is flesh, and that which is born of the spirit is spirit," and consequently "except a man be born of water and of the spirit, he cannot see the kingdom of God," is his obhightion to seek it less, because he cannot explore this mystery? Is the folly of negetrate the speculative depths of this doctrine give according to his purpose and promise If any one feels, by happy experies exthat power, by which those, who were " dead in trespasses and sins, are quickened, mised up and made to sit in heavenly places with Christ Jesus;"—if he feels that "all old things are passed away, and all things are become new" within him-that he is braced by a new energy, animated by a new life, expatiates on the world to come as if it were his own; does he feel less gratitude for these mighty operations, because he cannot detect and analyze the power by which they have been wrought, or explain the philosophy of divince influence? -- Robert Hall.

LIBRARIES IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

Instances of the high prices given for books in the middle ages have been often quoted. Mabillon relates that the countess of Anjon paid to the bishop of Halbeistadt, for a copy of the Hamilies of Haimon, two hundred sheep, a modius of wheat, and the same of tye and millet, beside four pounds in money, and some marten skins. It would be very unreasonable to take an instance like this as a sample of the value of mere manuscripts at that time. Volumes were often most splendidly illuminated and adorned, and this was probably one of the most costly kind. For instance, in the catalogue of books in the find mention made of an illuminated vogold and silver, and richly adorned with previous stones. Tracts, of the order just cited, are not to be deemed so much proofs of the scarcity of books, as of the extreme by the itel. Tract Society. value of certain volumes, arising from the precious materials of which they were com-A. I meane the doctrine of the Prophets and posed, and the labour bestowed upon illumusting and adorning them. Sult, books must have been far from numerous, and therefore very valuable; as is evident from the catalogues of monastic libraries, which were almost the only collections having any pretension to that name.

It will not be uninteresting to the reader to be informed what were the kinds of books which these libraries contained. In the abbey of Centule, we find Homer, Cicero, ed; by the successe of all things according to Josephus, Pliny, Socrates, Sozomen, Theit; by perpetual consent which is to be odoret, Philo, Eusebius, Origen, Augustin, Jerome, Gregory, Isidore, Hilary, Chry sostom, Cassiodorus, Fulgentius, Bede, beside several authors of lesser note, togother with a number of service books. After enumerating these works, the writer of the chronicle speaks of them as the aliment of celestial life, feeding the soul with sweetness, so that, in Centule, the saying was fulfilled, " Love the study of books, least, wee most commonly receive foode to and you will not love the practice of vice. Few of the classical writers are found in even by those who made pretensions to literary taste and acquirements, though a few writers may be found, even at that period, who discover some acquaintance with them; but, at a subsequent era, a taste for classical studies revived, and, after the eleventh century, a large number of transcripts from classic authors were made by the monks of the Benedictine order. Yet, as we are indebted to the western mounsteries for the preservation of the Latin classics, it is quite plain that there must have been throughout the middle ages, in some or other of them, enough of value set upon these works to induce the monks to copy them. But the most interesting part of the ca-

talogue is, that which relates to the Scriptures. At the commencement of the list of books we find, "One entire Bible, containing seventy-two books, in one volume also, a Bible divided into fourteen volumes;" and then the Commentaries of Jerome on many of the books of Scripture cluded. A whole copy of the Scriptures, of the sacred volume were much less so. [Note by the friend who has sent the above to In a list of monastic treasures, belonging to the abbey of Fontenelle, the following item occurs: "The four Evangelists, on purple vellum which Augesius (the abbot) ordered to be written in the Roman letter, of which he completed Matthew, Luke, Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of and John, but death coming (intervenients Sauraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Ghard of Charles of the Ghard of Charles and Ceremonies of the Ghard of Charles and control of Charles and control of Charles and Ceremonies of the Charles and Ceremonies of Charles and inns cut off by the stroky of mortality, remaining us all of the myssibility of our cut, and thou hearest the sound there-

fluence? If it be necessary, as the antidote, of the very sea once traversed by the black and hollow ships which he describes, but the episiles of Paul were also transcribed on the shores of the same waters. over which he sailed on the errands of Divine mercy.

The multiplying of manuscripts and the collecting of books, whether sacred or profane, during these times of ignorance, were owing no doubt to the taste for learning which was cherished by a few, who had influence sufficient to engage others in the manual departments of literary occupation. Such men as Bede, Alcuin, and Raban Maurus, were enthusiastic lovers of books, and would do everything in their power to imoue others with the same feeling. They are distinguished names, shining out as stars of peculiar brilliancy during that season of gloom; but there were other men, whose names are preserved only in the obscure record of monasteries, long since dissolved, who seem to have been most diligent students. An amusing instance of a love for reading, occurs in the records of the abbey of St. Benignus, in the eleventh century. "The abbot Halinard," says the writer, " was so fond of reading, that, even on a journey, he often carried a little book in his hand, and refreshed his mind by perusing it on horseback. An abbot riding on horseback, with a book in his hand, would certainly be no fitting type of the generality of ecclesiastics at that time; all the more honour, then, to him and others like-minded, for their strong literary predilections. They were persons who finely exemplified "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," and we, in the present day, may derive, from their simple histories, a stimulus to renewed ardour and perseverance in the cultivation of the mind . for if they, with all their disadvantages, thus laboured to furnish themselves with knowhume of the Gospels, bound in plates of ledge, how much more ought we, in these times, to do so, when the means of literary acquisition are so widely diffused.-From " Clampses of the Dark Ages," published

GLEAMS OF LIGHT IN IRELAND.

Passing to the west of Dingle, to the paishes of Ventry and Donquin, the triumph of the Irish Bible and its Irish ministration is complete. In the year 1836 there was not a single Protestant in Ventry; neither school, nor church, nor parsonage, nor minister, nor congregation.

Great, indeed, and happy is the change since that not distant period. The whole aspect of the little village is changed, and adds additional loveliness to the exquisite beauties in the midst of which it is placed. The cleanly cottages, the well fenced gardens and whited walls announce to the visitor, approaching from sea or from land, that Protestantism has there taken up her abode, and expelled the superstition, and filth and misery and demornization of Popery from the locality. The school-house, large and well fitted; the children daily taught in useful knowledge sanctioned by the Bible; the village church, to accommodate several hundreds, I saw on the Lord's-day as crowded as it could be with attentive, worshippers, these catalogues; for, in general, during praying, and reading, and singing with most

> ongue.... Six hundred children marched in military array on the Ventry strand, which for three miles is not equalled, perhaps by any strand in Europe, and all singing, with one voice, the national anthem.

> I accompanied the clergyman to Donquin on the Lord's day, where he has a beautiful house built for the double purpose of school and worship. A large congregation assembled for Divine worship; all conducted in the Irish tongue. There was not a single person present who had not been brought up in the Church of Rome. Here the same process of civilization is going on as at Ventry; and here the same decay of priesteraft and superstition....

I went to the Blasquet Island (off the coast of Kerry). Here too, now how changed I/a nice congregation of Profestants;a neatschool: house, a teacher permanently settled. The whole scene before me, the pier built, Two of Her Majesty's ships of war ripidly moving through the foaming Blasquet Sound on their way to counteract rebellion, within a stane's throw of a crowd of converts on the wild island headland, led by the minister, singing, "God save the Queen," and praying in harmonious accents that God would confound the polities, and frustrate the knavi ish tricks of her enemies; while the officers assembled on the decks waved their hand! kerchiefs, responding to the loyal outlinests. doubless ignerant that the truth had made them boyal, which had made them free Quoted by the Ree. W. B. Stoneys Rector of Castaban, from a letter published by underelle (redirentjan). Se ten un besten tipte the Irish Society. Many

THE EAMILY, AND THE NATIONAL admong the foremest influences murible Saviour, were wont not to speakionize function of Europeases, and the special conscience of the speaking of Europeases, and the special conscience of the speaking of Europeases, and the special conscience of the speaking of Europeases, and the special conscience of the speaking of Europeases, and the special conscience of the speaking of Europeases, and the speaking of Europeases domestic; sentiments and enforalent) 1976activity, its permanent interests, and its fixed property, aid not oppose solid barriers, throughout the country, to the restless waves of this stormy sea. It is in the besem of domestic life, and under its influence, that private. (the basis of public) morality is most securely maintained.

There too, and, in our days there almost exclusively, the affections of our nature. friendship, gratitude, and self-levotion -all the ties which unite hearts in the sense of a common destiny, grow and hourish. The time has been under other forms of society, when these private affections found a place in public life, when devoted attachments times are past, never to return. In the vast and complicated, and ever moving society of our days, general interests and principles, the sentiments of the masses, and the combiand direction of public life.

The private affections are ties too delicate to exercise any powerful influence over the conflicts of that pitiless field. But it is never any of the fields of human action; and the complete absence of tender and faithful attachments in that almost exclusive domain of abstract ideas and general or so fish interests, has robbed political life of a noble ornament and a great source of strength. It shall enable us to visit Montreal and our fuis of incalculable importance to society that there should be some safe retreat in which the affectionate dispositions-I would almost say passions -- of the heart of man may ex- dressing our readers once more, before we pand in freedom; and that, occasionally emerging from that retreat, they may exhibit fifth volume of the Berean; we purpose their presence and their power by some beautiful examples in that tumultuous region of politics in which they are rarely found. But these sound virtues must be nursed in the bosom of domestic life; these sound affections must spring from family affections. Home, the abode of stability and morality. also contains the hearth at which all our affections and all our self-devotions are kindled. It is in the circle of the family that the noblest parts of our nature find satisfactionee a week will be resumed by some Editor tions, they would seek for elsewhere in vain; with more command of time and far better it is from that circle that, when circumstances demand, they can go forth to adorn and bless society .- Guizof.

ENGLAND'S HOPE.

The progress of religion in England has been great; but the work remaining to be done is vast. Never perhaps were the acted on our behalf, in obtaining Subscribers English aristocracy so much under Christi- and remitting money, will continue those an influence as now. The corrupt influ-good offices by which they have so materience of the court under George IV, has ally advanced the interests of this publicalong been past. Queen Adelaide set a pure example during the reign of William IV. Victoria has held up before the country not only a blameless, but an admirable specimen of the mother and the wife. Her husband is universally esteemed, and court scandal is not heard of. The influence of this on the upper classes is not to be calculated. Excesses are not fashionable; and what is not fashionable declines in the aristocratic that the purchasers, Messrs. Noad, Hale, circles. At the same time, many members and Wurtele, propose to secure this proof the highest families are tauly converted and spiritual men. At least one duke, and several of lower title, could I name, who not only boldly profess the enjoyment of God's saving grace, but frequently hold, in higher circles, what is analogous to cottage preaching, in low ones. It is no rare case now for a courtly array of titled dames and gentlemen to occupy some princely saloon, while titled lips read for them the word of life, and exhort them at length to faith and holiness. Though these meetings are not to be expected in a large proportion of lordly mansions, their existence is what would have strangely surprised the elegant world some hundred years ago. Among the middle classes, too, religious light has greatly increased, and the numbers who enjoy

real religion are large.

Among the masses I doubt whether the as of late years been great. Political intelligence has marched rapidly; Socialism and Chartism have extensively stirred the populace; tectotalism has occupied some of their attention, and enlisted followed their progress, and guided their feet. A dearth of remarkable success is noted in nearly all the Churches. But there is evidently a hungering after more grace, and all I have lately heard and felt leads to a hope that God is about to shed from above a spirit of grace, whereby the Church will be raised to new strength, and led to wonderful victories .- Cor. of Christian Adeocate.

The Berean.

weeks from this day. Many of our readers, we doubt not, are the influence of the Gospel. looking for this number with some solicitude | So far as we understand the proposed the superior day, and takes precedence of the

dissolution, if domestic life, with its calm by all those whose opinion weighs most, and who have been chiefly active in promoting, so far, the success of our enterprise.

We now find ourselves in a very embarrassing position. To continue bearing the labour and responsibility of editing the BERE. AN as hitherto, is out of our power. To let it expire, in view of the urgencies which have been used to induce us to keep it alive would be no less painful to us than it seems likely to be to any of our supporters. It will now be our endeavour to steer a middle course, by continuing this publication on a strengthened political connections. These plan so far modified as to bring the labour arising from it within the compass of our time and strength. We propose to reduce the frequency of publication, and, corresnations of parties, have the entire possession [pondingly, the terms of subscription. Making just a rough guess, we think it will be in our power to publish so many times as, at our present advance-price, to make our without serious injury that one of the vital terms five shillings a year pre-paid, and elements of human nature is up-rooted out of to give our readers as much matter as twenty of our now weekly sheets con-

tain. The final arrangements for this mode of publication will, however, have to be deferred, until the opening of navigation ture place of residence. In the mean time, we reserve to ourselves the privilege of adwind up our duties in connection with the publishing the Index on a whole sheet, and to fill up some of the space on it with such matter as may present itself for their information.

This arrangement is intended by us mainly as a means of obviating the discontinuance of this paper, with the hope, which we are not willing to relinquish, that the publication qualifications for the duty. Yet, the modified plan may at the same time serve the purpose of an experiment; and in thus announcing our present intention, we express our hope that those friends who have hitherto kindly

On the day of our last publication, the building known to our readers in this city as the Methodist Chapel, in St. Anne Street, was sold by public auction, for the sum of £1,300., and it has since become known perty to the Church of England for ever, as a place of worship, endowing it with a moderate supend for the Incumbent Sunday in Lent and also the Annunciation, out of the pew-rents, and using their endeayours for obtaining a further endowment, to provide for the support of the ministry over the congregation who shall hereafter worship the appointment made for the Lord's Day,

remarks contained in our number of Febru- which is of human institution, should give ary 22, how soon it would be our gratifying way to the Sunday, which is allowed to be of luty to announce another of those "striking divine." But he himself attaches no weight nation, neither shall they learn war any instances of munificence" to which we then, to that consideration, because "though the with some faint-heartedness rather than with observation of Sunday be of divine institution, a lively hope of soon seeing the like again, yet the service we use on it is of human apsome of their sympathy; but I fear that made allusion. But it is not simply the fact pointment," And then he goes on to recomspiritual religion has not with equal pace of a liberal thing having been devised, by mend what he esteems the general practice certain individuals, that affords us gratifica. | -general, we conclude, among non-Jurors tion in this matter; but the promise of good like himself-namely, "to make the lesser which the addition of a consecrated place of holy-day give way to the greater; as an worship in connection with our Church in this onlinary Sunday, for instance, to a saint's city bears to the interests of the Church her- day" &c. He does not, however, impose self. When we consider how, at Montreal, this as a decision of the matter, but offers it since the time that Trinity Church was there as a recommendation; and thus, so far as son who here the cost of its erection, not only to treat "an ordinary Sunday," being comthat place of worship has been filled, but manded by God himself, as the ordinance others have been erected, of the need of which which must have precedence over all the few men perhaps thought until Major Chris- appointments by man, however suitable and QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1819. he's gift to the Church had made manifest the becoming in themselves. wants which existed, and the response which We were almost afraid that a Clergyman's The present number completes the fifth grateful souls give to liberal things devised liberty was disputed by the Editor of the volume of the Bergan; and, in accordance, for them, we cannot doubt but that the Church Almanac, published by the New with former practice, we have to announce proposed addition of Church-room in Quebec, York Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, that we shall take in hand, immediately, the will be the means of raising up church-goers, when, on looking for the lessons set down for publication of a Title-page and Index which and that the interests of this parish will thus the 25th of this month, we found the day will be completed, we fully expect, in two be extensively promoted, by additions to the designated: "Feast, An. V. M. 5th Sunday number of souls which will be brought under in Lent." and the note appended :

on account of the uncertainty which has for measure, it seems to come precisely under some time been hanging over the future ma- the description which, in our paper before nagement of this publication. It would have referred to, we gave as peculiarly needed been exceedingly gratifying to us, if it had for placing the Clergy on a right footing. In been in our power to inform our readers of the selection of a Pastor (whoever may have arrangements for the transfer of our c. literial the exercise of the patronage) none but a duties to other hands. To our great regret, Clergyman who has passed the orderd of ex- look no farther, and therefore not be aware of the gorrespondence which has been drawn aminution and ordination by a Bishop, and forth by the announcement of our approach- has his testimonials from the last Dioresan Title-page, which states that the notes " are ing removal from this city, and the necessity, to whom he was canonically subject, can rousequent upon it, of our resigning the edi- come into consideration; and probably none torial charge, has brought us only expressions but a laborious and soul-loving man would of regret, remonstrances, and promises of be successful in forming or keeping logether aid s but from no quarter have we received a congregation. We congratulate our fel- that the Editor's guido is Jebly's Choral any communication at all tending towards low-Churchmen in this city upon the out relicit. from the responsibility of editor— promise of good thus opening to them, printed in one part of the article, instead of the plury while at the same time the discontinuand trust that their prayers will be fervent, "150th year."

society into a deplorable state of ferment and | ance of the Berean is carnestly deprecated that the divine complacency would carry the | Service, which at first sight seems to deal | upon what grounds this arbitrary and, on the undertaking, thus liberally commenced, to its completion in the bringing of many lively Church as if they were a pack of cards, to stones to God's spiritual temple.

> In our last number, we inserted a portion of the Minutes of the Pebruary Meeting of the Society for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOW-LEDGE, referring to a proposed celebration of that Society's 150th Anniversary, and signifying that the 5th of this month would accordingly be marked by a Sermon which His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had kindly consented to preach in St. Paul's Church, at the instance of the Standing Committee.

The recurrence to the Society's first be runnings, thus bespoken by its present Managers, has a peculiar interest, from the probability which exists that a large proportion of he Society's members at this day are wholly unconscious of the circumstances, the feeling of want, and longing for supplies, which gave rise to the institution. In the course of century and a half, it has grown into a stateliness rather untavourable to the recolection of its lowly origin. "A few private gentlemen of the Church of England," says the Society's own official publication, " about the year 1699, met together to consult upon methods for promoting the real and practical knowledge of true religion." A good deal of suspicion was awakened by the methods which these zealous and warm-hearted Church-Laymen adopted, and it became necessary for them to put forth a defence, which was printed in 1714, under the title, Lotter from a Resident Member of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge:" from it we learn that the members were in the habit of meeting together "to pray, sing psalms, and read the Holy Scriptures; and to reprove, exhort, and edify one another by their religious conferences."

We apprehend that, at this distance of time, the practice of meeting together for such edifying engagements as are here specified has become somewhat obsolete among the members of the Society; and if the 150th anniversary of its formation should to some extent revive among them a taste for those improving exercises; if religious conferences; with prayer, psalm-singing, and united study of the Holy Scriptures, should become once more the distinguishing practice of the Society's members, this third Jubilee of its origin would indeed be an occasion of rejoicing, giving of thanks, and hopeful anticipation.

THE COMMANDMENT OF GOD AND THE ORDINANCE OF Man .- Next Sunday, there will be a concurrence of the Lord's Day with the Festival of the Annunciation, There being first lessons, and Collect, Epistle, and Gospel appointed both for the lifth the question arises, which of the two are to be used: and it has been the usage, so far as our experience goes, to give precedence to within those walls. It is understood, that Wheatly, in his book on the Common Prayer, offers towards that further endowment have admits that " we have no directions either in already been received. The value of the the rubric or elsewhere, which must give building is generally considered as being very place, or which of the two services must be inadequately represented by the price it fetch- used." He notices the practice referred to by us, as being adopted by some ministers, Little did we think, when we penned the and the ground alleged, "that the holy-day, presented to the Church by her true-hearted. Wheatly is concerned, we are still at liberty

"THE FEAST OF THE ANNUNCIATION IS Sunday. The lessons for the Sunday, however, are read; those for the Annunciation being apocryphal. The Collect for the Sunday should be read after that of the Annun. ciation. See Almanac of last year, p. 17.

This direction sounds so authoritative that numbers, by whom it is read, would prohably the "Prefatory Note" on the back of the offered, not as of binding authority, but as suggestions based upon sound principles, and long Ecclesiastical usage." We find, on looking at previous editions of the Almanac,

with the Lord's Day and the Festivals of the be shuffled at the ritualist's pleasure; but upon closer inspection the scheme manifests labour certainly, though a lamentable deficiency in reverence for the Lord's Day. It makes the Festival of the Aununciation the superior day, taking precedence, before the third, fourth, and fifth Sundays in Lent; but it makes the Annunciation the inferior day, yielding to the Sunday before Easter, all the days in Passion-week, Easter Day, and Easter Monday and Tuesday. Thus the three Sundays preceding the Sunday before Easter are made to yield precedence to all the week-days in Passion-week, and the two week-days following Easter Day. We think, our readers will agree with us, that, whatever may be discovered of long Ecclesiastical usage by searching the records of the Church of Rome, no sound principle can ever lead us to judge the six week-days precoding Easter Sunday, and the two weekdays following it, to be superior to the three Lord's Days, 3rd, 4th, and 5th in Lent, as theabove scheme makes them. No persuasion of ritualists of whatever eminence-and ritualists are not always remarkable for spiritual discernment-must induce us to make the fourth commandment of none effect by man's tradition.

The practice which we have commonly enown to be followed, in cases like that which will occur next Sanday, is simply to use the collect for the Annuaciation after that for the 5th Sunday in Lent.

At the recent Annual Meeting of the Nova Scotia Church Society, at Halifax, the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, taking occasion from some allusion made to other Colonial B shops, expressed himself, as we find reported in the Church Times, to the effect " that, if God permitted, the Colonial Bishops of North America might be expected to meet in Holifax, in the ensning month of May, from which he hoped that something beneficial might arise to promote the Missionary exertions of the

King's Collinge, Wisdon, Nova Son-11A .- The But the discontinuing the annual grant of £411, to this insummon, after passing the Hinse of Assembly, was lost in the Legislative Council by a majority or three; 9 being for, and 12 against it.

The following has arrested our attention in ooking over the columns of the paper from which we have taken it. Here is a subject or deep humiliation. The result of Mr. Finlaysou's calculation brings to our recollection a piece of severe sareas a which we inserted on page 76 of our third volume, and a the heading "A vulture's judgment of man warring; 2 we thought it an exaggeration. suitably put in the mouth of an agen vulture lescribed as instructing his young ones. Hut Mr. Finlayson's figures lead him to palge of man pretty nearly like the old bird who suid: Vultures would seldom feed upon his ilesh. had not nature, that devoted him to our uses, infused into him a strange feromy, which we have never observed in any other creature that reeds upon the earth" &c. How painfully does the last year's experience disapnoint the hones of these who, like Lord Al thorp, expected timeh from "increase of philanthropy." And how carnest should we be in priver that the only power sufficient to correct man's natural nopetite for war may hasten the approach of the period when "nation shall not lift up a sword against nore Pa Micah ay, 35

At a meeting of the Listitute of Actuaries, held a few days since, Mr. Nelson referred to a prophecy, made in 1829, by their newly elected President, Mr. Fullayson. Many years ago, their President prophesied that, in 1818, the whole of Europe would be in a state of commotion. He need not tell them how fully his prophecy had been verified. Mr. Finlayson in reference to this, said, " he had no wish to be considered a prophet, but the circumstance actually took place. He merely arrived at the opinion he had given by calculation, in a committee which sat in 1829, on the subject of friendly societies, before whom he was examined as to the probable rate of interest on an avetage of many years thenceforth. He, (the President, answered, that the rate on a medium of peace and war would range at four percent. on which Lord Althorp asked if he allowed no thing for the increase of philanthropy, believing firmly that the state of peace was itself nothin else but a state of incapacity to make war. The committee seemed astonished at this doctrine and one of them (Mr. Pases) asked, was wa the natural state of men. He answered that all history showed that the number of years o peace and war, from any given era, was precisely equal; and not only so, but that the du ration of each succeeding peace was in exact proportion to the socialices of the antecedent war: and when the extranstion so occasioned is repaired, war will immediately follow. On this dictum, he and his son completed, from many elements, an estimate of the exhaustion which Europe had sustained in the twenty five years of the war which ended in 1316, and he confidently predicted that the peace of the world would not be disturbed by any great commotion until after the year 1817. Many or most of his literary friends have been aware of this prediction for at least fifteen years or more. It has often been discussed, but not in print. He regretted to find that the result he anticipited had occurred."-Plymouth Weekly Jour-

THE BIBLE AND TRACTS IN THE ARMY. -The Coloraine Chronicle of the 3d ult., contains the following, amouncement, which has occasioned not a little surprise and some indignation in Ireland:--

"THE ARMY. - A general order from the Horse Guards has been received, forbidding officers from distributing Bibles and tracts amongst the troops, under the penalty of the Sovereign's severe displeasure.

If this statement be authentic, we hope that nome Hon. Member will put the auestion in the House of Commons, whether this . Coneral order" relates to the army in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, or only in Ireland, and

face of it, irreligious, and we might say, wicked order has been issued? The next step, we must suppose, will be, to foibid, under the penalty of Her Majesty's severe displeasure, any officer to be a member of the Naval and Military lible Society. Her Majesty's "severe displeasure" against the distribution of the lloly Scriptures among her troops, by officers, can only be ascribed to one or the other of two supposable causes; either the implied interfetence with the prerogative of the clerical chap-lains, and, in that case, it must be regarded as a concession to priestly claims and to a most contemptible spirit of ecclesiastical jealousy; or, the enmity of the Romish priests to the dis-tribution of the Protestant Version, in which case, the order is a still more unworthy concession to Popish bigotry. Our readers will not fail to remark, that Bibles are, in this General Order, put upon the same footing as " Tracts.' This is surely in itself an outrage upon religious propriety. We know, indeed, that the publications of the Religious Tract Society have been gratefully received by our soldiers and sailors, among whom their circulation has been attended with the best results. But a jealousy on this point would be more pardonable, how ever caoseless, than in reference to the distri bution of the Word of God. The light in which this order is viewed by some of the Evangelical clergy in Ireland, may be inferred from the fact, that, on the day after its appearance in the papers, (Feb. 4th.) a chergyman preached from Jer. v. 9: Shall I not visit for these thines? south the Lord; and shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this P--Patri-

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSISNARY So. CIETY. - The Missionary Record for Febru ary, issued by this Society, contains the 10th Annual Report of its proceedings, and particulars of its Anniversary, held at Monircal on the 1st of last month. With an income of not quite £1600. the Society supports ten male agents, besides femilies, and 68 scholars; and it cannot but be a matter of regret that it should be indebted to its Treasurer to the amount of £124, 19. 3. Though its agency do a not consist of members of our Church, we believe it to be composed of camently laborious, self-denying men, and they have our best wishes for the success o their labours.

We insert the weighty considerations con tained in the closing part of the Report,

The Province of Lower Canada is in ver solemn cheumstaines. A great majority of its population are Roman Catholics, who are al most beyond belief summissive to their priests and as they eject the great majority of the Lower Canada members of the Legislatine, i follows, as a natural consequence, that thes must, in their torn, be equally subservient to the interests of the Church of Rome. But the support of these members is all but absoluted ecessary to the existence of any ministry, and therefore that voice in all matters concerna Lower Canada unst be potential, whatever party be in power. Nor is this ascendancy a Romailism merely a speculation; it is preci cally fell, for instance, in our education las and especially in the very great mumber of acof incorporation granted to the multifactions fra ternities unt sisterliands of the Church of Ron in this Proxince, chaoling them each to he properly to a certain annual value. The nur of these charters already granted is proba bly sufficient to enable corporations, in course a of Lower Canada, by the gradual process will understood in Roman Catholic countries of indicing dying sinners to shorten their pur gatorial pains by bequeathing property for more uses. But not withstanding the great number of such mants, the Church of Rome is not v satisfied. In other respect, her cry is, " Gre give; and we cannot expect it to end, so los as the Legislature grants all that is asked.

Besides these ordinary ap dinations, th forces of Romonism are mustering, as we kno by many povious indications, for a great strug ale to regan possession of the lapsed estates the Jesuits, and nothing is more to be feare than that these tracts of land, extending to thousand square miles of Lower Canada, ma owing to the influence we have shadowed fort be again placed at the disposal of the most i idents of sects. The refugees arriving fro Europe need them.

We have entered into this brief exposition the state of taines among us, in order to say all who are interested in Canada, socially as politically, as well as morally and religiously that so long as the French Canadian people a blindly devoted to the Church of Rome, so lo may we expect the best interests of the cor try to be neglected or rained at the dictation the priests. Thus every motive of regard themselves and their posterity, as well as de sire for the temporal welfare and eternal tion of the French Canadians, should indu-Protestants, without distinction, to support m sionary efforts among that benighted people.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS

BANK.
The Second Annual General Meeting of the Members of this Institution was held at the office of the Bank, on Monday the 12th inst

heing the day appointed by the rules.
Robert Shaw, E-q. was called to the Chair, and the undersigned requested to act as Secre-

J. HALE, Esq., President of the Roard of Trustees, read the following Report of the operations of the Bank for the last twelve months together with the accompanying statements :-REPORT of the Board of Trustees of the Quebec

Provident and Savings Bank, presented to the Members of the Corporation on Monday, the 12th March, 1849.

The return of the prescribed period for the Annual Meeting of the Members of the Quebec Provident and Savings' Bank, affords to the Trustees an opportunity of submitting to their constituents the accompanying statements of the affairs and operations of the Bank during the last twelve months.

It is not necessary, in doing this, to dwell upon the nature of the season through which

those operations have been carried on, marked as it has been by an unprecedented crisis of pecuniary depression which affected every de-It was not to be expected, at a time when the oldest establishments in the Province were feeling the consequences of that depression. that a youthful Institution should be altogether exempt from its effects, particularly one hased upon the existence of surplus capital in the community. Accordingly, the Quebec Provident and Savings Bank, after having the balance of its Deposits rise nearly to the sum of £40,000 within a few weeks from the period of the last annual meeting, was shortly called upon to answer the design of its establishment and to prove its efficiency as a convenient and ready resource in seasons of extremity for the industrious and provident, by meeting demands in less than seven months amounting to more than £13,000 beyond the receipts, or nearly one-third of the whole sum at the credit of Depositors. The available nature, however, of the investments which the Trustees had made, enabled them to accomplish this

without sacrificing any of the Stocks liank; and now, that season of scarcity having in some measure passed away; they have the satisfaction to report that a gradual and strady augmentation of the funds has been taking place for some months, past, and that the increase in the last quarter is within a trifle of the source. Bank; and now, that season of scarcity having crease in the last quarier is whom a triffe of £5000. During the year, 445 new accounts have been opened, whist 356 have been closed, leaving 734 as the present number of accounts. or 89 more than there were last year. and it is an interesting feature in the analysis of these accounts, that the small ones bear asuch larger proportion to the others than they do at the date of the last Report, -inducing belief, notwithstanding the hardness of the teer that the habit of profiting by the advantees the Bank affords, is extending itself amount

the humbler classes of society.
The Trustees have reason to think that te plan of opening the Office daily, and also ne two evenings of the week for the benefit of the labouring classes, still meets with the approve as it provides for the convenience, of the put lic; and they avail themselves of this occa sion to state that the regularity with which ducted, and the undiminished confidence which it enjoys, are largely owing to the continued diligence and ability of C. H. Gates, Esq., the

The Trustees beg to recommend to the consideration of the Members, the amendments proand of which due notice has been given ;-th one merely intended to fix a more convenient day for the annual meeting, and the other to assimilate for the future the proceedings of this Institution relative to the election of Trustees, to the method adopted for the election of Directors by other Banking Establishments in the Province.

It now only remains to report that the retiring Trustees, who are however, re-eligible, are Messis. J. Bonner, H. S. Scott, J. Moriin,

M. D., and A. McDonald. The whole is nevertheless humbly submit-

JEFFERY HALE, President Board of Trustees. Quebec, 1st March, 1849.

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QUEREC PROVID	Statement presental al.	March 1,70, 18 Ance due Bepasitors LT7,111 0 0	March 1.—To Descrits during last twelve			•••	To Balance at Cerdit of the Account, other		Quebec, 1st March, 18(9)

or the time of the last Annual Meeting, as ap-pears by the statement then submitted, there were 645 accounts open, with Diposits amount-£37.144 0 0

ing to:
During the past
year, 445 new
accounts having been opened, the deposits have amounted

to...........£61,084 8 9 The withdrawals.

356 recounts being closed, to £66,456 4 7 Leaving now due to 734 depositors the sum of £31.772 4 2

An average of £43 each, composed as falls

viz:-		., -011	Smooth	as juilding
Accounts not er	ceeding t	he suir	1818	1849
of £5 From £5		£io	97	206
44 10	to	20	83 110	90 120
" 20 " 30	to	30 40	83 38	77
" 40	to	50	84	44 50
Over £100	10	100	70 80	77 70
		441		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			645	734

On motion of T. W. LLOYD, Esq., seconded by W. H. A. Davies, Esq.,
It was Resolved,—That the Report just read
he received, adopted and published in French

The Members then proceeded to the election by ballot of four Trustees, to replace the four refiring. The poll being closed, the following gentlemen were declared to have a majority of

volve and to be duly elected, viz:-Massis. II. S. Scott, A. McDonald, Jos. Monnin, M. D., and T. H. OLIVER.

Amendments were made to the Rules, relative to the time of the Annual Meeting and the election of Trustees, and, after thanks to Mr. Shaw for his able conduct in the Chair, the

C. H. GATES,

5,371 15 10

Secretary,

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Mrs. M'Nab, No Messs. T. P. Roe, No. 209 to 260; Thos Forsyth, No 200 to 260.

To Cornespondents .- Received J. O ;-W C. 1; R. V. R; -Printed sheet from St. J; -W.B; -Note this morning, resp'g S. o. M

Total and Political Entelligence

Last Monday's Chronicle and Gazette confirmed the following, as received from Montreal by Telegraph, and bringing later intelligence from Liverpool than the printed newspapers Received by the America contain:
France.—Disturbances have again broken

out at Lyons, where a very unsatisfactory state of feeling is said to exist among the working classes.

the French capital, stating that the Arabs had Colonel Bliss, after which the Senate went the French troops in Algiers, and that into executive session, as we understood, or 200 of the latter had been killed. 200 of the latter had been killed.

SARDINIA.—Accounts from Turin say that

an attempt had been made to proclaim a repub- of State. an attempt had been made to The news is not { William M. Meredith, or remsyrrama, relican form of Government. The news is not { William M. Meredith, or remsyrrama, regarded in London as entirely correct, and cretary of the Treasury.

Thomas H. Ewing, of Ohio, Secretary of the

It is confidently stated that the King of Sardinia has resolved to take up the cause of the Grand Dake of Tuscany, and is about to march with an army of 1200 men for the pur-

HANOVER .- The news comes from Pari that the Honoverian Ministry have resigned i

Bayanta,-Letters from Munich state the great excitement prevailed in the city, consequent upon matters at variance between the Second Chamber and the Ministry, and it was feared that if they maintained proceeding there would be some disturbance.

Naples and Signly.—It is stated upon g.d.

authority that the Sicilian question has ben settled with the King of Napies, upon the bis that Siriey will be under the control of acparate Pathament, and he presided over has Vice skoy, who shall be chosen from the hose of Bourton.

GERMANY .- The Prussian Governmentias submitted to the examination of the ole States of Germany a plan for dividing Germany iniu seven citiles, or which Austria, Pasia, and Bavatia stands each form one; Il neet, O sentury, and the two Mcklenburgs a fuch; Wuttenmorg and Balen a fith; the two Hesses, Nassau, and the other smaller rates on the borders of the Raine a sixth; Somy and the States of Thatingia the seventh. Lach of these circles to have a representatie at Frankiort and at each of the Foreign Carts; all the representativ's are to form a Fleral Council, electing its own President, andorming the Executive Authority of Genany. possibility of concluding unions among tem-

German Gazette.
The Court of the Passiding the FRENCIP REPUBLIC Seems to be a verdele-rent thing from what is seen at the Winte House to Washington. The followings part of a long description of a Society gen by Louis Napoteon on the Stroute, :

had the honour of being present last migh at the Livse- National was the Imperial chacter of the scene; and if an old general of shesman of the empire could forget the history cloc hist forty years he might well imagine thishe was assisting at one of those gargeous recitions in the time of Napoleon. As you ensed the Sulon d'Atlente you first encounter six tall grooms of the antichamber, dressed is the rich livery of the Enperor, motionless, dent and stately as statues. Then your card as delivery ered, and your name written in a bool where a list had been previously made of which served to check the cards presentl. Your name was then pronounced in a fol solemn tone of voice, and you were forthwa ushered into the second saloon where the Presen standing in the centre, in the attitus that has become so classic in France, not with anding its ungracefulness, namely, his hand selvind his back. The Red Republic woutedoubtless see something suspicious in the fit. After bowing to the President you the moved about at your pleasure, from on group to another of the distinguished nen and heautiful women you saw in all direcnounced, were invariably accommined by aides de-camp, who, with the explisite grace and gallantry (when Frenchmen coose to be graceful and gallant none are more o, lew are so much, except perhaps the Spanishgentlemen) which distinguishes the accomplished soldierintroduced them to the chief of thistate, who received them with a how, and alrays had a few words to address to them."

An arrival at Philadelphia give accounts from Pernambuco to the 8th Feb., which state that in consequence of the suppressin of a liberal journal, a desperate assault hadbeen made by between 3000 and 4000 insugents, who were met by the government forces the num-Late dates from Yucaian state that a hatt

was fought on the 10th January, between the Yucatecos and the Indians, in which the Am ricans participated in aid of the former. Americans had nine wounded. They took to towns, killed 70 Indians, and wounded 1 The Indians resisted for three hou

the Yucatecos had six wounded.

Annexation. In the House of Represen tives of the United States, on the 27th u amongst the petitions presented was one to quietly and peaceably !

PAMPHLETS by mail between England the United States .- New Post Office regations. (We must hope that similar faciles will be given to the conveyance of pried matters between the mother-country and one of a like the priest of the mother country and one of a like the mother country and one of a like the mother country and one of a like the mother of the like the like the mother of the like the like the mother of the like the li

Not exceeding 2 ozs, in weight . . . d. Abov : 2 ozs., and not exceeding 3 ozbd. Above 3 ozs., and not exceeding 4 o.Bd. And 20, for every additional onnce.

No eriodical work exceeding 16 ounces in weigh nor printed pamphlet exceeding 8 ounce in weight can be forwarded. Similar works posted in the United States and addressed to he United Kingdom, will be liable to the same egulations, and will be charged with the sammates of postage on delivery in the United

Loislative Telegraph.-We received yestrlay, from R. E. Monaghan, Harris-buth, a copy of a vote taken by the Legislative relegraph, as it is called, recently fixed up in 15 House of Representatives at Harrishurgh. The members vote by touching keys (for yea, and nays) placed at each desk; the result of ach touch being a perforation on the yea or ay side of a printed list of members at the clek's desk. The vote here recorded com-pries 49 Yeas and 51 Nays; but the written stament on the record is that the whole vote wirecorded in less than two seconds. Mhaghan is the patentee of this useful inven id .- Amer. Paper.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S CABINET. - A new sion of the Senate opened on Wednesday, at 15 o'clock, when General Shields, lately elect-ectron Illinois, took his seat. An objection te his eligibility, on the score of his not having the naturalized, (General Shields is an Irish-

an), was referred to a committee.

A message was received from President Late accounts from Algiers had reached flaylor by the hands of his private secretary,

John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Secretary

Home Department. William B. Preston, of Virginia, Secretary

of the Navy. Jacob Collamet, of Vermont, Postmaster

George W. Ctawford, of Georgia, Secretary of War.

Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Attorney General.

Aubot Lawrence, of Massachusetts, had de-

Apont Lawrence, of Massachusers, nan de-clined the Navy Department. Senator Divis, of the same State, who was said to have been appointed Secretary of the Interior, could not constitutionally be so, this new department having been created during his term of service . - Gazette.

Usion or Societies.-We are pleased to learn that a formal union of the three kindred Societies - the American Protestant Society the Foreign Evangelical Society, and the Chris tran Alliance, has at length been consummated and consequently, that the great work of Protestant effort for the evangehization of Roman Catholics, at home and abroad, is now centered n one agency, and will be made through one hannel. The preliminaries of union have been taken for some time, but some obstacles growing out of the legacy of the late Dancei Waldo, Esq., of Worcester, prevented it. These obstacles have now been removed, and the three Societies new constitute but one. The present Secretaries will continue their relations to the Society, and probably the nature of their business will not be at all changed by the union. But one presentation of the Pro-testant cause will herceforth be made to the churches. This is an event which the friends of benevolence have long a time desired as one step towards a simplification of our business of benevolence. We think the work might be possitionty of continuing among among a step towards a simplification of our business of serves for special, political, or commercial test structures. The questions of Schleswig-Hstein and Luxemburg are left open until theilibits. of these States are finally arranged .- Upersul and gratification of the church-s, who now and it difficult to adjust the various and almost conflicting claims of the different agencies who chain their attention and benevolence. New York Evangelist.

Aparic Discoveries .- An interesting discovery, has been recently made in the Arctic Ocean, by the Captain of a Sag Harbour whaler, named Boyce. For a long time Captain B. had believed that a new and more profitable whaling ground existed to the North of Behring's Straits, in opinion he formest from reading the voyages of Captains Cook, Clarke, Beechy, and others. The principal reason which induced him to pat away for that began was a tematk which he recollected to have read in Beechy's Voyages, viz. :- "Off here we saw a great many black whales, more than I remember ever to have seen, even in the Bathin's Bay.25 From this new whaling ground, Capt. Boyce has lately teturned, having made important discoveries North of Behring's Straits. During his cruise in July and August, he saw no ice, and the weather was ordinarily so pleasant, that his men could work in light clothing, and it was o light through the night that whaling might have been carried on during the entire twentyfour hours. Captain B. found the whales numerous, and of a different species from any he nad before seen, and of three different kinds— all very tame. Both the American and Asiatic shores he found inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians, some of whom he saw passing from one continent to the other, in large canoes, Good anchorage was found in most parts of the ocean from 15 to 35 fathoms .- Transcript.

Exquest Maile, -- In the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, on the 1st instant, Alr Connell said he had understood-in fact it was generally reported, that the British Governmen idended altering the present Mail route through tle Provinces, and that it was contemplated firwarding the English Mails for Canada prough the United States. He wished to enmire of the Government whether they had hade, or intended making any remonstrance to the Home Government upon the proposed lteration.

Hon. Provincial Secretary would inform his on friend that the subject alluded to had been under the consideration of the Government, and killed in the streets; 300 drowned, and 400 home Government relating thereto. He retaken prisoners. Business matter had improved since the success of the covernment been received by the last M ill which informed forces. that communications had been had with the them that arrangements had been completed with the Government of the United States for the transmission of the English Mails through that country, and that the contractors had been notified to that effect.— Quebec Gazette.

Quick Work .- Another American Express !- The Steamer Conqueror arrived in our harbour at six o'clock on Thursday evening, from Granville Point, bringing the news by the Mail Steamer America, which arrived at Hali-fax at half-past two o'clock on Thursday morning, in eleven and a half days from Liver The news was received in this City in pool, The news was received in this City in fifteen hours from Halifax?—which is the quickest run on record. It was conveyed by torse express, at the rate of about seventeen miles an hour from Halifax to Grandville Point, where the steamer Conqueror was in waiting. In her passage across the Bay she tion; and printed pamphlets not exceeding ght, her an hour or two; but on the whole, the dis-ounces in weight, may be forwarded tellie tance from Halifax was accomplished in an un-United States under the following regula has: precedently short space of time; and says encountered some floating ice, which delayed United States under the following regularity precedently short space of time; and says — Firstly, the British postage must be sent included and says much for the arrangements made by Mr. J. T. Smith, of Boston, and Capt. John Leavitt, of this City, who had charge of the Steamer.— of postage and such works will be as follows:

The news was immediately telegraphed to the precedently short space of time; and says much for the arrangements made by Mr. J. T. this City, who had englished to the The news was immediately telegraphed to the a combined press? in the United States by Mr. Smith, with whom an engagement had been made for that purpose.—Saint John, N. B.,

Courier.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

House or Assembly. - March 9th. The Bill for Payment of Rebellion Claims passed its 3rd reading upon the following division:

Yeas: - Messieurs Armstrong, Attorney General Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Blake, Boulton, of Norfolk, Boutillier, Cameron, of Kent, Cartier, Cauchen, Chabot, Chauveru, Davignon, De Witt, Solicitor General Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, John, Attorney General La-Fontaine, Laterrière, Lemieux, Marquis, Mc-Farland, Merritt, Methot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Polette, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Scott of Two Mountains, Smith of Wentworth, Tache, Thompson, and

Nature of Technology, Santon of Technology, Cayley, Christie, Crysler, Gugy, Johnson, Macdonald of Kingston, Sir Allen N. Machab, Malloch, McConnell, Mevers, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood of Toronto, Smith of Dur-ham, Smith of Frontenac, and Stevenson-18-

The House went into Committee of the whole for the purpose of hearing Mr. Hancks' exposition of his pean for the re-organization of the Provincial Debt.—the creation of an efficient Sinking Fund—the keeping of public accounts &c.; reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

12th. The House went into Committee for the consideration of means to tender the north channel of the St. L. wience, below like d' Orleans, navigable, by the establishment of Committee to sit again.

13th, Bill for the Incorporation of the Pè es Oblats de l'Immaculéa Conception de Marie, to

be read a 2nd time Monday following.
14th. Discussion upon a nill for amending the laws respecting interest upon money lent (Usury Laws); the conclusion was a successful motion for the bill to be read that day six months, that is, the bill was lost.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—March 7th. On

motion that the Canada Gazette Bill be read a second time, it was explained that the object was to lessen the expense and trouble of publishing three different Gazettes; of the Gaz tte of Upper Canada 250 copies only were printed, and of the Gozette of Lower Canada 280 copies; the Canada G z ite, which is the one that is alone to be retained, had an issue of 1,500 copies. Inquities were made respecting compensation to the publishers of the two Ga-zettes which it is intended to suppress; and it was declared that nothing would be done that would increase the public builens.

9th. On motion for the 2nd leading of the Engration Bill, the Hon. Speaker went into an explanation of the objects of the Bill, stating that the measure contained all the old law, and hat a few more clauses had been added to it. The fay on the immigrants which had been increased last year was to be reduced to 7s 6d on adults; 5s on those between five and different years of age. On children under five years no tax would be levied. The money thus raised had heretofore been expended on forwarding immigrants to some part of the Province which they expressed a desire to reach, but it had been found that many persons so forwarded had immediately gone to the United States where they had been found to possess a good deal of money. By the present tall no imangrants would be forwarded unless under extraordinary circumstances. Captains of vessels would also have to sign bonds that a certain class of passengers would not become a purden on the Province for three years after their arrival, such as lunatics, blind or lame persons, &c., who were unconnected with any family.

On the order for the 2nd reading of the Public Health bull the hon. Speaker explained some of its objects. It was intended to act as far as could be, for the protection of the health of the inhabitants in cases of emergency during the prevalence of contagious diseases. The greater part of the bill was a transcript of an English act which has passed the Legislature of that country last year, and the rest of it was taken from an act which was in existence before the Union of the Provinces, and it was now sought to make the measure applicable to the existing circumstances of the Province. In cases of emergency the bill gave the Governor General the power of placing, by proclamation, any part of the Colony under its operations. It also called into existence a central board, who have the power of making by-laws, such by-laws to submitted to the Governor General previous to their coming into force. The Governor General would have the power of placing any or all parts of the Province under its operation, at the same time, as might be deemed necessary. There would also be local boards in different parts of the country, who would be remuted to act in accordance with the by-laws adopted by the central board, under a penalty for non-com-pliance. In the present state of the country, with the prospect before them of sickness amongst emigrants, such a measure was of great importance.—With regard to those places, like Montreal, which had Corporations, it was not intended to interfere with them so as to take the responsibility out of their hands.

13th. The bill called Reciprocity Bill was pposed on the ground that the United States? ongress had rejected a similar bill, by means of which, Reciprocity of intercourse was to have been obtained on the passage of the Bill by the Canadian Legislature. The hope, how-ever, was expressed that Congress would pass measure to that effect at a future period; and the bill was read a second time.

14th. The Rebellion Losses' Bill was introduced, having been brought up from the House It was strongly opposed by the of Assembly. Hon. Mr. McGill.

THE MAYORALITY OF MONTREAL. - The new City Council met on Monday, and after several divisions failed to elect a Mayor. They met again on Tuesday, and after several more divi-sions, Alderman Fabre was elected.

FIGATING BATHS OPPOSITE THE CITY .- In our last issue we expressed our surprise that Montreal should not have bathing machines; we have now much pleasure in stating that a list has been opened, and upwards of lifty sub-scribers have been procured—through the individual exertions of one gentleman-tor the establishment of a floating bath. Subscription lists have been placed in the Exchange News Room and Mercantile Library Association .-Montreal Herald.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER .- Medals to the drmy.-The long expected Medals have, at last, reached Canada. We have been favour-ed with the sight of one received by George is handsomely executed, about the size of a crown, with three clasps or bars, bearing the words "Nive," "Nivelle," "Corunna;" on the obverse is Her Majesty's profile, and on the reverse Her Majesty is represented, crowning the hero of Waterloo and the Peninsula with haurel, and the graceful group is encircled with the words—"To the British army—1793— 1814." The name and rank of the recipient is engraved on the edge of the Medal.—Mercury.

THE ARMY .- Royal Canadian Rifle Reginent .- Major R. Muten, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vica Newton, who retires; Captain P. L. McDaugalt, to be Major, by purchase, vice Muter; Lientenant G. Drark, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Mt-Dougall; Ensign R. B. Ficklin, to be Lieute-

nant, by purchase, vice Deare; A. J. LANE, | of view, the completion of a Railway between Gent., to he Ensign, by purchase, vice Ficklin.

ST. PATRICK's DAY was celebrated here on Saturday with unusual éclat, the two I ish Societies vying with each other in honoring the memory of the Apostle of Ireland. The streets in the Lower and several parts of the Upper Town, through which they walked in proces-sion, with their banners and bands of music, were overhung with flags and lined with evergreens, and here and there discharges of fire arms were heard on their passage. They attended in St. Patrick's church a high mass chaunted by the Reverend Mr. Cazeau, Secretary to His Grace the Archbishop, and an eloquent sermon preached by the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. McMahan. The members of the St. Patrick's Society dined together in the evening at the St. George's Hotel, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at Blanchard's. The way was delightful .- Quebec Guzette.

We have been kindly favoured by Louis Fiset, Esq., one of the Prothonotaries of H. M. Court of Q. B., for this Dirtrict with the following tabular statement of the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burrals, in the different Counties of the

District of Q	obec, for th	ie year 1848.	
1	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
Quebec	2903	56	1633
Postnenf	684	71	23.5
Montmorency	351	72	132
Signeray	952	174	335
Lothinière.	691	128	199
Megantic		35	.).2
Dorchester	2176	304	705
Beliechasse.	703	121	237
Kamouraska		151	423
L'Islet	909	147	270
Rimouski	1211	216	333
Total	11 717	10.10	45.11
1 otal	.11,417	1923	4521
		Morning Ch.	ronicle.

The following tabular view of the changes of ministry in this Province since the union of its Sydenham, will be useful for reference; it is taken from Correspondence in the Kingston Chronicle and News:

The same of the sa	The second secon		AND THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O			
Names of Others.	Fred Medicine	2nd Ministry	3-d Ministry.	3rd Ministry.		10
	1st Pouse. Out Phose.	7	1st Phase. 2ml Phase.	3rd Phase.	The Phase.	Ist Phase.
1 President of the Council Sul	Sullivan	J. C. L.	Morris			Gilssarl
2 Atty. Granded E. We	:	Ē.	h lindsley	3	4	Audinia
			l'ascherenul Turcettes			13 Y W 11
۷.	Draper Draper	•		-	-	
5 Not. Greenal W. Da	Daldwin	Trans.	Sherwood	Catheron	100123333	
	Daly.	That Y		Daly	haly	Sulfivan
_	larrison Harrison	illarison 5		Mandanald	4.6111	I. M. Vigor
-=	tunn Punn				Data in San	Y Cameton
orlics,	Killaly	Kieluly English	nsont: Reputson		I COSTITION I	Time to
	₹.	Time's Carley	Cayley	Cayley	Cayley	111075
1 Count Grown Lands, 3 No.	Von.	Niorin Industria	исац Парикови	Papineau	Macdonald	Price

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY .-The recent dispatch from the home govern. ment, which has been considered as so exceedingly unfavourable to the project for a great British North American Railway communication, consists in a very short letter from Earl Grey to the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, which contains no expression of that nobleman's opinion, but encloses a report made by Her Majesty's Commissioners o Rúlways, to whom Major Robinson's report had been referred; and the tenor of that report is discouraging, it must be allowed. It is dated January 12, 1849, written in the name of the Commissioners, and signed II. D. Harness, Captain, Royal Engineers

In the first instance, the Commissione fear that the estimated cost of £5,000,000, though it might be found sufficient, if the Railway be gradually constructed from each

end, will not cover the expense,
6 if it he endeavoured by locating large working parties on different parts of the proposed Line, to expedite its construction; for the ex-penses attendant on forming the necessary establishments for the labourers, on forwarding them thereto, and on providing for them durin the season when their labour could not be fully employed on the Line, would probably be very great, and any expenditure which may be thus incurred, can hardly be considered as provided for in the above estimate."

With respect to the probable return upon

Halifax and Quebec may be of great impor-tance, that as a commercial undertaking it is very doubtful whether it can, at least for a long time to come, prove profitable."

In adverting to the probable passenger—

raffic, the Commissioners seem to take into no consideration at all, either the netual posulation of the country lying west of Quebec, which might avail itself of the Railway, or he constant accessions to it by immigration which might travel over it, instead of coming up the St. Lawrence; taking into consideration only Hallax and Quebec, " with no towns of any size between the termini" they naturally conclude the amount of traffic to be quite insignificant. With more correctness, they think, that the interchange of commodities between the several provinces of itratish America will not be important, until new branches of industry have spring up. The report, proceeds:

It is anticipated, apparently, that the prinipal immediate revenue would be derived from he transport of the agricultural produce of the western part of Upper Camida, and of the natties adjacent thereto of the United States, to Halitax for exportation; that the construction of the Railway would lead to the rapid settlement of the Province of New Brunswick, and the development of its agricultural and other resources; that the Cumberland Coal field which is crossed by the line, would occasion a considerable traffic, and that the increased value likely to accene to the ungranted lands adjacent to the Railway would be equivalent to considerable diminution in the cost of its fornation.

To this anticipation, the Commissioners oppose a series of most disheartening BUT's, through which shines their conviction that produce from the west will be landed at Montreal and be forwarded by Rail to Portland for shipment to Europe, much rather than at Quebec to be forwarded to Halifax: the slow progress of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick hatherto encourages no expectation of any but a very tardy effect upon them, though the Railway were constructed; and of the amount of traffic which may arise from ie working of the Cumberland Coal field it

impossible as yet to judge. Adverting to the success which has attendd the Railway enterprise in England, Ireland nd the United States, the Commissioners see reunstances in the position of those counies which do not apply to the Provinces rough which the Hahtax & Quebec Railway rould pass; and after stating the proportion orne by weekly receipts, to the extent in miles several well-known Railways, the following onclusion is arrived at:
"If this can be the result upon a Raltway

onnecting any district of England and Ireland, ith the port on which it depends, there is, it feared, but little probability that a Railway etween Quebec and Hahfax could be profita-le as a commercial undertaking for many

ars to come." Though Lord Grey judiciously remarks to ir John Harvey:

1 abstain from making any temark on iese observations until Her Majesty's Govern ent skall have had an opportunity of consider ng simultaneously the communications re-erved or expected on this important subject om the neighbouring Provinces, as well as om your own Government"

it is impossible not to fear that the univourable view taken by the Commissioners vill prevent any effectual encouragement om being afforded by the British Governnent; and that we shall be left to make urselves contented with the short run we an have through the United States, to get to he Atlantic at Portland. Our connection vith the British Empire, it must be allowed, vill not be strengthened by this mode of pro-

ednre. THE WEATHER is now mild enough to carry off the snow at a great rate; yesterday it party y rained: this morning there is frost, and the hermometer 22 above zero at 8, but rapidly ising.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, at the residence of the Hon J. Hillyard Cameron, the bride's brother, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishon of Toronto, Lieut. ading Har Mainetyle Rows Canadian Rifle Regiment, to ANNE KNOWLES, eldest daughter of the late Anous Cameron, of the same Regiment.

On the 10th ultimo, at the Parish Church, On the fold ultimo, at the Faish Chutch, Bolton-le-Moois, Lancashire, by the Rev. R. Congreve, M. A., William Lenex Ingall, Esq., 62nd Regiment, only son of Captain Ingall, D.A.Q.G., Quebec, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq., Bridge-house, Bolton.

DIED.

On the 15th instant, at the residence of her son, Mr. H. W. GIBSONE, St Anne Street, Mrs.

Sophia Gibsone, aged 70 yests.

At Stamford, C. W., on the 27th of February, in the 26th year of his age, the Rev. J. LLOYD THOMAS, Travelling Missionary in the Tathot District, eldest son of the Rev. L. L. Thomas, Newport Rectory, Haverford, Wales.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, ON FRIDAY, 30th MARCH

PAID letters and Newspapers will be received to FIVE o'clock, P.M. UNPAID letters to EIGHT o'clock, on SATUR DAY MORNING.

MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOEDERS of MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY, will be held at the Criv Hall, Parliament Beiliotins, on TUESDAY, 27th inst, at THREE o'clock, p. m., for the Election of Three Directions tors, and for the transaction of other business.
HENRY S. SCOTT;

Secy. pio. tem. Quebec, 17th March, 1819.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE

Church Society, AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-VV MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

EDUCATIO

RS. HATTON, who has for sic VI been engaged in Thision, purpoyears City, for the Education of Young his Having had onch experience, she trusts. her system of Instruction (in which expl. care and attention are bestowed on the relati ous and mural training of her pupils) will be found to merit the support of those Parents who may place their children under ber charge The course of tuition will comprise the usual pranches of a thorough English Education, (viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Graumar, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Elements of Natural Philosophy, and the Use of the Globes, also Needlework,) Music,

TERMS: English (all branches) and French, Junior Classes, £6 per annum.
Senior Do. 10 4
Music, 8 4 Drawing,..... 6

Reference has been kindly permitted to Lady Caldwell,
Ads Caldwell,
Mrs. Bowen,
Rev. George Mackie, D. D.
Rev. I. Hellmuth, Sherbrooke,
Mis. Lunn, Montreal.
Quebec, 8th February, 1849. Quebec.

P. S .-- With reference to the above, Mrs. HATTON begs to announce her actival in Quebec, and that she proposes opening her School on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at No. 20,

Anne Street. Quebec, 9th Feby., 1849.

French, and Drawing.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Watabliabed 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, Solicitons.

PHVetciane .

G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES and transfer of dura-tion of Human Life; to grant or purchase Aunuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

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

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

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

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50	1 13 1 1 17 4 2 2 9 2 9 3 2 16 7 3 6 2 3 17 1 4 13 1	1 6 5 1 9 11 1 14 7 2 0 2 2 6 4 2 14 8 3 4 0 3 17 11	1 17 6 2 2 6 2 9 2 2 17 6 3 7 4 4 1 4
55 60	5 17 S 7 10 10	4 19 11 6 9 11	5 3 4 6 13 9

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

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respect-ing the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the

Secretary, or from any of the local agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already ag-

٠ ا	Brantford	Villiam Muirhead
•	Conourg	antes Cameron.
٠ ا	Colborne1	lobert M. Boucher
	Dundas	Dr. Iames Hamilton
s	London	Dr. James Hamilton George Scott,
c	(Dr. Alex, Anderson Frederick A. Willson
•	Montreal	Dr. S. C. Sewell David Buchan
1	Port Sarnia	dalcolin Cameron
-	Quebec \	Velch and Davies
-	St. Catharines 1	
	Toronto	Edmund Bradburne. Dr. Geo. Herrick
	1111	William Languatier
	Woodstock	Dr. Samuel J. Strat
		ford

By order of the Board. THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary, Ilamilton.

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

> WELCH & DAVIES. AGENTS FOR QUEBEC

No. 3, St. JAMES STREET. MEDICAL REFERES, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN St. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S

Suburrs. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HARNEEL No. 15, Stanislaus Street,

Vouth's Corner.

UNCLE SIMON'S LECTURE. "There's quele Simon," cried out a whole group of children, one evening, when they had been comping and heating them selves with rough play, and were rather at a parlour, where they had to go on quetly like young gentle-folks. Uncle Simon was a great favourite with the children; he could tell pretty stories about boys and girls, men and women, birds, beasts, and fishes; and he wore always a kind face, while giving them many a grave lesson, and warning them ngainst things which are evil. So "there's uncle Simon!" was a sound full of delight to them all, and as they crowded round bim. one of the youngest called out: " Now, uncle, give us a lecture !"

The other children were quite amused at the term "lecture," which the little one seems to have picked up from having heard of lectures, which the Rector gave in the school-room, sometimes very simple ones for the children. Now they all asked: "What is uncle to lecture upon ?" The little one, in the price of time is as great as that of Itsfull flow of spirits, screamed out: "Leciiro upon

Pussy-cat, pussy-cat, where have you been ? They took me to London; to visit the queen.'
Pussy-cat, pussy-cat, what saw you there!
"I saw a poor mouse sitting under a chair."

At this, some of the children laughed, and others said, no, that was not a subject to leeture upon. Mother also was displeased, and told the little one, she should not quote such non-sense to uncle to talk upon. But uncle Simon said, with great gravity, they were not just non-sense, those lines; and he thought he could lecture upon them, and he would. So they all formed themselves into an orderly assembly round him, and he began thus:

"There is a proper place for every one; and every one's proper business is in the place for him. It is very wrong for any one to seek how he may get out of his place: and if others force him out of it, he ought to try at once to find his own business where afterwards. they have put him. Now pussy-cat's business is, to keep the house free from mice; she is out of her place when people take her to visit the queen. Neither does she choose that for herself; and though she is at court, she does not forget her own proper business. Instead of wondering and staring at all the fine, new things she sees there, she looks under a chair and espies a mouse: that is what she is expected to take notice of and farifficancy of uniforms and orders. One of the configuration of the gentlemen—to whom he was personally and shining place, it is the one thing she can unknown-took Prince Metternich aside, give an account of.

"Sometimes, when I meet with a little girl come from school during holydays, and ask about all she has been learning, she seems like pussy-cat taken to visit the queen. She has learned so many things which are not at all suited to her mind and years, that I only wonder how she has contrived to retain any of them; and indeed I can perceive easily, enough that her mind has laid hold on little of all she has been made to study. Her mind, in the mean time, has not been without doing something; and I only wish it may have been a thing as well surfed to its capacity and usefulness as pussy-cat's watchfulness when she saw the mouse under the chair.

I have heard little boys stand up and say by heart long pieces of poetry, full of fine sentiments about "obscurity, illumination, impenetrable, cognizance, instrumentality and prerogative;" and I have thought to myself: There's puss taken to court, sadiv out of place. Watching the little boy when he went to his place, while another scholar was called out to recite the fine, long words, I saw him drawing straight lines, triangles, squares, circles, and ovals, very prettily, on his slate; there he was in his place, doing such work as that, though I am afraid he chose the wrong time to do it in. When the other boy came back to his place, I saw take up a little story-book about Henry and his dog and his basket and his pen-knife and nuts and jacket; and he seemed as much engaged in that, as the former little boy was in his drawing. Said I to myself: There's puss and the mouse under the chair.

I hope that the boy with his slate and pencil will be encouraged to practice drawing, so that he may learn that useful art, and he may do much good with it. And I hope the boy with the story-book will read it thoughtfully, so as to learn good lessons out of it : to be kind to the dog; to be steady and lionest, when his mother sends him to carry a basket of apples to her poor neighbour; to use his knife for making pens and not for cutting his desk; to give some of his nuts to the boy that has none; and to brush his jacker before he puts it on, or before he puts it away in the drawer.

Now, I think, I have found some sense in the little girl's lines; but I am afraid, all of you have often said them, and never thought what good sense there may be in the meaning of the words. So you have used them as non-sense, which you ought never to be willing to do. If the lines have no sense in them, repeat them not; and as there are not many people who would think and think, as I have done, to find good sense in those lines, I would advise you, not to let other people hear them, nor use them any more. And make it a matter of care and watching; that nothing fill your heads ainf your hearts, which will not teach some good esson to yourself or to others. If your inemore would refuse those things which can be turned to no profit, and retain that which naliton, and decounsellor : and it God give your own soul, and to the

en with one pulse of the breath, and one stroke of the tongue. The stream of time, through a long tract of years, and from lands not our own, has brought down to us a vast drift of new and strange terms, with which we may think our speech has come to be rich, but it is clear that much It its strength has in this way been lost, Thus are we shown to be base sons who, oth from our limbs and our tongues, have lost the brawn of our sires. They in troth were poor in purse, but rich in speech. Their words, like gems, were as great in wealth as they were small in buik; while the mass of ours are as poor as they ere large and long. We must add to this, not only the loss of force, but the waste of time and breath when we would speak our thoughts, and that of types and ink when we print them. Huge tomes would shrink to one-third their bulk, and time and pains would be spent less in vain both to those who write and print, and to those who read. if there were a due care to clip the length and size of the words, and to use no more than the thought can claim. In our age books is small; and the first charge we should give to those who would have us read what they write, is: "In all ways, and by all means, be brief; for life is short, and art is long." - Journal of Commerce.

A SOUND CONCLUSION .- Soon after the on temperance, a gentleman residing in the western part of New York procured a copy, and sat down in his family to read it. He read it to himself, without saying a word till he had finished it, when he ex-claimed, "This man is a fool, or I am."

He then commenced reading it again, and read it through in the same manner and when he got through he exclaimed igain, "This man is a fool, or I am."

He then read it through a third time in he same way, and when he had finished the ast sentence, exclaimed, "I am the fool." and never drank a drop of ardent spirit

A VERY DISTINGUISHED MAN, WEAR-ING NO STAR ON HIS BREAST.

The Quarterly Review relates, with a light variation, a well known anecdote of the late Marquis of Londonderry:- Soon after his first going abroad, he happened to be present at a reunion of diplomatists and general officers, who were attired in all the and asked him who the stranger was in the plain coat? Lord Castlereagh, the British Minister,' replied the Prince. ' Mais comment?' says the other, with incredu-lous astonishment, 'il n'a pas de décoration!' 'Ha!' exclaimed Metternich, 'I had not observed it. Ma foi, c'est très distingué!' When Lord Castlereagh repeated this as a bon mot (and it is a very good one) of Prince Metternich, he added with his idea of the scene which the theatre pregentle smile, 'That, you know, was before he meant the garter; but he forgot-in his authorities were very soon at the theatre, insouciance, a distinction which probably would have escaped the memory of no other man in the world."

SOME CARE FOR THE GIPSIES. The twentieth Anniversury of the South. ampton Institution for the Conversion of

"We need scarcely repeat the introducorigin of the Southampton Institution,-the having his attention drawn to the condition by witnessing in March, 1827, at Winches- there kept till Sunday morning for identihim push his book of poetry in a corner, and ter, the condemnation of a gipsy for horse- fication. About ten o'clock that "no hope could be given to him," breause he was one of the outcast race :never-tiring exertions the possibility of re- or other friends were recognised, their claiming multitudes, if adequate funds and shricks rent the air. One woman claimed fellow labourers could be obtained. All three as her own. Without scarcely a this and much more, with details of the single exception the sufferers belong to liberality of many friends to the good cause, the lower class of society, and are for the obtained by the influence of Mr. Crabb. have been detailed in our previous reports The intelligence of what had been accomplished at Southamptor, suggested kindred institutions in this country and in Scotland ; but under an especial Providence was it, it we may dare so to speak, that the late Rev John West, Rector of Chettle, Dorset, took up the cause of the gipsics in an enthusiastic but also practical spirit. Many Church of England clergymen and Dissenting minsters had joined in the Anniversaries at Mr Crabb's, but they had gradually withdrawn as if appalled at the magnitude of the under taking with such trivial means, or perhaps doubting the wisdom of the course pursued And, indeed, notwithstanding the great success that had attended Mr. Crabb's efforts, the great body of the gipsies might murder has just been committed at Salthill, be said to be untouched. From the frequent communication the tribes have with each other, the good that was being attempted was generally known to them, but without intercourse with the Southampton Institution alle proper idea of the benefits drumled for them. Again there was agreed difficulty in providing for will convey good, you will have within you the reclaimed Trible their forms affect and take them out of their feets and wantermaths again. ients and wandering life, without enabling on his Holy Spirit, to turn sound knowledge, stead of mercy, roundering them worse than them to get a living, would be cruelty inbefore, from the necessities and temptations

laught of God, was made up, for the most son's Bay Company, and the plans for its im-

part, of those short words which are spok-I mediate colonization, have been advertised. | fellow-passengers for strangers that was The stimulation made by the Government is, that gettlements shall be forthwith formed, and thught profits from sales of land or the working of minerals beyond 10 per cent. shall be applied towards the colonization and improvement of the Island. The terms presented to emigrants by the company are analogous to what have been proposed in other instances, with the exception that the great advantage is offered of grants of land as small as 20 acres. The company retain the ed the steps; - paid his fare; - crossed over right to all minerals that may be found, but to the Duke of Wellington's statue, where coal, where it is discovered on the land of a pausing for a few moments anxiously to settler, may be worked by him at a royalty gaze around him, he proceeded to the of 2s. 6d. per ton. There is to be a gover-nor and a Council of seven members appointed by the Grown, together with a House of Assembly, elected by the inhabitants (twenty neres of land being the electoral qualification), and the Legislature thus turns and doubles, he had not only effecconstituted will have full power to impose taxes, and to regulate the affairs of the Is- pearance at so many coffee-houses would land. The ports and harbours are to be free

to all nations. It will be some time yet before the Com pany can be in possession of a general survey of the Island, but, meanwhile, they have established a settlement at its southern end to which their station from the Columbia River will be removed, and where the climate, as far as it is known, is very similar to that of England; the soil also being admirably dapted, it is believed, for every kind of grain grown in this country. Such arrangements publication of Mr. Kittredge's first address as may be made for the conveyance of settlers, will, it is presumed, both as regards time and expense, depend upon the number of applicants. It is estimated, however, that about £20 may probably be the cost for each passenger .- London Times.

FROM THE THEATRE TO THE JUDGMENT. -Glascow, Saturday Night .- On Saturday evening, about half-past seven o'clock one of the most fearful catastrophes that ever occurred in Scotland took place in the Theatre Royal, Dunlop-street. Very shortly after the performance had commenced, an alarm was given that a fire had oroken out in the upper gallery; and as a natter of course the audience, which was unicrous in the gallery, became much excited. It was soon apparent to the manager that the fire had been occasioned by an explosion of gas, and he, together with the members of his company, used their utmost exertions to restore order, in which they partially succeeded. Meanwhile, however, the alarm had been conveyed to the central police offices, and the fire brigade were very soon at the theatre, and immediately commenced operations which had the effect of increasing the fears of the people, and a general rush was made to the dour, in order to escape from the fire, which had in fact been previously extinguished. Despite all remonstrances the people would be out, and the result was the premature death of sixty-four individuals, besides four more or less injured. It would be vain to attempt to convey any sented at the time of the accident; it can I had the Bath: He never had the Bath! be better imagined than expressed. The and, while assistance was being procured. the gallery stair was ascended, when at one of the landing places was discovered a scene of the most horrifying descriptionmen, women, and children huddled together, trouden under foot, dead, and dying. The poor creatures were carried to houses the Gipsies was last month held at Bevois adjoining, and every exertion used to re-Mount, the seat of William Betts, Esq., at store animation, but these exertions were in Farnham, in Dorset. A country paper but few instances successful. Sixty-one were dead, and three sent to the Royal Infirmary; two died upon the way and one shorttory remarks of our former reports, on the ly after. Eleven persons, slightly bruised, were able to be removed to their homes, affecting incident of the Rev. J. Crabb, and others are still in the Infirmary in a the revered minister of Zion Chapel, first dangerous state. The sixty-one dead bohaving his attention drawn to the condition dies were, in the course of the evening, of the heathen of our land, the British Gipsy, removed to the Clyde street Hospital, and stealing, and who was rold by the Judge ties were at the hospital, and it was arranged, to satisfy the relatives of the poor creatures who had been waiting in hunhis founding of the institution ; -his success dreds around the hospital during the night, in reclaiming the wanderers, educating and to admit them. The bodies were spread supporting the reformed, especially the out on the floor of the large shed, and widows, and proving by the result of his when each relative, father, mother, wife, most part lads between fourteen and seventeen years old; the only female amongst the dead was one girl three years of age. A gloom has been cast over the city by the fearful occurrence, which it will require some time to dissipate. The theatre has sustained no damage from burning, as the flame of the gas-pipe was almost instantly extinguished .- Scotch paper.

THE MURDERER AND THE TELGRAPH.

Apprehension of John Tawell, described by Sir F. B. Head, in "Stokers and Pokers." Whatever may have been his fears, his hopes, his fencies, or his thoughts, there suddenly flashed along the wires of the electric telegraph, which were stretched close beside him, the following words :- A take a first-class ticket for London by the train which left Slough at 7h, 42m, p. m. He is in the garb of a Quaker, with a brown great-coat on, which reaches nearly down to his feet. He is in the last compartment with all its details, as well as every secret thought that hadsproceded them, had alrendy consecutively flown millions of times faster; indeed av-the very instant that,

constantly taking place. But all the time he was thinking, the Cadsof the omnibus -a police-man in disguise knew that he held his victim like a ratin a cage. Without, however, apparently taking the slightest notice of him, he took one sixpence gave change for a shilling, handed out this lady, stuffed in that one, until, arriving at the Bank, the guilty man stooping as he walked towards the carriage door, descend-Jerusalem Coffee-house, thence over Lon-don-bridge to the Leopard Coffee-house in the Borcugh, and finally to a lodging-house in Scott's-yard, Cannon-street. He probably fancied that, by making so many tually puzzled all pursuit, but that his apassist him, if necessary, in proving an alibi; but, whatever may have been his motives or his thoughts, he had searcely entered the lodging when the policeman-who, like a wolf, had followed him every step of the vay-opening his door, very calmly said to him-the words no doubt were infinitely more appalling to him even than the scream that had been haunting him-" Havn't you just come from Slough?" The mono-syllable "No," confusedly uttered in reply, substantiated his guilt. The policeman made him his prisoner; he was thrown into gaol; tried; found guilty of wilful murder-and-hanged. A few months afterwards, we happened to be travelling by rail from Paddington to Slough, in a carriage filled with people, all strangers to one another. Lake English travellers, they were all mute. For nearly fifteen minutes no one had uttered a single word, until a short-hodied, short-necked, short-nesed, exceedingly respectable looking man in the corner, fixing his eyes on the apparently lecting posts and rails of the electric telegraph, significantly nodded to us as he mu!tered aloud: "Them's the cords that hung John Tawell."

THE AMERICAN LAKES. Professor Drake, of Cincinnati, has been making some observaresult to the public. The chain of lakes extends over nearly eight and a half degrees of longitude in length. The extent of their surface is estimated at 93,000 square miles; and the area of country drained by them is computed at 4,000,000 square miles. Their relative sizes are as follows:—Ontario, 5,300 square miles; Eric, 9,600; St. Clair, 360; Huron, on tan

30,400; Superior 22,000. The average depth of water in the different lakes is a question upon which there is no certain information. tain information. Authorities dafer. Dr. Drake gives it as follows :- St. Clair, 20 feet; Erie, S1; Ontario, 500; Superior, 2001; Hu-ron and Michigan, 1,000. In standard works, ake Erie is usually stated to have a depth of 120 feet. The deepest soundings have been made in Lake Huron. Off Siginaw Bay, 2 800 feet of line have been sent down without finding the bottom. The attitude of these lakes varies step by step from Ontario to Superior. Lake Ontario is 232 feet above the fide water of the St. Lawrence. Erie is 330 feet above Ontario, and 565 feet shove the tide water at Albany. St. Clair is 6 feet higher than Erie Huron and Michigan are 13 feet above St. Clar and Superior hes 11 feet above them. This shows the curious fact that while the sufface of Huron is 684 feet above the level of the ocean, its bottom, at Saginaw Bay, is more than 1,100 below the same level. The water of these lakes, with the exception of Erie am St. Clair, are remarkable for their transparency and delicious flavour. Of Huron, Frofessor Drake ascertained that the water at the suiface and 200 feet below the same place, indicated precisely the same temperature,—namely 56 degrees. His explanation of this fact is, the waters are so pure that the rays of the sun meet with no solid matter in suspension to a test and retain the heat."—Amer. Paper.

GIGANTIC RAILWAY SCHEME. The railway system in France having ex

ended itself to the northern coast, a fine of railway communication has been opened from Calais right through the very heart of Europe, embracing in its course the great capitals of the north, and, at the same time, opening up the communication with the various Continental nations in the south. This huge stride in the course of modern improvement has been accomplished for some mouths past; but the advantages which must necessarily flow from it ultimately have not yet been secured, or, at all events, made available to the general community of Europe. The railways have been opened, but the service has been clogged. We are happy, however, to be able to announce that the great wheel of progress is on the move, and we have every teason to hope that arrangements, ere long, will be completed, by which the man of commerce, or the pleasure tourist, may be enabled to take his ticket at the offices of the South-Eastern Railway Company, at London-bridge, which shall free him from that starting-point to Paris, to Brussels, Antwerp, the Rhine, and even up to Berlin, and without any hindrance, except those which may be termed station stoppages. We have placed Berlin as the end of the journey, but it certainly is not the ultima Thule of the great benefit which is to be secured. The traveller may go on to Warsaw, by railway, if he be bound to St. Petersburgh and the extreme north of Europe. But we have put Berlin at the further end of the great chain of railways, the advantages of which, in a social, political, commercial, and we feel confident we may add, peaceful point of view, are sufficiently apparent; we have placed Berlin as the extreme end of that chain, because, at present, the difficulties and the suspected murderer was seen to which beset a traveller at Warsaw, and in the states of which that city is the capital, are so great—not with respect to the means of trans-it, but with respect to the rigid system of po-litical surveillance which is observed by the Government authorities there—that he will of the second first-class carriage." And north to St. Petersburgh. So much for that yet, fast as these words flew like lightning toute. Turning to the south, the communications, the information they contained, tions will be established to the very walls of naturally prefer to take the Prussian route due Vienna, and so on again to Switzerland, and ultimately to Venice. Now, an arrangement which in its effect shall make this one grand means of uninterrupted continuincation, com-mencing at London-bridge, in London, and run-

cessful issue. We understand, that with this suppose she will die a field-marshal. view Mr. Alacgregor, representing the South-Lastern Company, has lately been in ommuileation with the authorities connected the Prussian, French, and Belgian Raiways, and we also learn that steps are to be talin by those authorities for securing the general cceleration of the traffic and the simplification of the Customs' dues on their respective line and which will tend to facilitate and authent their mutual commercial relations, nothing in matters of merchandise, but passager transit. The result (says the well-infolied daily contemporary) establishes a grand dute for Continental tourists, by a perfect and on-centrated stretch of rail, and a concurrent ur-mony of working, and by means of which Bris is approximated to London by a journey of closen hours, or by a run of three hours less than eiter Edinburgh or Dublin. The machinery for cary ing out the measure is by two daily services express trains from London-bridge to Folia tone, where passengers, as is the case at Hoy head, almost without pausing, will step out of the train into the steamboat, cross the Chame in 14 hours, and then by a convois a growth vitesse, or express, on the Great Northern of France, proceed from Calais or to Paris, Brissels, and other places by similarly corresponding expresses. The time occupied en roule to the respective places will be nearly as follows, by express:—From London to Folkestone, & miles, 21 hours; from Folkestone to Boulogne 26 miles, 2 hours ; from Boulogne to Paris, 17 miles, 63 hours; or a total from London to Patis, 251 miles, in 11 hours; from Paris to Brussels, 231 miles, in 11 hours ; from Paris to the Rinne, 529 miles, in 43 hours; from Park Laupsic, 757 miles, in 67 hours; from Park Warsaw, 1,263 miles, in 114 nous. Thes vacommercial arrangement will work greater revolutions than forests of bristling steel, and will as we lately heard the Belgian Minister elo quently express it, carry upon wings of fire peace and good-will to all nations.-Railway Paper.

SKETCHES OF ENGLISH VILLAGERS. That old woman who resides at the little cottage beside the pond, in winter, gathers moken ranches and decay'd noughs in woods and lancs, and these she ties up in a bundle of nearly a hundred weight, which she carries on her head to the neighbouring market town, and there sells. You may meet her at the entrance of the wood on the bleakest day in winter, when the ground is ankle deep in snow. and no feet wark but her own has invaded that silent solitude. Her heavy burden on the little toll, which sits on the top of her close fitting cap: her old fashioned, laded, black bounet, langing by the strings from her aim; and, with a heavy broken branch for a walking slick, she tindges along through all wea-thers.—Habit has given her a side motion; and for testing places are the tallest gate-pists.-Beautifully marked are some of the heavy branches she brings home covered with he cans of every him; from the hosty booking while to tine deep orange and rightly bused ted which ching to the back like iccies. The smell of wood and back comes from the fagots wher butting; and throwing out that delicious fragrance, which, on a cold morning, comes so reeshing from the chimines of a clean English Village: for, next to a hay-field is the hearthy mell of a teal forest wood-fire.

11 ppy is that old woman when, seated by

her own hearth, she watches the blaze of the branches she has gathered, and half fancying that the fagots are glad to have made her so warm and comfortable. She seems, like her native oaks, to have gathered strength, with age ; she feels not solunder for, the quiet of the woods, and the silence of the fields, have become endeared to her. An old man, the very counterpart of the fagor

ratherer, lives at the other end of the village, He is familiarly called the old herbalist, and for miles round, the rithige wives come to purchase his devoctions. The roof of his cottage is thatened over with herbs placed in the sun to dry; while, from the ceiting of his room, bang a hundred varieties of plants. At their time of flowering he is out alone, and knows every nook in which they grow. On the wide heath you might sometimes see him standing motionless as a stone; his old grey coat, seen from a distance as he stoops down, seems like ome weather beaten land mark. Nature is his comforter, and he lives as hest he moves, His very rags are venerable medals won in a long warfare with privation and want.

Next comes the village postman, a character thoroughly English. So accustomed is he to the hand writing of the limited number of corcarries, that he knows at a glance whom the letters are for. And what would the poor villagers do who cannot read, were it not for the postman? As he comes, the cottager and his wife anxiously watch his countenance; seeking to learn the coveted tidings from the expression it assumes. Nor must we pass over his kindness, when, in former days, the postage of a fetter from any considerable distance was a shilling; often has he lent the poor peasant the money to defray the postage. He is one of the happiest of Gol's creatures, although his wages never exceeded twentypence a day. He knows every boly around him, and is respected alike by rich are

Then comes the brawny blacksmith, with its inewy arms and forga-grimed and features. Early in the morning you hear hitinging hammer sounding like the measured lones of a bell; and in the deepening twilight the glow of his furnace flashes across the road lights up the opposite hedges, while all around him flies a shower of burning stars. You hear the deep breathing of his ashmatic beilows, groaning and panting as if they gave up their breath with reluctance, or were half choked smid the fiery atmosphere. You see the light glancing on the dusky walls, or bunches of huge rusty keys and massy locks, while long rows of horse shoes are suspended from every corner. Would'st thou shake hands with him:—his manly grasp will stake thee like a galvanic battery. Did you ever see him help a wayfarer up with his load, a pedlar with his pack, or a butcher with his basket? At one swing of his powerful arm, the burden isdeposited and he walks along, whistling, and marvelling why people are so weak .- Young Churchman's Miscellany.

A GENERAL, IN COMMAND OF A NURSERY. The lovely family of the Emperor Nicholas was brought up from the cradle by English nurses and governesses, under the superintennurses and governesses, unner the superinten-dence of an old Scotch-woman, who was under-nurse to the present Emperor in his infancy. This individual holds the rank of a general officer (for everything in Russia is measured by a military scale,) and has been decorated with fester; indeed at the very instant that, within the walls of the little cottage at Slought, there had been uttered that dreading out through Europe, in branches terminating at Brussels, Cologne, Reilin, Leipsic, Viening, at Brussels, Cologne, Reilin, Leipsic, Viening, at Brussels, Cologne, Reilin, Leipsic, Viening, and Venice many: the order of St. Andrew, ennobled, and enriched: Some five-and-twenty years ago she come as revent girl to Russia in a Scotch trader's family who turned her adrift in St. Petersburg. A locky chance procured her the situation of under along taking upone passenger and putting down adnother, this probably felt that his identity was every minute becoming confounded and confused by the exchange of the carriage and processed in the confused and confused by the exchange of the little cottage at London, and run-distance and the order of St. Andrew, ennobled, and enriched: Some five-and-twenty years ago she come as result in Some five-and-twenty years ago she come as result in Some five-and-twenty years ago she come as result in Some five-and-twenty years ago she come at the order of St. Andrew, ennobled, and enriched: Some five-and-twenty years ago she come as result in Some five-and-twenty years ago she come as result in St. Petersburg. A locky chance procured her the situation of under the whole civilized world. A similar are and proved to the commendation in this countries the contract of the order of St. Andrew, ennobled, and enriched. Some five-and-twenty years ago she come and proved the five of situation of under the order of St. Andrew, ennobled and confidence in the order of St. Andrew, ennobled and confidence in the order of St. Andrew, ennobled and confidence in the order of St. Andrew, ennobled and enriched. Some five-and-twenty years ago she come and an ing at Iture for the order of St. Andrew, ennobled an his hursery establishment; where she has hon-ournally gone through all the military grada-tions of rank to her present one of general. I blo times may be agreed upon.

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tage and Dairy, and 196 acros of excelled Land-100 cleared; good Sugary; chief pawett fenced, and in a high state of cultivation. 14 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 21 from Bishop College.

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E G. STARKET, Printed Bookseller and Stationer, Stationer, . ANN-STREET.

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2000 s Corner.

ONE BAD ORD DRAWS ON MORE." "The this time, I declare!" exclaimed Edward Yong, a lad of about eight years of was seated near the warm fire, age, as h was seated near the warm fire, whittlif a piece of wood into a water whose He had been called away from his pleying occupation twice before; and his We second call, now completely disappeared, and he exclaimed, "The third time, I declare! this is too bad! I tell you I can't come."

"Edward, you must ;" said his sister, who now entered the room, dragging a heavy basket alter her ;

'I can't carry this heavy basket alone. and mother wants it to go to uncle George's, who is sick, and will need the things that

"Got to go out, too !"-exclaimed Ed ward in a burst of anger-"It will be nine o'clock before we come back and then I must go to school, and my wheel will never be done ! I won't go, I tell you!"

Edward said this in such a loud tone that his mother, who was in the next room, beard him, and coming in, said to him, Edward! you forget yourself! Go with your sister." Edward would have obeyed; but the bad words he had already said drew on more. He was ashamed (when there was no shame at all) to let his mother see that he knew he had done wrong, and said, Why, Ma, the basket is not so heavy at all ! Charlotte could easily carry it, if she chose. I am not going to help her, because she does not choose to."

"Edward," said his mother, " the basket is heavy. Go with your sister." Edward now began to cry, saying it

and he could not go.

go with your sister myself, and as we come them; and as for this wheel, I shall put it son's dutiful obedience to his mother, and upon this shelf, and charge you not to touch kindliness of spirit towards his sister. it this day. Now go directly to school.' And as she said this, she left the room with his sister. Edward went to school, where we will leave him while we acquaint our young readers with some more particulars LETTER, DATED Baltimore, Feb. 20th, 1819 about him.

Edward had been brought up to love and teer Gon, and always to act as it in His sight, and it was rarely that he burst into such passions as this. He loved to read his Bible, and to pray to Goo. He did not, as some poor children, pray only at night, but every morning and every night he prayed to his Father in heaven; for he knew that it he did not pray to God, God would not bless him, and if Goodid not bless him, he must be very unhappy. That morning, however, I fear Edward had been thinking more about his water wheel than his prayers, and to whom he was praying.

This water which which was the cause of which Edward god seen during one of his long walks; it was merely a wheel turned by a fall of water, which moved up and down a mok saw, and was covered over like a little/aw mill, which indeed it completely reembled. It was very nice employmention a little boy, to try to make ece of machinery, and his working it it wight have done him a deal of good, it he had not preferred his own choice of the affection due to his sister, and the kindness which his sick uncle could claim. He might have laid his work aside pleasantly, was no real danger that his wheel would the work during the time he had for rebasket. Indeed, commonly it was a plea. pious and devoted followers of Jesus. sure to him, and no trouble at all, to help selfish spirit at the time, he would have able from my own experience to bear testi carry the basket for her altogether, than sider it the duty of every teacher to do this. But the wheel was the thing chosen by himself; the demand of duty, affection, and kindness was overborne by the preference he gave to his own choice. And it was very proper that he should be made to feel something of the consequences of bad temper and selfishness.

He set out for school crying; he did no feel happy during school-hours; and as he was coming home from school, morning, and became ashamed of himself, and sorrowful. Now it was a very good thing for him that he had a playmate who older than himself, and to whom he looked how Edward got on with his water-wheel. now forbidden to go on with the work which hearty welcome. had so much engaged him. Charles was very nearly as sorry as Edward himself, only neer to many a district, (during three sumhe had not the pain of having to reproach mers' labours,) where moral destitution, and himself. He assured Edward that he was spin and death, had closed upon hundreds grieved for him; and he would not be quite of miserable and wretched oniteasts. In happy until he know his mother to have such districts I have visited from cabin avholly forgiven his offence. "And now," he said, "how are you going to employ yourself this afternood?" Edward was so downhearted that he could think of no way of spending the time. Charles looked through the nature and advantages of Sunday. the window, and observed that a little garden which Charlotte had made at the back of the house required weeding. "Come. Edward," suid he "we will weed your sister's garden, while when she comes in, it will make her

diligence, that in a very short time his tions I visited hundreds of families, distributed systems to a test. It secut society from tion stand out too often in hideous relic stick put to every flower that required support, and the path in front nicely smoothed and gravelled. He and Charles talked pleasantly together, while engaged in this work, and by the time it was finished, Edward had also bethought himself that his mother would like to have a bundle palence, which had nearly all left him at of sticks ready for a bed of beans which round which they might wind ; he proposnear the brook, and cut a number of sticks.

Charles said, he was glad that Edward thought of it, but he would now leave him o do that work alone : " for," said he, 9 think it would be best for you now to boby yourself for a while ;" and then Charles stopped, and looked Edward very tenderly the face : " or I should say, that had better leave you aloge with God; for 1 do not know whether you

little work for your sister." Edward threw his arms round his dear companion's neck, and hid his face upon his shoulder. Charles said just these few words: "Ask, and ye shall receive?" And Edward then whispered in his ear y" Yes, Charles, I will ask forgiveness of God, and help to overcome my bad tempers and my selfish spirit."

had it from Him or from me that you did that

So these two boys parted for that afternoon, Edward did pray to God, and found peace; he did the work he had proposed for his mother, and ran to meet her when she came home, and to ask that she would forgive him. She was very thankful to see him dutiful and in good temper, and very willingly did she assure him of pardon. But when she saw how he had employed the afternoon in doing work for his sister and herself, she wept for would be nine o'clock before they got back, Joy, and a happier family has seldom united together to spend the evening-hour, and to various publications, for African Sunday-"You mean that you will not go," said offer up its worship, than this mother with his mother, "and you shall not go. I will her two children; dark was the morning-hour results there should bring out any tacts of when her dear boy showed the corrupt heart back stop at your cousin's, where we were and the selfish spirit; but at evening-time all going this afternoon. You need not there was light in the dwelling, when renentthink to come. You are too bad to be with ance and prayer bore their fruit in her der my observation,

> THE SUNDAY SCHOOL PREPARING THE MISSIONARY.

addressed to FREDERIC W. PORTER, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the America Sunday School Union.

My Dear Friend, Before taking my de parture from the land of my birth, to under take the great work of preaching the Gospel to the dying heathen, I cannot but pause and reflect upon the influences which have been brought to bear upon my mind and heart, and which led me to become a foreign missi-

Among these influences, stands prominently the Sunday-school. From early childhood up to youth, was I a member of such a Although my first and most lasting school. religious impressions were made upon my so much mischies, was a little toy of a kind young heart by a mother's counsels and a mother's prayers; yet this blessed institution, under God, was the means of great good to me, and so attached did I become to it, that I have spent all except the first six years of my life in it, as a scholar or teacher.

I would speak of the publications of the American Sunday-School Union, as forming in my youthful mind, a taste for good, useful, and religious books, and consequently a disrelish for the foolish and pernicious works of work to the duty he owed to his mother, and the day. Besides the more juvenile series of your publications, I would mention "The Martyr Missionary," "The Way of Life," and " Life in Earnest," as highly interesting gone with his sister and returned, and there and profitable to me. I am sure any person who has spent his life in a Sunday-school, never be done," if only he persevered in been blessed with faithful and pious teachers, had free access to a library containing creation, which was planty. His ill tem, per would have done him no good, even if his mother had not known any thing about could not but have a respect for religion—and it; but as it was, he brought upon himself I believe in a large majority of cases, such us engaging in public worship on the Sab. much greater trouble than the carrying of the persons, with the blessing of God, become

As a Sunday-school teacher, I always re his sister doing any little work she had to do; commended your publications to scholars, if he had not been under the power of a and through them to their parents; being been much more likely to have offered to mony to their value and excellence. I conrefused to help in carrying it to uncle's, and I am sure the results would in all cases recompense them for the labour of their careful perusal.

Having been acquainted with the Sunday School Union, and the character of its publications, from early childhood, I felt it my duty and privilege to devote my summer vacations to the work of a Sunday-school missionary. This I did with great profit to myself, physically and spiritually, and you know better than I do, whether my labours he thought of his behaviour in the proved beneficial to the blessed cause in which I was engaged.

In scaling of mountains-fording of rivers -threading of forests-and traversing valwas an uncommorly pious youth, somewhat leys, recommending, selling, and giving your books, papers, and tracts, my strength was up as to a counsellor. His name was "renewed as the eagle's;" and the errands of Charles, and he came, that afternoon, to see mercy upon which the Lord sent me, were in many instances blessed to the inmates of Edward was a fittle slow to tell him; but by the rude hut, and to the wealthy occupants a few questions which Charles put, lie of the lordly mansions. As your Sundaybrought out the whole account of his ill beha- school missionary, I, and the publications viour to mother and sister, and how he was distributed, met almost every where with a

It was my privilege to be the happy pioto cabin, and gathered from their secluded and wretched homes, poor, ragged, and thrty children, brought them and their parents to a place of meeting, and then explained schools, 1 generally succeeded in secur-ing at least one or two competent persons as teachers, and organized a Sundayar hool, leaving a suitable selection of your interesting books; and it affords me great fangly to see that you have done pleasure to know, that in many instances, the pedine work for her?! Edward was full of blessing of God has followed these efforts. Some twenty Sunday schools did your mispe said. For telling me of that — and signary thus establish—besides reviving a few

thousands of your books and irracts, and left being overcharged with no nies; perplex. group of assassins and murderers. Ami some one of your publications as a witness ed with crude inventions and left theories. the younted boasts of political regenerations. for good as a silent preacher of the Gos. All schemes are met, at first, an opposipel,-in some of the darkest corners of our

I can recollect many incidents which through which, without intrice energy, they cannot force their way, and thus, came thider my own observation, which they cannot force their way and thus would demonstrate the unspeakable value of what is spurious and abortive penes in the the American Sunday-school Union, as a birth : it dies by its own exhation, and were coming up so as to require something, benevolent institution, in which every Christ thereby saves society the troublef examtian, and every patriot, should feel it a privied to his young friend to go to the bushes lege and an honour, to have his name enroll-Ad as a member.

To students of Theology, I would affecti. onately recommend the work of a Sundayschool missionary in the service of this socie-

Possess yourselves of a thorough knowledge of the design and plans of the Union, and spend your vacations in making them known to every family in a given district gather all children into Sunday-schools, and supply them with the car is, primers, question books, with the "Bible Dictionary," "Teacher Taught," &c., and the admirable library published by this society; and you will experionce a rich reward for your labour of love, in the improvement of health and the retreshment of your souls, the best preparation for resuming your studies, or entering on the duties of the postoral office.

I could not take leave of my native land my home, and my friends, for the shores of Africa, without leaving my testimo iy in favour of this noble institution :- ... The Society that takes care of the children;" and the expression of my gratitude, in having been from childhood a recipient of its blessings, and, while preparing for the ministry, a co-worker in its benevolent labour.

In conclusion, I would state that I take with me, some five hundred volumes of your schools, to enlighten African minds, and it interest I will write to you from those heathen shores, and be most happy to communicate any of those incidents which may come un-Yours, &c.,

FISHING ON THE SABBATH.

JACOB RAMBO

It is generally well known that many of the inhabitants of this Province, [Nova Scotia] obtain their chief support from the Fisheries. This is that station of life in which they have been placed by the wisdom of God; and in which by integrity and industry they are to procure a maintenance. But no reasoning will justify them in breaking the laws of God, which in every circumstance of life are obligatory upon them, simply to gain a living. Works of piety, necessity and charity do not clash with God's commands when they are performed as a duty. It cannot, however, fairly be called an act of necessity, for Fishermen to employ the Lord's day in setting their nets, and curing their fish, contrary to the plain command "Remem ber the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." During the remaining six days of the week an abundance can generally be obtained to support a family, and permit the Sabbath to be reverenced as a day of rest .- And the man, if he be sober and attentive, whether at home or on the fishing ground, who sanctifies the seventh day, and trusts rich, nor yet poorer than his neighbour

in God who giveth to all their meat in due season, will find at the end of his summer's labours or of his life, that he is not less who has disregarded the Divine command. And more than this, he will possess an approving conscience, and perhaps realize the truth of the Psalmisi : experience, 'That he never saw the righteous forsaken, nor their seed begging their bread." This truth is in a great measure, authenticated by Dr. Scoresby, Vicar of Bradford, who formerly commanded a whaling ship us any good?" Gospel confess a may be bath day. In a few instances, the hour of worship could not be easily kept, but opportunity was always found of having each of the services in succession on a plan adopted at the commencement of the voyage. - And it is well worthy of observation, that in no instance, when on fishing stations, was our refraining from the ordinary duties of our profession on the Sunday ever supposed, eventually, to have been loss to us, for we in general found, that if others who were less regardful, or had not the same view of the obligatory nature of the command respecting the Sabbath-day, succeeded in their endeavours to promote the success of the voyage, we seldom failed to procure a decided advantage on the succeeding week. Independently, indeed, of the Divine Blessing on honouring the Sabbath day, I found that the restraint put

the Divine blessing."

Guysboro,' 1849.

IMPORTANT TESTS.

A celebrated historian has observed that

o instance has been recorded in which an

nemy ventured to ford a river, in front of

n enemy, without coming off victorious.

If this be true, it may, in a great measure,

be accounted for, not only by the braver

which such a movement indicates, but by

the resistless impetus which the effort itself

imparts. It seems, indeed, in the usual

course, of providence, that all important

discoveries, all great undertakings for the advancement of science or the benefit of

mankind, should pass through some me-

dium of discouragement, before they make

their way to an established position in the

upon the natural inclinations of the mon for pursuing the fishing at all opportunities, acted with some advantage, by proving an extraordinary stimulus to their exertions when they were next sent out after whales. Were it not out of place here, could relate several circumstances in which, after our refraining to fish upon the Sab bath, while others were thus successfully employed, our subsequent labours suc-

seeded under circumstances so striking, that there was not, I believe, a man in the ship who did not consider it the effect of M. W. Halifax Church Times.

> with the speed of lightning, but the tidings he has to convey are of turnult, carnage and violence. He can find out many in- first sin to aspire to be as gods ; and it is the ventions, but no remedy for human passi- greatest sin that is propagated in an nature

tion which tries their strength, They have to pass through an ordeal oresistance, ining its claims, and relieves publispinion from the pains of becoming it execu-

This may explain to us in a seasure why it is that we have been placein this system of things around us; why, immortal spirit should be destined a pass through such a medium as this wor in its progress to eternity. It is to put ito the very test which I have already desibed. It is that the society of the blessed ove may consist of none but genuine mejers, faithful souls, loyal spirits, soldierwho cross, and won the crown. "Thesare they," says the elder to St. John, "Meh across the road which leads from earths and the land of inheritance which lies be-liver man, Thou didst not abhor the virgin's fore us; and pass through it we must, if omb." we would reach that blessed country. But But is not this, after all, a delusion and do all succeed in the attempt? Do all unity? Is not Christa mock Redeemer, even make the effort? Alas, no! The wo has left the world very much as He far greater part yield to the resisance, and fond it? Are we not told by some of the with contented indolence lie changled in we of this world, that Christianity is worn the web, and perish in the same. Thus ou and has lost its force, and that now does this world present to the eves of in- thouly worship that remains for us is hero visible spectators a ghastly sigh, like that of the insect's web; a texture ric in spoils, Yes, such libels have been uttered against set thick, teeming with the dying and the

A few there are, however, and have seen in all ages, who have soughtand found deliverance; a few chosen spiris of ethereal mould; a band of conqueors, who have held on their way and fored a passage. They have come out, though this dark cloud, into the light of evelasting life living vaters, deep hart-peace, which the amidst the shout of angels, amist the acclamations of their fellow sotiers, who thereof shall not thirs any more for ever. have trod the victor's path bfore them. O, may we one day be unitd to this faithful band, and be enrolled amongst the heroes of the cross! We are now, as" all our fathers were, under ne cloud : and all are passing through the sea. The snares of the world, the toil of Satan, are all around us, and his not is bread before us. Let us, then, " quit ourselves like men." Let us be faithful to death. Let us march on, and we shal soon be through; we shall be on the cher side; we shall soon be out in the stishing of eternity, in the open air of heaven, and in the light of cloudless day. - Re. Henry Woodward.

MAN'S DANGER AND DELIVERANCE. Man needs a deliverer. This ruth has

peen felt in all ages of the world, and our own is merely lending fresh proces of its sad reality. The lawless, the urbulent and the depraved, the infide! sed.cer, the proud philosopher, the holy prohets of past ages, the humble Christian ofour own day, all have this one point of agreement; -there be many that say, Who vill show the streets and lanes of our great cites, they Thee to deliver man! Science rannot de clamor from behind the barricues of Paris and Vienna, they rave and jurder in the cannot do it, and least of all, those wile streets of Naples, Messint and Rome, and still the burden of their ry is the same scourge the nations. But Thos, O blessed to thoughtful ears. This dissonance of Lord, canst do it; Thou art mighty to save. worldly sorrow, in all other espects a con- In thy judgments it may please Thee u trast to the music of the oberes, agrees use the ministry of holy angels; the world with it in this character "There is no of deliverance is reserved for thine own speech nor language when their voice is not heard." Who will show us any a work of salvation; thy garments, grnot heard." "Who will show us any a work of salvation; thy garments, good?" We are ignorant who will teach ments of salvation; thy glorious

draught of living waters ? We are weary and heavy-laden -- who sha give us rest? prairies of America, and it waste and de- of it, and are now resting in thy bosom solate plains of Australi bear witness awaiting their hour of perfet glory. But how low he has sunk in buish ignorance and moral blindness. He as tried univer-

phy has led him a dane of vain fancies, through quagmires andpit-falls of errors, without ever leading him to certain truth and assured happiness. In our day he is trying free-trade and hil-reads, scientific inventions and political leforms. But alas! trade turns to gambling and fraud, and these again to bankrupter and misery. He can travel with the speed of sound, but cannot escape from the voice of an uneasy.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection world. Already Thou he offered the first stock of Double Milled West of England. RSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOE, "Come forth from thy royal classes." RSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOE, thou Prince over all the kings of the earth. In a king just received per "Douglass," to the voice of thy bride cells The cannot escape from the voice of an uneasy.

Churchman's Penny Magazine.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection. The Subscriber also invites and invited the subscriber also invited the subscriber also invited the subscriber also invited the subscri

we seem to hear the stern voice of preacher, saying as of old, "Vanity of nities, vanity of vanities, I have seen works done under the sun, and behold, th are all vanity and vexation of spirit. TI which is crooked cannot be made straigh and that which is wanting cannot be nun

Must we then fold our arms, and s amidst the crash of falling thrones,-" Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die ?" No, blessed be God! a better and higher hope is still in reserve for our fallen world. 'Unto us a child is born, unto us a Son is given." A great and mighty Deliverer has have fought a good fight, have bor, the appeared. One who is fairer than the sens of men, has visited our world in mercy The everlasting Son of the Fither has un came out of great tribulation, and we dertaken that mighty work, which conque washed their robes and made them vite rors and statesmen, and philosophers and in the blood of the Lamb." (Rev. vii.t.) poets, and much more, the filthy dreamers What, then, is that which the Scripre of our own age, with their sensual schemes emphatically styles "the world? It is,s and projects, have failed, and must ever it were, a web of sin and vanity woveny fail to perform. "The Day-spring from on Saran himself. And this web is spret high hath visited us, to give light to those that sit in darkness and the shadow of heaven, to carch, to entangle, and to d death, and to guide our feet into the way stroy the souls which would pass frot of peace." Trusting in His power, who is hence to a botter country. But what Sata mighty to save: believing in His love, who intends for destruction, God overrules to is full of mercy and grace, we take up reneedful salutary probation. This dense verently the song which has echoed from the and resisting medium is the great instructips of His holy ones for ages past, and say, ment of our trial. It stands between us -" When Thou tookest upon Thee to de-

> worhip, or the worship of human genius? the lord of glory, butthey are falschoods from the pit of hell. "Jesus Christ" is in deed the same," notonly yesterday, but to cay and for ever ! There is still pardon for sin at the foot of His cross. There is still peace of conscence to be found in the primises of His ward. There is still for those who come to Him a draught of world cannot give, and whoever drinks In the thickest darkings of the world, there is a Goshen of light or his people; in the world's wildest disorder, a promise of perfect peace; in the wirld's hour of panic-terror, a jubilee of prise and thanksgiving. Thousands in past age have felt His power to save, and triumphed in the hope ofglory. Thousands and ten housands in our own days, though with febler faith, can make the same confession, and bear witness to the power of the Gosfel, and the excellency of the knowledge if Christ. The deliverance he brings to the soul is to fiction, but a blessed reality, seep as the inermost fountains of the human heart. His love alone, divelling in the heart can bring hope to the prodigal, and lumility to the saintcontentment to the poor, charing to the rich, wisdom to ruers, quietness to subjects, and foretastes of heavenly joylo the weary and sorrowing pilgrims of thislower Well may the whole Church, reviewing her course for ages, takeup the words of her foremost champion in recounting the mercies of her Lord, and say with joy of heart, "Who delivered us in all our coubles, and doch deliver, in whom we Fast that He will yet deliver is."

it, philosophy cannot do it, bind powe passions, which seem now let loose, to us? We are blind-who hall guide us? which none may usurp, but to their own We are unhappy—who sha comfort us? confusion and shame—the Saviour c the We are self-tormented-wh shall deliver world. No condescension was tor deep us? We are thirsty—whohall give us a and wonderful for such a love as thine. Shame and sorrow were thy chosn portion; Thou didst not abhor the virgin's Man cannot deliver himilf. This is a womb. Thou hast emptied syself of truth the world is very lotto allow; but, in spite of itself, it is compled, age after love in such deep humiliation, the it might age, to confirm it with me striking evi- be the seed of endless blessigs to our dence. Man has tried why solitude could fallen world. The tree of life has already do for him, and the wildrof Africa, the begun to bear fruit, thousand have tasted we wait, O Lord, for grater things than these. We long that its laves may speedsal empire, and has equalifailed of all true ily fulfil their blessed wor, and be for the deliverance. His Ninrot and Sennacheribs, his Alexanders and Caars and Tamerlose have only written the truth, in fiery, the darkiess, thy gloridis, holy beauty the lanes, have only written the truth, in fiery, blood-red characters, on ite page of history. Man can destroy hibrother—to redeem him he has no powr. He has tried refinement and luxury and they have proved the mere whitewish to a sepulchre of foul corruption and hart-rending misery. He has tried philosophy, and philosophy has led him a dane of vain fancies, through quagmires and pit-falls of errors, without ever leading him to certain truth and assured happiness. In our day he is trying free-trade and hil-roads, scientific the dark, ass, thy gloridis, holy beauty the foul corruption of this vil world. O'thou Desire of naions, thy gloridis, holy beauty the foul corruption of this vil world. O'thou Desire of his vil world. O'tho

THE NATURAL MAN'S IDOL. It was our on; and propose reforms without end, but from generation to generation. Who God when he would grasp the bubble he finds a should guide us, we guide ourselves when to world. And this is wisely ordered. It when he would grasp the bubble he made a should guide us, we guide our sources, which had declined. During these vaca- puts the genuineness of our new plans and spectre, and the champions of ideal perfect He should be our Sovereign, we do our

selves; the laws which Ho gave we find fault with, and world correct; and I we had the making of them, we should have made them otherwise; when He should tike care of us (and must, or ve perish,) we will take care of ourselves; when we should depend on him in daily receivings, we had rather have our portion on our own hands when we should submit to his providente, we usually quarrel at it, and think we could make a better disposal than God hath mader When we should study, and love, trust and down in despair? Shall we exchange the honour God, we study and love, trust and boasts of vain philosophy, and the airymonour our carnal selves. - Instead of God, hopes of youthful folly, only for the dull, we would have all men's eyes and dependheartless creed of the cynic, who mocks at ence on us, and all men's thanks returned to human misery, or for the brutish indiffe- bs, and would gladly be the only men on rence of the sensualist, who says, even parth extelled and admired by all. Thus we re naturally, our own idols.—Baxter,

> THE CANADA IFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Bstablished 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000-HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, SOLICITORS.

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We bless and adore Thee, Jesus, the Son of God, that Thon hast indeed taken upon thee to deliver man! Science appeared to the control of the sysm of the Company or the practice of Life Agrance, can be obtained of the Senetary, from any of the local agents.

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