Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best copy. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a essayé d'obtenir la meilleure copie. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués cidessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur		Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)		Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur		Includes supplementary materials /
Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Continuous pagina Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires	ation.	•

CHRIST'S SECOND COMING.
The Lord shall come! the earth shall quake;
The mountains to their centre shake;
And, withering from the vaults of night,
The stars shall pale their feeble light.

The Lord shall come! but not the same As once in lowliness He came; A silent Lamb before his foes, A weary Man, and full of woes.

The Lord shall come! a dreadful form, With rainbow wreath and robes of storm; On cheruh-wings, and wings of wind! Appointed Judge of all mankind.

Can this be He, who wont to stray As pilgrims on the world's highway, Oppressed by power and mocked by pride, The Nazarene---the crucified?

While sinners in despair shall call, "Rocks, hide us; mountains, on us fall?" The saints, ascending from the tomb, Shall joyful sing, "The Lord is come!" Rishon Hobes Bishop Heber.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Speech delivered by the Right Rev. Samuel Witherforce, D. D., Lord Bishop of Oxford, at the Society's Jubilee Meeting, 2nd of No-vember 1848.

When I fixed my mind on the little room in which lifty years ago were gathered together that little company of over worked parish priests labouring together day and night in their holy vocation in the midst of the almost overwhelming multitude of the world of this metropolis, and called to mind what glorious thoughts there were then struggling in their souls-what mighty impulses God's Spirit was working in their hearts-as I looked back to that scene, I felt humbled with admiration and wonder at the grace of God producing such fruit, since the time which has been alluded to by Sir R. Inglis, when the whole Church of Christ was gathered together in that upper chamber with the door shut upon them for fear of the Jews, when mightier issues were struggling in fewer minds. (Applause.) And this Resolution points us to what was their strength and the foundation of their hope. It was purely and entirely a work of faith. (Applause.) They undertook that work not as shallow and capricious men often undertake benevo-Lent beginnings, little and fanciful in thems lives, to lay thein aside at the first blast of a strong opposition, but gravely and thoughtfully, as men who knew that it was a great thing to labour for God, and a mighty trust to begin anything in furtherance of his kingdom. They undertook the task then -having well calculated the cost-and believing the word of Christ was plain, "Go ye forth," aye, "into all the earth"-and that this command was as binding on them as it was on the first apostles. They saw the Church slumbering in the world, and all unlikely as it seemed to them that they could arouse its slumbering heart they said, " nevertheless, if God be willing, we will go forth in this undertaking. He has sent us, and in his name we will awaken this endeavour." And perceiving from the first that they would have

to encounter great difficulties, they were not

And many were the difficulties that arose

beaten back when they arose.

in their onward path. There was first the difficulty which always waits on any great work of God-the certain opposition always started up by the great enemy of Christ and man, and exhibited in the hatred-in the direct opposition-in the mocking scorn, and often in the cold and pretended sympathy of the world around them. (Applause.) All these awaited the undertaking. And there were also many prophets in those days who prophesied a speedy and ridiculous failure from this beginning, there were many Ishmaels in the world-for the son of the bond-woman would always be against the son of the free-woman. But they were not afraid, they went calmly and straightforward on in the path of which they saw the hopeful beginning, and God prospered them and blessed them. But this was not their only difficulty. There was still a greater difficulty to be met and overcome. Not only were they met by the opposition of the world, but by the utter coldness and apathy of the Church herself. I speak this because it is the truth, and because I feel that it good to conceal or disavow the truth-(Applause) The beginning of this work was in the darkest and coldest time in the whole history of the Church of England, a period of coldness and of darkness of which we in these days and with our knowledge of what now exists, can hardly have a conception without going patiently back and inquiring into the events and circumstances of that time, and comparing the principle of action in every single department of Christian work, Christian labour, and Christian principle, with those which are now admitted and acted upon by all men. (Applause.) They lived at the close of a period when the Church was so apathetic, that not only had she done nothing towards her great work of evangelizing the Heathen; but, as my predecessor has told you. allowed influence at home to wither and decay in her hand, leaving our own increasing population to grow up in Heathenism, and only showed her semi-vitality, or rather her anti-vitality, by casting out from saint of God-John Wesley (applause)whom God had raised up, let us never forown work in his own way, and who clung to her till he found that he must make

God put these thoughts into the hearts of these men. It was a time when, so far from evangelizing the earth, England could hardly be won after years of labour to allow so much of brotherhood between herself and others, as to abandon the accursed slave trade and the profits which it brought to her. (Applause.) How can a nationthey might well have said-how can a nation which is so sunk to all its obligations as, when this note of warning has been sounded, still to determine to adhere to this traffic, how can that be a people that can be raised to carry the word of God to those very tribes they are so abusing. (Hear, hear.) But, my Lord, they knew hat God's word remains sure, and they determined to act upon it; and so the blesing which waits always upon faithful endeavours was vouchsafed unto them-not given at once, not given without days of waiting, without nights of prayer, without self denial, without the frown of the world, without " fightings without," without ' fears within," but given in God's time, given surely, given abundantly. Many of those who first devised this great endeavour were allowed by him to live until they had seen its firm foundations well established, and its goodly superstructure certainly arising. (Hear, hear.) Surely we may, in the words of this Resolution, thank God heartily that he gave them the zeal, that he gave them the wisdom, that he gave them the ability to lay these foundations upon which others since have built, that he suffered them in that day to freight their vessel with his truth, that he allowed them n the during of true faith to set it upon the ides of his mysterious providence, leaving it to him to guide its conrec, and to accom-

plish its adventure. (Loud applause.)

And now, my Lord, what remains to say

but what is our duty, who are the inheritors of their toil? It will not do for us barely to thank God for what he enabled them to do, and then to sit listlessly down, as if all were done. It is the condition of hose who come late in the history of Christ's Church that they have less to originate, but they have more to continue, that they have that work on. And what is taking up the work of others? It is not letting the foundation rest as a foundation, and slumbering while we ought to be building; but it is on the same principles, with the same materials, with the same zeal and diligence, endeavouring in our day to perfect that which they were enabled to begin in theirs. And this is a work which, whenever it is undertaken, will call forth faith and watchfulness, and self-denial and labour. (Hear, hear.) I know not, my Lord, whether those remarks in the report which was read to usat the opening of this day's proceedings, and which seemed to augur difficulties as in the way of the Sothe shallow-hearted. (Applause.) But I say that, whether it were to specific difficult ties that these words pointed, or to this more general truth, it needs to be sunk deeply in ill our hearts, that we cannot do the work o God ourselves without self-denial and sacrifices; that if we would carry on the work of those who have gone before us, it must be by acting in their strength, upon their principles, in the strength which God gives to those who simply trust his word, and obediently

carry out its requirements. And then, my Lord, if such a spirit through his goodness is given to us, we may indeed rejoice at the share in the labour which he has appointed for us. It is not indeed of us to have the stirring adventure of starting a new institution and watching its struggling through its first day of difficulty; it is to inherit these labours from others, and carry them on to perfection. And so it is with all God's works, whether in grace or in providence. (Hear, hear.) What a striking never can promote God's honour or man's example do we see of it in that which is going on in those great seas, where year after year myriads of artificers, hardly discernible by the naked eye of man, are raising underneath the waves the foundations of that which shall in future generations be islands raised in the bosom of the sea, which shall bear them on its breast when the rays of heaver fall upon the green verdure of these beautiful lands. Now, to such a time as this our lot has brought us. Our fathers laid the foundation deep-they laid the foundation deep because they were true builders, and they understood that men must not build for God upon the shifting sands of worldly expediency (applause), but that they must dig deep and found upon a rock-and that rock was Christ. (Applause.) They knew this truth. my Lord, and so they did dig deep, and did lay the foundation there; and God has suffered it now to raise its head above the angry storms which broke then so fiercely around its earliest beginnings. And now the sun of heaven shines upon it. And now in many a spot the palm-tree and verdure of the earth her bosom that great and good man-that are clothing that which was then an unseen unnoticed, almost unknown labour, and it is our's to cultivale that field, it is our's to get, within her own communion to do his make it glad indeed, and make it bear fruit abundantly to the honour of Christ's name. I think we did well therefore, my Lord, at

we are doing, having been guided in the sake. voice of the Psalmist to the true light in Le power of the world falling before them, the solemnly, publicly, cheerfully, and for ever hand of God in everything, the name of to cleave to him.9 May I not ask you with simpler, stronger, humbler, more self- dominion over me; but by thee only will I distrusting thoughts; and may those who make mention of thy name." I come after us have to tell how our first

be greater than the first. amidst very loud and prolonged applause.

CONFIRMATION. An Address by the Rev. C. Bridges, M. A., Vicar of Old Newton. Concluded.

2. You promise to believe all the Articles of the Christian faith. These are contained in the Creed or Belief. Now to not perform this work of himself. He believe anything, is to be sure that it is true; could not make or stand to the profession, and therefore, when you say, - 'I believe which Confirmation requires of us. But if all the articles of the Christian faith,-you not be; I believe that all which this word tells me is true.'

bring them out, as they teach you to believe in God, your Father, your Saviour, your at his door of mercy, in the name of Jesus

Comforter. the Father Almighty." Do you know who read it, to search it daily, and yet never they have more to continue, that they have to take up the work of others, and to carry and what he is, how gracious, kind, long-without seeking for the teaching of the that work on. And what is taking up the suffering, just, hely, good, and true—your Holy Spirit. Thus you will learn more Father in Jesus Christ! Many profess to than all human learning could show you; 3 full of power; infinitely wise to know our to know anything about him; who neither helplessness will draw your heart to him for them! fear, love, nor desire to serve him. Do you who hath said—"Him that cometh unto me so believe in him as your Creator, Governor, I will in no wise cast out," And how will and Preserver, as that you worship, trust, every attempt to come to him by proyer and ask him for all that you want? Do you break some chain of sin, or the world, by so believe that he is your trather, as that you which, till now, Salan has held you! How come to him as a child for a father's daily will it also bring fresh love to your Saviblessing! Are you fearful of grieving him our, so that you will be mady times in the and anxious to please him?1

Jesus Christ his Son our Lord." Do you ally this one claim- Ye are bought with know and trust in him as a Divine Saviour? a price.5 viety, pointed to any specific difficulties. Do you desire him to save you from the But perhaps you will say—"I do not which the Committee apprehended; or power, as well as from the punishment of wish to be so foul of the world as to lose lieve in Jesus Christ.' 2

sary for your salvation, that there should and the world. Many have tried this, be- in your own soul! Let your religion then be a Holy Ghost ! Do you know anything fore you, and have soon turned quite away reach to everything: to every part of your of his power and grace in your own heart? from God and quite to the world, because conduct. You profess to have renounced of his power and grace in your own heart? shown you how utterly unable you are to follow both. I would not have you come help or save yourself? Has he drawn you to Confirmation with such a heart as this to come to Christ? Has he taught you to pray? Has he changed your heart? Has ne comforted and strengthened your soul? Have you thus the mark upon you of being numbered among "the elect," or chosen people of God ?3

Spirit upon the heart-"the gift of God."4 To " believe unto righteousness" is to " believe with our heart." Thus only "with the mouth shall we make confession unto salvation."5

3. You promise to keep God's Holy will and commandments.

holy will and commandments of God" in one word, Love-The love of God with all your heart, and soul, and mind and strength; and the love of your neighbour as yourself. Now do you love the will and ways of God! Do you wish they were less strict? or are they your highest pleasure? Do you resolve to walk in them; and to make not your own will, or the ways of the world, the rule of your conduct, but-the will of God, made known in his word ?6

In a few words-Remember-in this vow. that was made for you at your baptism, and which you are now called to confirm by your own profession, you promise to turn your back upon sin, Satan, and the world ; to become a faithful soldier of Jesus Christ: to abhor and resist whatever would lead your heart away from God: to look to Jesus Christ as the only hope of your salvation to become one of his despised people : and

1 Rend Jer. xxxi. 19. Rom. viii. 15. Gal. iv. 6. 2 Cor. vi. 17, 18. 2 Rend Matt. xvi. 16. John iii. 14-18, 36;

vi. 29, 85; xx. 31. Acts x. 43; xiii. 38, 39. Rom. iii. 24—26. 10m; III. 24-20.

3 Read Ezek, xxxvi. 25, 26, John iii. 5-8; xiv, xvi. Rom. viii. 14, 16, 26.

4 Ephes, ii. 8.

to her, till-he found that he must make I think we did well therefore, my Lord, at 5 Rom. x. 10. 5 Rom. x. 10. 5 Rom. x. 10. 6 Read Matt. xxii. 37—10. 1 John iii. 24; ing without her communion. (Cheers.) It our day of thanksgiving with carnest, hearty v. 3. Matt. xi. 29, 30. John xiv. 23; xv. 10. was at the close of such a period as this, prayer to God, to seek that blessing in which 2 Tim. iii. 16, 17. Psalm exix. 105.

which to look at what God had wrought, and beginning of a new life-a day of decision pray-that all my young friends may be then to ascribe to him all the praise from for the service of God. Too long have you thus confirmed! Nothing could be first to last. In such a spirit, my Lord, may been under the wretched and disgraceful more delightful to my mind than to we go on, with no vaunting of our own abi-lity, with no trust and confidence in our own lowed " the friendship of the world, which smiles and looks gay, to draw your heart practised administration of affairs, with is "enmity with God,"7 and the hateful love from God-each, from this time, crying to

Christ their only strength, the spirit of Christ | Dost thou not think, that thou art bound to the only power that could keep them stand- believe and to do as was promised for thee?' ing, the glory of God in Christ in man's Oh! may every heart reply- ' Yes, verily, redemption their one and single desire. May and by God's help so I will ! 10 "O Lord my it be ours, my Lord, to go from this Jubilee Lord; other Lords besides thee have had

III. - I have now endeavoured to show

Jubilee was kept in humiliation and you, my dear young friend, that Confirmaprayer, and say how God has blessed this tion is a much more serious work than Society since, and the second Jubilee shall many think it to be, or perhaps, than you yourself used to regard it. It will be to The Right Rev. Prelate resumed his sent you either a great sin or a great blessing -either a solemn mockery or an acceptable service, according as your heart is careless and ignorant, or right with God. If you desire it to be an act acceptable to God, it must be done in simple, humble faith. Everything done without faith, is done to no purpose; is hateful instead of pleasing to God.2 The holiest saint could felt. mercy and grace, you must be a praying boldly say, " If Go sinner. You must ask, seek, and knock against me?" 10 continually. You must pray that you may First-You profess to "believe in God be made to love your Bible, as well as to day yielding yourself to him; remember-Secondly—you declared your belief "in ing his many claims upon you, and especi-

would not have you suppose that every young person-fit or unfit-ought to be confirmed: and that, though your conscience now tells you that you cannot perform the vow, yet that you must go for decency or custom's sake. I would almost Remember—Faith is not an idle saying as soon see you kneeding down to the stock of the creed. It is the work of the Holy of a tree, as profaning the house of God with such a lying service. The Lord save you from this dreadful sin. I must also remind you that the promises made at your baptism are binding upon you before you the favour of God. If the King should conare confirmed, and even though you should never be confirmed. They were made in of making any boast of entering into it, you your name, and for your good; because Our Saviour has shortly summed up " the | you could not be too soon brought to Christ, or too soon taken into covenant with God, and enjoy the blessing of his favour. And

ed. The sin of breaking them will be your own. In your present state therefore you my son or my daughter : and when under are " in a straight betwixt two." To be the constraint of this promise, he calls, -My confirmed, as many are, in ignorance and child, "give me thine heart" I now must you hypocrise, is mockery. To turn away from this engagement, as if it was too strict for you, is rebellion. It is as if you said, " 1 love my own way and pleasure. I cannot part with the world for Christ. I cannot give up my will to him." Either way is firmation with a sincere desire to profess It is the path straight forward to heaven. up your heart to God.

I do not therefore discourage you from being confirmed, Confirmation, rightly understood and undertaken, is this giving up of the heart to God, that you may be is, now and for ever. It is to " forsake the foolish, and live;"6 to make a covenant

8 Isa. ixi. 1, 2; with Lake iv. 18, 19. 9 Isaiah xliv. 3—5. 10 See Catechism. 1 Isa. xxvi. 13.

2 John xv. 5. Rom. vili, 8. Heb. xi, 6. 3 Paulm cxix. 130. Matt. xi. 25. 4 John vi. 37. 5 1 Cor. vi. 19, 20.

6 Prov. ix. 6.

when all was darkness around them, that alone we can be strong, then to survey what to bear the reproach of the world for his with God, believing in his holy word, walk- you. Often remember your Confirmationing in his holy, safe, and pleasant ways. Let your Confirmation day therefore be the Oh! how do I wish-how do I desire and nothing like a thought in any heart as we of those sins, which murdered the Lord God, "My Father! thou art the guide of survey this great Institution, "look at this Christ. Remember this—your Saviour came my youth;" and to each other, "Come, Babylon that I have builded;" but seeing, as from heaven to break all your chains for and let us join ourselves to the Lord in a characteristic of the control of the con the apostles did of old, when they saw the ever.8 His Spirit is promised to enable you perpetual covenant that shall not be forgotien."7 I do not tell you that your path will be smooth and easy; but the promise is sure—" As thy days, so shall thy strength be."8

And what can I say more? Let me "beseech you by the mercies of God!" yea, more, by the love of a dying Saviour, " to present your bodies a living sacrifice" to his service.9 Do you believe that Jesus died for you? Then how can you love that sin which caused his death? How can you love that world that hated him? Are not you surely ready to say, " Lord, I would be thine; by thy grace I would follow thee withersoever thou goest?" You would lose nothing by being the disciple of Jesus-nothing at least that is worth keeping; nothing but the friendship of those who despised him. You will indeed lose the world; but then you will lose your taste for the world; and the loss of what you have no taste for, will be little

Yet do not think that you will walk alone. No, you will have all you want on your side. The devil, indeed, whom you you are listening and waiting to be taught have renounced, will be against you; the mean. I believe my libbe to be true; I of God, he will show you that you are a world with all its pomps and vanities, believe it to be the word of God, who can- guilty, heipless sinner: that you need his will be against you: the sinful lusts of pardon for every act, thought, and word the flesh' will be against you. Thus, all of your past life, and his Almighty help to the world, all hell, all the power of sin, will I have endeavoured to explain generally enable you for his service. He will teach shew themselves your enemies. But all in the articles of the Christian faith as con-you also, that if you would obtain his beaven is on your side; and you may tained in the Gospel. I will now once again mercy and grace, you must be a praying boldly say, " If God be for me, who can be

And then you have all the people of God with you; all ready to help and encourage you by their example, their counsel, and their prayers. Thus does our blessed Lord "whose we are, and whom we serve, shew himself to us, full of care, full of pity, believe in him, who neither know nor care and your feeling of ignorance, guilt, and difficulties, and infinitely gracious to provide

I have said much to you about preparation for Confirmation. But I must not leave you there. I would follow you home. There I would entreat you to spend some serious moments in carnest prayer, that the Lord would be pleased to accept the sacrifice you have just made of yourself for his service: that he would confirm and strengthen you by his Spirit day by day; and help you in heart and life to walk worthy of his name.

And is this all? Oh no. It is but as the " beginning of days." You will have just whether they were merely a declaration of the great truth that never shall God's work be done without difficulty, never without trying and testing the faith of those who are engaged in it, never without sufficient to couragement to drive from it the faithful and the sum and are ready to give up all for him; to take the sum and are ready to give up all for him; to take the sum and are ready to give up all for him; to take the sum and are ready to give up all for him; to take the sum and are ready to give up all for him; to take the sum and are ready to give up all for him; to take the sum and the sum me of many an harmless pleasure. But I bad tempers: or joining in worldly company Thirdly—you profess to believe "in God must again warn you to count the cost, and the Holy Ghost," Do you believe it neces- not to seek to halve matters between God Saviour's name! what a loss will you suffer conduct. You profess to have renounced Has he humbled you for your sin? Has he they found it impossible to serve, love, and the sinful lusts of the flesh; Oh! let your temper, your manner, your behaviour, adorn the Gospel of Christ. Be checriui, be humble. Seek to follow your Saviour in meck ness, lowliness, and peace, and love. And be not ashamed of his name. I would not have you talkative ! But I would have you seek to persuado your companions and your neighbours to join you in the service of God. And this will be better done by a quiet, humble, holy life, than by a forward profession.

But in thinking seriously as you ought to do about Confirmation, I will not have you suppose, that it has any merit to obtain descend to take you into his service: instead would rather feel thankful to him for this mark of his special fav our. And when the King of kings, in infinite grace, brings you into his service-yea-into the bosom of therefore at your hands they will be requir- his family-when he actually engages,-"I will be a father unto you, and you shall be east away every unrighteous feeling of goodness and merit, and lie in the dust, wondering, and praising him for his free, rich, unbounded grace! In conclusion, if you have come to Con-

in and ruin. Only one choice remains, yourself a member of the Church of Christ, you will be instructed to draw nigh the table Come to Christ, and, by faith in him, yield of the Lord. There you will, from time to time, renew your Confirmation vows. You will partake of the pledges of the dying love of Christ, to the strengthening and efreshing of your souls.

One word more, my dear young Friends. cannot bear the thought, that, after having ' put your hand to the plough, you should look back," and declare yourself "untit for the kingdom of God."2 Yet the danger is so great, that I cannot but tremble for

7 Jer. iii. 4 ; 1, 5. 8 Deut. xxxiii. 25. 9 Rom. xii. 1. 10 Rom. viii. 31. 1 2 Cor. vi. 18. Prov. xaiii. 26. 2 Luke ix. 62.

day; often renew your Confirmation-vows. Pray much, pray carnestly, pray, without ceasing, " to him who is able to keep you from falling," and who hath promised to each of His people, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee. I will put my fear in their hearts, that they shall not depart from me."3

KNOW THYSELF.

In the ancient city of Carthage, dwelt a holy man, who was held in much esteem among all the people for his piety and charity, and, up to the time I speak of, he was remarkable for great humility of demeanour. But Scripture says, "Let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall." This man had imperceptibly begun to think a little more highly of himself than he ought, and proportionably to think a little less kindly and considerately of his neighbours. A spirit of vain curiosity, also, had begun to work in him, such as became not the Gospel of Christ. He prayed to God, not to save his soul, nor yet to certify him it was in a safe state, but he desired to be informed what exact place he should hold in the kingdom of glory. No answer came immediately, and he laid him down to rest; but a little before dawn he was suddenly awakened and he heard a still, distinct voice saying to him; "Arise, and go out into the principal streets of the town, and there the question which thou hast asked shall be answer-He lost no time, and soon stood at the head of the main street of Carthage. Presently he perceived a figure emerging from a neighbouring street. It was an old man, his cheeks were furrowed, his countenance worn, and his garments very poor and mean. Yet there was no appearance of disquietude or discontent about him; on the contrary, he was cheerful, and he had that sort of twinkle in his eye which Solomon pictured to himself when he said, " He that s of a merry heart hath a continual feast." He took no notice of our saint, nor our saint of him, but taking a besom from his shoulder, he quietly began to sweep the crossing. Our saint said nothing, but he marked him: and in a little time the same distinct voice, which he had heard in his chamber, address-

ed him thus: "In the kingdom of glory thou art to sit at that man's feet."-" O Lord," said the saint, "I thank thee! I was waxing proud, and Thou hast taught me to know myself better." He went home, and it was remarked, that from that time he became more humble and pinus and loving; he became more like what i saint ought to be than he had been before; and he admired himself less, in proportion as he really grew in every Christian grace, and as men beheld in him the adornment of a heavenly spirit.

THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND. To the Editor of The Church (Toronto.)

Dear Sir, - I hope suggestion is neither dic-Colonial Church.

In the appendix to the last Report of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, (which, as is well known, is the trustee for the Church's portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund,) I see the interests of our Theological Institution are strongly and ably recommended o the Society's attention and aid: with this, therefore, for my apology, permit me to state some reasons which appear to make it highly desirable that not only the Theological Institu-tion, but also the Bishoprics and Archdesconries necessary for the efficient working of the Church in this Province, should at once be permanently endowed out of the Clergy Reerve Funds, now or hereafter to be in the Society's hands.

I shall-in this letter at least-take it for granted that the vast importance of these offices and institutions to the well-being of the Church, all admit, and simply shew the grounds on which they should first be provided for out of the Clergy Reserve Funds, belonging to-the Church in this Province: 1st. They are the Church in this Province: 1st. They are beyond the successful reach of the voluntary principle. The impossibility of securing anything approaching a decent maintenance, even for Patochial Clergymen, from this source, is well known,—though, in this case, the benefits derived are palpable to all, and the marked justice of the claim not to be disputed.

But with the higher offices of the Church it.

is very different: in the most worldly age, rife, too, as it is, with sectarian self-exultation, indifference and insubordination, even too many Churchmen have too little deep feeling respecting the necessity of Episcopacy, or the importance of those other offices and institutions which tend either to secure the discipline of the Church, or to increase the efficiency of its Ministry. This being the case, it is mere folly to expect that those who neglect their daty to their Parish Priest, would make any effort to support those offices and institutions, however sacred, the benefits of which are more indirect, and so little understood or valued. Hence, 20from the voluntary principle we can at present expect little to be done towards endowing or supporting our Bishoprics, Archdesconries, or Theological Institution, it is most important that they should be secured in perpetuity, while the means are with the Divine blessing in our

hands to do so. 2ndly. Few thinking persons will deny the importance of presenting, the Church of the Living God to the world in as dignified and influential a position as possible.—Jehovah's first care, with respect to the Israelitish nation, was to secure the splendid and constant celebration of Ilis worship, by making the most ample pro-vision for the support of His Temple and Priesthood. And the experience of the purest Christinnity has taught us the same lesson. It was not until Christianity was cherished by this tem-

3 Jude 24. Heb. xiii. 5. Jer. xxxii. 40.

poral power, that it filled the earth. And cerininly one great cause why the Church of England has been so much more useful and influen tial than any other of the Reformed Commo commanded so much more of talent, learning,

and rank than any of the rest.
I know it will be said that these things are not essential to the prosperity of the Church of Christ. Thank God, we are thankful to acknowledge that they are not essential; that is God can, if He see fit, prosper His Church without them. But yet, so long as He is please. to work by human means, so long will these temporal infrantaces he important aids to the spread of His Kingdom. Now; the from the unhappy divisions of the empire. It is impossi-ble to secure these advantages by endowment at least, for the Clergy of this Dincese generally it becomes, on that very account, the more im portant that the higher portions of our flierarchy should be placed in this position,—as by their thus occupying a commanding station, even in the estimation of worldy-minded men, they will thereby be enabled, with more probability, to make an impression upon them, and in ensure an attention to the things of God and to the claims of His Church, which will be not only most blessed in its individual effects upon the higher orders of society, but will also be productive of a most important general honeficial influence which will be felt in the most remute

parish of the Diocese. 3rdly. Such an appropriation of the Reserves as I have suggested would be in strict accordance with the rights of the Colonial Church, as the whole would receive the benefit thereof; and this is, of course, just,-be cause, as the funds are derived from lands situated over the whole Province, so, in their disnosal, the good of all the members of the Church, however scattered should be steadily

4thly. It may be objected, with much apparent reason, to the above suggestions, that one of the very first objects of the Veneralie Society, as Trustees of the Clergy Reserves Fund, should be to augment the salaries of the present Clergy of the Diocese, seeing that it is utterly impossible for them, with their univer-sally small stipends, to maintain that position in Society which their own habits, and, indeed their usofulness requires! That the circuminjuriously straitened is not to be questioned but yet, that it would not be just to the rest of the Province, to increase their incomes from the Clergy Reserve Fund, will be obvious if it is only considered that one township has roughly as good a right as another to a resident Cl Reserve Fund will ever suffice to give even advisedly unjust to increase the jucuines of the Clergy of one portion of the Diocese at the ex-Clergy of one portion of the Diocese at the ex-pense of leaving another part entirely destitute. adoption, Nothing, therefore, would be gained to the balk. A letter from the Rector of London, of the Clergy by refraining from endowing the

In conclusion, I will just observe, though our incomes, as Parochial Clergy men, which is so urgently required, we must look to private endowments, and to the conscientious setting apart, by our own parishioners, of a portion of their own incomes for this purpose, on the principle of a voluntary obedience to the Divine injunctions of tithe offerings.

Yours faithfully

A CATHOLIC.

At a meeting, holden on Monday the 13th Nov. 1848, in St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, pursuant to public notice,
The Rev. Wm. Bettridge, B. D., Rector, in

The subject of the unsatisfactory state of the Clergy Reserve fund, was brought under the consideration of the Meeting. Proposed by Henry Finkle, Esq.; Seconded

by Henry Vansittart, Esq.
1. That this meeting cannot but deeply regret, the absence of all official information with respect to the disposal of the proceeds of

the sales of Clergy Reserves' Lands 2. That this meeting would hail with unfeigned pleasure the authoritative announce ment that the surplus disposable funds of the Clergy Reserves, should be forthwith employed ducted increase of the incorns of those Clergymen, whose lengthened labours

of those Clergymen, whose lengthened labours in this Diocese justly entitle.

Proposed by Edmund Deedes, Esquire, seconded by William Light, Esquire.

3. That this Meeting proposes, either in its capacity as a Vestry, or as a Branch of the Church Society, to transmit at an early period, through the Lord Bishop of Toronto, to the Church Society of the Vestry of the Archdeaconries in this Diocese.

WILLIAM S. BETTRIDGE, Chairman.
John Bell Wonnell, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Church. gation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

the surplus fund arising out of our share of the at the trouble of reading what he tenders proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, it surely was as argument, would fail to see the utter the duty of every member of the Church, Lay and Clerical, to suggest to the Society the best mode of dealing with the fund. I now feel most thankful to "A-Catholic" for reminding us, by his example, of our duty; and while I feel persuaded that the carrying out of his sugledge that he has been more alive to his duty, in this particular, than I have been. Your correspondent suggests that his plan for the appropriation of the fund be at once adopted. Ranch of the Church Society of the London and Huron Districts, of which I am Secretary, mode of communicating our suggestions for the disposal of this fund, as shall bring them at once under the notice of the Society for Propagating the Gospel. When our Committee is seembled I shall consult them as to the expediency of holding meetings of the Members of (1-19 what way they would wish their property to be disposed of, Time after time the Mein-

the Trustee of the property as to the mode of its appropriation; more particularly when they find a Presbyter of the Church suggesting in a public journal that the fund be affenated from is original object, and entirely expended in enriching the Hierarchy, and promoting the ecuration of Candidates for the Ministry. I shall not now enter upon a consideration of the cosons with which " A Catholic" supports his suggestions." I shall, for the present, leave them to produce their full effect upon the minds of churchmen throughout the country.

I shall trespiss no further upon your space, but to suggest to my Reverend Rectiten, in every part of the Province, that all should be to follow the example set by " A Cathelie," and in some form to make known their opinions, and those of their people, upon a subect when all will acknowledge is of vital mportance to the interests of the Church.

When writing upon a question which so thiefly concerns all charabases in the country, I shall assume no disquise, but subscribe in I shall assembly some.

Brushin Choren.

London, C. W., Nov. 13d., 1818.

The Bergan.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1848.

The preceding articles, ranged under the head "CLERGY RESERVE FUND" have up. peared in three successive numbers of The Church, dated 9th, 16th, and 23rd of last month. The subject is of ened by a letter from "A Carnetic" who recommen s that "not only the Theological Institution, but also the Bishopries and Arcl deaconries necessary for the efficient working of the Church in this Province should at once" [the Italics are the writer's own | " be permanently endowed out of the Clergy Reserve Finds, now or hereafter' [these stances of the Clergy are, in most cases, very are our Italies] "to be in the Society's hands"-meaning the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as Trustee for the portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund allotted to the Church of England in this Province.

man, supported from that Fund : and surely no This communication is appropriately folone can suppose that the proceeds of the Ciergy lowed, in our selection, by the Minutes of £100 per annum to all the Clergy that the a meeting held at Woodstock, at which a Province requires : consequently, it would be decision was arrived at, very different from that which " A CATHOLIC" recommends for

higher offices of the Church, while the doing called forth by "A CATHOLIC'S" recommens, as already stated, would be an invaluable dation. fills up the remaining space which benefit to the whole Church. we can devote to the subject in this numcalled forth by "A CATHOLIC's" recommenwe can devote to the subject in this numnot strictly connected with the subject under ber. The same number of The Church consideration, that for that righteons increase of from which we cut Mr. Cronyn's, contains also three other letters, one from "A CHURCHWARDEN," the next signed "C. C. B.," and the third "A PROTESTANT," all adverse to the suggestion of "A CATRO-Lic." Of these, we hope to find room in our next number to insert the letter from C. C. B., which enters minutely into a dissection of the arguments by which the proposal is supported.

The aubject is no less interesting to the members of the Church, Clerical and Lay, in this Diocese, than to our neighbours in the West; we have our Clergy Reserve Fund-however comparatively small in amount-committed to the same Trustee : and the Fund is ours, in the disposul of which the Trustee must of course be very desirous of being aided by an acquaintance with the wishes of those who, being in reality the proprietors, and having attained years of discretion, must be supposed well qualized to give an opinion as to the most

dom or the integrity of the venerable Trustees of the Clergy Reserves' Fund, (the Venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Gospel in Foreign parts,) its respectful protest against the employment of the present available funds towards the erection, or maintenance of any Educational Institution; or for the Endowment of another Bishopric, or other real proprietor's wishes, is quite likely to take so partial a view, of the wants of these Dioceses, that a vast deal of mischief would be done, were it acted upon. It could not Revenend Sin, The communication signed surprise reflecting men, if those respectable A Catholic," which appeared in the last individuals on whom the management of number of your paper, has reminded me of a that Society's affairs chiefly devolves were duty which I, and every other member of the Chyrch in this country should have long since to view with favour the conclusions at discharged towards the Society for the Propa- which such advisers as " A CATHOLIC" When that Society was made the Trustee of arrive—though few of them, if they were futility of these.

The office of Bishop is recognised by the true Anglican, as both scriptural and, in its scriptural simplicity, highly conducive to gestions would outrage the teelings and alienate the good discipline and stability of the the affections of churchmen in every part of the Colony, still, I am constrained to acknow. titles and, consequent upon them, outward state and dignity, to which Churchmen in the mother country have become accustomed, but which, in the Colonies, are I have left; since reading his letter, that there to ned, but which, in the Colonies, are is no time to be lost; and I have, therefore, pew, is utterly needless, and renders the with the advice of the Chairman of the District Church neither pure nor stable.—Of the Church neither pure nor stable. - Of the office of an Archdencon there is nothing in convened a special injecting of the Managing the Scriptures; and if its existence confluces to the good government of the Church under circumstances where the vast extent of Dioceses forbids the efficient personal supervision by the Bishop, its preser-valion cannot consistently be provided for the Cliurch in each Rectory and Mission, so at the same time that we prepare for the that of churchmen throughout the country may reduction of Dioceses to the narrow limits which shall allow the Bishop's eye to reach

extent of the Diocese renders the performance of episcopal duties too onerons, the remedy, according to the scriptural model of Church government, is to be found in the division of the Diocese, not in the appointment of Archileacons .- As regards theological institutions, readily though their importance is admitted, the question necessarily presents itself whether the proceeds of CLERGY RESERVES can legitimately be devoted to the support and instruction of LAYMEN, during their preparation for the clerical office, when as yet it must be held quite uncertain whether they ever will be admitted to the body of Clergymen.

The endowment of Bishopries is, we conceive, a legitimate demand upon the Clergy Reserve Fund, in due proportion with the claims of the parochial Clergy. Archdeaconries and Theological Institutions can present, if any, but a very secondary claim compared with these. To judge of the proportion which ought to be observed between provision for the Episcopate and the same for the parochial ministry, may be a delicate matter, in which the influence of a disinterested third party would be highly beneficiel; but if a disposition were manifested for deferring the claims of the one, while the other are exclusively attended to, it would become quite needful to call into action an influence which should adjust the claims thus brought into conflict. In the Episcopal Charge to the Ciergy

of the Discuss of Toronto, last year, as published and now lying before us, we saw it stated that His Lordship informed the Clergy before him-most of whom are labouring for the annual Missionary stipend of £100, sterling-that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had been enabled to relieve him from his duties as Rector of Toronto and Archdeacon of York, "by granting a very moderate endowment for the support of the See," Understanding that the arrangement thus effected provided an episcopal salary of £1500, a-year, we could not help suspecting that the printer had made a mistake, and that the endowment must have been described by His Lordship as " very ample" instead of very moderate. We have not, however, met with any correction of the statement nor should we be much surprised to learn that the Trustee in England, where episcopal incomes are of course much higher, would think the above mentioned sum by no means excessive, though those on the spot, familiar with the scanty maintenance of the interior Clergy and with the general run of incomes in this Province, will be of opinion that the Episcopate for Upper Canada is sufficiently endowed, and that the salary may be divided, whenever a division of the episcopal charge shall be determined upon. Minds constiinted like that of "A CATHOLIC" esteem a richly endowed Episcopate as synonimous with a flourishing state of religion; and they think, when Bishops are well provided for, the Church must be in prosperity. The proceedings at Woodstock, and the pouring in of letters, such as those from the Rector of London, and others before mentioned, upon the Editor of the Church, seems to speak strongly on behalf of a more sound and equitable view of the matter; we trust that the movement initiated in the Western portion of the Diocese will bring out a distinct expression of sentiment on the part of both Clergy and Laity, so equitable and so promising to the efficiency of the body of parochial Clergymen, as it shall be a relief to the venerable Trustee of the Clergy Roserve Fund to receive for its information and guidance.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER'S (NOW ARCH. DISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S) WORK ON Apostolical Preaching.—A correspondent of the Episcopal Recorder, who signs himself Evangences, has contributed, to a recent number of that publication, an article on 4 the Doctrinal Views of the present Archbishop of Canterbury," in which he refers to the objections raised, against some parts of his work on Apostolical Preaching. by many who highly honour the learned and pious author, and have long been in the habit of acting with, or under him, in the great work of extending the Saviour's kingdom. The writer quotes expressions of regret which the Reviewer in the Christian Observer, for the year 1816, penned with reference to Dr. Sumner's statements on Regeneration and on Election, at the same ime glancing at the indications given in the venerated author's subsequent writings, that his views had undergone important modifica. tions, though his work passed through successive editions without any removal of the passages liable to exception.

Evangelicus then introduces a letter from the author himself, by the following statement of the occasion which drow it

" A few years ago, the writer of this article had it in contemplation to republish his [Bishop Summer's Apostolic Preaching from the last edition; accompanying it with motes and extracts from his other works—and being desirous that our American brethren should have his host matured opinions upon every point refer-red to, and expressed in, the most authentic orm, I ventured to address the author himself inquiring particularly whether his had any obto be disposed of fine after time the Members of the Church have been called upon to been of the Church have been called upon to Quibec has for a number of years been vowal of a change in his theological system, the Legislature concerning it; it is now, there
practically without an Archdeacon, though whether he was able to reconcile to his own

fore; manifestly their right and duty to advise the office, nominally, exists; and if the Interfaction the theory of his Apostolic Preach- | course you have rendered yourself liable, either ing, with his practice in the Expositions, and whether the strictures of the Christian Observer upon the former had ever seriously en-

In answer to this I received the following kind and candid answer, which I feel at liberty to communicate to others, because it was give to me, with reference to a publication, and without any caution as to the use to be made of

We have intimated, in a former number, while extracting from the work on Apostolic Preaching, that some statements it contains on the effect of baptism are such as we could not adopt as warranted by Scripture or experience; it is, therefore, with great satisfaction that we read, in the following letter prisoned one whole night, you have already from the Bishop, written five years ago, that been subjected to something like a serious later works might with advantage be introduced in a re-print of the work, on BAPTISM, as well as on GRACE and ELECTION, upon which latter he distinctly avows some change of sentiment. The letter is as follows:

" Rev. Sir, -I am much obliged by your leter, and will answer it as fully and contrally as l am able.

"On the general subject of my book on Apostolical Preaching, and of Calvinism as a systematic development of the divine counsels, opinions have undergone no alteration But in the whole course of my Expositions, I have always endeavoured to carry out the full meaning of the sacred text, without addition or limination; and unquestionably, the passages to which you allude are among those which (in agreement with experience and observation) must convince us, that there are nepths in the subject of grace and human will which our present faculties are too limited to fathom.

" On one important text, especially noticed in the Christian Observer, I have certainly altered my mind-I can no longer think Rom. viii. 27-29 referable to national election. have recently published a volume on Romans had, on his pursuing a similar course on a and 1st Cotinthians; and the Connectary there former occasion, been evinced. given on the passage, differs from that in

Apostolic Pteaching. ... But I still consider the election spoken of in 5th Romans and elsewhere by St. Paul, is national election; and that the interpretation applied to Paul's language by Augustine, and the theory based upon it, is as unscriptural as it then was novel.

"I shall consider such an edition of my volume, as that you propose, a favour done me. ntioducing such notes and quotations from my different Commentaties, as you might think flustrative of the subject-some probably might be introduced on Baptism, as well as on

Green and Election.

"The copy-right of the Apostolic Preaching is not my own; but if another edition is published, I shall think it right, either to expunge the passage on Romans 8th, or to notice the alteration of views respecting it, which an in terval of 28 years has produced, and I hope may

"I remain, Rev. Sir, in the bonds of a com mon faith, and the love of a common Master,

Your faithful and obliged servant
J. B. Chesten," SURPLICE-PREACHING .- The city of Exeter has acquired some note among cities through the appetite for romanizing innovations manifested by some of its Clergy, and the dogged resistance offered to all attempts in that direction by the old-fashioned Laity. who exhibit a determined dislike to novel ties in their accustomed mode of worship. it has, however, enjoyed some years of tran the 29th of October last. A young Clergyman of the name of Ingle, Curate to the Rev. C. R. Roper of St. Olave's, and Evening the riotous proceedings both within and without the Church-bailding of St. Sidwell's, by proceeding from the reading-desk into the pulpit in his surplice, and attempting to The Clergyman's endeavour to deliver his sermon was in the first instance impeded by coughing -hissesfollowed-it grew into an uproar: Churchwarden Hayman, who happened not to be at Church that evening, was sent for, but could not still the tumult. Some of the congregation having left the Church in disgust at the Clergyman's conduct, the news became known out of doors; the Mayor, Thomas Shapter, Esq., was informed of the goings on, and having come with a body of police to restore the peace of the city which had placed him in the chief seat of civil authority, he neled obstructions in a public theroughtare, the gisterial authority with becoming regard towards the elerical character though borne by one little fitted to sustain its responsibilities, obtained the Lecturer's removal, under the protection of some friends, by the back-door, while the Police effected the dispersion of the concourse of people in the main street.

One young man was taken into custody, by the mayor's personal order, as having made himself particularly conspicuous in the street-riot. His apprehension afforded to His Worship an opportunity, on the Tuesday following, when the prisoner was brought up, to deliver an admonition which, though immediately addressed to the riotous Layman (an apprentice from one of the Exeter newspaper offices) seems to have been meant for the Clergyman who hazarded the peace of the city by his unwarranted proceeding. Wo have gathered the facts included in the above account from a very severe and infinite description of the disturbance in the Western Times; the following report of the Mayor's judgment we give in full, being, illustrative of what the romanizing Clergy, bring upon themselves personally, and upon the Church which cannot but suffer from the censure to which individuals among her ministers justly expose themselves.

At the Guildhall, on Tuesday, George Fry.

was brought up. The Mayon addressed him as follows:- "George Fry, I apprehended you on Sunday.

o a summary conviction before this bench, or to be handed over to the sessions. you, yesterday, not only that I might consider the course I should pursue, as regards yourself, but likewise, if it were possible, that I might associate with you some of those, who, by brawling in the parish church of St. Sidwell commenced the riot, and are, therefore, to be looked upon as the ringleaders of the disturbnace. I flud, however, the offence of which these parties have been guilty, does not come under the prisdiction of this Court. Regard ing you as a young man, led away by the folly of the moment, and in the absence of any of the more notorious partakers in this riot, shall not further pursue my complaint against you; the more especially as by being imhe thought notes and quotations from his amount of punishment. But, while passing over the charge against you, I cannot refrain --nor do I think I should be acting up to my duty were I to refrain-from stating thus pub licly, the abhorrence in which I hold the whole circumstances and conduct of this riot-so disgraceful to the city, and to all who have in any way taken part in it-and, most assured ly, had any of the ringleaders come fairly within the parisdiction of this Court, I should have used its powers for their punishment, Now, it is intolerable, whatever may be the motive, that the peace of a large city like this should be thus fully outraged- and it is still more intolerable, that any church of this city should be thus rendered the arena for scenes o this unholy and most distressing nature; and I regret, most deeply regret, that its origin should be found in the conduct and proceedings of one, from whom, considering his protessional calling, better things might have been expected. The conduct of this centleman has, upon this occasion, been characterized by a most unbecoming levity, inasmuch as it was entirely grantiton, and by an indecent and rockless carelessness of consequences, inasmuch as indications of what has taken place

During the course of the last Sunday even-

ing, I was waited upon with a request-to do

that ?-to protect a person who was voluntari-

ly doing that which was creating a disturb-

ance; to do any such thing I did not conceive

to be my duty. Forsooth-are the magistrates of this city to be called on to remove the houses, that an incendiary, with his blazing torch, may rush through the streets? Are they to protect every fool-hardy seeker of no-toriety and causer of brawls? No-their duty is a wider one—to protect the peace of the city generally. In accordance with this feeling, I, therefore, immediately repaired to the scene of riot and ly repaired to the scene of flot and disturbance, in order to render such assistance as was in my power, to stay and quell it; and, I am happy to say, I found no great difficulty in so doing : for, to the credit of the large mass of people whom I found collected, excited as they were, the most implicit obedience to my wishes was immediately rendered, save in one instance, and that was in the person of the prime cause of the whole disturbance. The merits of his previous conduct, I shall not consider it my business further to canvass or refer to, but, as egards his resistance to my frequently, and, at length, somewhat authoritatively, expressed request, as regards the route he should pursue on leaving the church, I have this strong and idvised remark to make, that he neither proved himself a good cilinen, not evinced a seemly or proper respect for the office which it is my lot, at this moment, to hold; and it is rather due to ny own forbearance, than to his own discretion, that I did not at that time take him into custo-dy, and that he is not standing with you at that , answering to the very serious charge of quility, and matters seemed to have settled obstructing me in my daty, while quelling that into renese, when a renewed attempt at riot, of which he himself, had been the chief preaching in the surplice threw the city into cause and hashgator. I know not if I should commotion aftesh after evening prayer on again recegnise this gentlem in, but the harried view I then had of him led me to conclude him to be very young. I trust, therefore, the whole of his conduct on that evening is attributable. as in your case, to youthful indiscretion, rather Lecturer at St. Sidwell's, excited a renewal of than to any vicious and determined intention of creating disturbance, animosities, and ill-forling; I would fain trust that such is the case. It is, however, a serious matter for him, on the one hand, to frighten a whole city from its preach in that vestment, contrary to the propriety, and, on the other, to intime himself mo a patish, to which he is not in any way sent to Ministers of every usago to which old-fashioned Churchmen attached, and there stir up strifes and containare attached, and from which they see notations, which, by their recurrence, cannot fail ther good reason nor valid authority for de- tore animate enmities between the flock and fluential persons, parting. The Clergyman's endeavour to de- their pastor. Nor would I altogether acquir the incumbent of the parish himself from so no slight share of blame; for I deem it to be his duty, as a good citizen, after what had occurred, some three or four years ago, to take every precaution, that the frightful scenes of those days should not be repeated. It cannot but be ecollected that something like a promise of this kind was made, and any specious excuses or reasonings, whereby this promise is avoided, are not comprehended by the multitude, who look solely to the broad and easily appreciable facts. The peace of a large parish, and the good will and respect of its parishioners, are well worthy the consideration of its pastor.

the chief seat of civil authority, he nefed I cannot conclude these remarks, without upon the judicious advice tendered by one of offering my best thanks to the warden of St. the Exeter Aldermen in the course of the Sidwell's, alr. Hayman. His conduct, on this surplice riots which took place four years occasion, was most praise worthy, and very ago: "If a man with a monkey creates preatly contributed towards restoring peace and order. Having thus expressed my feelings on obstructions in a public theroughtere, the this very painful subject, I have now to offer remedy is not taking the crowd into custody to this city, this assurance, that, irrespective of but getting the man with the monkey out of who or what may be the cause, rioting cannot be the way." His worship, combining may permitted, and that whilst I hold the office which I now do, I shall, as in duty bound, use my utmost endeavour to prevent and quiet it. Now you may leave this court; but let this be a lesson to you—that you have engaged early in life in a riot, and the consequence might have been most serious. For the future let your course be that of leaving scenes of this description, and conducting jourself as an orderly and quiet citizen." [His Worship concluded amidst a burst of applause, which was silenced by the officers. I

> Mr. Woodsten, on behalf of the magistrates on his side the Bench, thanked the Mayor for what he had said, and concurred entirely with him in the view he had expressed on this important matter.
> Alr. S. Kingdon was much indebted to the

Mayor for the trouble he had taken. Mr. W. KENNAWAY also expressed his con

THE WALDENSES .- SYNOD OF THE VAUDOIS

Chunch ix Pression.—This body, composed of eighteen clerical members, and thirty lay delegates, recently held its sittings in the Valleys of Piedmont. The Chevalier Gay de Quarte, intendant of the province, was present as the royal commissioner. The session com-menced by the reading of the report of the pro-ceedings of the "Table," presented by that body, and controlled by another prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose, a fortnight previously. The persons constituting the Table then in office afterwards gave in their resignation. ... The slive members of which it

pastors. The Synod decided in favour of the two members forming the minority, by appoint-ing them upon the new Table. The reading of the reports led to several expressions of censure upon the proceedings of the majority. A deficit in the accounts of the Table was attributed to a want of economy. The assembly also ndopted the severe language of its committee with respect to the delay which had taken place in summoning the Synod. Lastly, the decision of the majority of the Table in the case of the ordination, just mentioned, was reversed by a large mejority of the Synod. The Synod then adopted various measures, reserving the revision of the discipline to a period whe more clearly defined. To the duties hitherto confided to the Table, was added the superintendence of a Vaudois hospital, which had hitherto been managed by a committee. It was decided that, for the future, Synods should be held every three-years (they have seldom met oftener than once in five yenry hitherto that delegates to the Synod should defravitheir own expenses; and that the appointment of members to form a new Table should take place at the end instead of the commencement of the proceedings of the Synod. The assembly ap-pointed the 17th of February, the anniversary of the emancipation of the Vaudois, us a religious festival. It also authorized the Table to favour the use of the Italian language for public instruction and preaching, in every parish in which it might be practicable. Ev. Christendom.

The Jesuits, expelled from Switzerland and Halr, are coming in numbers to settle in the United States. Among them are Father de Vico, the celebrated astronomer, and Dr. Pianciani, Professor of Chemistry, both of whom are to occupy chairs at the Roman Catholid College of Georgetown.

MONTREAL MAGDALENE ASTLUM .-We have bestowed some attention upon the contents of the " Advocate of Moral Reform? (noticed in our last number) and are struck vith the expressive language of Mr. McGinn, of the Montreal Lail, whose report nearly fills up the paper, when he states that ie felt "the extreme delicacy, and difficulty of a subject which forbids minute details. involving the use of phraseology that could not fail of being offensive to every virtuous mind." Feeling, that we should present but a deceptive view of the matter, if we softened it down by avoiding terms and details which describe the evil and point at the remedy, we prefer advising those of our readers who desire to make themselves acquainted with the one and the other to obtain ight of the publication itself of which a large impression will be taken every quarter, as appears by the following notice of the Committee:

The "Montreal Magdalene Asylum" is unde the immediate superintendance of a Committee of Ladies, who earnestly solicit donations of money or articles of food for the maintenance of the inmates. The former may be sent to Mrs. John Leeming, Treasurer, and the latter to the Matron, Mrs. Green, at the Asylum, in Campeau Street. The present wants of the Institution are most urgent.

There is also a Committee of Gentlemen more especially charged with the duty of collecting funds for the support of the Institution who earnestly ask for aid, not only from the fellow citizens of Montreal, but from the friends of such an effort throughout Canada. | Donations may be sent to the Rev. J. Irwin, of St. Phomas Church, Chairman, or to Mr. John Holland, corner of St. Frangois Xavier and St. Paul Streets, Honorary Secretary of the Committee.

Believing that the issue of such a sheet as this quarterly, in which to pub ish the Reports of the "Mardalene Asylum," acknowledge Receipt of Subscriptions, &c., would tend to procure and for the Institution on the one fluid; and be instrumental in awakening public incignation against licentiousness on the other; Committee bave resolved to publish about 3009 copies quarterly, for one year, provided a Special Fund of £16 (the cost of this particular effort.) be subscribed. These papers will be among Legislators, Magistrates, and other in

With regard to the accuracy of the statistical details as given in Mr. M Ginn's statement of the causes and enormities of prestitution in the City of Montreal, I nez to state that, having during the just six months attended the Montreal Gaol for the purpose of giving religious instruction, I am led to believe, from what has come to my knowledge in that building, (not to mention other sources of information,) that they are rather below than above the exact state of the case.

Joins Inwin. Minister of St. Thomas' Church.

QUEDEC INFANT SCHOOL .-- We beg to draw he attention of the friends of early training to he advertisement in another column, respecting the examination of the Quebec Infant School in St. Jaachim, Street, St. John's Suburbs, next Monday at eleven. Infant Schools are among the most important institutions of our day ; and it is only to be wondered at, that such a means of improvement temains as vet almost confined to the poorer classes. Why have we not Infant Schools for the children of the wealthy?

His Grace the Angualshop of CANTERBURY has directed his Clergy to use the prayer ap-pointed in the Book of Common Prayer, "in the time of any common plague or sickness," in consequence of the re-appearance of the cholera in several parts of the kingdom.

Ciry or New York .- St. George's (the late Dr. Milnor's Parish.)—The new Church of St. George's, Stuy vesant Square, New York, of St. George's, Stuy vesant Square, New York, of which the Rev. Dr. Tyka is Rector, is now ready for the uso of the congregation. It is said by the Commercial Advertiser to be if the largest and most substantial house for Professant worship in the United Stales, having an extreme exterior length, of one hundred and setwenty-two feet, while, the width in front is ninety-four feets. The order of architecture is the Byzantine, the enfirst style of the Clirist lian era. The material used is red freestone. It is also one of the most massive riructures in It is also one of the most massive riquitives in the country, being built entirely of stone both within and without, and finished in the most durable and perfect, style:

RULES OF THE QUEBEC CITUREH MIST SIONARY ASSOCIATION WOLLD A MOST THE CHUSCH MISSIONARY BOOKETY. [Adopted at burmeeting of the Association of held on Tuesday the Other of a December no se the superstates and the second first

In accopiance will like the last the last the factoring the part of the Parent Society, all persons sittle falling annually. One pound five shillings, for the wardst or it elegations one half, that amount "George Fry, I apprehended you on Sunday consisted—a moderator, a denuty moderator, a denuty moderator, a night last, having myself, delected you in the secretary, and, two lay members—were dividant world, from the distraction in the distraction and the streets of this city. By this ordination and a dispute with the body of the

collect in its behalf Thren pounds five shil-lings, or upwards shall be Annual Members of this Association as well as of the Parent Society, and shall she entitled to receive their Annual Reports, and to vote at their General Meetings.

II. All persons subscribing annually ten shillings or upwards, and also such persons as shall collect in its bohalf, annually One pound five shillings, or upwards, shall be Annual Members of this Association,

III. Benefactors of Twelve pounds ten shillings, or upwards, or such Clergymen as shall contribute Congregational Collections to the amount of Twenty five pounds, and Executors paying Bequests of Sixty two pounds ten shillings, or upwards, shall be Life Members of the Parent Society as well ns of this Association.

IV. Subscribers of Six pounds five

shillings per annum shall be Annual Governors of the same.

V. Benefactors of Sixty two pounds, ten shillings, or upwards, shall be Life Governors of the same.

VI. All Clergymen of the Church of England, being members of the Association, shall be, ex officio, members of the Committee.

VII. The objects of this Association shall be, to call forth the zeal of well-disposed persons, and particularly those of the Church of England, in support of the Church Missionary Society; to recommend proper persons who may offer themselves as Missionaries to the Parent Society; to disperse as widely as possible Missionary information, to promote the formation of Branch Associations, and to procure Collections and other Contributions.

VIII. The whole of the funds so obtained, after deducting incidental expenses only, shall be remitted to the Church Missionary Society, in aid of its designs.

IX. A General Meeting shall be held annually, on such day as shall be fixed by the Committee, when a Report of the Proecedings of the Association shall be read, an account of its receipts and disbursements presented duly audited, and Officers and a Committee, being members of the Church of England, chosen for the ensuing year, five of whom shall form a Quoram. The Committee may at any time call Special Meetings, and it shall be their duty to call them whenever required by not less than nine members of the Association.

X. None of the Rules of this Association shall be repealed or altered, or any new ones established, except at a Special Meeting, called for that purpose, (one month's nonce of the meeting and of the proposed alteration or ad lition being previously given) and coless the same by concurred in by at least two thirds of the members present,

JUBILEE FUND OF THE CHURCH MISSISNARY Seciety. Previously received,£164 6 6

> £166 15 10 C. H. GATES, Treasurer.

To the Editor of the Berean.

The liberal manner in which the appeal on behalf of the Junius Fuso of the Choicu Missionany Society has been responded to by the Churchinen of Quebec is most gratifying and encouraging to all who are interested in the Mississiery cause. To none, I am sine, zan it be more so than to the Editor of the Branan, who knows so well how a few years ago the first small collections were made in Q cobec by some little boys in connection with

perhaps have devoted it to Missionary labours. But more pleasing then the mere collection of a sum of money is the announcement, in one of your recent numbers, of the formation of an Association whose object is to foster the Missionary spirit and diffuse as widely as possible Missionary information. Churchmen of Canada should think of their auty to others as well as to themselves, and it is to be hoped that the Association may accom-

one who, if his life had been spared, would

plish this. The claims of the Church Missionary So-CIETY are too well known to need any arguments of mine to enforce them, nor was this my object in addressing you. But having observed in a late number of the London Allas a few editorial remarks upon the Society, its objects and success, I beg the favour of their insertion in the columns of the Berean as a strong and impartial testimony to the character of the CHURCH MISSISSARY SOCIETY.

The Church Missionary Society.

A Senseamer.

The Church Missionary Jubilee.—The members of the Church Missionary Society have celebrated during the week the fitteth anniversary of its establishment. Throughout the country, services have been performed, and services preached upon its behalf; and on Thursday, a crowded gathering assembled in Exeter Hall to return thanks for the blessings that have ettended their efforts during the past that have attended their efforts during the past half century, and to gird up their loins for re-newed exertions in the same field of conversion. The proceedings of this society have often been judged by a hard and unfair standard. It was founded, and has been worked, by men who thought all considerations subordinate to those of faith; all results insignificant when compared with the spread of the Gospel, all labour, and peril to be overlooked in the hopes of saving one heathen soul. In this faith its members were content to spend and to be spent. For this hope they laboured, suffered, and too of in died. And the works of men like these were weighed in the balance of mere worldliners; their product estimated by its measure of commercial utility; and for their judges they had men who deemed no object, worth aiming Missionurica are not to be despised. They have everywhere become the pioneers of civilisation. They have penetrated into moral and full explanations must at once be afforded. temptation to follow them; but whither, after their laborious cultivation) he has been glud to follow. They have aided the legislator, and superseiled the soldier; And for this, what has been than cost?! A few abundred thousand

To Cornessondents.—Received pamphlet from Fredericton;—R. V. R;—sent parcel by stage on Tuesday to C;—G. F. B.

Aoral and Dolitical Antelligence.

The Oxford Chronicle states that Her Ma jesty has forwarded £20 to two brothers, work ing men, at Cheadle, to enable them to publish a new work written by them on popular education, and that Lord Ashley has also forwarded a handsome donation for the same purpose.

THE NEW FRENCH COESTITUTION .- An English paper gives the following abstract of some of the leading provisions of the new French Constitution:

The press cannot in any case be submitted

to censorship. Education will be under the surveillance of the state. All citizens are equally admissible to every public employ without other motive of preference than merit. Nobility is for ever abolished, and all disstinction of birth, class, or caste. Each shall contribute to the taxes in proportion to his fortune and means.—The number of representatives to compose the National Assembly is to be 700-elected under very nearly the same conditions as the Charter sought i this country. No member of the Assembly can, during its sitting, be named or promoted to a paid public office. The election is to be triennial. The President of the Republic must be a native of France, aged thirty, a least, and who shall never have lost his qualifications of citizenship. He is elected for four years, and can only be re-eligible after an interval of four years. If any candidate for the presidency has not obtained more than one-half of the expressed sufficient ges, and at least two millions of votes; or, if the conditions (as to birth, citizenship, &c.) be not fulfilled, the National Assembly shall elect the President, by an absolute in juity and secret scruting from among the five off gib'e cardidates who have obtained the great number of votes. The President shall dispos of the armed force, without power ever to take the command in person. He shall see to the defence of the state, but capriet undertake any war without the consent of the National As sembly. His salary is fixed at 600,000 francs per annum. He has the power to name and revoke his ministers, diplomatic agents, naval and military commanders, the governors of colonies, and other functionaries of a superior order. The Vice Prysident shall be named by the National Assembly, and cannot be chosen from the kindred of the President, even to the sixth degree of relationship. Both criminal and political delinquencies, and offences committed by the press, shall be tried by jury. Every Frenchman shall be fiable to military service, and can be liberated only according to the provisions of the law of rectuits .-- The territory of Algiers is declared French territory, and wil he governed by particular laws till a special law shall place it under the government of the constitution now proclaimed .- Morn. Chronicle JELLACHICH, BAN OF CEONIA .- The follow

ing sketch of this temarkable man, now the champion of Absolutism in the Austrian empire, will be read with interest at the pre sent period. It is extracted from a letter dated the 20th of September last, before it was known that the Ban was the tool of the En peror, and published in the London Chronicle-Jellachich. He is a man of the middle height. of a powerful and firmly knit frame, forty and years of age, in his youth of a delicate consti-tation, but now enjoying excellent health Ilis head is bald at the top but encircled with a fringe of jet black hair; he has a high forehead, bushy cycbrows, a mild, clear, dark ere, an aquiline nose, a finely chisalled mouth with expression of great decision of character. He leaves the impression upon the observer of the state. But what the Germans fail to a mild but determined character, fully confided this silent way, they will accomplish dent of his own powers. He has not one par ticle of pride about him, and one would scarcety look upon him as the leader of a wild race or a man of high ambition. His voice is soft his education entirely German; he speak German as if it were his native tongue, and with the Austrian accent; he is a great admirer of the German language and literature, but his Sclavenic nationality scens the Gar-man arrogance which distains any thing Sclave; he speaks the Hungarian, Croatian and Italian languages equally well; he is unmarried, does not possess, and does not care for riches, but is devoted to his nation. It was only last year that he was colonel of a Granz of or frontier regiment which was annihilated in an expedition on the Turkish frontier; he himself escaping almost miraculously through a shower of balls. The secret of his influence over the Croats is that he is a Croat, and proud to be one, and all his energies are turned toward one object—to procure for his nation that position in Hungary which they claim. He speaks the dialect of the people—"It is the language of my beloved mother," (he said to me one day) " and I am proud that I can speak it." Their Ban and their general, he converses with his Croats, and tells them things they never dreamt of -visions of honour and glory. It is no wonder that when he appears, every eye is turned upon him-that they listen open mouthed to what he says, and that they are ready to follow him to Buda, Pesth, Vienna, or Milan. When they see him they shout their enthusiastic 'Zirio,' (let him live!) and whi

follow him anywhere. Bengium .- The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Brussels, October 23:—
"An event has occurred which is the subject of universal comment, and has excited the most anxious attention. It is nothing less than the disbanding, in the most unceremonious way, and without a moment's notice, of the Garde Civique, the National Guard of Brussels. This body is composed of the most respectable shop-keepers and principal merchants; it was called out for duty at the end of February, and responded to the summons with the itmost alacrity; men whose age exempted them from active service waived their privilege, and each vied with the other in showing his devotion to the cause of order and govern-ment. A thousand reports are affoat. Ac-cording to some, the French National Guard ment." A thousand reports are afloat. According to some, the French National Guard took advantage of their late visit, and converted their Belgian brothers; others declare that they have been corrupted by Red Republican gold. This much is certain, that the guard is dislated a moment's notice, and in a manner of the weather setting in stormy.—

Legislative Council, Joseph Dourrer, of the Given of Montreal, and George Saveuse De Beauter of Montreal, and George Saveuse De Beauter of Cotean du Lac, Esquire. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—

George Duberger, Gentleman, to be Surveyor George Duberger, Gentleman, to be Surveyor General has been been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—

George Duberger, Gentleman, to be Surveyor Gentleman, to be Surveyor Gentleman, to be Surveyor Gentleman, to be Surveyor Gentleman and Council, Joseph Dourrer, or the strength of the Positive Of Montreal, and George Saveuse De City of Montreal, at but that of adapting the carth for the preaence of the European and finding new contributors to life European and finding new contributors to life enjoyment, or fresh customers for
his merchandize. Yet, reckoned even by this
sordil scale the results of the labours of Church
solved at a moment's notice, and in a manner to excite great suspicion. Indeed, the impression created on the public mind is such that

THE NORTH AMERICAN LAKES .- The commerce of these island sees already exceeds that of the Mediterranean-what will it amount to in 50 years hence ? The been it thus cost ?! W. few. shundred thousand housand housand

PAYMENT RECEIVED .- Mrs Jackson, No. 184 entire line of Lake coast embraces about I wlo sincerely desire the welfare of their fel-5000 miles, 2000 of which constitute the coast of the Province of Canada."

Greatest Average Length. Width. Lake Champlain is 105m. 12m. or 8n. Ontario, 120 52 40 57 28 St. Clair, 18 99 105 270 70 not including Georgian Bay, 120m. lg. 45m. wide.) Michigan, 340 33 135 Superior, 420 103

These Lakes may be considered as connected throughout their whole extent, Lake Champlain connects with Lake Ontario by means of the Chambly Canal and the River Richelieu-the St. Lawrence River and its Canals-the Ottawa Riverthe Rideau Canal, through Canada-and the Champlain and Erie Canals of New York-Lake Ontario is connected with Lake Erie by means of the Weiland Canal, through Canada, and by means of the Os. wego and Eric Canals through the State of New York .- Lake Eric is connected with Lake St. Clair by the deep and navigable straits of Detroit, 25 miles long .- Lake St. Clair is connected with Lake Huron by nected with Lake Michigan by the deep and wide strait of Mackina v, and with Lake Superior by the strait of St. Mary's, 45 miles long. This strait is navigable description. out, except for about one mile of its length, immediately adjacent to Lake Superior, where from rocks and the extreme rapidity of the current, navigation ceases. These of about 24 feet. The only additional ob- St. Lawrence. struction to this immense extent of inland great width, over which not more than eyen feet of water, in depressed conditions little cause of doubt, that if a channel were once dredged through, it would remain a durable improvement.

Like Champlain lies exclusively (except the trait near Rouse's Point,) within the State of Vermont and New York, the former octupying its eastern, and the latter its western margin. It is not considered a dangerous Lake to navigate, and the principal protection which commerce requires, is in form if Breakwaters to shelter its open har-

The commerce of these Lakes was for 1817, estimated at £30,000,000. What wat it be half a century hence.—Jus. Mining and Railroad Journal.

FREE AND SLAVE LABOUR. - There are in St. Louis 200,000 Germans, and in other pertions of the state as many more. Most of them are labourers and mechanics. Germans can be hired cheaper than slaves can be kept and clothed. The use of the capital invested in a dozen slaves is worth half enough to hire an equal number of Germans; and one Garman will do almost twice as much as a negro. The influence of German labour is already felt and seen in St. Louis. It is fast driving slaves from the city, and will aid in driving them from do in this silent way, they will accomplish at the ballot box, for they are to a man

opposed to slavery .- Corr. Ecening Past. DESTRUCTIVE FLEES IN NEW YORK .- Sevnal destructive tires have happened in this cityon Saturday night. The extensive stables of J.& M. Murphy, proprietors of the Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue line of stages, consumed, with one hundred and ten horsis, upwards of thirty-five tons of hay, twenty sk of their best stages, and sixteen sleighs, withall the harness thereto belonging; eighty or neety horses and seven stages were saved. The Methodist E, iscopal Churen, on Twentyeighth Street was burnt, with the Parsonage onlythe walls being left standing. The Public school in Fifteenth Street caught, and was fame buildings adjoining Twenty-seventh oird Avenue. The entire loss of property by is conflagration will fall little short of \$100,-O, at least one-half of which is sustained by essis. Murphy. Another stable in Sevenenth Street was burnt, with four horses; at the me time three houses in Fifth Avenue; and the junction of Broome street, consuming sev il buildings, and badly damaging the Baptist surch of the Rev. Dr. Cone. The losa is local at 12 houses, 141 horses, and 25 omnies-valued at nearly \$200,000 .- Telegraph.

A PLACE TO LIVE IN .- The Town of Putnam A TEACH TO DIVE IX.—The found if unamissituated on the Muskingum River, opposite Amesville, Ohio, containing a population of 2000 people, and there is not, at present, an inemperate man in the place, and moreover there is not within the limits of the corporation, ingle tavera, store, or shop, where intoxicat-liquors of any kind can be had.

ARE HURON FISHERIES .- That despatch Hurn, by Mr. Elliot of Niagara, who had charged the Juno belonging to that port, for the pripose of carrying on fishing operations at "the Islands." This gentleman left Goderich inhis vessel soon after midnight of the 13th Olober, and having run ninety miles in her, round with his crew five miles more in his boat and within the twenty-four hours

Huron Gastle. RAGGED CHOOL IN TORONTO .- Not many days ago, w paid a visit to the Ragged School, established the old Central School-house. of various age and dispositions, should be dif-

low-creatures .- Toronto Patriot.

MIDLAND DISTRICT DEBENTURES. dollar and two dollar notes, issued by the Mu-nicipal Council, in payment of the New Road tanking, are in circulation. They are very handsome in appearance, and very much resemble Bank Bills of the like denomination. The security being undeniable, and the issue limited to £3000, the notes are received at par at all retail shops in town.—British Whig.

PORT Hore, Dec. 2 .- The schooner Canada of Kingston, general cargo, is a total wreck. She was lost this side of Cobourg. Only one man saved, who swam ashore, and he was so nearly drowned, that he could not speak, or give any account of the vessel or her crew.

FIRE AT THE PENITENTIARY .- A fire broke out at the Penitentiary—we understand in the blacksmith's shop—between seven and eight o'cleck this morning, which was not checked until about one half of the beautiful range of stone workshops undertaken immediately after the destruction by fire of the preceding wooden. the destruction by fire of the preceding wooder structures, was well gutted. companies, several companies of the XX regt. and a troop of the artillery accompanied by Col. Dalton, repaired to the scene of the fire immediately on the alarm, and rendered ne-

ng the prison &c .- Kingston Chron. 25th Nov The fire at the Penitentiary is pretty well

QUEEZE WAREHOUSING COMPANY .- It is with much pleasure that we draw the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of the Quebec Watchousing Company, published in the present number.—This is the first decisive difficulties can, however, be easily sur-the present number.—This is the first decisive mounted by a Canal of not more than a step taken to secure to Quebec that share of the mounted by a Canal of not more than a caormous trade with the West, which must nake long, with Locks to overcome a fall sooner or later, pass through the valley of the

The promoters of this enterprise deserve the tavigation is in St. Clair Lake, on apsupport and encouragement of every one inter-arourhing St. Clair strait. This obstruction ested in the trade of the country.—The presconsists of an extensive bar, but not of a pectus shows the effect it must have upon our trade, and the benefit which must result from the pran being properly carried out. This can only be done by the cordial co-operation of of the Lukes, can be counted on. From an all parties. That the originators of this plan examination of this shoal, it has been found have every right to expect this, we think will to tonsist of an indurated marl, leaving but admit of little doubt .- To show that the enter prise will be most lucrative to those engaged n it, the following estimate has been made of the profits, placing the amount of business lower than might be fairly calculated:

Receiving and delivering 125,000 bbls. Fiour, including Fire Insurance, 43d. Do. £2343 asuels grain, 2d. Storage on Imports for the West. Vihariage. Profit on conveyance of Emi-

grants from Europe, to the Lakes, viz. : 20,000, 2s. 6d. 2500 £8126 EXPENSES. Interest on Capital Stock. £1500 Erection of Sheds, &c. 510 Contingent fund. 1250 Insurance on buildings £60

on property, 375—435 Office expenses. 750 Labour, 1450-5885 Leaving the sum of £2511 Showing an estimated profit of 10 per cent., in addition to interest, besides laying by a con-tingent fund of more than £1000 a year. 10

may be supposed that the amount of profit on the conveyance of emigrants is put down at for large a sum, but when we consider that the St. Lawrence must in the nature of things be the highway for emigration to the West, and the being enabled at once to secure their passage to their destined settlement, through the medium of a responsible company, we think the estimate is quite within bounds.

In conclusion, we feel happy in being enthe prospects which are opening out, resulting as they must in a vast increase of our trade with Western Canada; and in substantial advantages to all classes of our community .--Morning Chronicle.

The Sr. ANDREW'S Society observed Anniversary, as usual, on Thursday last, the 30th ulto. They assembled at the St. George's Hotel, whence they walked in procession to St. Andrew's Church, preceded by the band burked to the ground; also the Protestan of the St. Patrick's Society, playing the na-Episcopal Church, with two or three small tional airs. The Rev. John Cook, D. D. preached a discourse on the 6th verse in the 16th Psahn; "The lines are failen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heri-tage." A collection in aid of the Society's charitable fund was taken up after divine service.—The other national Societies gathered to take their station in the line taken by the procession, and manifested their respect and good will towards the St. Andrew's Society as they passed.

The Main for Quebec was dispatched from Montreal by land last Thursday, and the navi-gation of the river is closed, the steamers having gone into winter-quarters.

Township or Bagor .- By letters patent of the 27th November, 1848, published by a pro-clamation of the 30th, and to have force of law from and after the 4th December instant, a certain tract of waste land in the county of Sague nay, district of Quebec, is constituted a township by the name of Bagot, to be bounded on the north-east by the tiver Saguenay, on the south-east by the waste lands of the Crown, on the north-west by the township of Chicoutini the life and soul of business, was exemplified and on the south west by the town hip of weeks since in the fishing trade on Lake Simon.

Pour or Elgin.—By a proclamation of the 29th November, 1818, the name of the Port of Edwardsburgh, in the township of Edwardsburgh, district of Johnstown, is changed to that of Port of Elgin .- Gazette.

APPOINTMENTS .- His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call to the Legislative Council, Joseph Bounner, of the

of Land in that part of the Province of Canada

heretofore Lower Canada.

THE WEATHER has been mild for the schools is highly praiseworthy, we were not prepared for he group of happy faces which met our view. That such a mass of children, lower than we have yet seen it this winter.

'At London, Upper Canada, on the 27th ult. (of inflammation of the veins of the left leg.)
Thomas Wilson, only son of T. Wilson, Eq.,
Barrack Master, after an illness of five days, aged 16 years and 9 months.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express

to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebe Post-Office, on THURSDAY, 14th DECEMBER, PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

QUEBEC INFANT SCHOOL. THE EXAMINATION of the children at-tending the QUEBEC INFANT SCHOOL Jasehim Sircet, will be held on MONDAY the 11th inst., commencing at 11 o'clock, A

5th Decr. 1848.

QUEBEC Provident & Savings Bank.

QUARTERLY ABSTRACT.

lept. 1. Balance at the credit of Depositors £32,854 19 Received in Deposits from Sept. 1 to Nov.
30, inclusive,£11,000 3 3

Withdrawn in the same period, 16,997 3 10

Decrease in the quarter, ... 5,997 0 7

Dec. 1. Balance at the credit of Depositors this day £26,857 18 10

The Bank is open daily from 10, A. M. to 21, P. M., and on Moseav and Savurday evenings from 6 to S. Copies of the Rules and every necessary information will be given on speciation at the Ossics.
C. H. GATES,

Cashier. Quebec Provident & Savings' Bank.

Freemasons' Hall, Adjoining the Post Office.

BUCK WHEAT AND INDIAN CORN MEAL. FALL SUPPLY of the above.

-ON HAND-Lobsters, in tins betmetically sealed. Salmon and Mackerel do do. North Shore Herrings, No. 1. Mackerel, in 4 bbls., No. 1. Table Fish, Green do. Preserved Oysters.

Kamouraska Butter. Winter Apples-Greenings, Spitzenburgs and Pippins. Virgin Honey-Tamarinds in Jara.

Sperm, Belmont Sperm and Wax Wick Candles. Solar Sperin, and Pale Seal Oil. Solar Lamp Wicks and Chimneys.

Genuine HIGHLAND WHISKEY, in Wood and Bottle.

M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, 30th Nov. 1818. 2 m

NN ROHAN, ag-d 14 years, a year ago last July, was left by her parents at the Quarantine station. She is supposed to be living in Anne Street, Quebec. Any information di-rected to the office of the Cobourd Stan will be thankfully received.

> JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE DOOKSTORES, ACOLLECTION

ORIGINAL SACRED MUSIC. BY F. H. ANDREWS. Quebec, October 1848.

MEW DOCKS.

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

bled to offer for sale upwards of ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES, CAREFULLY SELECTED WORKS,

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

> Also, by the ' Douglas,' from London, A SUPPLY OF THE PSALMS AND HYMNS.

USED IN TRINITY CHAPEL. GILBERT STANLEY, No. 4, St. Anne Street Quebec, Nov. 2, 1848.

YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who has a few leisure-hours, would be glad

evote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publisher's. Quebec, 8th June, 1848. NOTICE.

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-PANY having reduced their rate of Promiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

R. PENISTON,

India Wharf, October, 1816.

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 1-11, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full

benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Mem bers is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.

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

miums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON Agent for Canada.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. LADY who is well qualified to instruct A young persons in the ordinary branches of an English education, is desirous of obtaining employment as a NURSERY GOVERNESS Salary not so much an object as the advantage of a home in a quiet and pious family.
Refer to the Rev. Official MACKIE, D. D., 13, St. URSULE STREET.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE

Church Society, AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL

GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-TRACTS are on SALE.

Montreal, May 26, 1848. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

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

a continuance of their pationage.

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

II. KNIGHT,

12, Palace Street. Quebec, November 1848.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1847.

GAPITAL, £50,000.

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

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

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives and transact any business denendent upon the value or dura-Annulues or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing 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 isks, as well as the prompt settlement of ciaims.

Assurances can be effected either with on WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Doard, 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	1 13 1 1 17 4 2 2 9	1 6 5 1 9 11 1 14 7	1 17 6			
30 35 40	2 9 3 2 16 7 3 6 2	2 0 2 2 6 4 2 14 8	2 2 6 2 9 2 2 17 6			
45 50 55 60	3 17 1 4 13 1 5 17 8	3 4 0 3 17 11 4 19 11	3 7 4 4 1 4 5 3 4			

The above rates, For Life without Participation and Holf Credit, will, upon comparisons be found to be Lowen than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure 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 are for the company's profit of the company's pr

plication, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already ap-

Dundas Dr. James Hamilton George Scott,..... Dr. Alex. Anderson. London..... Montreal Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell ... Paris David Buchan. Paris David Buchan
Pott Sarnia Malcoim Cameron
Quebec Welch and Davies
St. Catharines Lachtan Bell
Toronto Edmund Bradburne
Dr. Geo, Herrick
Woodstock William Lapenotiere
Dr. Samuel J. Stratford.

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

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 REFERER,

J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, MINI IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SURVERS. DE MARKET Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street. I had

Pouth's Corner.

THE RED CRAVATS.

On a certain evening, about the year 1780, when the celebrated King of Prussia, whom they call Frederic the Great, was governing his country in peace, Sorgeant Aussenher set out on the errand which it was his regular business to do whenever a little boy was born in the city where his battalion lay in garrison; he went with a red cravat which he tied round the child's neck, in token of the King's claiming the

boy for a soldier. The peace which the land was enjoying had been fought for, in many a bloody battle, and through protracted wars. Old Fritz, as the Prussians were fond of calling their King, had raised his king lom to influence in the counsels of Europe; but he also had stirred up great wrath and envy against himself. He found it needful to keep up a great army, and to feed a warlike spirit among his people; so that they might follow him willingly and bravely, if he should have to lead them against the enemy again. He, therefore, made a law that every boy that was born belonged to his army, and that he could require him from his father and mother, as soon as he should be old and strong enough to be of service. The outward and visible sign of this claim upon the child was the red cravat which the Sergeant tied round the little boy's neck.

Old Fritz being exceedingly beloved by his people, they liked the red cravat well enough, and loved to think that their little boy was owned by the King. But there were not many of them, after all, that carried their thoughts much beyond the Sergeant's visit to the infant in his cradle. Some, perhaps, thought, it would be pleasant to see their son marching in the line on parade, when he should Lo grown up to be a tell, streight Grenadier, in blue uniform with red collar and cuffs. But when they remembered the Corporal's severe handling of the young recruit at the drill and in barracks, they began to wish that there was no war and no need of soldiers. Still more dreadful to their minds was the very thought of a battle, with its wounds and bruises, with its loss of limbs and of lives. They liked Prussia's battles to be fought and won, well enough; but their own dear boy, they hoped, would not have to be, where he was likely to be hurt. Here and there only were found a father and mother who, as they looked at their boy's red cravat, set their minds at once upon his following the great King into the field of battle, bearing hunger and fatigue, the day's march and the night-watch; and who were honestly concerned about bringing him up, not only to make a show or parade, but to be exact in every duty, to render quick obedience, to encounter hardships, and to face death in Old Fritz's

service. Now Sergeant Aussenher himself was thoroughly devoted to his King, and a perfect drill-muster; in truth he was a man who meant nobly. But he was stiff and cold in his manner; and it was a constant grief to him, as he went about fixing the token of soldiership on the necks of the new-born babes, that so few of the parents were in earnest about the claim which the King intended to set forth by that formali The Sergeant had no skill of tongue and he knew not how to set about talking to the people that they should count their King's service the noblest calling they could wish for their children. He would have become totally discouraged, if he had not had a great comforter and companion in Mr. Innerlich, the Bugle-Major of his Battalion, with whom he lived in close brotherhood. They were natives of the same city, and had been called into the King's service on the same day; they were also highly esteemed by those who knew them well: the Sergeant for strict and punctual spirit which he diffused among the soldiers. The various strains of the band under his orders at one time subdued, at another enlivened the men; the music stilled, or it roused them, and set matters right, when any thing was out of order. As usual. Bugle-Major Innerlich accompanied his friend, Sergeant Aussenher, on the evening of which I am going to tell you.

Two babes had been recently born; one to Mr. Treuherz, the joiner; the other to Mr. Weltlieb, the pastry-cook. The two aub-officers were well received at both the houses; but the pastry-cook, as he accompanied them across the street from his house to the joiner's, said jokingly to them : "My boy may wear the red cravat, with all my heart; but I don't intend that he should ever fall under the Corporal's cane, that I can tell you; and when the swords flash, and the bullets fly, then I hope my son will be far off."

The Sergeant tossed up his head like a man affronted; he would no doubt have said some angry words which would have done no good, but the Bugle-Major was the first to speak, and he was not disposed. any more than his companion, to leave the father's cowardly speech without rebuke. "Nay, Mr. Weldieb," said he, "that is not speaking like a true Prussian. If you are content that your son should wear the sign of being Old Fritz's soldier, surely it would seem half-hearted that his soldier you do not want him to be. The Sergeant and myself will wish, with you, that your son may be so steady in the service as never to deserve punishment; and glad we should be, if the King's enemies could be kept quiet, so that swords need not be drawn, nor muskets fired. But I hope you intend that your son should fill his place worthily in the King's army; and if battles must be fought, you would wish him to stand the fire like a man, and run the same risk as his fellows, your neighbours' sons all around you." &

They were now in the joiner's house, and the little babe there was brought forth to have the King's cravat put round his

To be continued. [The meaning of the Sergeant's name, Aussender, is " Coming from without." liner

world." Fritz is a familiar abbreviation of the name " Frederic."]

THE HORRORS OF FAMINE. A tale of what took place in Ireland last year. Concluded.

"If the Priest," said I, "really believes that masses, anointings, and such things, can save a soul from hell, is he not guilty of a great sin in not doing all in his power to ave a sinner from everlasting perdition? Does it not show you that he only makes people believe it, in order to increase his own gains? But it those things or the prayers of saints could save us, or if the sorrow and misery we suffer here, could essen our punishment in the next world, why need Jesus have left all the happiness and glory he had with his Father in heaven. and come down to this earth and suffered a shameful and cruel death upon the cross for us? Dal Ha not know better than we could, what would save us; and it any other way could be found out, would be have suffered in this manner for us; or if any thing could in the smallest degree help our salvation, would the word of God declare to us, that 'there is no other name under heaven given among men whereby they can be saved but the name Christ Jesus,' and that ' the blood of Jesus Christ cleans-eth us from all sin?' "

"But, Sir, not to talk of the Saints, sure the Mother of God has great power in Heaven, and her prayers will be of great use to intercede for us with ner Son, for of course he will attend to her."

"Mary, the word of God tells us that there is no 'Mediator, no intercessor between God and men, but the man Christ Jesus? and the Lora himself says, that ' whosoever locta the will of his Father which is in heaven, the same is his mother, his sister, and brother; -thereby showing us that she hath not greater honour, power or glory than any other saint in heaven; for she is not the mother of God, she is only the mother of Jesus Christ, as man. When he humbled simself to take the likeness of itesh upon him, she became his mother; and is therefore not the mother of his divine, but of his human nature. Can you understand what I

"Oh! yes, Sir, I do, but still in all, think that the Virgin has great power in heaven; an if she prays to God for sinners he will hear her.

"But, Mary, can you prove that she hear. you at all? if she does not, then all your prayers are lost; and why not come at once to Jesus Christ, who can and does hear you, and who has promised to give us all hings that we ask for in his name; not in Mary's but in his own name? Who was it sent the famine and destruction upon the people of this land at present?"

"God, to be sure, Sir, for who else could

"Yes, Mary, it is for the sins of its peo ple, that the land is now groaning under the curse of God. We have rejected his laws we have set up other gods to have dominior over us; we liave bowed the knee to saints and angels, and have trusted to masses scapulars, and relics, instead of to the Lore Jesus Christ; we have misspent his sabbaths, disregarded his word, and been guilty of the fearful crime of murder: for senreel a town or district in Ireland, but has had to mourn the loss of some of its inhabitants cut off by the fell hand of the assassin."

"Tis thrue for ye, Sir; for many's the one but had to grieve for their friends and relations that was killed afore their eyes, by

villains and murderers.'' "Mary," said I, "would you read the

Bible, if I made you a present of it?" " Sure, Sir, yer honour knows that I'd do whatever I could at all, at all, that would place ye, and why not; an I'd go on my two knees from this to Lough Derg for vediscipline; the Bugle-Major for the fine if it would do ye my good for soul or body, and little thanks to me for that same. For sure, wouldn't me an my childher be dead Felling timber. this day, only the Lord sint you to es, to feel for us an to nourish us, an' tis my grief ing fruits, &c., &c.

The superintendent explained that this feel for the superintendent explained that this this day, only the Lord sint you to us, to that you did not come afore, an himself an The superintendent explained that this my poor childher wouldn't be now where lesson was on the calendar for October; it though well knowing at the same time that he must be hungry, an small blame to him, during the month of October. for he wouldn't have ate a bit may be for I was thinking it was a terrible thing to be hungry,' not liking to tell the father that he Mother, darlin, says he, will ye help me warm to cold? C .- It is gradual. T .thrifle, to get the lasht bit for him was no ever atc. an sure he never ris up out of Chilly.

T.—You remember that there are two thrifle, to get the lasht bit for him that he the mornings are in September? C .-

thinking that I had said as much to the poor the rest. Generally speaking, it is mild in the gardener compared:

widow as she was able to bear at the time, I October; but towards the end what is it? the earth. T.—What do you observe in gar-suddenly assumed, on the Northern edge, a prepared to leave her to her own thoughts C.—Cold. T.—Yes, it is rather cold. dens in autumn? C.—The flowers are in brilliant crimson dye, and rolling along in no seed. T.—What is the use officed? C.—well defined form, gave a glory to the scene

ich, will be easily recognised-" Inwardly." | seeing as how I was a Protestant be the

"Love-the-world," and also "Dear-to-the an what's more, sir, I'll not let on to the cloud, what do you call it? C ._ "Dissure 'tis no sin to read the word of God.'

"Well, Mary," said I, reaching out my have ordered two collins to be sent here for your poor husband and child, and I will try to get a soup shop established in the neighbourhood, and collect what subscrip. tions I can, in order to buy food and clothes for the destitute."

It is needless to say what blessings were called down upon my head from this grateful family, as I took my leave. This account will serve as a description of the whole of Ireland, for it is no isolated case; it is but one out of hundreds, may thousands, which I might add, that in many houses, their state is still worse, for fever has been added to the list of their other sufferings. How truly is it said in the 107th Psalm, "A fruitful land maketh he barren for the wickedness of them that dwell therein." While our philosophers and wise men are vainly endeavouring, in second causes to point out the reason of the failure, they overlook the great first cause, who hath brought this ruin and desolation upon us. Let them trace the evil to its root, which is sin, and the only remedy thereof is repentance towards God, and prayer to Him that days shorter." he would stay his hand and not execute upon us his work, his strange work, of to ourselves? C .- Yes; we put on warmjudgement and of destruction.

A TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT THE HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOLS, GRAYS INN ROAD, LONDON. Continued.

SKETCH OF A LESSON GIVEN TO THE CHILDREN F THE JUVENILE SCHOOL .- THE MONTH OF

OCTOBER.

1 .- General appearance of Nature. Weather in the beginning of the month sometimes calm and mild; sometimes the gales, which blow during the latter part of the trees. Another voice. -And they are September, continue through the first week of October; heavy clouds, with bright gleams of sunshine, are seen throughout leaves also begin to fall off; but only very he day. Speak of the brilliancy of their appearance, with the rising and setting sun. falling of leaves. They begin to fall, it is twenty fine days are generally reckoned during the month.
II.—Signs of Winter.

1. The days become perceptibly shorter, and the mornings and evenings become gradually more chilly, requiring change of clothing.

2. Vegetation begins to lose its colour some leaves of trees and shrubs begin to fall, and those which remain assume an almost endless variety of colour in their progress from green to brown. At no season of the year does nature present us with so many changes. This change of the leaves is chiefly owing to the gradual descent of the sup, which leaves them dry. Having now served their purpose, as far as regards the tree, they fall off; but here their use does not end; when life ceases, they are soon decomposed, and the elements of which they were composed are again returned to the earth, to enrich and prepare it for fresh vegetation.

The gradual disappearance of insects and swallows, and other summer birds together with the silence of the song-birds, though the song of the robin and the blackbird is still heard.

Plocks of water-fowls, and other winter birds of passage, now return, driven from northern climates by the cold, and in search of food. Of these are the duck, the woodcock, the snipe, and others; the latter feeds in soft, marshy places; the former are found in lakes and pouds. Speak of the order of their flight, their instinct, the nature of their covering at this season; and then call attention to the wisdom and goodness of Him who has created, and who watches over the whole.

III .- Farming and Gardening.

1. Ploughing and sowing wheat.

they are. An the Lord only knows what differed from the other lessons in being an something we suffered this time back, sence the factorial continuation rather than a lesson. The of winter. mine an poverty set in, an is often my poor object here was to make the children ob-Neddy, that's now a corp within there, serve the changes which took place in the God rest his sowl, used to come to the fad-ther, an say wisha fadther, 'tis a terrible world. This course of lessons formed a thing to be hungry. Are you hungry, kind of natural history of the year. The avourneen, himself id say to the child, teacher would question the children as to what had been observed by themselves

Teacher .- What sort of weather have two days afore. Wisha no, father, but we generally during the month of October?

Children .- Changeable. T .- When is the weather most settled ? was so, being afeard that it would pain him, C. In summer and winter. T .- What is when he had nothing for him to ate. An the difference between summer and winter? och, Sir, 'twas the bither tears I cried, whin C .- It is warm in summer, and cold in he says to me, after the third day's fasht, winter. T ._ But does it pass at once from on wid my clothes, for I don't know what's Which month of the autumn is October? come over me, but I'm so wake that I can't | C .- The second. T .- What difference put them on myself; and there's a misht would you expect to find between the weaover my eyes, that I can't see a stim of light. ther in July and in October? C-It Wisha, God help ye, avourneen, says I, would be much the warmest in July. Tan all that's in want an poverty an hardship; Yes. October and January would be so wid that, I made him lie down agin on about midway between summer and winter. the sop of straw in the corner, an I carried But suppose we take the beginning of Octohis little jacket an small clothes wid me to ber, what sort of weather do we find then? the pawn, and put 'em in pledge for a small C.-Mild. T.-Do you remember what

Treuherz means "True-heart." Weltlieb is mother's side, but my father was a Roman, from end to end. If it be not a whole | C. That the plants may grow the better? T. priest any thing about it in confession, for as persed," " parts of a cloud," T.-What tis only our sins he says we are bound to do we see between the parts? C .- Blue confess, I needle't mintion it at all, at all, for sky. T .- And what besides ? C .- The sun peeping through. T .- Yes, the sun peoping through-We have heavy cloudhand to her, "I must now bid you farewell; scattered through the sky, but here and there we see the blue sky, and the bright sun peeping through. What have you sun peeping through. observed morning and evening near the horizon ? C .- It appears like gold. Another voice .- It is like clouds tinged with gold. A third voice. It is like a sea of gold. T.—Yes; that is better still. Well, then, let me write this down: "The beginning of October is mild; towards the end, it is rather cold;" and throughout the month we have what sort of clouds? C .-Broken clouds. T.-With what peeping through! C.-The sun and the blue sky.

T .- Now we have said that the beginning is mild, and the end cold. What does that denote? C .- The approach of winter. T .- There are several other signs which denote the approach of winter. Let us take them in their order. We begin with the days. What about the days ! C .- They get shorter. T .- The days are not only shorter, but colder. When is the cold chiefly felt? C .- In the evening and in the morning.- The teacher then wrote on the slate, "The weather becomes cold and the

T.-Do we make any changes in respect er clothing. T.—What does the fact of our being obliged to put on warmer clothing remind us off. C.—The approach of winter. T .- Well, now there is unother important point. We have done with the first; the second is -C .- The berries found in the hedges. T .- We shall come to that presently. How do the fields look in July and August? C.-Everything is green. If we go out in the month of October, what do we see ? C .- The leaves are falling of getting yellower. T .- "The leaves of the trees get yellow:" that is one point. The few. October is not the great month for the pon the whole, the weather is time; true; and what other important change begins? C .- They change in colour. A Boy .- Master, what makes the haves change their colour? Is it the cold? T .-Keep that in mind, and ask me agair presentive. What is the colour of leaves in July? C.—Green. T.—What in November? C.—Brown or dark. T.—Wille in their vigour, what are they? C.—Green. T .- And when they fall off? C .- Irown. T.—Do they change at once from given to brown? C.—No, they get brown gradual T .- Yes; and when you go out in October and look at the trees, what do you find with respect to colour? C-There are different shades: yellow, and light treen, and brown. T .- From what colour do they change? C .- From green to brown.

> pass from green to brown. Now, Thomas Jackson asked me just now why leaves change their colour. Can any one tell me? C.—The sap is purified. T.—What maile the leaves to grow? C.—The sap. T. I'.—As the sap leaves it, what becomes of the leaf? C.—It withers away gradually.: T.— What is the office of the leaf? C.—To perify the sap. T .- What becomes of the sap when t is purified? C .- It goes down the tree. T. -What has the leaf lost? C .- Its nowishment. T.—And when it has no nourishment, what will happen? C.—It must wither and T .- What use is the sap to the tee? C.—It is its nourishment. T.—Yes; the sap being all gone, the leaf falls off; is the leaf of service to the tree any longer? C.—No T.—Is it of any service? C.—Yes; it manures the earth. T.—The leaf decays, and becomes nourishment fr:—what? C.—The earth T. our great Creator. What begon does the study of his works teach us?

They assume a variety of colours as they

Not to be wasteful.

T.—We have mentioned some of the changes which happen in October: Of what does the falling of the leaf remind us? C.—Of the approach of winter. T.—Now let me fiel something more reminding us of the approach of winter. C.—Some birds leave this country; they go to warmer countries. T .- You sail that the mornings and evenings get colder, and hirds which leave our country, because it is 30 numerous questions, the company separate. the woodcock, the snipe, and several other birds come to us. Why are they obliged to to come? C.—Because the country which they come from is so cold. T.—Yes; but there is another reason. C.—Because they have got no food. T.—Yes; these are the two things which always cause birds to inwe call birds that come to us in water? 400, it suddenly shot

leaves. T .- Now, if we were to go into he gardens

What does he want for them when winter is the troubled sky settled to its wonted rest, approaching? C.—Warmth. T.—Does he Whence sprang all this gorgeous display of phantasmagoric beauty? A few conturies ago.

hem? C .- Moisture. T .- Yes; they evaporate a quantity of moisture, and how do they so much. T .- Right; and when the gardeners ransplant in summer, they shade their plants, that there may not be so much evaporation. approach of winter, which we have mention-

1. The weather becomes cold. 2. The days get shert. 3. The leaves change colour, and begin to fall. 4. The clothing of animals gets thicker. 5. Birds migrate.

The time for this lesson expired before the feacher could work out all the subjects of his sketch.—The visitors went next into the eschers' training-reem.]

THE SILVER CHARLE .-- On Saturday a silver casion) was presented to Mr. Hersfall, the Mayor of Liverpool, in compliance with an ancient custom, if not a sumptuary law, of the borough, when the birth of a child blesved the year of mayoralty. "The cradle," says the Liverpool Albion, "is a fairy-like model, of the value of £120, and is a beautiful work of art, placed under a glass shade, forming a magnifi-cent ornament for the drawing-room. The cent ornament for the drawing-room. general form of the body is that of the nautilushell, which was chosen as being appropriate to a scaport lown, on one side of which is chased, in high relief, a group of figures, representing a mother placing in the arms of its father their new-born child. Supporting the modallion on which the figures are placed are two angels, with expanded wings; and issuing from beneath them, and under the medation, are beautiful scrolls of poppies and lilies, emblems of Sleep and Peace. On the top of the scroll or apex sits the genius of Livermol; and at the foot stands the Liver, the ancient bearing in the arms of the town. The cradic was pareliased by subscription among the burgesses It bore, as well as a recital of the presentation and its cause, the following inscription :-

"YE SPIRIT OF YE LEGENDE.
"Gif Leverpooles good mair sd everre be Made fatherre inne bys yere off majoraitee. Theme sal be giften bye ve townmenne free, And severre crafte to bys fair ladye."

THE NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT. On Monday evening, the 30th of October we visited the Hanover-square Concert Room to behold this new light; and certainly were amazed at this additional triumph of science. On entering the large room, we found it illuminated by a diffusive white light that showed to perfection the pictures on the ceiling and also some which had been placed in the room to prove the intensity and power of the new light. This test, a severe one, was perfectly satisfactory, for the greys and the yellows were plainly -If we remove the sap, what takes place? perceptible, as also the flesh tints. A company C.—The leaf begins to take. T.—Does all comprising scientific men of entirence, the the colour go at once? C.—No, gradually, directors of gas companies, the proprietors of patents relating to lights of every kind, and multitude of highly intelligent and respectable neisons had largely assembled. Mr. Straite and Mr. Petrie, the discoverers and patentees were on the platform answering the eager spec-tions of the scientific men; and after a short interval, Mr. Straile gave a brief online of the host prominent characteristics of the new discovery, which was carnestly listened to, and frequently elicited bursts of genuine admiration. He stated that the problem of rendering the electric light permanent, self-regulating, and economical had been accomplished. Its advantages were, that not being combustible, it was harmless. That being without neat, it was not storing the richness that has been drawn or of it could be conveyed by wires as neatly as bell directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small prewites. It was economical, for the light of a hundred wax lights could be furnished for a penny an hour. The outer shade being re-Sherbrooke. moved, an elegant glass vase, about two feet in height, and six inches in diameter, of an arched shape, and on a metal plate, so that no air was admitted, was exposed to view. Wire, conveying the fluid, was all that was to be seen and the light was turned on and off by Mr Petrie, and the transition seemed from day to night, although there were several chandelies alight in the room. The delicate human hand thus controlling the fierce and most appalling we were obliged to change our ciothes. What thus controlling the fierce and most appalling happens to the coverings of animals?

They get thicker. T.—Yes; that we know struck all present, and an involuntary burst of from the study of their natural history. What is the object of this? C.—To keep then with which this matchless triumph of human dom and goodness of God in his arrest was skill and science was appreciated. warm. T.—Yes; and again we see the ws- skill and science was appreciated. dom and goodness of God in his provision of declared his intention of shortly giving a series of lectures on the sabject. After answering the comfort of those animals. There are some of lectures on the subject. After answering hirds which leave our country, because it is 30 certainly impressed with amazement at the cold for them. What birds are these? C. certainly impressed with amazement at the The swallow. T.- Yes; and the solon good discovery, and admiration of the gentlemanly and modest bearing of the discoverers. Jerroid's Paper.

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA. On the evening of Friday last, the 17th current, from 10h. 15m. to oh .--30m. of the 18th, the sky presented one of the most brilgrate; want of food, and the necessity of change liant exhibitions of what is commonly, but of climate. What guides the birds in their very incorrectly termed the Aurora Borealis, migrations? C.—Instinct. T.—But who commencing with a discount of the many states. migrations? C.—Instinct. T.—But who commencing with a dim arch of light, elevating lanted this instinct? C.—God. T.—What ed about 15%, and resting on a base of about C.—Birds of passage. T.—And when we see the mriving, what do they remind as of? C.—The approach of whiter. T.—Vhat else light to a plane reaching from N. N. E. to is there to remind us of it? C.—The days get shorter and the weather colder. A.—What is zenith. At 10 h. 4 p. m. this hecame the in the vegetable world reminds us of the approach of winter? C .- The decy of the light shot forth and overspread the whole celestial vault. On a portion of the sky, reaching from N. to S., with about 15° Westing there might be faintly traced a Having several other places to visit, and periods of the year somewhat different from thinking that I had said as much to the poor the rest. Generally speaking, it is mild in the gardener employed? C.—In digging up grey line of cirrho cumulus clouds, which widow as she was able to bear at the time, I October; but towards the end what is it? the earth. T.—What do you observe in gar-suddenly assumed, on the Northern edge, a widow as she was able to bear at the time, I prepared to leave her to her own thoughts and cares; taking a small Bible out of my pocket, however, I asked her to read it, not for my sake, but for the sake of her own soul, and those of her children; I charged her to pray, to God to enable her to understand it; "but, said I, you must promise me not to give it to the Priest, but return it to me if you are obliged to part with it."

""Afy hand and word to vou, sir, nather Priest nor Minister will get this blessed blook Priest nor Minister will get this blessed blook from me, an 171 be bound 171 read it, for sure first fair in the sure of t

take them from sheltered places and put them phanlasmagoric beauty? A few conturies ago, into a field? C.-No. T.-llo knows that and our ancestors would have seen armies, and the winter is approaching, and he provides for traced lines of battle in the aerial diorana, the young and tender plants by putting them The historian, by a chain as airy as the radii under cover, or in places of shelter.

There is another reason for transplanting in the next events of importance that followed in autumn in preference to summer. What passes sequence. The Philosopher, lost in confrom plants when the sun shines much upon jecture, would have repassed the gulf that separated him from the vulgar, and unable to detect the cause would have sought porate a quantity of moisture, and now no they capital to detect the cause would have sought look? C.—Dry and withering. T.—By what only to enlarge, by astrological folly, the means can they replenish the moisture they means can they replenish the moisture they lose? C.—The fibres of the root suck it up of the would? In the nineteenth century from the earth. T.—Now, when a plant is just removed, will the roots, do you think, act our colleges and halls—when the workshop of as well as they did when they were in their the mechanic, and the cottage of the labourer, are the arena where many an obscure principle and find out why it is better to transplant plants in Physics may be involved ;—our actual adin autumn than in summer. You know enough to tell me. C.—Because in autumn they do not get rid of so much meisture, so it is not so much consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence if the roots do not suck up the consequence in the roots do not suck up the consequence in the roots do not suck up the consequence in the roots do not suck up the consequence in the roots do not suck up the roots do no facts, and surely a portion of the intellectual power of our newspaper press scattered through-out the world might be devoted to this end. In Now, go over, with me, the indications of the the Scotch Reformers' Gazette of the 12th October, 1848, we are informed that on the 9th of that month, a similar cerial display oc-curred at Glasgow, when "the influence of the coruscations of light on the needles of the electric telegraph was so eccentric and powerful, as to deflect them in rapid succession through several degrees beyond the range of the instru-ment, sometimes towards the West, and again to the East, so much as to render it almost impossible to read off or transmit any intelli-gence." Perhaps it might be possible to ascertain if any of the telegraphic lines in the Province were similarly affected on Friday evening. In the same newspaper there is an account of a Lunar Rainbow which was visible at Glasgow, on Sunday the 6th proxime. In September last there was a similar phenomenon visible here, (Williamstown, U. C.,) but though the arch was perfect, there was no refraction of colour, the whole mass of the bow being one of homogeneous shade, between yellow and orange .- Corr. Montreal Gozette.

anon opened up by the flickering silver.

PRINCE WINDISCHGRETZ,-The Generalissimo of the Austrian troops is exceedingly rich, and descends on the maternal de from the celebrated Wallenstein. He is chivalrous, and of the greatest bravery; and his devotion to the Imperial family is unlimited, although he has instituted a process against that family for the renewal of the name and restoration of the property of Wallenstein. At the head of the Grand Duke Constantine's regiment of cuirassiers he greatly distinguished himself on several occasions in 1814, and was decorated with the cross of Maria Therese for resisting successfully for three hours, in a pass, a force of quadruple strength. The Grand Duke timself, whose ungovernable temper is well known, narrowly escaped being killed by him at Vienna, in front of his own Regiment, weatise he insulted the high-spirited Prince. Windischgentz is about sixty two years of age.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM,

To be Let or sold, RIVER ST. FRANCIS.

Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. Midway between Sneroroose and Lennoxule.

I Tayli E HOUSE comprises every convenience.

I for a Genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms,
Nursery Pantries; 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms,
Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and
Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double
Stables Coach-House and very complete Out-Stables, Coach-House and very complete Out-

buildings.
The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land-100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation-14 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 21 from Bishop's College.

Terms easy-price moderate.

The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value

Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN.

FOR SALE. At the Book-Store of G. Stanley, No. 4, St Ann Street, Quebec; and R. & A. Miller, St. François Xavier Street, Montent. Montreal.

A SERIES OF FAMILY PRAYERS Selected from various approved manuals, by the Rev. Charles Bancroft, M. A. (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.) Price 73d. April, 28th 1846.

ELA CONTROL DE LA CONTROL DE L The Berean, EDITED BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH

OF ENGLAND, Is published every THURSDAY Morning, BY G. STANILEW, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, 4. ANN-STREET. Tsams: -Fifteen Shillings a-Year, or Twolve Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance.

hillings and Six Pence if paid in advance.
W. C. Evans, Esq., Montreal,
The Rev. Charles Bangaort, St. John's,
G. F. Bowen, Esq., Sherbrooke,
John Durnford, Esq., Toronto,
The Rev. R. V. Roders, Kingston,
Samuel Mugkleston, Esq., do.
J. P. Battershy, Esq., Ancaster, C. W.
Alex. Davidson, Esq., P. M., Niagara, C. W.
The Rev. Henry Stoneman, Dunneille, O. W.
Thomas Came. Esq., London, C. W. The Rev. Henry Stoneman, Dumoille, C. W. Thomas Craig, Esq., London, C. W., The Rev. S. B. Andanh, Barrie, C. W., H. Ince, Esq., Ilalifax, N. S., Gronge Blibs, Esq., Fredericton, N. R., W. L. Aveny, Bsq., St. John, N. B., Commander Oncern, B. N., Charlotte Town Prince Edward Island,
The Rev. C. H. Williamson, New York, are so kind as to set for the Berkey.

are so kind as to act for the Berban.

Terms in Great Britain:—Ten Shillings Sterling in advance. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. John Hanny London, Rockseller, Islington Crons Letherton.