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# The Bazaar.

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

VOLUME IV.—No. 3.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER 159]

**THE LARK.**  
How sweet is the Song of the Lark, as she springs,  
To welcome the morning, with joy on her wings!  
The higher she rises, the sweeter she sings,  
And she sings when we see her no more.  
When storms and dark clouds hide the sun from our sight,  
She has mounted above them, she shines in his light;  
There, far from the scenes, which disturb and affright,  
She loves her gay music to pour.

It is thus with the Christian—his willing soul flies  
To welcome the day-spring, which streams from the skies,  
He is drawn by its glorious effluence to rise,  
Towards the region from whence it is given.  
He sings on his way from the cloud-covered spot,  
The quicker his progress, the sweeter his note,  
When we hear it no longer—the song ceases not,  
It blends with the chorus of Heaven.

*Frien'ly Visitor.*

## CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

We are Protestant Episcopalians; and, as a matter not only of sound theology, but even of good taste, our churches should be in harmony with our character; and thus become standing protests against the gaudy decorations of Popery on the one hand, and the irreverent baldness of Sectarianism on the other. We should build to suit our own purposes; and we shall find that, in point of fact, the architects of the middle ages acted upon this correct and sensible principle. They adapted the means to the end; the church, and its furniture, to the use for which it was designed: so that our churches are, at this moment, records of the gradual corruption of Christian doctrine, and the consequent modification of the forms of Christian worship.

For instance, the erection of altar-shaped tombs for the celebration of the Eucharist, dates, at least, from the times immediately subsequent to the Decian persecution. When the ashes of martyrs began to be regarded with undue reverence, from a feeling from which it is difficult to withhold our sympathy, their sepulchres were used for the celebration of the Lord's Supper, the communicants rejoicing to renew their covenant with their crucified Lord over the ashes of those who had died for His name, and afterwards, when the smallest relic of a martyr or saint could be obtained, it was placed in such a tomb, for a similar purpose, and the altar-tomb was dedicated to the honour of the saint whose remains it was supposed to contain. Hence a torrent of peevish errors flowed in upon the Church; and the whole history of Christianity teaches us a stern lesson against sacrificing doctrine to sentiment, and so mingling up human feelings with religious exercises, as, in such matters, to "know any man after the flesh."

Not only the furniture, but the very form of our churches has been influenced by the prevalent doctrinal opinions. The cruciform shape of churches was a symptom of that symbolising tendency which has been always characteristic of Popery; which, confounding the sign with the thing signified, has multiplied Christian figures, symbols, and ceremonies, as substitutes for those of the old law; thus serving in the oldness of the letter, instead of the newness of the spirit, and delighting in the shadow when the substance had already appeared.

Again, judicious ideas of a priesthood offering up for the people propitiatory sacrifices and prayers led to the construction of isolated choirs, and deep enclosed chancels, instead of theapse of the basilicas and early Romanesque churches.

The unscriptural adoration offered to the blessed Virgin required the south aisles of churches to be widened to receive her altar, or the east end of our cathedrals and abbeys to be extended into a lady-chapel.

The doctrine of transubstantiation, involving the elevation of the host as the central point of worship, gave rise to the piercing of eye-holes, *lagioscopes*, through the piers, for the benefit of those who could not otherwise actually witness the elevation.

In proportion as spiritual views of our Lord's vicarious sacrifice became more faint, sympathy with his physical sufferings usurped their place, and was excited by carved and painted exhibitions of the crucifixion. Hence roof-lofts were constructed; and we may constantly observe, in our earlier churches, the moulting of the chancel arch cut away to receive the beams of these lofts. It is not until the latter part of the fifteenth century that we find provision made in the original structure for the roof-loft, and the stairs by which it was approached.

If such were the architectural innovations which were gradually introduced in chronological order, as the doctrines of the Gospel were successively corrupted, we should be careful not to imitate what these corruptions rendered necessary, lest haply we be found, in our folly, to have provided "old bottles for new wine;" to the great injury of all parties concerned. We should rather consider what we ourselves want, than what our ancestors found necessary for their corrupt form of worship.

We do not want, then, detached isolated choirs in which priests may chaunt in an unknown tongue mediatorial prayers and praises, apart from the people; but we want a good open church, with as few obstructions as possible, in which minister and people, brethren of each other, may offer up common prayer in the vulgar tongue; and, in that masculine and nervous dialect, hear the wonderful works of God, even the master wonder of man's redemption, read and expounded to them, plainly, and without reserve.

We want church room for the thousands who are daily added to our population; and it is almost trifling with their urgent necessities, when they are crying to us for houses of prayer, that they may feed on the bread of life, if we can only point out to them inadequate and inappropriate buildings, with curious and costly decorations, to mock their poverty, and delude their expectations. If our Lord taught us that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like the lily of the field, much more may we say that no design of art is so beautiful—no majesty of elevation so impressive—no combination of sight or sound so calculated to touch and elevate the soul, as when a congregation of plain but earnest men make the simplest building that ever was erected resound with their fervent adorations, and the voice of Christ's minister is heard proclaiming to attentive hearers—"Behold the Lamb of God, for he taketh away the sin of the world."

For these blessed and hallowing purposes, we do not want a "dim religious light," but consider that light the most religious which best enables us to read our Bibles, and accompany the devotions of our church. The "storied window," we do not require, but neither do we despise or reject it, if only it gives not unscriptural prominence to the virgin mother over her Lord and Saviour, nor otherwise minister to superstitious uses.

We do not need, nay, rather we sternly repudiate, sepulchral altars of stone, for we have no dead men's bones to deposit in them; we are not sacrificing priests, nor have we any other sacrifice to offer than that praise and thanksgiving, the dedication of ourselves, our souls and bodies to the service of our Lord and Master. For the presentation of this sacrifice we need only "an honest table," such as we may suppose that to have been at which our Lord presided when, before he suffered, "He instituted and ordained holy mysteries, as pledges of his love, and for a continual remembrance of his death, to our great and endless comfort."

Neither do we want niches with elaborate canopies, for we have no stone saints to place in them; nor do we require *sedilia* on the south side of the Lord's table, for we are directed to stand on the north side; and moreover, that the table at which we minister is to be brought, at the time of the communion, "in so good sort within the church or chancel, as thereby the minister may be the more conveniently heard of the communicants."

On the whole, our churches, and the services performed in them, are not to be christianised versions of a Jewish metaphor—worldly tabernacles—carnal ordinances—images of the true; with nave for the temple, chancels for the holy of holies, and aisles for the porticoes; but good, plain, solemn, handsome, useful, Protestant Churches suited to our purpose as the temple at Jerusalem was to that of the Jews; or the hypathral temples of Jupiter to those who worshipped the king of the air; the caves of Elephanta, and the rock-hewn shrines of Egypt, to the dark and mysterious rites performed there; or the piled hill of Belus to the worship of the sun, and the host of heaven.

But when I plead for useful and appropriate churches, I am anxious not to be misunderstood to be the apologist of mean and inadequate buildings for so holy a purpose.—In this matter, all depends upon the parties by whom churches are built, and for whom they are intended. The laity is as acceptable a sacrifice as a hecatomb, on two conditions—namely, *innocentiam animi et integritatem manus*; if the offerer be pure of heart, and his gift be proportioned to his means. The poor widow cast more than all the rest into the treasury of the Lord's house, because she cast in her living, and they do, in truth, sadly misapprehend that merciful and loving lesson of our Lord, who, while they fare sumptuously every day, and surround themselves with every luxury, are yet content to worship in buildings of meaner pretensions than their tabernacles.

With all our dread of the excesses to which some Romanisers have gone in church architecture, or rather in mediæval arrangements, we may rejoice that a better spirit than in former times is abroad in the country; and if you will help the good Christian people of England to build such churches as they feel they want, and for the attainment of which they are willing to consecrate of their substance to the Lord their God, they will encourage you by their gratitude, their sympathy, and their support. There are many "free-hearted" persons who are willing to give of their best, and that largely, to build, and even to adorn our churches; but they consider that all ornament is a relative matter; and that the decoration of a church should be distinguished by a masculine, and not mean, simplicity. Encourage these feelings, and aim at guiding those by whom they are entertained, into the best mode of giving them expression in the churches which they purpose to build or restore. People will not sympathise with an effort to provide a collection of architectural designs and models, which are not applied to any good practical purpose; but when they see an architectural society bearing with power on the taste of the day, and that power well directed, they will thankfully aid you in your work, and yield themselves to your influence.—*Archdeacon Shirley (now Lord Bishop of Soler and Man) addressing the Lichfield Architectural Society.*

## THE LORD'S CONTROVERSY WITH THE NATIONS.

HAGGAI i. 5.  
"Now therefore thus saith the LORD of hosts; consider your ways."

The opinion of some commentators is, that the several epistles of the Revelation stand for so many conditions, in which the Church of Christ is to be, during its being militant here on earth; and that the Visible Church is now in its last, or Laodæan state. Without venturing an opinion of my own, I think it evident, that the "whole state of Christ's Church" is in a condition of lukewarmness, neither hot, nor cold.

The extension of the Visible Church—stretching forth her branches, and affording shelter to the utmost ends of the earth—it is to be feared—leads her to say—"I am rich, and have need of nothing." Her outward prosperity may blind her to her real condition; and, amidst her boasting, she may be "wretched, and poor, and blind, and naked." (Rev. iii. 17 &c.) For "the running to and fro of many, and the increase of knowledge," is no proof to the contrary. Activity, in the Church, may consist with lukewarmness toward the great Head. The knowledge of God is not the same as the love of God. A church may compass sea and land to make one proselyte—it may be multiplying its houses of worship, adding to its members, and yet be losing its claim to be "a congregation of faithful men." Nay! that very zeal may lead away souls, by placing religion without rather than within; putting that knowledge which puffeth up, for the edifying of itself in love.

At the present day, there is much room for the inquiry into THE NATURE OF OUR RELIGIOUS PROFESSION. In our own Church and nation—in the United States—and in the British Provinces, obsolete practices, which had glided into forgetfulness, from their insignificance, are brought to the light; and held forth as teaching symbols. Forms and Cere-

monies are magnified into substances, to make up a ritual religion, largely consisting of technical terms,—the watchword of a party among us but not of us, having little or no affection for the Reformed Church which they profess to serve, but all their sympathies tending towards, all their efforts really serving the interests of, the Apostate Church of Rome.

And, wherever these tendencies are, ritual godliness, whose seat is in the heart, is languishing; or—to place the condition of Churches, where this plague-spot has infected the ministry, in the best point which truth will allow—it is not flourishing. Indeed the religion of the heart is not flourishing any where among us, in any degree proportionate to the length and breadth of our religious profession.

Brethren!—if the fine gold is become dim—if our garments are spotted and defiled—if our hearts are neither hot nor cold—all our profession is but a loud proclamation of THE GLORY HAS DEPARTED! When weighed in the balances of the sanctuary, such a Church is found wanting. "Now, therefore, thus saith the Lord of hosts: Consider your ways."

Among those to whom the Prophet spoke, there was great need for consideration, for their present ways had led to (i) Disappointment.

Usually—the seed sown is multiplied ten-fold; but, in this case, "they sowed much; and it brought in little; when one came to a heap of twenty measures, there were but ten: when one came to the press-fat for to draw out fifty vessels out of the press, there were but twenty" (ii. 15.) Usually—the cravings of the appetite can be satisfied by supplying its wants: but here, they ate, and had not enough; they drank, but were not filled with drink; even suitable clothing did not produce warmth; and the earnings of hard industry were not saved; they were as putting wages into a bag with holes; the increase departed; their goods flowed away (i. 6. Job xx. 28). Blessings were not blessings to them, all their labour, and care, and toil ended in "vanity and vexation of spirit"; their strength was spent in vain; for their land did not yield her increase; nor the trees of the land yield their fruits (Lev. xxvi. 20.)

This disappointment arose from their ways being (ii) Ways of Disobedience.

The Jews had been commanded to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem.—For this purpose many had gone out from the land of their seventy years' captivity; and begun the work; but had discontinued it some time (about a year, say some commentators; others, nearly nine years). True—they had enemies to contend with. The Samaritans slandered them to the King of Persia and prevailed. These difficulties in the way of duty led them to excuse themselves from doing it. They neglected a plain command under the plea that "the time was not come, the time that the Lord's house should be built." (i. 2.)

Mark!—It was time for them again to inhabit Jerusalem—according to the words of prophecy—to dwell in their cities; but not to build again the temple, which had been thrown down; though these two are points of the same prophecy. (Compare Jer. xxx. 11 & xxxix. 10—15.) Understand—the love of being "at ease in Zion" is a poor interpreter of the words of the Spirit. Self-indulgence is slow to follow the leadings of Providence; and, therefore, the fulfilment of Jeremiah's prophecy of their captivity during seventy years—the proclamation of Cyrus, "The Lord God of heaven hath charged me to build him a house at Jerusalem which is in Judaea" (Ezra i. 2, 9)—are no signs to these Jews of the time being come; no such signs of God's intentions as to induce them, at all hazards, to do the will of God to arise and build. Indifference to God's work induced them to understand the command of Artaxerxes, as if to cease the work of the house of God; though not one word is mentioned in the Royal Proclamation respecting it. Attention to their own temporal comforts urges them to build their own houses; though the King's commandment was: "Cause these men to cease, that this city be not builded." (Compare Ezra iv. 21 and 24.)

What proof have we here, of the deceitfulness of the heart of even the honest and sincere servants of God! How easily turned aside are they, from the path of duty, when it is a path of trial; "the slothful man saith, there is a lion in the way; I shall be slain in the streets." Prov. xxiii. 13. Let it be noted, that the way of Disobedience ever ends in the way of Disappointment. "The blessing of the Lord it maketh rich."—His blessing is to obedience only: "Among the righteous there is favour." Prov. xvi. 9.

It is no wonder that the way, in which they had walked, was the way of Disappointment and Disobedience, because (iii) Human Expediency was their guide, not God's Word. When men choose rather to be guided by worldly wisdom than by the word of God; to take what they think will be for the best, as their teacher; and set aside—"Thus saith the Lord." they may be allowed to complete their scheme, or gain their ends; but they are not a whit nearer to permanent success. "When the meat was yet in their mouths, the wrath of God came upon them, and slew the fattest of them, and smote down the chosen men of Israel" (Ps. lxxviii. 30, 31)—was written of them of old time, whose lusts and appetites were filled with flesh; and, in the case recorded by the Prophet, "ye looked for much, and so, it came to little; and when ye brought it home, I did blow upon it; or, 'I did blow it away' (i. 9)—"Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this house lie waste?" (i. 4.)

Their obedience was partial (comp. Ezra iii.) The altar was set up, and they offered thereon burnt offerings unto the Lord, morning and evening. They were liberal in their gifts to the service of God;—they gave money also unto the masons and to the carpenters; &c. &c. (i. 7); but they came short of the command—BUILD THE TEMPLE.—Less than this was not God's will; and obedience is doing the will of God from the heart; "all of God's will, not that portion only which men please.—Their's was will-worship; and will-worship has ever been hateful to God.—This was seen in Saul. "The Lord sent thee on a journey" &c. &c. (1 Sam. xv. 18—21.) Note Samuel's answer: "Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams. For rebellion is as the sin of witch-

craft, and stubbornness is as iniquity and idolatry." Partial service—the daring to choose what part he would obey, was looked upon as rebellion; and therefore comes the punishment.—"Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, he hath also rejected thee from being king." And will-worship has ever been pleasing to man. Men would be as gods, and deal with Jehovah as his equals; and give gifts, and not render homage; render rewards, and not pay tribute: they would give, as if it were of their own that they gave, and not His, whose is the silver and the gold; and then they will spare much of their substance as free-will offerings to the Lord; they will shew their zeal for the Lord, if it may be coupled with the indulgence of natural disposition, and with the pleasing themselves.

Let us recollect what has been said. The Jews were to consider their ways.—Hitherto, they had been disappointed of their hopes, because they had disobeyed God's command, having suffered themselves to be hindered by enemies, and by the love of ease of their own hearts. They could not discern the signs of the times, their understandings being darkened by the deceitfulness of their hearts. This led them to follow their own wills, and not God's word; to give him what they could spare and not what he asked; which things, indeed, had a show of wisdom in will-worship (Col. ii. 23.) but did not satisfy God, nor bring down a blessing.—(i. 10, 11.)

Dear Brethren! let us consider our ways. Who ever reads the Book of God's Providence, as if it were a Revelation of his will to men?—It is so!—There is language in every season of the year; in every disposition of God, whether of mercy, or judgment;—(Ps. xix. 2.) No speech, no language, which can be written with pen and ink; and yet, do they speak to the heart. Words are signs of your ideas; and there are passing events which, as signs of the times, are conveying God's will, which the wise shall understand. (Dan. xii. 10.)

We may not neglect these. (Mat. xvi. 3.) True, in the Book of Providence, as well as grace, there are many things hard to be understood, which superstition and ignorance wrest, as they do also the Scriptures, to their destruction: "The wicked shall not understand." However, having the clearer teaching of the written word, as our guide-book, we can learn the lessons of Providence. The Bible is the key to Providence! The truths of the former unlock the secrets of the latter. Where, then, a seeming manifestation of God's will is seen, in the affairs of this life, its real nature will be known by its speaking, or not, "according to the law, and to the testimony"; and its meaning will be learnt by the explanation which the Scriptures give.

Take an illustration from the case before us; first remembering that God's established order is Seed-time and Harvest, Labour and Profit, Prudence and Success. This forms the rule by which God is pleased to guide even himself; and experience teaches us that it partakes of much of the unchangeable character of God.

But, at times, this order is set aside, and the rule is broken. It was so in the days of Haggai—"Ye have sown much, and bring in little" (i. 6.) "When one came to a heap of twenty measures, there were but ten." (ii. 16.) Such confession should have led them to inquire the reason. They might have known that the cause was not a trifle. It could not have been individual, personal guilt, for which God caused them to spend their strength in vain,—their land not yielding her increase, neither the trees of the land their fruits. (Lev. xxvi. 20.) The crime must have been collective and national because, now is the judgment of this world, as it consists of nations; hereafter all must stand at the judgment seat, that every one may give an account of himself." Then—had they opened the Book of Wisdom, God would have explained himself: "as a nation they have sinned, as a nation they are to be punished. (Lev. xxvi. 18—26. Hag. i. 1.) Brethren, "these things are our ensamples!" Therefore no special messenger is sent to tell us, wherefore the Lord is contending with the nations of the earth, at this day.

Is there not a strife? Then what meaneth the sound of the trumpet, and the alarm of war in the midst of all but universal peace? Why is disappointment the only reward of the Politician's labours in his wisely-laid plans for national happiness and prosperity? Why, in this day of unequalled commercial prosperity, is there such a crying for bread in the streets? Brethren, if God has not a controversy with the whole world, why that unsettled mind, that anxiety, that anticipation of evil, which robs men of their present enjoyment? In our own dear nation—dearer on account of its trials and perplexities—why, when one cometh to the heap for twenty measures, are there but ten? Observe: what happened to them has happened to us.

How literally true it is, in many parts of the world, of the crops of potatoes and some other of the necessaries of life—"when ye brought it home, I did blow upon it!" Then, consider, if the punishment be the same, may we not conclude the crime to be the same? The command, to Great Britain, to build the temple of the Lord, is not less plain than to the Jews. The King of kings has issued a Royal Proclamation to the nations of the world. Even her enemies have obeyed; nay, assisted in the work. What is the language of God to Great Britain, but that spoken to Israel: "The Lord hath taken you, and brought you forth out of the iron furnace." "To be unto him a people of inheritance as ye are to this day?" (Deut. iv. 20. See xxix. 10 &c.)

Like the Jews, Great Britain has raised an altar, on which she offers her morning and evening sacrifice. True religion is established, is embodied in her nation's constitution, is the basis of—nay—is the law of the land. But our nation's obedience has been partial. She has not raised a temple for the whole world. This was the duty imposed, by her very position among the nations; and less than this, is rebellion against the most High!

True. She has laid the foundation at home, abroad, in Ireland, in her colonies; but, she has suffered herself to be hindered. The pious remnant of the Jews could not suffer the idolatrous Samaritan to assist in re-building the temple. Not more can Great Britain, consistently,

suffer those, now, who, like the Jews' adversaries, "fear the Lord, and serve their own Gods, after the manner of the nations." (2 Kings xvii. 32, 3.)

Samaria and Jerusalem had nothing in common but the name of being worshippers of the same God:—the reformed Church of England has as little in common with corrupt Rome! Hence—is it written, "Then the people of the land weakened the hands of the people of Judah, and troubled them to frustrate their purpose" (Ezra iv. 4, 5)—and is it not written, in our every day's history, that Rome and Romanisers are weakening the hands of the people of God—troubling them in building whilst Rome's wealth and influence are hiring counsellors against us, if possible, to frustrate, if it were possible, the purposes of God respecting our beloved Church and nation?

But, beloved, we must build, and God will bless our nation and Church; for "thus saith the Lord of hosts: Consider your ways. Go up to the mountain, and bring wood, and build the house; and I will be glorified, saith the Lord." (Hag. i. 7, 8.)—The substance of a sermon preached on occasion of using the Prayer on account of the scarcity; communicated by the Preacher.

## THE STAR AND THE SUN.

A newly created star of superior magnitude took its place in the firmament amid the shining host, and, elated with pride and imaginary superiority, challenged the admiration of its companions. "Behold," said the vainglorious star, "my size, my splendour, and my brightness, what can be more beautiful? I surpass you all." The envious stars hastened on their appointed courses to hide their diminished rays, and to avoid the haughty boaster. But presently the silver queen-like moon appeared, folded in a gauzy veil, and attended by her satellite. She moved majestically amid the throng; all the stars paled in her presence, their lustre faded, and even the proud star twinkled with a feeble light, as with one accord they sang her praises, and hailed her queen. While thus engaged, the morning broke, and with it came the sun, bursting forth from the thick clouds that surrounded him. He stood in all his majesty and glory, surpassing all. Then, indeed, they all acknowledged his superiority, and hastened to pay their homage at his feet. But he forbade them saying, "To one higher and mightier than myself I owe my being; I am but an instrument in his hands, created for the good of mankind; go to the God of glory, the Creator of all things, and pay your homage where it is due; fulfil the duties appointed unto each, and give to Him all praise now and for everlasting. Then, indeed, though you appear less, you will be as great as I."—Thus with the truly good and great man: the nearer he approaches the perfection of Divinity, the more he is aware of his utter dependence and inferiority to that All-glorious Creator, of whose Divine attributes he is but a faint and imperfect reflection. As he feels that from Him all goodness emanates, unto Him he ascribes all the glory; while the lesser lights, proud of an imagined superiority over their race, and forgetful of the highest source of love, sink into utter nothingness in the presence of him, who acknowledges his total dependence, and glories in obeying the commands of his Maker.—*Prot. Churchman.*

[The good sentiment which the above contains, must cover up the imperfect astronomy contained in it.—Ed. B.]

## THE BIBLE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

From the P. E. I. Auxiliary Bible Society's Report, Feb. 1st, 1847.

Your Committee now present you with the following extracts from the Colporteur's Journal; early in May he was in the District of Three Rivers, and on the eighth we find him writing as follows:—"I prayed to God that he would bless my labours in this settlement, and I am thankful that God heard my prayer, for he blessed my labours abundantly, the books went off as fast as I could get them out of my pack. I must here mention two or three families that were destitute of the word of God. The first I visited had no Bible, all they had was a worn out Testament between two families, they were desirous to have a copy, but were too poor and could not purchase. At another house they had neither Bible nor Testament, and it would surprise you to see how glad they were that the Committee had thought of their destitution. They had no money, but went round the settlement to borrow the money to purchase.

"At another, there were seven or eight in family, I asked them if they had either Bible or Testament; they said, yes, Sir, we have an old one, but it is so old we cannot see to read it. I asked to see it, and to my surprise they brought me an old prayer book printed in the Reign of George III. Surely, here is an instance of the use of a travelling agent, eight or nine individuals living thus in ignorance of the word of God. Here as well as in the first named instance, I gave a Bible, accompanied with prayer and advice. This day I sold 17 copies.

"May 13th, I gave a Bible to a poor man who had neither Bible nor Testament in his family; and also a Bible to a poor woman who was destitute of the sacred treasure, and had a family of seven children. The people generally wished me abundant success, and said it was the noblest undertaking they ever heard of, and blessed God in their prayer, for sending me round to offer them such a golden treasure.

"May 18th, to-day the weather looked rather discouraging, for it had been raining all the day before. Before I left my lodging I loved before the great I AM, and besought His blessing, and as I was travelling, my heart was lifted up to him, and God did own my labours, for I travelled the distance of 6 miles and sold 30 copies. One family in the interior of the woods appeared to be poor, and, expressing a desire for the Word, I gave them one. Another family had a religious work of Mr. Baxter's and a few leaves of the Testament, but although desirous of the Word, had no money to purchase. I spoke to them of the Bible, and then gave them a Testament with the prayer that God would bless their souls and make them wise unto salvation through faith in a crucified Saviour."

In these three weeks the Colporteur visited every settlement from White Sands to Georgetown, and sold 176 copies of the Word. He remarks "there was in these places a greater desire for the Bible, than he had yet witnessed." After this he

visited Craup and Tryon; June 26th, we find this recorded: "I may say that the work of God is spreading far and wide, this the rapidity of the sales will show. I never, since I began my unworthy labours, have seen so many sold, or so much desire for the word. I travelled this day from ten to twelve miles, and from eight in the morning until eight at night, I sold 48 copies, and gave away 4, and this I may say among the poorest of the people; they appeared all to have had their money saved on purpose, several families had never had the Bible before: and one person told me, this is the first Bible that has ever been in my house, and with shame I tell it you. I spoke of several of the importance of making the Bible their chief study, and warned them of the consequences of neglecting it. I have, during the last week, distributed 270 copies. It was quite encouraging to see the desire for God's Holy word, why, Sir, the little children as I went from house to house, ran out to meet me, crying, let me have a Bible, let me have a Testament, and appeared sadly disappointed if I should not have any left. Blessed be the name of my God, for opening so providential a path for me, and in so noble a cause. I am willing to spend and to be spent, and oh! for a greater desire to do the souls of my fellow creatures good." After this the Colporteur visited Craup, Tryon and all the settlements westward as far as Kildare, and of which journeyings your Committee has many interesting notices, but to avoid weariness it will be sufficient to say, that many instances abound both of destitution and of the people's gratitude to God for the work in which he has led your Committee to engage.

And your Committee have risen from the perusal of those journals with the increased conviction that they should persevere till the whole Island is visited and thoroughly supplied, and in the course of the evening they will call upon the meeting for a Resolution for the instruction of the new Committee.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1847.

We have to express our indebtedness to the Southern Churchman, in whose columns we have found the article on Church Architecture, placed on our first page. It sets forth most important principles and illustrative facts—happy would it be for the worshippers in our places of worship, if all her architects bore in mind that "the most religious light is that which best enables us to read our Bibles and accompany the devotions of our Church."

The value of many of the modern revivals in Church-building will be effectually tested by the inquiry which Archdeacon Shirley introduced at the commencement of the article:—to what end was that practice the means, when first adopted? If the end to be attained was, to wean the Laity from reading their Bibles, and from taking any intelligent part in the service;—to substitute, for these, first a sentimental, gradually to become an idolatrous, gazing at show and pageantry;—then the measures may have been well suited to the designs then leading the Church into darkness and depression; but would be destructive of the ends which are had in view by the Church in her blessed days of scriptural light and freedom.

We are well persuaded, that many of those dabblers in Church-Architecture who are now busily engaged in setting up symbols, are not aware how effectually they are working to take out of sight the thing signified. But as regards the master-minds who lead the Ecclesiastical movement, we cannot help giving them credit for sufficient sagacity to see the purposes which will be answered by their mediæval restorations. They have an end to compass, and they adapt their means to it. That there will be soundheartedness enough in the Clergy and Laity of our Church to resist and reject the innovations, and eventually to defeat the design of those who would make religious light in the Church just dim enough to render the Bible in the hands of the Laity useless—that we will devoutly pray, and confidently look for.

We learn, from a communication inserted in The News, that one of those occurrences has recently taken place at Kingston which require of the conscientious minister of Christ to perform one of the most trying duties of his calling—remonstrate under circumstances where he is sure to become subject to the charge of harsh and uncharitable judgment. It appears that, at the late celebration of the festival of St. Patrick, certain professed members of the Church of England joined in procession and worship in honour of that Saint, according to the practices and rites of the Church of Rome. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, Rector of St. George's Church, felt it his duty to instruct his congregation upon the utter inconsistency, on the part of professed members of our Church, of giving such a sanction to errors decidedly renounced and protested against at the Reformation. As might be expected, dissatisfaction was expressed in a public print, with misrepresentation of the true character of the Preacher's expostulation. The consequence has been, a communication to The News, by a Correspondent who affirms that he is "enabled" to furnish "the substance and entire admonition and warning of the Preacher in the language used by him on that occasion."—we insert that part of the article.

"The Preacher, in the progress of his discourse, proved that morality, or the discharge of our duty to man, and to society at large, did not constitute the whole of our religious duty; but that the Almighty claims from us Love, Reverence, Filial Fear and Obedience, which, united to good will to men, and manifested in active beneficence, constitute the whole of religious obligation and duty. By digression, the Preacher left the subject of his Discourse, and expostulated with the congregation who, through inconsideration, and a want of absence of serious reflection, were associated with public Societies attached to the Church of Rome. They inconsiderately, and incautiously, by their presence and union on a recent occasion, afford-

of countenance to certain dogmas or errors in Doctrine of the Church of Rome, against which the Church of England protested at the period of the glorious Reformation, and became assimilated in doctrine and purity to the primitive and Catholic Church of Christ. She teaches, in accordance with the word of God, that we are saved through Faith in Jesus Christ, the one and only Mediator between God and man, who is the propitiation for the sins of the whole world, upon repentance and an operative Faith in the Saviour.

"And can your religious faith and profession be strengthened and confirmed by an association with the Romanists who ascribe efficacy to the intercession and mediation of Saints (more especially of the Virgin Mary), and to the merit of good works as taught in the Church of Rome; to the setting aside of the atonement of our Saviour for the sins of the whole world, and substituting good works, in the place of a saving operative Faith in Him, who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life?"

"And can you, or would you be instructed and edified in hearing on the occasion of a Popish Saint's Day, and Anniversary in the Church of Rome, an Eulogy delivered and addressed to you by the preacher, on the character of the Saint, his sanctity, the virtue of celibacy, his meritorious works, and the efficacy of his intercession and mediation for sinners; and whom you honour by mingling with others in the procession on a Day celebrated by authority and command of the Church of Rome and designed for the imposition and propagation of her creed?"

"And can you, or would you be forgetful and heedless to the voice of our Catholic and Protestant Church of England, expressed in the words of the 22d Article of Religion—'The Popish Doctrine concerning Purgatory, Pardons, Worshipping and Adoration, as well of Images as of Reliques, and also of Invocation of Saints, is a fond thing, vainly invented and grounded upon no warranty of Scripture: but rather repugnant to the Word of God.'"

The Preacher proceeded and declared that it was within the sphere of his duty, and imperative on him to notice from the Pulpit, that recently a public demonstration of the Creed or Faith of the Church of Rome had been made in honour of a Popish Saint of that Church, and that the celebration of the Day is annually observed by a public Procession to the Church of Rome.

Apprehensive that some of the hearers in the congregation and also Members of St. George's Church might possibly at a future and annual celebration of the Saint's Day, as on the recent occasion, be led inconsiderately, and incautiously, to mingle among, and be identified with the Procession, and in so doing compromise their religious principles and profession, sacrificing Christian duty to political expediency, he could not forbear, as a Minister of Christ's Catholic Church, and the Pastor and Teacher of a Protestant Congregation, to enjoin upon all as a sacred and religious duty, not to mingle among and become identified with a Roman Catholic Procession.

The Preacher further added that in advising and warning the congregation to a right course of conduct, he discharged his duty in the relation he sustained toward them; and that it would rest with them to act conscientiously, in accordance with their religious faith and profession; and having done so, he would entertain no apprehension or fears of the result. He added—'Be not deceived and led away by the sceptical opinion and erroneous judgment that all creeds are alike, for there is only one true creed, that of the Catholic Church of Christ, and of which we believe that the Protestant United Church of England and Ireland is a part.'

May the expostulation, advice, and warning now addressed to you, be received in the same spirit, and with the sincere affection I do and always have entertained for you; accompanied by a cordial concern for your highest interests and happiness. The Preacher then returned from the digression to the subject of his discourse, and proceeded to its conclusion.

This is not the first occurrence of the kind that we have heard of in this Province; and the most remarkable feature in them is, that while an outcry is almost infallibly raised, against the Pastor who thus fulfils his duty, by the Antihylogarians in his congregation, he is undeniably supported in his course by the practice and the principles of the Roman Catholic Priests, to whom a compliment is paid by the attendance of Protestants at their worship. We have over and over again heard of Romanists asking their Priest's leave, even so much as to attend family-prayer in Protestant households where they were seeking a comfortable place as servants, and it has been uniformly refused. With just as much certainty would the attendance of Roman Catholics at our public worship be forbidden or condemned by the Priests. It surely is from no want of charity, but rather from a charitable anxiety to guard the flock against perilous error, and against the secret scorn of the consistent Romanist—by whom certainly the Protestant is not respected who lets his religious profession go to the winds for the sake of a piece of civility—that a Pastor apprizes his congregation how the very act of recognising the worship of the Church of Rome in honour of one of her Saints contravenes the Article [xxii] of our Church so aptly adduced by the Archdeacon of Kingston. The Protestant cannot take part in that worship without helping to give currency to that which the Church declares to be "repugnant to the word of God." He may be only designing a handsome compliment to his neighbours—by whom it will never be returned—but he actually commits an affront against that Church which has nursed him, and of which he professes to be a member.

It may not be amiss to add, that a wide distinction exists between attending the worship of the Church of Rome, on the festival of St. Patrick—one of those canonized saints to whom she addresses invocation, that "fond thing, vainly invented"—and attending divine service in our Church on that or on St. George's day. We make no commemoration of this or that ambiguous character whose history comes to us through the distortions of the dark ages—we pay no more worship to the knight that speared the dragon, than we do to the duke that beat Napoleon; the parochial authority opens the Church on a certain day, at the request of an associated body of men; to guide their devotions, quite irrespectively of St. George or St. Patrick, on the day which they have fixed upon as their

anniversary. A loose and thoughtless phraseology still favours, indeed, among Protestants, the vain conceit of "Patron-Saints"; but the Church is not responsible for that, and her considerate members will of course reject and discountenance that expression, remembering that it is only a remnant of those old superstitions from which it was the care of our Reformers that we should be moved and weaned.

It is highly gratifying to learn that the inconsistency of keeping the Exchange News Room open on the Lord's day has been acknowledged, at Montreal, by a majority of votes which has decided upon keeping it closed on that sacred day, in future. The matter of regret connected with this intelligence is, that there should have been as many as 39 votes in favour of continuing the former practice; and still more, that a movement should even be made for getting up a separate establishment: this, we trust, will prove an abortive attempt.

We must hope, that a proceeding so creditable to the religious feeling of the Montreal men of business will encourage the friends of Lord's Day Observance in our city, to make a similar movement. Surely they may count upon the vote of every one of those who, under the prescribed worship of our Church, unite every Lord's day morning in prayer that God would "have mercy upon us, and incline our hearts to keep" the fourth commandment. When our Merchants shall have closed the Exchange News Room on the Lord's day, great strength will have been added to those applications which, it is to be hoped, will be renewed, from time to time, until the object shall be accomplished, that the Post Office also be closed on the Lord's own blessed day.

DEATH'S VISIT TO THE BALL ROOM.—On Monday night last, in the York Assembly rooms, at the grand ball given by the Yorkshire Hussars, Thomas Taylor, Esq., of Wakefield, suddenly expired. Prior to his leaving his hotel for the dance, he took a glass of brandy and water, which with the excitement of the ball-room, doubtless produced an affection of the heart, and hastened his end. Whilst conversing with a friend he complained of being unwell, and leaning upon his arm, requested to be led into the ante-room, when he sunk insensible into a chair. Medical aid was instantly called in, but the soul had fled. Solemn thought! from the ball-room to the bar of God. His wife and daughter, unconscious of what had happened, were whirling in the dance, and were called out from their gay companions to view the corpse of the departed. The deceased was in his 49th year, and was the defendant in the noted trial of crim. con., which took place several years ago, Mellin v. Taylor. How loudly does this sudden and solemn death call upon the devotees of pleasure, "Prepare to meet thy God." This death having occurred in the ante-room, was observed but by few, and in order to prevent any disturbance of the hilarity of the evening, means were taken to prevent its being known, and it was not until the following day, that the majority of the parties were made acquainted with the painful fact that death had been a visitant of the ball-room.

We find the above in the Kingston News. The paper in which the article immediately appeared is not given. The occurrence is an exceedingly striking one. How forcibly it brings to our recollection the article inserted in our number for March 25th, under the heading: "Not here! Not here!" We do not know whether that narrative was fact or fiction; but the above is sad and awful reality.—[En. BEREAN.]

ANOTHER FRATERNITY.—The following is given in the Oxford Chronicle, under the heading, "The Confessional. Conspiracy among the Clergy." We know nothing of the truth or falsehood of the report, but the facts affirmed contain no strange thing, after the developments which have taken place. "The Romanizing Clergy in Oxford and other places have lately adopted a plan of leaving open the Churches half an hour before each service, and half an hour after it, for the purpose of receiving Confession. They also contemplate establishing confraternities, first in the metropolis, and afterwards in provincial towns, the internal policy of the Society being reserved from the eye of the world, to prevent the anticipation and defeat of their plans." One of the expedients for corrupting the Protestant laity is to be the establishment of well-selected lending libraries, for scientific and literary works, with a judicious admixture of theology and ecclesiastical pamphlets of a certain sort. Dissenters are to be addressed with soft words instead of "tongue-hammers," until the principles of the society are adopted to a sufficient extent to put down what the prospectus terms "the discordant confusion of tongues," and substitute "the deep and well-toned harmony of the one Catholic Church!"—Forewarned is fore-armed.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

The third Annual Meeting of the MEGANTIC DISTRICT BRANCH of the Church Society, was held at the Church at LEEDS, on the 10th day of March, 1847.

There were present—Rev. R. ANDERSON, Chairman. Rev. A. T. WHITTEN, Rev. J. TORRANCE, Secretary. Rev. W. KING, Mr. WARD, and a number of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

At this Meeting the following Report was read: It is now a little more than three years since we were assembled in this Church for the purpose of organizing an association in connexion with the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec.

Your Committee, in comparing the important objects designed to be promoted by our Society with the small share of success arising during that period, from its operations, feel deep cause for humiliation, and a loud call on them to redouble their efforts for the future, that, under God, they may be made instrumental in promoting the welfare of our spiritual Zion. It is, however, an alleviation of our regret, that we have had much encouragement to encounter from appalling calamities with which it has pleased God to visit us, viz., the late awful conflagrations, the failure of crops, and the famine in the mother country; to arrest the progress of which we have been feelingly solicited to contribute a share of those carnal blessings still continued to us and withheld from them.

Your Committee enumerate these as main causes why the funds of the Society have this year fallen short of what was previously received. Another impediment has been thrown in our way by being deprived of the valuable services of our Secretary, the Rev. R. Knight, who, from severe indisposition, is compelled to resign that office.

POINT LEVI.—The Report submitted by the Rev. J. Torrance, at Point Levi and places adjacent, shows the receipt of

Annual subscriptions for past year... £18 5 0  
Sermon on behalf of Widows and Orphans 7 10 6  
in addition to which the sum of £50, as an annual subscription, has been guaranteed the Clergyman.  
There are two churches in the Mission, one at New-Liverpool, complete, the other in a very dilapidated state at Point Levi, which will require the combined efforts of the Clergyman and the Laity to replace by a more substantial edifice.  
In the year 1846 the Baptisms were... 13  
" Burials... 5  
" Marriages... 2

LEEDS.—The Missionary at Leeds reports as follows: Nothing has been done this year in the way of obtaining subscriptions for the Church Society: having but recently taken charge of the Mission, and not having been furnished with the list of Subscribers by my predecessor, I was at a loss to know how to act. From the general good feeling manifested by the people towards the Church Society, whenever its claims are brought before them, I have every reason to believe they will be ready to contribute towards its support according to their means.

Sermon in behalf of the Widows and Orphans... £1 5 0  
" at Lamby's Mills, for general purposes of the Society... 0 12 3 1/2  
" at Leeds Church do. do. 0 14 4  
One annual subscription... 1 5 0  
£3 16 7 1/2

NEW IRELAND and parts adjacent.—In this Mission only a part of the annual Subscriptions for the past year has, as yet, been received.

Upper Ireland Church... £1 10 0  
First Inverness... 2 5 0  
Second... 0 5 0  
Sermon in behalf of Widows & Orphans 1 3 5  
" for general purposes... 1 5 8 1/2  
Collections for the latter object are still to be made in two of the more remote stations. In this Mission are 3 churches, in which divine service is performed, though they are all in an unfinished state. A House and offices have been recently purchased for a parsonage, which still requires additional improvements to make it comfortable.

ST. GILES.—The Missionary writes thus: On my taking charge of this Mission, I found the Church comfortable for the summer season, but not at all prepared for the winter. A subscription was made to purchase a stove and piping—to paint the church outside and inside, which it much required;—and to procure a loan library. A small collection was made for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy.

ST. SYLVESTER.—The Church here was nothing more than a mere shell. A subscription was raised towards ceiling and flooring it, and to purchase stoves and pipes, amounting to £16, which has made it far more fit for public worship. It was gratifying to witness the great willingness that was manifested by all the settlers on this occasion.

ST. PATRICK.—The Church here is a small, plain, but comfortable building, raised solely at the expense of the Seigneur, Mr. Ross; and sufficiently large for the population. A small subscription has been promised to the Missionary.

ST. MARGARET'S.—There is no Church here. Divine Service is performed in a private house, where all the settlers attend. Materials have been got out for the building of a Church, and are on the site: were there funds it might soon be put in a state of forwardness.

BROOKTON.—No Church here, but a large congregation which meets in an old School House. They manifest a very kind spirit, and have paid a small subscription towards the support of the Missionary. They are truly anxious to have his visits as often as possible.

CUMBERLAND MILLS.—Mr. Harbottle has given two acres of land for the site of a proposed Church, towards the erection of which the sum of £50 was acknowledged in last year's Report. The materials for the Church are on the spot, and arrangements have been made for commencing the building so soon as the spring work is done. The Church is to be a neat stone building.

POZER'S SECTORY.—No Church here. Divine Service is performed in the Manor House. A small subscription has been raised for the benefit of the Missionary.

KENNEBEC ROAD.—The people here were truly thankful for the visit of the Missionary, and truly that he may come frequently. They expressed a great willingness to contribute towards his support. All the settlers on this road manifested a most kindly spirit towards the Missionary, and this sentiment was not a little increased by his services on the occasion of a sudden death that took place amongst them during his visit. The Missionary visited the deceased in his last hours, and remained in the settlement for the express purpose of performing the funeral rites.

ST. MARY'S.—There are but four families of protestants here. They are very desirous of the visits of the Travelling Missionary. The kindly feelings manifested by all the people of these different settlements towards him, each most readily inviting him to his house and offering to take charge of himself and horse, in no small degree diminish the wearisome labours of passing from one settlement to another, and encourage him to hope that he shall not labour in vain nor spend his strength for nought.

In conclusion, your Committee, in the midst of much discouragement, feel nevertheless sufficient cause for thankfulness; and would urge upon the members of this Association the necessity of perseverance in the good work, assured that, however weak they may be who are fellow-workers with God, He will make his work prosper.

The following Resolutions were moved and adopted:

- 1. That the Report now read be adopted and sent to the Editor of the Berean for insertion, and also to the Editor of the Church newspaper.
- 2. That this meeting desires to acknowledge with gratitude the goodness of Almighty God, in crowning with any degree of success, the humble efforts of this Association.
- 3. That it is a duty incumbent on the members of the Church to use more sustained and systematic exertion to augment the resources of the Church Society in this Diocese.
- 4. That the 4th Resolution passed at the organization of this Society be amended and the following substituted: That for the future the annual meetings do take place at Leeds, Frampton, and Point Levi and such other places as may be determined upon.

5. That, in accordance with the purport of the 3rd Resolution passed at the organization of this Association, the following Gentlemen, in addition to the Clergy, compose the Committee:

- Horatio N. Patton, Esq. Mr. M. Jiggins, Mr. John Tilley, Mr. W. Symes, Mr. P. C. Charleton, Mr. R. Kirkland, W. Pozer, Esq., Mr. M. Annesley, Mr. Jas. Lefevre, Mr. S. Johnston, Mr. W. Hall, Mr. J. Rockingham.

6. That H. N. Patton, Esq., be requested to continue as Treasurer; and that the Revd. A. T. Whitten be appointed to succeed the Rev. R. Knight, as Secretary.

PAROCHIAL RETURN OF THE LEEDS MISSION FOR THE YEAR 1846.

Table with 2 columns: Baptisms (21), Burials (3), Marriages (12)

RELIEF to the sufferers in Ireland and Scotland.—The inhabitants of the Township have contributed £20 to this object.

The Rev. JOHN LEEDS, whose death, at New York, was mentioned in our number of the 1st inst., and whose donation of £100 to the Church Society was included in the Treasurer's account inserted in our last number, was engaged in arranging his money-affairs with a view to the promotion of religious objects, in various ways, just previously to his sudden decease. He had remitted £150 (in addition to the above £100) to the Lord Bishop of Montreal for religious and charitable purposes, including the famishing in the mother-country; he had relinquished his retiring pension from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and it is probable he would have made testamentary provision for the disposal of his property for Church-purposes, if death had not overtaken him before he could effect his object.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.—The new Chapel recently erected at Head Quarters by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, with funds placed at his disposal by friends in England, aided by contributions from Sir William Colebrooke, and from his own resources, on land presented for the purpose by the Hon. John S. Saunders, was consecrated on Thursday the 18th inst., with all due solemnity, by the name of St. Anne. Upwards of twenty Clergymen of the Established Church were present from different parts of the Province, and the solemn and interesting services drew forth so large a congregation that not more than one third could gain admittance.—The Chapel is said to be a beautiful piece of workmanship, and has been erected under the direction of Frank Wills, Esq., an English architect.—[St. John's Courier.]

KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.—The Sessional Examination in the Faculty of Medicine took place last week, and on Saturday, 27th, a Convocation was held in the University Hall to grant prizes and certificates of honours to the fortunate candidates. The following is a list of the prize and honour men:—

- Senior Class.—Anatomy and Physiology, Askin (C. I. S.); prize-man. Medicine, Salmon (J.S.), prize-man. Surgery, Harvey (Jno.), prize-man.
- 1st Class.—Practical Anatomy, Herold (C. S.), prize-man. 2nd, Askin (C. I. S.); Anatomy and Physiology, Cheekley (R.), prize-man; 2, Cloyne (C.); 3, Chelwell (W. C.); Chemistry, Matting (F.) prize-man. Medicine, 2, Herold (C. S.); 3, Salmon (J.S.), prize-man. Materia Medica, Cloyne (C.), prize-man.
- 2nd Class.—Practical Anatomy, 1, Nation (Jno.); 2, Chelwell (W. C.); Anatomy and Physiology, Nation (Jno.); Medicine, 1, Chelwell (W. C.); 2, Harvey (Jno.); Surgery, Hageman (J.); B. A., and Herold (C. S.), equals. Practical Chemistry, Cheekley (R.).

After the distributions had taken place, the Vice-President addressed the students in an impressive manner, on the importance of the station they were destined to hold in the scale of society, and the necessity there was that they should prepare themselves for it, by devoting all their energies to the acquisition of that knowledge which would render them benefactors to their species. He then mentioned that it gave him great satisfaction to hear the favourable reports given by the professors of the diligence and zeal which characterized their respective classes; and that the university authorities were determined to spare neither labour nor expense in making the Medical School equal in its advantages to any one on the continent. The Hon. and Right Reverend the President congratulated the professors on the proficiency attained by the students, and earnestly recommended to the latter diligence and attention, so that they might enter on the duties of their important profession with a proper self-reliance on their own attainments. Diligence with them was an imperative necessity, and neglect criminal; by neglecting the opportunities afforded them, they would neither be successful in gaining a reputation for themselves, nor in alleviating the miseries of others. After some further remarks from his lordship, Convocation was pronounced.—[Toronto Herald.]

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Messrs. Geo. Dunn, No. 151 to 202; A. Campbell, No. 157 to 208; J. MacLarn, No. 157 to 208; Mrs. Whiteford, No. 157 to 192.

Local and Political Intelligence.

Two packet ships have arrived at New York, bringing two days' later intelligence. The steamship Sarah Sands is daily expected in that city; and as she was to have left Liverpool on the 26th ult., she will furnish three weeks later news, unless anticipated by the mail steamer of the 4th inst., now almost due. The demand for corn was very great in England, and prices improving. Cargoes had been bought up in English ports, and transhipped to France. The diplomatic relations between Great Britain and France had again been placed on a satisfactory footing; the personal misunderstanding between Lord Normanby, the British Ambassador in Paris, and M. Guizot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, having been amicably arranged.

AT THE ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM AND SCHOOL AT CHILMARK, preparatory steps have been taken for the introduction of the normal school system, which is slated to be the first of a series of government measures for bettering the condition of the soldier. It will be recollected that the chaplain-general to the forces visited several of the continental states a short time since, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the methods of military education carried out in the principal European armies. The interior of the Chelsea institution is undergoing a thorough alteration, and in

consequence all school operations have for a time been suspended. The teachers under the new system, whose capabilities were tested a short time since by a rigid examination, will, it is understood, commence their duties in about a fortnight.

ISRAEL'S JOURNALS.—We cannot, in decency, in conscience, refrain any longer from denouncing the gross and infamous system of jobbing going on in this country. In the midst of the calamity which has fallen upon us, we find the landlords trading upon the miseries of the people. The Board of Works is humbugged, the Government cheated, the poor defrauded. We must speak out; a gigantic swindle is now carried on in the county of Sligo. The poor are not relieved by the vast grants of money given by a liberal ministry, but the sons of magistrates, of grand jurors, of parsons, rich farmers well to do in the world, comfortable tradesmen, all these are quartered upon the public. We saw, for instance, two men overseeing seven labourers; we have inspectors, paymasters, overseers—officials of all ranks and grades in every locality, not selected for their ability, but because they have interest—because they can command the voices of the landlords of the county. The jobbing that heretofore existed was but a joke, a mere trifle to what is now carried on. It exceeds all bounds and all limits. It is monstrous; we proclaim the fact to the world. We proclaim that here in Sligo—the very focus of misery—where famine is the daily guest at the peasant's table—where pestilence and death hold their ghastly revels—we proclaim, openly and publicly, that in this doomed locality, a set of men, removed from want themselves, possessed of means and resources beyond the reach of cheerless penury—are enjoying, and have been, from the commencement, enjoying the fat of the spoil. They get, and have been getting for months, the lion's share. The poor are neglected, plundered, robbed.—Sligo Champion.

NOT CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL IN MAYO.—Up to this moment, we may, without fear, assert that there have not been 100 acres of land prepared for seed in this county (we mean by the poor farmers), nor is there any appearance of a change in this fearful course. In truth, we cannot blame the majority of the farmers, as they have been dependent on public works for maintenance, while a great number who could prepare for the spring are either indifferent to consequences, or determined to forsake this country when public employment ceases. Our position is really frightful in the extreme.—Mayo Constitution.

The government has taken the initiation in alleviating the condition of that most estimable class of men, the teachers of the Irish national schools. Their present allowance from the parliamentary grant is miserably inadequate, amounting in many instances to not more than £10 per annum, and they are often without the additional advantage of living rent-free. One of this ill-paid and hard-working class has appealed to Lord John Russell, and the result has been that the premier has ordered that a gratuity of £1 be paid to each teacher of a third class school, and £2 to each of a probationer. The latter have only £8 per annum. This judicious and considerate addition to their small revenues, must operate very favourably on the conditions and exertions of the teachers.—London Daily News.

EARLY RISING IN THE PALACE.—Queen Victoria rises at seven o'clock; enters the nursery at eight, to indulge in a romp with her children, like many a fond mother; at nine the household assembles for prayers; and after ten o'clock no breakfast is served to any one in the palace.

THE TERRIBLE steam-frigate being at present in the basin at Woolwich Dockyard, a number of naval officers and persons connected with ship-building have availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting her. There are now in this dockyard two of the finest specimens of naval architecture in the world—the Terrible, the most efficient war-steamer in her Majesty's service, and the Royal Albert, rated 120 guns, but pierced for and can mount 130 guns. She is advancing in her building, and combines a beautiful form with very superior strength, her timbers being put together in a peculiar mode, never previously adopted by any other naval architect than her designer. The strength and capabilities of the Terrible steam-frigate have been well tried in all kinds of weather and in gales of wind, both steaming and sailing, and under canvas without steam. In steaming, using only two boilers, or half her power, she has beaten the fastest of her Majesty's war-steamers with their full power. She is so steady and extraordinarily easy in a heavy sea, that she has never had occasion to have anything secured on board in the most violent gales, and her consumption of coal is less in proportion than any smaller steamer that has attempted to compete with her. When in company with the Retribution, which vessel has only one deck of guns, but is of the same number of horse-power as the Terrible, while the latter had two gun-decks, and double the quantity of powder, shot, and shells, with 150 tons of coal on board more than her competitor, she beat the Retribution under these circumstances with a consumption of ten tons of coal less each day of the trial. The towing qualities of the Terrible were fully tested when she towed the Hibernia, first-rate of 104 guns, faster than that vessel had ever sailed, under various changes and different ways, towing her six, eight, and sometimes ten knots per hour. The Terrible is now, after twelve months' work, perfect in appearance, and continues as firm as on the day she was launched from the stocks.

UNWILLINGNESS OF HIGHLAND LABOURERS TO WORK.—From what we hear from various quarters, the Highland Destitution Committee will require to exercise a very strict vigilance, and to be firm to sternness, if they are to prevent the money with which they have been entrusted for the relief of helplessness and want, being converted into an encouragement to idleness and dishonesty. There is no doubt whatever that a large number of the Highland labourers employed on railways in the Lowlands have returned, and are returning homeward, attracted by the hope of being able to live there without working. For instance, on one contract on the Edinburgh and Northern, near Kirkcaldy, ninety Highland labourers have gone home since the end of October, and of these about fifty left during December and January. The manager remonstrated with them repeatedly, and almost invariably got the same answer—that they would not get "plenty of porridge" at home for nothing. About forty have also left another contract in the same district, avowedly on the same inducements. A short time ago, a contractor on the same line, suffering from want of hands, made a tour through parts of Inverness and Argyll, offering employment to three hundred men, at wages varying from 2s 4d to 3s a day; and after making every exertion, could only obtain between thirty and forty.—Scotsman.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The concluding portion of the library of the Right Hon. T. Grenville, according to his bequest, has been deposited in the Museum. The time occupied in the removal was five days, the number of books being 20,000 volumes. In value, on account of their excellent condition, magnificent binding and extreme rarity, they are estimated at £100,000. To give only a slight idea of the value of this acquisition to the British Museum, for which a special room has been provided, a notice of one of the books, will suffice. The first is the Biblia Sacra Latina, upon vellum, the first edition of the Holy Scriptures, and the first book printed with moveable metal types by the inventors of printing. This book was printed at Mentz by Gutenberg and Faust, between the years 1450-5, and is executed in double columns, in imitation of the choir books of the period. The cost of getting up this work was so great that Schœffer, the son-in-law of Faust, states in "Trithemius's Chronicle" that 4,000 florins were expended before 12 sheets were finished. The Bible is known as the Mazarine Bible, on account of a copy having been discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarine. It is so scarce that but four copies on vellum and 14 upon paper exist, nearly all of which are in public libraries. With regard to the value of the book, it may be stated that one upon paper fetched, at the sale of the library of the Duke of Sussex, £190.

Belgium.—The last Belgian census has brought to light the singular fact, that the population of Flanders has decreased in late years. In 1816, the population of West Flanders was 612,000, a decrease of 22,000 on the former year; and that of East Flanders was 791,000 or 15,000 less than in the former year. In the other Belgian provinces, population had increased during the same period.

Mexico.—The despatches of Gen. Taylor have been published in the American papers, and give the official account of his action with the Mexicans at Buena-Vista. The particulars do not vary much from the statement previously given, except that it is ascertained that the Mexican troops had retreated in great disorder, and were in such a state of disorganization that it was doubtful whether they would remain together. The Mexican loss is estimated by Gen. Taylor at 2,600 killed and wounded, besides as many deserters, from an army of 20,000; the Americans numbered in the field 5,400 men, and lost 700 killed and wounded, of which 63 were officers. The accounts from Vera Cruz are to the effect that the attack on the city and castle had not been commenced, but active preparations were making for it. The disembarkation of the troops was safely effected by the vessels of the squadron and their boats on the 9th without accident of any kind; and on the 12th the city was completely invested by some 11,000 men. No opposition was made by the Mexicans to the landing of the troops; but some skirmishing had taken place between detached parties, and a few shots were fired from the guns of the city on the force, but without much effect. Some supposed that a vigorous resistance would be made, while others maintained that the city would capitulate. Foreign residents had taken refuge on board the vessels of war belonging to their respective nations. From California the news is that the country is in a state of revolt, wherever there is not a sufficient force to prevent the rising of the inhabitants. The American consul at Monterey has been taken prisoner and carried off into the interior. The President of the United States has issued instructions to the naval and military commanders at the different ports of Mexico in possession of the Americans to open the ports for the commerce of neutral nations; the duties to be collected and appropriated toward the expenses of the war.

Barbadoes, January 20.—Arrival of the Anson.—Her Majesty's Ship Vindictive, Captain Seymour, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Francis W. Austen, anchored in Carlisle Bay yesterday afternoon, under a salute from the two vessels of war in the roadstead, after a passage of 11 days from Bermuda which port she left on the 6th instant, to convey the Admiral on his second annual official visit to the different ports of the station under his command.

The Misses Austen also arrived in the Vindictive. The Admiral is expected to leave here shortly after the arrival of the next Packet, for Antigua, and calling at one or two of the Northern Islands, will then proceed to Jamaica, touching probably at Havana—after which he will return to Bermuda.—Halifax Times.

NEW ZEALAND.—Accounts had been received from Cook's Straits as far as Sept. 19, and from Auckland the 10th of October 1816. Several natives, who had been taken prisoners, as having been engaged in hostilities against the British government in the islands have been tried by court martial and brought in guilty. One of them, who either is or affects to be insane, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life; another, whose name is Wareaiti, was executed as a rebel. Every thing was quiet in the Colony.

DISTRICT WARDENS.—The District Council of the Gore District at its late session passed a by-law providing a salary for the Wardens. This by-law has been disallowed by the Executive.—Kingston News.

The Guelph Advertiser contains the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest, on the body of Richard Oliver, who was murdered about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday the 22nd ult. The examination ended by the Jury returning a verdict of wilful murder against Charles Cochlin. The murder, it appears, was committed in the presence of witnesses.

WOODEN RAIL-ROADS IN CANADA.—A communication from Mr. Badgley to the Montreal Gazette states that there are two roads of this kind contemplated, on Prosser's principle: one of 31 miles in length on the Ottawa river, at the Chats Portage, above Bytown, which is nearly finished, where the carriages are to be drawn by horses; the other is proposed from Industry village to the St. Lawrence, a distance of 113 miles, to be worked by steam-power and be ready on the 1st May 1819, at a cost of £12,000.

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The Montreal Herald states upon good authority, that the arrangements of this undertaking are progressing steadily, and that every preparation has been made preliminary to the most active operations at the opening of the spring for the construction of the Montreal Division, from the St. Lawrence to Acton, a distance of 45 miles. The contracts for grading have been completed since December last, and the Contractors at work at Ronville during the winter, making the embankment of the Richelieu Bridge, the contracts for the superstructure are also arranged, the iron purchased, and for the section from the St. Lawrence to the River Richelieu, to arrive by the first spring vessels, and the land arrangements are in a state of forwardness. "In truth, (says that journal) there is nothing to prevent the first division of 45 miles, from being completed and in full operation during the fall of 1848; but the dilatoriness of the Stockholders in the payment of their instalments."—Mercury.

A terrific storm visited Les Eboulements on the 30th ult. In the neighbourhood of the church, barns and stables were overthrown, and two rased from their foundations. The roofs of the church, the sacristy, and several private dwellings, were partially carried away, and a schooner wintering on the beach was driven from her fastenings into the main stream.—Mercury.

Discovery of Fossil Bones.—No little interest has been excited in this city, by the discovery, lately, of some fossil bones, vertebrae, in the blue clay deposited behind Cadieux village, in the immediate neighbourhood of this city, and about a mile N. W. from the northern end of the mountain. They were first observed by the workmen, when excavating for clay for the purpose of making brick, at the depth of fifteen feet from the surface, at the side of a steep bank, at the base of which a small rivulet takes its course. We have seen the spot, and the vertebrae. They are nineteen in number, gradually diminishing in size; the space between the ends of the transverse processes of the largest measuring twelve inches. When placed in continuity they measure about four feet six inches in length, about eight of them are caudal vertebrae; the transverse and spinous processes in these being in the first instance rudimentary, and finally becoming lost altogether. They are undoubtedly the fossil remains of a large cetaceous animal, and the discovery altogether is replete with interest. The excavation is still going on under the direction of Mr. Logan the Geologist, and although, in the mean while, nothing further has been developed, yet we can scarcely doubt that ultimate success will attend the efforts. The vertebrae are in an exceedingly fine state of preservation. The blue clay deposit, in which these remains have been discovered, belongs to the post-piocene period, and abounds in marine shells. From the locality which we have specified, specimens of the Tellina, Saxicava, Mytilus, Mya, Balanus, Psammobia, and Nucula, have been taken. The blue clay deposit has been observed in this country as high as 500 feet above the level of the sea; the height of the stratum from which the vertebrae have been removed, may be safely estimated at about 100 feet above the same level. We shall keep our readers advised of the further progress made in this interesting matter.—Br. Am. Journal of Medical Science.

Another highway robbery occurred on Thursday morning, and again Sherbrooke Street was the scene of the outrage. Mr. Honoré Lantier, son of the tenant of the Priest's Farm, was driving into town, when two men seized him, and having first drawn his coat back over his arms so as to convert it into a strait waistcoat while they robbed him of 7s. 6d., took it off his back and walked off with it.

Robbery.—Early on Friday morning information was given at the Police Office that a robbery had been committed in the dwelling-house of Mr. Archambault, a store and tavern-keeper, living at the corner house opposite the New Jail. On enquiry it turns out that a box containing fourteen hundred dollars in gold, notes, and silver, had been abstracted from Mr. Archambault's bed-room. The box was found broken open in a yard near the house, and we understand that two men and a woman have been arrested on suspicion. One of the men and the woman were servants of Mr. Archambault.—Courier.

On Thursday morning, about half past one o'clock, a fire occurred at the residence of Mr. Gass, in St. Joseph Street, near Gay Street. The loss in money and furniture is said to be about £150. The house was insured, but not the furniture.

We have now had a week of continued thaw with occasional smart showers of rain, and the melting of the snow has been very rapid. On Saturday morning several sleighs crossed the ice, but at midday it began to rise, and by evening was totally unsafe or impracticable.—Mont. Gazette of Monday.

From the same paper we learn that a numerous meeting of the members of the Bar of that city was held on Saturday last, to express their opinion on the present state of the Bench. The immediate cause of the meeting was a message received that morning from Mr. Justice Day stating that his health did not allow him to come to town; so that there was no Court and the day was lost. No appointment has yet been made of a Chief Justice; the health of Mr. Justice Gale is precarious, and the administration of Justice is thereby seriously impeded. Resolutions setting forth the necessity of the Government taking immediate measures to remedy the above evil were passed, and ordered to be communicated to His Excellency the Governor General through the Provincial Secretary.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK, MONTREAL.—A report of the operations of this Bank since its commencement, ten months ago, appears in the Montreal papers, from which we make the following extracts. Whole number of accounts opened 647; of which 147 have been closed, leaving 500 still open. The deposits amount to £29,350. 3s. 9d.; and after paying the interest due to depositors and all the expenses of the Bank, (£50 of which are for the City Tax) there remains a clear balance of £281. 6s. 9d.

QUEBEC B. N. A. TELEGRAPH ASSOC.—A meeting of the Stockholders took place on Monday afternoon, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors, and for other purposes. The Report is too long for the columns of the Beretan; an abstract of that which is most interesting is all that we can find room for. The Directors have succeeded in engaging the governments and commercial bodies of the provinces of NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK to co-operate with them in the establishment of a line of ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH from HALIFAX to QUEBEC; and the route by METIS has been generally preferred. A correspondence was entered into with the Directors of the Montreal and Toronto Telegraph Company, for the purpose of extending the line from MONTREAL to QUEBEC, but the attempt to make an arrangement failed. Tenders for the performance of the necessary work upon the entire line have been received from parties in the United States; and the Board hope in a few days to close a contract for the line to the confines of New Brunswick; the posts required for the distance to RIVERSIDE LOUR are contracted for and to be delivered on the 1st of May. The Board indulge the hope that the line will be opened for working as far as METIS during the summer, and the entire line to HALIFAX by the fall. It was Resolved that 100 copies of the report be printed for circulation, and that a meeting of the Stockholders be called for the purpose of considering the expediency of extending the Line from Quebec to Montreal, and increasing the Capital Stock for that purpose.

Articles of association were read and approved of, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, G. O. STUART, Esq., the meeting was dissolved. We are informed that letters have been received by the Chief Agent of Emigration, A. C. Buchanan, Esq., informing him that an extensive emigration will take place this spring from the port of Limerick, chiefly of small farmers of a respectable class. It is also said that the Irish landlords fearing the effect of a new Poor Law, which will compel them, to aid or support their impoverished tenants, have in many instances offered to supply them with assistance to reach this continent. We hear that the Hon. Mr. Wandesford, whose estates are near Kilkenny, lately offered a free passage to 800 souls, which was no sooner made known than 1400 applicants for the bounty presented themselves.—Mercury.

We understand that a change in the editorial department of the Canadian will shortly take place. The gentleman who has for the last four years conducted it retires, to be succeeded by Mr. N. Aubin.—Id.

BANKS AND BANKING.—The Quebec Bank propose to increase their capital £200,000; and a subscription list for 5,000 new shares of £25 each is opened at the Bank, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column. On Saturday last a public meeting was held at the Parliament Buildings, His Worship the Mayor presiding, at which resolutions were passed in favour of establishing a new Bank, "to supply the wants and support the increasing local trade of the City and District." It is to be styled the "District Bank of Quebec," with a capital of £300,000 in 12,000 shares of £25 each, to be increased if necessary; the Bank to go into operation as soon as £100,000 are subscribed and £10,000 paid in. A provisional committee were named to take measures for securing an act of incorporation from the Legislature, and for obtaining subscriptions in the City and District as well as to carry into effect the immediate formation of the Bank. More than a thousand shares were subscribed on the spot, and we understand that up to last night the number of shares taken were fully as many more.

The Corporation have assigned to the QUEBEC Gas Company the powers vested in them to establish gas-works in the city: the privilege is to last for twenty years, upon the following conditions: The Corporation may re-purchase the right at the expiration of ten years, on payment of the actual outlay with ten per cent. added; a yearly statement to be furnished of the revenue and expenditure; the Company to furnish the light for 200 street lamps at £6 per annum, each during three years, and £3 per annum for the subsequent years of the contract: the Company to furnish lamps, posts, and to light the lamps and keep them in repair at their own expense. The Corporation will furnish a site for the works on the St. Paul's market, and allow the Company to lay their pipes in the drains and sewers.

A sacrilegious robbery of unusual audacity in this city, was committed on Wednesday evening at St. Patrick's Church. All the Roman Catholic churches are left open from an early hour in the morning till dark, and every body has free admission, with hardly an instance of the valuable articles exposed on the altars, or any thing else in the churches, being taken away or injured. On this occasion the great cross on the altar was carried off. It was no doubt supposed to be of solid silver, but it was only plated. The robber, after breaking it up, discovered his mistake, and yesterday morning the pieces were found at the door of the Chapel of the Seminary.—Gazette.

£100 reward is offered by the Committee of Management, for such information as may lead to the conviction of the offender.

THE WEATHER.—The late severe frost which commenced on the 10th instant, continued till yesterday morning. This morning at sunrise the thermometer was at 25° above zero; at noon today it is at 40° in the shade and bright sun. The snow and ice in the streets would melt if the dirt which covers them were scraped off. Formerly every one got half the street cleaned and repaired, in front of his own property. They now pay dear for doing the work, and suffer for the want of both the work and the money. Reform!—Gazette of yesterday.

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BIRTH. Last Friday morning, at St. Andrew's Manse, Mrs. Cook, of a daughter.

On the 5th instant, at Montreal, Mrs. Dr. Crawford, of a daughter.

On Friday morning last, the lady of John Jeffery, Junr., Esq., of a son.

MARRIED. At Valcartier, on the 13th inst, by the Revd. E. C. Parkin, Thomas Billing, Esq., son of Curtis Billing and nephew to Robert Billing, Esq. Barrister, Dublin, to Caroline Amelia, third daughter of Lt. Col. Wolf, of Valcartier.

DIED. At New York, on the morning of Easter Sunday, Mrs. Hobart, widow of the late Bishop Hobart of New York, aged 73 years.

At Toronto, on the 4th inst., Col. Sir Charles Chichester, K.B. &c., commanding 51st Regt., in his 52nd year.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and another unit. Includes items like Beef, Mutton, Butter, etc.

ENGLISH MAIL. LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office till MONDAY 30th instant.—PAID Letters till THURSDAY 6 o'clock and UNPAID till FOUR P.M.

QUEBEC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the House of Assembly on MONDAY EVENING next, at which the public are respectfully invited to attend. Several Gentlemen will address the meeting. The doors will be open at SEVEN o'clock, and the chair will be taken at 7 1/2 o'clock. A collection will be made to defray expenses. By order, R. MIDDLETON, Secretary. Quebec, 15th April, 1847.

QUEBEC BANK. NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the Directors of the QUEBEC BANK held this day, it was Resolved—That the Stock of this Bank be increased £200,000, and that application be made to the Legislature to that effect, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, and that a Subscription List for the proposed additional Stock of 8,000 Shares of £25 each, be immediately opened at the Bank, conditionally that the application is acceded to by the Legislature.

By order of the Board, NOAH FREER, CASHTER. Quebec, 12th April, 1847.

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by Mr. BURNET—with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P., St. Peter Street. Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

NOTICE. I S hereby given by the undersigned, to whomsoever it may concern, that by and in virtue of a notarial instrument passed before JOHN CHILDS, and his colleague, notaries, at Quebec, bearing date on the fifteenth instant, he hath appointed the person of GEORGE ALFORD, of the City of Quebec, Esq., his grandson, his true and lawful Attorney, empowering him to sign all leases of his property in the said City of Quebec, receive all and every the rents and revenues thereof, and enforce the payment of the same, and generally to transact all his business and affairs. GEORGE POZER. Quebec, 17th March, 1847.

NOTICE. THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, October, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned on behalf of themselves and their associates, at the next session of the Legislature, for an Act to Incorporate a Joint Stock Company, to work mines of Copper and other Minerals on the Lands and Islands bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron, in Upper Canada, under the name of the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association. PETER PATTERSON, HENRY LEMESURIER, JOHN BONNER, WILLIAM PETRY, THOMAS WILLIAM LLOYD. Quebec, 29th October, 1846.

HARDWARE! No. 20, HARDWARE! FABRIQUE STREET. MORTILL & BLIGHT, BEG respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they have now received their Fall supplies, comprising a very general and well selected assortment, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH or approved credit. Quebec, 26th November, 1846.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. HENRY KNIGHT begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to spare no effort to ensure a continuance of their support. H. K. also invites an inspection of his stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., having just received per "Safeguard" and "Pearl" 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 prices. No. 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 19th Nov. 1846.

FOR SALE, 150 QUANTALS Merchantable large Table Cod-fish, 127 Barrels Green do., 35 do. Salmon, 53 do. Mackerel, 39 do. Herrings, 6 Kegs Cod Sounds and Tongues, 23 Barrels Cod Oil. —ALSO— 65 Hogheads Bright Muscovado Sugar, do. do. Bastard do., 20 Boxes Twankay Tea, 15 do. Superior Macaroni and Vermicelli, 70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Mustard Raisins, 50 Tinnets River Ouelle Butter, 30 Boxes Scheidam Gin, 45 do. English Starch, 10 do. Fig Blue, 12 do. Composite Candles, 15 do. English Wax Wick do., 85 Dozens Corn Brooms. —AND— His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries consisting of— Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines, Martell's Pale and Cognac Brandy, Spanish White do., Hollands and English Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica, Demerara, and St. Croix Rum, French Liqueurs, Teas, Coffee, English and American Cheese, Pickles and Sauces, Spanish Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Sporn, Olive and Seal Oils, &c. &c. By A. L'ENFESTEY, 17 St. Peter St. Quebec 24 Decr. 1846.

Youth's Corner.

BREAK THY BREAD TO THE HUNGRY.

Some years ago, a pious widow in America, who was reduced to great poverty, had just placed the last smoked herring on her table, to supply her hunger and that of her children, when a rap was heard at the door, and a stranger solicited a lodging and a morsel of food, saying, that he had not tasted bread for twenty-four hours. The widow did not hesitate, but offered to share to the stranger, saying, "We shall not be forsaken, or suffer deeper for an act of charity."

The traveller drew near the table; but when he saw the scanty fare, filled with astonishment, he said, "And is this all your store? And do you offer a share to one you do not know? Then I never saw charity before! But, madam, do you not wrong your children, by giving a part of your last morsel to a stranger?" "Ah," said the widow, weeping, "I have a boy, a darling son, somewhere on the face of the wide world unless Heaven has taken him away; and I only act towards you as I would that others should act towards him. God, who sent manna from heaven, can provide for us as he did for Israel; and how should I, this night offend him, if my son should be a wanderer, destitute as you, and he should have provided for him a home, even as poor as this, were I to turn you unrelieved away!"

The widow stopped, and the stranger, springing from his seat, clasped her in his arms; "God, indeed, has provided just such a home for your wandering son, and has given him wealth to reward the goodness of his benefactress. My mother! O my mother!"

It was indeed her long lost son, returned from India. He had chosen this way to surprise his family, and certainly not very wisely; but never was surprise more complete, or more joyful. He was able to make the family comfortable, which he immediately did; the mother living for some years longer, in the enjoyment of plenty.—Religious Tract Socy's Anecdotes.

THE CROP OF THISTLES.

There was a man, a day-labourer he had been; but having saved a little money from his earnings, he had now a tiny cottage of his own. Ambition, like many other things, enlarges in the feeling; and for ten years past, his enjoyment of the cottage had been disturbed by desire for a field that lay beside it. The time came; the savings amounted to exactly the right sum, and the goodman bought the field. It was at this time I became acquainted with him, because, in some of my listening excursions, my path lay through this ground; and aware of the importance of the business on which I was intent, he never objected to let me pass. If I heard any thing by the way, it was but consistent with my profession; and if I told what I heard, it is for others' benefit, not for the goodman's wrong. It was a small stony field; it had produced nothing yet, and did not look as if it intended it. One day, as I passed, I asked the goodman what he meant to plant. He said, "It was to grow wheat by-and-by; but being fallow ground, it would want a good deal of cultivating; it would be some time first;" and so indeed I thought; more particularly as the goodman had expended all his substance in the purchase of the field, and had not money left to buy a load of manure, or scarcely a spade to dig it. He did dig it, however, for I saw him often at the work; whether he sowed it I cannot say; most likely not, for nothing came up. Still, my goodman was quite happy in the consciousness of having a field. At the beginning of the second year, seeing him stand thoughtful on the path, "Friend," I said, "do you sow your field this year?" "Why, likely I might," he answered, "otherwise than that I have nothing to sow it with, and it would be lost grain besides; the ground is not rich enough for corn; in a few years I shall be able to buy manure for it—then you shall see a crop!" And the goodman's eye lightened at the thought of garnerfuls to come. It was during the same summer, that, passing through the ground, a scene of unusual activity presented itself; man, wife, and child, all were in the field, and all were busy. "What now, good friend?" I said; "this is no month for sowing corn; and I cannot say your lapful looks like it." Hodge answered, "It is ill sowing corn upon a fallow-field, but I am tired of looking at it as it is. Till the time that I can make it useful, I have a mind to make it pretty; and so we are planting it over with these thistles." "Thistles!" I exclaimed. "Why yes," said Hodge, with the look of a man who had solid reasoning on his side; "I was walking, the other day, upon the common, thinking as one may do, upon my fallow-field and how much money I wanted of enough to buy manure for it, when my eye was taken by some tall red flowers, growing in plenty on the waste. They looked very beautiful. The fine broad leaves lay gracefully folded upon the turf; their fringed heads shone in the sunbeams, with colours that might have shamed the rainbow. Thistles are of no use, I know; but then my ground will bear nothing better at present; they will look pretty from the window, and will do no harm for a year or two; so here we are, all at work; I have fetched them from the common; seeds, roots, and all; and next summer we shall see." "Friend," said I, "I have seen many men dig up thistles, but I never thought to see a man planting them." "But perhaps," said Hodge, with conscious superiority of wit, "you have seen them plant things not half so pretty." "But your corn, goodman—how is your future crop to grow if you fill the ground with thistles?" "Then do you think," said Hodge, with a look of contempt, "we can not dig them up again? There will be time enough yet; may be you are not used to digging?" It would have been vain to attempt resisting the goodman's

last argument, for it was plainly meant to inform me that I had better mind my own business; therefore I passed on, and so did summer's heat and winter's cold, and blithely the thistles grew. The common never bore a finer crop; and I was obliged to own the flowers looked very pretty.

Meantime the goodman's store increased; the funds were forthcoming, the field was ploughed and sown; the wheat came up, and so did the thistles. No force could have ejected them that year, after so long possession. They had all the advantage; for while the wheat was to be sown afresh for each succeeding year, the thistles came up of themselves. Then they were thistle men and tall; they lifted their heads to the sun-beams and scattered their seeds in the breezes, while the sickly wheat lay withering in their shade. I did not question my goodman of his crops. Every spring I saw him rooting up thistles, and every summer I saw the thistles blow; and for every one he left, there next year came up twenty. Whether, as years advanced, they became less numerous, or whether he tried to see them exterminated, I cannot say; I have left that part of the country.

[The above is related by Caroline Try's "Listener;" and lest her readers should think Goodman Hodge's folly impossible, or his mind insane, she states several cases of Thistle-growers which are notorious: Some of them in our next number.—E. B.]

ALARMING DANGER.

If we should hear, from a hundred workshops, the clink of the mechanic's hammer forging false keys by which to enter our dwellings, should we not strive to sequester and destroy these implements of stealth before they were on their way to unlock our doors? And are we less in danger when, in a hundred minds, the disposition and the habit of theft and violence are forming and maturing, and are daily making those juvenile essays, on a small scale, which only await the years of manhood to become nightly plunder and havoc? If we should see a hundred chemists, engaged in manufacturing a fire-apparatus for the incendiary, should we not seize and annihilate the felonious compounds before they could be applied to our dwellings or temples? But is the certainty of the peril less, when the elementary passions which lead to incendiarism are known to be combining in a hundred hearts, and only awaiting the torch of temptation to set the city on fire? When, hereafter, the thief shall be arrested squandering the gains of his larcenies; when the robber shall be seized yet red with the blood of his victim; when the city shall glare and the sky redden with the midnight conflagration; and these facts, at that hour, will be no more apparent to the natural vision than they are now to the mental. In the light of cause and effect the end is as visible as the paths which lead to it. He is no more physically blind, or bereft of his natural senses, who cannot see a culprit in the hands of a sheriff, or a criminal court with its officers, or a prison with its armed guards, than he is morally blind who does not see criminal manhood in neglected childhood. Leaving to others the appeal to the high and holy considerations of religion, it may still be said that if there be any philanthropy, or civic patriotism, or worldly prudence remaining in the city, it will not sleep over the present condition of so many of its children, which, however terrible it may be as a fact, is still more terrible as an omen.—From 10th Annual Report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education.

NATIONAL PROVISION FOR AGED SCHOOLMASTERS.

From the Marquis of Lansdowne's speech in the House of Lords, February 5.

He now came to another subject which he considered to be materially calculated to affect the cause of general education; he meant the state and condition of the schoolmaster himself. There was no class of persons in this country, who, from all that he had heard, from all that he had seen, from their exertions on the one hand, and from their condition in society on the other, were better entitled to the attention and to the favour of Parliament than the great mass of the schoolmasters of England. (Hear, hear.) There was no class of society who were less likely to reap, in a worldly sense, the reward of their merits and exertions. They were a class of persons, many of them most meritorious, many of them mainly instrumental in advancing the fortunes and future interests of the children committed to their charge, whom they saw advancing in prosperity, whilst they themselves were chained to their laborious duties, trusting, no doubt, to their own consistency and to their own virtue for the faithful discharge of their duties, but at the same time, in many instances, dispirited by living long in hopes, and in their old age condemned to see the current of their feelings, and the current of their thoughts chilled by want and checked by fear. They were persons placed in immediate contact with the clergy, and performing some of the duties that were almost in common with theirs; but whilst they took their share in the performance of those duties, they had an inadequate means of reward to stimulate them; and he thought that any extension of the system of education in this country would be imperfect which did not in some degree—he hoped to a considerable degree—ameliorate their condition, excite their hopes, and reward their industry. It was, therefore, proposed that a provision, small, undoubtedly, nevertheless he had reason to believe it would be thought a great object to the individuals themselves—that a small provision in their old age should be made to every well-conducted schoolmaster and schoolmistress, who could show that they had for fifteen years unexceptionably conducted schools of a certain size. There would be a certain portion of the public funds allotted for the specific purpose of providing for

these persons in their old age; and besides these retiring pensions it was intended that a certain number of gratuities, under particular limitations, on the report of inspectors, should be given from time to time to schoolmasters who had not retired from the exercise of their vocation, but to whom the obtaining such gratuity would no doubt prove a useful stimulus.

SCHOOL-INSPECTION.

The importance of it.—From the above speech.

The parliamentary grants for the promotion of education, from 1833 to 1846, had been gradually, he was happy to say steadily, he could confidently say to a limited extent, excessively increased. During the time from 1833 to 1846 inclusive the grants had amounted altogether to £190,000. The schoolhouses erected with the addition of these grants, with those which were completed, which had already received grants, provided for the instruction of 550,000 scholars. In addition to this, there had been provided inspection for about 3,550 schools. The schools which had invited inspection, not assisted, contained more than 150,000 scholars, and he might call attention to the fact that so many not assisted by the Government or the Privy Council had invited inspection, to show the confidence entertained in the system, and above all, that which he was desirous of every occasion to impress upon their Lordships—the extreme importance of inspection. He hailed it, therefore, as a circumstance of infinite importance, and one which he had viewed with peculiar gratification, that besides all those schools which had required the aid of the Privy Council, and previous to receiving which aid it was an indispensable condition that they should submit to inspection at all times when inspectors were sent, there had been this large proportion of schools not requiring aid, already founded without receiving aid, and, nevertheless, the Council over which he had the honour to preside sent inspectors to them to give the benefit of their advice and assistance. These 150,000 with 550,000 amounted to 700,000 nominally provided for; but he should deceive their Lordships if he wished them to think that the whole of that number were actually in the schools. He believed it would be found, on a fair calculation, that you might deduct 200,000; so that at least more than half a million of children were provided for by the schools as they now existed.

IMBIBING KNOWLEDGE.—The great statesman

WILLIAM PITT had a talent of improving a man's own sentiments, and returning them to him in a better dress, which Lord Sidmouth used to illustrate very happily by the following anecdote:—Once, he said, he dined at Pitt's with Dundas and Adam Smith; when the latter said to him, after dinner, "What an extraordinary man Pitt is—he makes me understand my own ideas better than before." This faculty Mr. Pitt exemplified on a larger scale on the following occasion.—Mr. Walker, a large cotton manufacturer, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Blackburn, M.P., once waited upon Mr. Pitt, as a deputation on the state of the cotton trade; when Pitt succeeded so effectually in reconciling them to his own views, which were directly opposed to theirs, that Walker said to Blackburn, on leaving Downing-street, "One would suppose that man had lived in a bleeding ground all his life;" and yet, as Lord Sidmouth remarked, in another conversation, "How Pitt got his mass of knowledge no one ever knew. He was hardly ever seen with a book in his hand after his accession to power, sat late at table, and never rose till eleven, and then generally took a short ride in the park." He must, therefore, have extracted information from those he conversed with, as plants imbibe nutriment from the air around them.

GIGANTIC PIGEON ROOST ON THE RIVER LICKING, KENTUCKY.

Within the past week or two, says the Cincinnati Commercial, myriads of pigeons have doubtless been noticed by most of our citizens as passing in one direction for a few days, and then changing into an exactly opposite course, which has been considered as an indication of the weather; and having been impressed with the idea that a southerly direction of these birds indicated the approach of cold, and vice versa; we have never been led to any different supposition, until the recent excitement gotten up by visiting the "roost" of these pigeons, which was discovered to be some fifteen miles up the Licking, where they are now congregated in such numbers that they cannot be counted or even guessed at. A gentleman who had been there, remarked on our hearing, yesterday, that to multiply a few hives of bees by 500,000, one could have a clever beginning towards coming at the number in the novel location which has been selected so near our city, on account of the quantity of beehives there found. This great neighbourhood of pigeons, we are informed, is daily nearing the city about one mile; that is, as fast as they clear the ground of food. Their movement undoubtedly is to enable them to keep up the means of subsistence, as they would, in the course of a few days, entirely consume all the sustenance in any one spot. As soon as one beech grove is cleared, their aim is to find another. Therefore, the old prediction of the course of these birds being an indication of the weather, must give place to the more reasonable supposition that their movements are actuated by calls of hunger, and they change their course to the direction where there is the most probability of finding the food they like. A clear case, in our opinion, and from this time will, we apprehend, be a settled fact in relation to the moving in flocks of wild pigeons. Those who have visited the roost up the Licking have returned with as many as they could possibly manage to "lug" home. The trees are represented as being so full of pigeons that it seems

to be attended with some risk to venture under the limbs to make the attack, for fear of the immense weight crushing the daring sportsman; but this of course can be guarded against. The other day one of our sportsmen was at the roost without a sack, the article generally used to bring the bodies home in; he had a bushel or so of them. The person immediately took off his shirt, made the collar part fast by tying it with the sleeves, thereby forming a sack, with which he brought home a full load of the fattest birds imaginable. Loads are taken daily, and no diminution is perceptible. The sound of the trees is said to be extremely novel, and unlike other sounds. A steamboat daily makes excursions to the place, taking up large numbers of people to see this curiosity, and to procure pigeons.

CAREER OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

Many of the escaped convicts become pirates and banditti, whilst others endeavour to deserve well of society by industriously gaining their living in their own way. Among the most notorious of the former was one Michael Howe, of Tasmania. He at first joined a large party of bushrangers which spread terror and desolation through the country. His indomitable courage and fertility of resources soon gained him a pre-eminence among his companions. But, though ruthless himself, the society of other villains was distasteful to him, and he separated from his companions to pursue his career alone. Twice, disgusted with his own mode of existence, he surrendered, on condition that his life should be spared; but the lawless impulse was too strong within him to be quieted, and he eventually returned for good to the bush. Every settler heard with terror that Michael Howe was again abroad, and their fears were too often realised.

This singular being had formed a connection with a native girl of some personal attractions. She accompanied him in all his expeditions, and seemed to return the attachment she inspired. What were the exact feelings with which he regarded her are not known, but that there was considerable depth in his love may be inferred from the manner in which they parted. One morning they were sitting in their hut, concealed in the depth of a wood, when the ever-vigilant Michael heard a significant crackling of the fallen branches, and instantly perceived that his life or liberty was threatened. A body of colonists, indeed, which had long been on his track, had surrounded his habitation. Conscious of his vast strength, his agility, his knowledge of every path, he felt confident of being able to escape; but what would become of his partner? Should she be suffered to fall into the hands of the colonists? The desperate casuist soon decided the question, and he shot her; not "because he imagined she might occasion delay," as Captain Stokes, repeating the expression used in Tasmania, remarks, but as others, with more probability, believe, because he could not brook the idea of her falling into rough and unkind hands. Leaving her weltering in her blood (she died by-the-by, but was taken to Hobart Town) Michael Howe escaped, and continued for some time to lead his predatory life.

At one period he formed the plan of penetrating into some unknown fastness, whether the foot of man would never follow him, and of establishing himself there as a solitary colonist. For this purpose he procured the seeds of a variety of flowers and vegetables, and endeavoured to persuade himself that he could pass the remainder of his life in peace, engaged in the cultivation of his garden. But his conscience would not allow him to remain quiet. Night and day he was tortured by the recollection of what he had done. This is no imaginary picture, drawn from the prevalent ideas of what criminals must suffer. The man himself had striven to escape from the terrors of his own mind by analysing and studying them. He kept a sort of a journal of his dreams, in which, partly by a few words pregnant with meaning, partly by means of uncouth sketches, he recorded every morning what he had mentally suffered by night. The man's mind seems to have been of great capacity; his imagination was rich and vivid. Every evening, as soon as he had laid his head on the stone that served for his pillow, the most frightful images rushed across his brain. The faces of those he had killed, their gory hair, their deeply-stained garments, every material adjunct of murder; the horror of the day of judgment, too, filled his imagination, and the awful pains of the condemned seemed revealed to him. One single trait will evince the rude sublimity of his mind. All this dreadful journal was written with his own blood—as if any other liquid would have been polluted by recording the diabolical thoughts that haunted him. There is no evidence that the religious sentiment ever came to his aid, but we would fain hope that all his agony was not suffered in vain. He was killed by three men, who had planned his capture, after seven years' residence in the bush.—Foreign Quarterly Review, with a few omissions.

STATISTICS OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

From Mr. Ricardo's Speech in favour of a Committee on the Navigation Laws.

He held in his hand an estimate of the comparative tonnage of British and foreign shipping in the British ports in 1814, the last year of the war; 1824, the year of the first reciprocity treaty; and 1846, when 27 of those treaties were in existence. The return gave the following results:—

Year	British	Foreign
1814	1,248,000	690,287
1824	1,797,320	759,541
1846	4,310,630	1,735,079

The proportions being as follows:—

Year	British	Foreign
1814	68	32
1824	70	30
1846	71	29

The excess of British shipping in 1846 being double the amount of 1824, and nearly four times as much in 1814. But he had also a return of the tonnage of protected and unprotected shipping in the years

1826 and 1844, from which it appeared that there were, measured in tons:

Year	Protected.	Unprotected.
In 1826	1,778,879	1,909,176
In 1844	3,012,133	4,488,152

showing an excess of 1,233,251 tons, or 69 per cent as respected protected shipping; but of no less than 2,578,976, or 136 per cent, as respected unprotected shipping; just double the amount of increase in the other classes.

These were facts which spoke for themselves. They were facts, he believed, which clearly proved that protection had not answered its purpose, and that there were better and surer modes of encouraging our marine than by systems of protection and prohibition. If our commercial marine was a nursery for our navy, what was the nursery of our commercial marine? The answer was evident, commerce itself. If they stifled commerce, they stifled our commercial marine; the two must go hand in hand together, and must prosper by each other's prosperity.

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