### Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

Volume IV.—No. 51.7

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1848.

WHOLE NUMBER 207

Ps. XXVII. 10.

KINDRED FOR THE WISE. "What hath the wise man more than the fool ?"-ECCLES, vi. 8.

Laugh with the gay,—and echo back their glee;
Jest with the merry,—trifle with the crowd,—
Hide thy interior self;—be not too proud
A fool amid surrounding fools to be: Earth's honour thou shaft gain abundantly,
And men thy happy gifts shall land and prize
With ready will. But be thou richly wise;
And lo! their love and praise are not for thee:
For far too deeply and too mournfully
Sygney and their beauty to hand. Sweep o'er their hearts thy heart's fine sympathies. Yet thou hast kindred :—spirits from the skies Whisper thee converse of Eternity: And answer, with a fellow-hip divine,

The hidden chords and mysteries in thine.
A. W. M. Episcopal Recorder.

#### MEDITATION FOR LENT. From Bishop Hall's Contemplations. Continued.

The Spirit led thee; thine invincible strength did not animate thee into this combat, uncalled. What, do we weaklings so far presume on our abilities or success, as that we dare thrust ourselves on tempta-tions, unbidden, unwarranted? Who can pity the shipwreck of those mariners, which will needs put forth and hoist sails in a tempest?

Forty days did our Saviour spend in the wilderness, fasting and solitary; all which time was worn out in temptation: however, the last brunt, because it was most violent, is only expressed. Now, could not the adversary complain of disadvantages while he had the full scope both of time and place to do his worst.

And why did it please thee, O Saviour, to fast forty days and forty nights, unless, as Aloses fasted forty days at the delivery of the law, and Elias at the restitution of the law, so thou thoughtest fit, at the accomplishment of the law and the promulgation of the gaspel, to faill the time of both these types of thine? wherein thou intendedst our wonder, not our imitation; not our imitation of the time, though of the act. Here were no faulty desires of the flesh in thee to be tained; no possibility of a freer and more easy ascent of the soul to God, that could be affected of thee, who wast perfectly united unto God; but as for us thou wouldst suffer death, so for us thou wouldst suffer hunger, that we might learn by fasting to prepare ourselves for temp-In fasting so long, thou intendedst the manifestation of thy power; in fasting no longer, the truth of thy manhood. Moses and Elias, through the miraculous sustentation of God, fasted so long, without any question made of the truth of their bodies: so long therefore thou thoughtest good to fast, as, by the reason of these precedents, might be without prejudice of thy humanity; which, if it should have pleased thee to support, as thou couldst, without means, thy very power might have opened the mouth of cavils against the verity of thy human nature. That thou mightest therefore well approve, that there was no difference betwixt thee and us but sin, thon, that couldst have fasted without hunger, and lived without meat, wouldst both feed, and fast, and hunger.

Who can be discouraged with the scanliness of friends or bodily provisions, when he sees his Saviour thus long destitute of all earthly comforts, both of society and sustenance?

O, the policy and malice of that old scrpent! When he sees Christ bewray some infirmity of nature in being hungry, then he lays sorest at him by temptations. His eye was never off from our Sa-viour, all the time of his sequestration; and now, that he thinks he espies any one part to lie open, he drives at it with all his might. We have to do with an adversary no less vigilant than maticious, who will be sure to watch all opportunities of our mischief; and, where he sees any advintage of weakness, will not neglect it. How should we stand on our guard, for prevention; that both we may not give him occasions of our hurt, nor take hurt by those we have given!

When our Saviour was hungry, Satan tempt him in matter of food; not then, of wealth and glory He well knows, both what baits to fish withal, and when and how to lay them. How safe and happy shall we be, if we shall bend our greatest care where we discern the most danger!

In every temptation there is an appearance o good whether of the hody, of mind, or estate: the first is, the ' lust of the flesh,' in any carnal desire the second, the 'pride of' heart and 'life;' the

third, the 'lust of the eyes.' To all these the first Adam is tempted, and ir all miscarried; the second Adam is tempted to them all, and overcometh. The first Adam was tempted to carnal appetite, by the forbidden fruit: to pride, by the suggestion of being as God; to covetousness, in the ambitious desire of knowing good and evil Satan, having found all the motions so successful with the first Adam in his innocent estate, will now tread the same steps in his temptations of the second. The stones must be made bread; there is the motion of a carnal appetite; the guard and attendance of angels must be presumed on; there is a protion to pride: the kingdoms of the earth and the

ness and ambition. Satan could not but have heard God say, 'This is my well-beloved Son.' He had heard the message and the carol of the angels ; he saw the star, and the journey and offerings of the sages; he could not but take notice of the gratulations of Zachary. Simeon, Anna; he well knew the predictions of the prophets : yet, now that he saw Christ fainting with hunger, as not comprehending how infirmities could consist with a Godhead, he can say, If thou be the Son of God. Had not Satan known that the Son of God was to come into the world, he had never said, 'If thou be the Son of God.' His very supposition convinces him : the ground of his temptation answers itself. If therefore Christ seemed to be a mere man, because after forty days he was hun-

gry, why was he not confessed more than a man, in that for forty days he hungered not? The motive of the temptation is worse than the motion is If thou be the Son of God,' Satan could not choose another suggestion of so great importance. All the work of our redemption, of our sal- also the vast power which his character had given vation, depends on this one truth, Christ is the Son him. In a vote of complaint, addressed to the

world? How should he have done, how should he have suffered, that, which was satisfactory to his Father's wrath? How should his actions or passion have been valuable to the sin of all the world? What marvel is it, if we, that are sons by adoption, be assaulted with the doubts of our interest in God,

when the natural Son, the Son of his essence, is thus tempted? Since all our comfort consists in this point, here must needs be laid the chief battery, and here must be placed our strongest defence. To be continued.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTER-

BURY. From the London Morning Herald, Febr. 11.

It is with very great and sincere regret that we announce one of the most severe losses that the Church of England has sustained in our day. The excellent Primate of all England is removed to his reward. This event, the forebodings of which have been fast increasing during the last ten days, took place this morning, at a quarter-past two o'clock. His end was tranquil, and within a short period of his decease he was in full possession of his faculties. The bell of St. Paul's Cathedral tolled for one hour, viz., from nine to ten o'clock. His Grace would have entered upon his eighty-fourth year to-morrow, had he lived

We shall not attempt to detain our readers, at a noment of general sorrow, with a multitude of details of the birth, parentage, and education of the departed Primate. His public career has been a very simple, though a very splendid one. He was the son of the Rev. William Howley, a beneficed clergyman, and was born in Hampshire in 1765. After a preliminary classical education be was sent to Winchester College, whence, in 1781, he was removed to New College, Oxford. He took the degree of B. A. in 1787 or 1788, and soon after ucceeded to a fellowship. On the 11th July, 1791 he became M.A., and then removed to Christ's Church College, where he acted as private tutor to the Prince of Orange. He attained the degree of B.D. on the 29th January, 1805, and that of D.D. on the 1st of the following month. In 1809 he succeeded Dr. Hall in the Regius Professorship of Divinity, which he held till 1813, when, on the death of Dr. Randolph, he was made Dean of the Chapel Royal, Provincial Dean of Canterbury, and raised to the metropolitan see, from which his ranslation to that of Canterbury took place in 1828. Never remarkable for brilliant talent, and singularly retiring in his habits and dispositions, he was gradually drawn forth by the demands of those positions of eminence in which Providence successively placed him ; - and thus grew continually in the general esteem, until he has left behind him, at last, a memory which will long be cherished among those of the Church's brightest ornaments.

That which formed the basis of his character :and without which, indeed, such a character could have had no existence, -was, his deep and unfeigned piety. We can well remember, that when his name was first mentioned in the metropolis, among men to whom he was quite unknown, and who naturally felt anxious concerning their new bishop, the assurance was given, by an excellent judge -that " he had as much piety as Bishop Porteus, and more learning." The statement was found to be true. A residence of 35 years in or near the metropolis,—where myriads of eyes are constantly watching the great, fully established his character in the judgment of all men, saving those who, being themselves vicious, have a natural enmity to goodness. A deep conviction has long dwelt on the minds of all whose opinion was of the least value,—that the archbishop's religion was not a mere professional demeanour; -- but a deep and solid reality. It formed, in fact, as we have said, the basis of his character; and upon it all his other excellencies securely rested.

adherence to the principles of the Prote tant Church of England was among the first of these. We admit that one or two of Dr. Pusey's intimates gained access to Lambeth Palace, and sometimes used their advantage; but we are no aware that they ever succeeded in drawing the archbishop into a single act which could bring his Protestantism into just suspicion. A main object with the Tractarian party has ever been, to promote an alliance with Rome, as having "the Apostolic succession,"-- and to treat foreign Churches, and Presbyterian Churches, as "no part of the Church of Christ." But Dr. Howley never fell into this snare. It has been often stated, and we believe on good authority, that being on a visit, many years ago, to a nobleman in Scotland, he joined in the communion-service of the Church of Scotland. In like manner, when called upon, a few years back, to address the Church of Geneva, he rebuked, not their want of "anostolic succession. but their departure from "apostolic doctrine." And, still more recently, in joining with the Protestant Church of Prussia, in creeting an episcopate in Jerusalem, he took a step the most galling and hateful to the whole Tractarian body that could possibly be conceived. Every kind of engine was set to work by that party, to frustrate the plan; and nothing but the resolute perseverance of the archbishop saved it from ruin. And again, when the death of the glory of them must be offered: there to covelousfirst bishop revived the hopes of the Romanisers, and they assailed the orthodoxy of the present bishop, Dr. Gohat, the firmness of the Primate once more frustrated all their endeavours.

It was this firmness of character, united with great perspicacity and judgment, which raised his haracter, year by year, -till, latterly, the moral weight and power belonging to this apparently feeble and timid man, was quite prodigious. It became fully understood, that the hesitation and timorous shrinking which was seen, gave a very wrong idea of the power of mind and soul which was not seen. So far from being really fearful and backward, the archbishop was a man of extraordinary courage, whenever he gained a clear view of his duty. Never did he hesitate, or hang hack, when duty called him to a leading position. In his opposition to the Romish Relief Bill of 1829, to the Reform Bill, and to the education scheme of 1839, he showed his independence of statesmen, and his promptitude whenever a necessity for his interference appeared. The last instance showed of God. How should he clise have ransomed the Sovention, against the ministers, the House of the mode of expression, and in the manner of offer- I food and raiment.

But not only in opposing various Governments, whether Whig or Tory, did the archbishop's courage appear,—his assent and co-operation was sometimes as hold an act as his opposition could have been, using a form may be filled with reverence, and For instance, what man of a weak and trembling deeply devotional; but his expressions and manner mind would ever have yielded a ready and entire may not be calculated to produce a corresponding assent to the Ecclesiastical Commission and its mea- effect upon others. The uncertainty on that subsures? Even an old Whig and Reformer like ject is greatly relieved by the use of such a form of Sydney Smith was horrified ;-while, as for the prayer as the Church of England has adopted. hereditary occupants of cathedral stalls, they regarded the Primate as incurably insane. None but a prelate of the most masculine character would ever have consented, at a few weeks' notice, to so vast and momentous a reform.

Munificence was another resplendent feature of no prelate since the Reformation has been so eminent re-edificator,-if we may coin such a word. London House was built by him ;- Lambeth Palace was rebuilt; and Canterbury Cathedral has scarcely known the absence of the restorer's hand, since Dr. Howley took his seat upon its throne. In these great works, we should say, on a very rough estimate, that more than 200,000%, must have been expended. This sort of munificence is becoming fashionable now, but the late anothbishen began the work when no other person in the kingdom besides himself dreamt of such doings.

Christian courtesy, especially to strangers, was a all times a prominent, and a very levely feature in Dr. Howley's character. Thus, more than twenty years since, an American traveller, Mr. Wheaton, visiting him while at London House, thus describes his reception :-

" I proceeded to the house of the Bishop of London, in St. James's-square. He was preparing " to ride out, and his carriage was waiting at the " door; but he was kind enough to detain me for " half an hoor, putting a variety of questions rela-"tive to interary and ecclesiastical matters in the United State. The conversation was long, and to me highly interesting, and impressed me with soutiments of increased respect for this amiable and excellent prelate."

So, also, Dr. Tyng, of Philadelphia, visiting Dr Howley at Lambeth, fifteen years later, finds him still the same man. He says:-"The Archbishop crossed the room to meet me.

" and shaking hands with me in a very cordial " manner, handed me a chair with so much meekis ness and kindness of manner as at once cast off all "reserve, and made me feel entirely at home with him."

"The distinctive traits of his manner and appearance are meekness and cheerfulness. He is so perfectly unassuming, and converses with so much affability and freedom, that I was unconsciously "detained in a conversation which I might have "reasonably feared would be an intrusion in a per-"fect stranger." "I was surprised, considering his age, station, and occupation, at the knowledge " he had of many minute and subordinate matters 
among us." - There was a remarkable moderation of sentiment in all his conversation, and nothing which savoured in any degree of an encouragement of the 'strange doctrines' which the "men of Oxford have brought into the Church."

Such was the man we have lost. Not a perfec being, it is true; any more than Cranmer, or Melancthon, or Zwingle, or Usher. He was a hesitating and ineffective public speaker. In the disposal of patronage, he sought, too exclusively, for men of precisely his own views of theology. We might recollect, perhaps, one or two more defects, if we tried to do so; but, this is not the time. May the great Head of the Church direct our rulers in the choice of a fitting successor. Remembering the as if these were necessarily two different things. bringing forth the fruit of good works, may of the very limited circle from which the choice is usually without the same Jes there be, among those few individuals, even so many is, that forms of prayer are used by many whose there be, among those few individuals, even so many

#### FORMS OF PRAYER, ENOT NECESSARILY FORMAL PRAYER.

A Clergyman, solicitous to see his parishioners so use the form of public worship provided for them by the Church as to obtain the blessing which may be looked for by those who join in it in spirit and in truth, took an opportunity of representing to them his earnest desire that, in like manner as the pray ers were calculated to prepare them for a profitable hearing of his sermons, so his preaching also might be found conducive to the spread among them of a spirit of prayer. With that view, he entered upon an examination of the leading features of liturgy as being those best adapted for use in a congregation, and which ought in the main to characerize social worship in general. He was led to nake the following observations on the subject.

Prayer in the congregation ought, in the first clace, to be scriptural, that is, grounded on the Bible, "To the law and the testimony; if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them. " (Isaiah viii. 20.) This feature eminently belongs to the public prayers of our Church. They teach us to confess our lost state by nature, and our numerous sins of commission and of negligence; to seek for acceptance only through the name and merits of the Lord Jesus Christ; and to pray for the aid of God's Holy Spirit who alone can enable us to become holy in heart and life. The very words of Scripture are frequently embodied in our form of prayer, and our Lord's encouragement is fervently seized upon : " Whatsoever ye shall ask

in my name, that will I do." (John xiv. 13.)
In the next place, it is most needful that public prayer should be easy to be understood. A poor convert from heathenism, a member of the late Bishop Corrie's congregation, while he was Chaplain in Calcutta, expressed to him the difficulty she had felt in seeking benefit from Christian worship in her native language in a congregation where no form of prayer was used ; she admitted that the instructions she had received there were the same as Mr. Corrie's; but the prayers, though they might he well enough for clever people, were not

It is, further, a point of essential importance that

Lords (July 5, 1839) supported the archbishop by ing it up. It is no light thing to speak to the the immense majority of 229 against 118. Majesty of heaven; the angels, who delight in the service of God, are seen by Isaiah as covering their faces in God's presence. The individual himself who guides the devotions of a congregation without

Again, prayer in the congregation should be comprehensive, applying to the many varieties of persons as well as of circumstances. Now it has given satisfaction to many simple Church-members to find that whatever particular person or peculiar state of things they desired specially to bring before his character. His gifts were princely; but these God in prayer, they found included in some one of the constituted a small part of his liberality. Probably petitions which are offered up in our public worship, from the young child up to those who in the course of years have become desolate and afflicted -from those in wealth (that is, prosperity) to those visited by tribulation-from the ruling powers in the land to the prisoners and captives. And if in any special case we find ourselves to have failed of performing the duty of intercession, at public worship, the blame will rest upon ourselves for wandering of thoughts or levity or mind. We might have connected the special case, which requires our prayers, with the comprehensive form provided for our use

u the congregation. The required particlement of the people in the xercise of prayer wharms the Minister presides, exercise is forcibly brought to their recollection by the prescribed responses which they are to make, thus audibly testifying united sentiment in their act of worship. The Rev. Hugh McNeile, in his Lectures on the Church, makes these remarks on the subject: "Another excellency I must point out: which consists in the responses by the congregation. this woman was full of good works and alms-deed

By means of these the people accompany the min-ister. They are manifestly not hearers only but worshippers also. This is right and reasonable. If the worship be not confined to the minister, why should the language made use of be confined to the minister? If the people assemble and meet together to pray and praise, as well as to hear, why should they not lift up their voices in prayer and praise, and magnify the Lord with their tongues, as well as in their hearts? Undoubtedly it is desirable that they should; but how is it to be accomplished without confusion? If an assembled congregation are to speak out in prayer or praise, and each to say something of his own impromptu, it would manifestly lead to distressing commotion. But if there be a prescribed and written form, which all may use together or alternately according to arrangement, this will meet the case."

A form of prayer, such as now described, has this manifest advantage that it furnishes a guarantee against corruption of doctrine. It the preacher should have embraced unsound doctrine, it is not in his power to adapt the prayers to it; and if his teaching is unsound, the discrepancy between it and the form of prayer which has preceded may possibly strike him and bring him to see his error; or it may force him voluntarily to relinquish a position which he can not honestly maintain. And even when the lamentable case occurs, of a Clergyman officiating whose doctrinal views or practice in life are not in accordance with the sound form of words which. because he is not at liberty to do otherwise, he uses in the celebration of public worship, his unworthiness or infidelity need not prevent the right-minded member of the congregation from worshipping spiritually in the use of the form which is scriptural, intelligible, reverential, and comprehensive.

A very unfounded distinction is sometimes made between forms of prayer, and prayer from the heart, as two or three, at all fitted to step into the seat hearts really and truly offer up the petitions exvacated by a Howley? pressed in the words drawn up for them. Besides, prayer not written down, but conceived at the moment, though it is not a form to him who conceives the work in which Thy servants are here engage it, is in truth nothing else than a form to all those in whose name it is offered up ; with this disadvantage O prosper Thou our handy work !- Let Thy bles that they have to remain in a state of suspense until they have heard it uttered and have made a decision, whether their hearts adopt it as their own. To pray rightly in the public congregation, it must be a form in the matter, if not in the words. Each Lord's day our wants are nearly, if not quite, the same. In private devotion and family prayer, it is different; each heart knows what it would ask n secret, its own wants, desires, hopes, and fears : domestic occurrences will create a variety, and demand an adaptation in detail, for which no form can adequately provide. But in public prayer, minute detail is excluded, lest comprehensiveness should be impaired; and it is best that a form should be provided which expresses in a general manner the desires and feelings which every devotional mind recognises as its own, though it has not the selection of the words, which indeed it would not have. when another leads in prayer, though he were not to use a prescribed form familiar to the congrega-To be continued. tion.

> ANNIVERSARY OF THE QUEBEC FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM. The Anniversary of the opening of this Asylum s celebrated on the 5th of March every year, or if

the 5th fall on Sunday, on the 6th.

The solemnity is held in the Girls' School-room below, and the company afterwards walk up to inspect the apartments of the Asylum.

The Rector or Clergyman acting for him, wearing his gown and bands, takes his station behind the elevated desk at the end of the room, and proceeds in the use of the following form.

" Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it:

"Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." Ps. CXXVII. 1, 2.

"Not unto us, O, Lord, not unto us but unto thy name be the praise, for thy loving mercy and for thy truth's sake. "The Lord your God is God of gods and Lord of

suited to the understanding of such as she was, and form of prayer was better for such. lords,—a great God, a mighty and a terrible, which regardeth not persons, nor taketh reward;

"Ile doth execute the judgment of the fatherless public prayer should be highly reverential, both in and widow, and loveth the stranger in giving him

"Love ye therefore the stranger .... Deut. X. 17, 18, 19,

"When the ear heard me, then it blessed me, when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me :-" Because I delivered the poor that cried and the

fatherless, and him that had none to help him.
"The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."

Job. XXIX. 11, 12, 13.

'Arise, O Lord: O God lift up thine hand: for-

get not the humble.... The peor committeth himself unto thee; thou art the helper of the fatherless. Ps. X. 12, 14. "When my father and my mother forsake me

the Lord taketh me up." "Be you therefore merciful, as your father also merciful.

Luke VI. 36. is merciful. "Sing unto God: sing praises unto his name extol him...and rejoice before him:

"A Father of the fatherless and a Judge of the widows is God in his holy habitation:

"God setteth the solitary in families .... Ps LXVIII. 4, 5, 6.
"Thus saith the Lord of Hosts...Leave the

fatherless children, I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in me." Jer. XLIX. 7, 11.
"When thou cuttest down thine harvest in thy field and hast forgot a sheat in thy field, thou shall not go again to fetch it, it shall be for the stranger

for the fatherless and the widow; that the Lord the God may bless thee in all the work of thine hands "When thou beatest thine olive-tree, thou shal not go over the boughs again : it shall be for th stranger, for the fatherless and the widow: "When thou gatherest the grapes of thy vine yard, thou shalt not glean it afterwards; it shall be

for the stranger, for the fatherless and the widow. Deut. XXIV. 19, 20, 21. "There was at Joppa a certain disciple name Tabitha which by interpretation is called Dorcas

" And it came to pass in those days that she wa sick and died.... "And forasmuch as Lydda was nigh to Joppa

which she did:

and the disciples had heard that Peter was there they sent unto him two men, desiring that h would not delay to come to them. "Then Peter arose and went with them. When

he was come they brought him into the uppe chamber: and all the widows stood by him weer ing and showing the coats and garments which Dorcas had made while she was with them. Acts IX. 36, 7, 8, 9. " Pure Religion and undefiled before God and the

Father is this: to visit the fatherless and widow in their affliction and to keep himself unspotte from the world." James I. 27.

#### Let us pray : " Our Father &c.

" Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings, with th most gracious favour, and further us with thy cor tinual help, that in all our works begun, continue and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy Nam and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting lif through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.? "O, Lord, who hast taught us, that all our doin

without charity are nothing worth; Send thy Ho Ghost, and pour into our hearts that most excelle gift of charity, the very bond of peace and of a virtues, without which whosoever liveth is count dead before thee: Grant this for thine only S. Jesus Christ's sake. Amen." "Almighty God, we beseech thee graciously

behold this thy family, for which thy Son Jes Christ was contented to be betrayed and given 1 into the hands of wicked men, and to suffer dea upon the Cross: And stir up, we beseech thee, the wills of thy faithful people, that they, plenteous " Almighty God, Father of our Lord Jesus Chris

of whom the whole family in Heaven and Ear s named, - Father of the fatherless and defender the widow, look graciously, we beseech Thee, up -Prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us. ing descend upon this undertaking and continue rest upon it :- Grant to those who have the char of it that they may never be weary of well-doin remembering that in due season they shall reap, they faint not: Grant that they may be steadfa unmoveable, always abounding in the work of t Lord, in reliance upon Thy own gracious assuran that their labour shall not be in vain in the Loi Fill them, O Lord, with that spirit of love to The to Thy dear Son and to their fellow-creatures for I sake, which renders the gift of a cup of cold wat accepted in Thy sight. Continue to raise up other in their room who shall succeed to the same tasl and enlarge the means, O Lord-Thou at who disposal lie all the resources of Heaven and Earth for the support and prosperous condition of the Establishment, in proportion as the claims upon shall increase.—And, O Saviour of mankind, w and didst pronounce thy blessing upon them,ceive these, we beseech Thee, even these who a now and all who shall hereafter be lodged benea this roof, and gather them into Thy fold .- Gra that the comfort of their souls as well as of the bodies,—their spiritual as well as their tempo welfare, may be advanced by their being receiv within these walls, and that they may still grow grace till they arrive at the measure of the statu f a perfect man in Christ Jesus. We thank The O Father, Lord of Heaven and Earth, because The hast hid these things from the wise, and, prudent the world and revealed them unto babes. Even s Father, for so it seemed good in Thy sight. Out the mouths of babes and sucklings Thou hast pe fected praise :—O grant that these babes may instruments to promote the praise and glory of Ti name. We commend them, O Lord, and their b nefactors, and we confide this whole under (akin and all such undertakings to Thee and to Ti blessing from on high. Take us all and our l

bours of love into Thy own holy keeping and fatl

erly care, and spread over us the wings of Th

everlusting protection. Be with us in every, sta

of this our mortal pilgrimage, and grant that wh

we fail and our works on earth are closed, we mi

be received into everlasting habitations, throug

with Thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be glory, adoration and thanksgiving for evermore. Amen. "Almighty God, Father of all mercies, we thine unworthy servants do give thee most humble and hearty thanks for all thy goodness and leving kindthis Institution has thus far been prospered and rendered an instrument of good: But above all for thine inestimable love in the redemption of the means of grace and for the hope of glory which thou hast given us in Him, to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, world with-

out end. Amen." 6 Almighty God, the fountain of all wisdom, who knowest our necessities before we ask, and our compassion upon our infirmities; and those things which for our unworthiness we dare not, and for our blindness we cannot ask, vouchsafe to give to us for the worthiness of thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all evermore. Amen."

At the close of this form, the Clergyman delivers a short, plain address, partly to the audience at large, (who take the posture of sitting) partly to the Ladies' Committee, and partly to the Orphuns themselves, who then sing a hymn, which closes the

# The Vereau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1848.

We commence, in this number, and hope to conclude in our next, an article under the head " Forms of Prayer, not necessarily formal Prayer," the ground-work of which is a Tract published in London under the title of "Church Prayers-Heart Prayers," and for which we are indebted to a kind and attentive Friend and Correspondent. The Tract is drawn up in the shape of a dialogue which, finding the length-16 pages-somewhat exceeding what our limits admit, we have thought might be compressed within a narrower compass, by simply abandoning the dialogue form. In doing this, however, we have found ourselves imperceptibly drawn into other deviations, and we have now to acknowledge, indeed, our indebtedness to the Tract as furnishing the subject and the line of argument in treating it, but must take upon ourselves the responsibility of any imperfection it may present in the form which it has assumed under our hands.

We often find those who take in hand to set forth the merits of Forms of Prayer in general, and of the Forms of our Church in particular, to run into an extreme no less than those who object to Forms altogether. It seems to us as true that Forms cannot provide for every case that calls for prayer, as we are well persuaded that a prescribed Liturgy is most suitable and advantageous for the use of the Church in her stated public worship. It is scarcely possible to go on to any extent in efforts for the edification of our neighbours, without finding cases to arise where it is desirable that prayer should he offered up with such distinct reference to the circumstances which call it forth, as the Prayer Book cannot reasonably be expected to supply. We see an instance of it in the interesting solemnity which has recently occurred in its appointed season, for the annual commemoration of the opening of one of our parochial charities, the Female Orphan Asylum. The service drawn up for that occasion, which we have inserted above, could not have been made to refer with sufficient distinctness to that particular charity, if it had been conceived that no prayers but those found in the public Liturgy of the occurrence. But as the spirit of devotion comes to to cut two extracts from Lord Chief Justice Den-Church were lawfully to be used for such a special breathe through a community, the occasions will man's judgment which we think will be read with multiply where the want of social and private prayer is felt, and where the purpose of edification will not be best answered by the form previously conceived, but by the language of humiliation, entreaty, or thanksgiving which presents itself at the moment, and which is commonly called extempore prayer.

It has, therefore, been found the practice of some of the men most highly honoured by their Master with success in their ministry, and most regular and reverential in their performance of the public services of the Church according to her prescribed ritual, to use extempore prayer, selections from the Liturgy, or forms not actually set forth by authority, for the more private opportunities of religious improvement, such as Cottage lectures, Bible classes, and Teachers' meetings; besides pastoral visits or family prayer here and there where they have been able to collect a household. And from these private opportunities there has been found a blessing flowing back into the public services of the Church : engagedness of the congregation—regular attendance—scriptural knowledge-liberal contributions-willingness to aid in ministering to the poor and instructing the young and the ignorant-not to speak of the outward compliances of kneeling at prayers, and audi-

It would be well if, in setting forth the excellencies of our Church service, that moderation were always observed which pervades the Preface to our Book of Common Prayer itself which, indeed, we strongly recommend to the perusal of our readers. Objections to our services are often provoked by the exaggeration used in asserting their merits, and the contempt thrown upon prayer not formally prescribed, both for public and for private purposes.

the merits of our Saviour Jesus Christ, to whom others, they expressly state, at the close of the Jects? The only answer which has been made to f of a bishopric for the north-western provinces .-Preface :

"And in these our doings we condemn no othe nations, nor prescribe any thing but to our own peo-ple only: for we think it convenient that every country should use such Ceremonies as they shall ness to us and to all men: More particularly at think best to the setting forth of God's honour and this time for that providence and support by which glory, and to the reducing of the people to a most perfect and godly living, without error or superstition; and that they should put away other things, which from time to time they perceive to be most world by thy blessed Son Jesus Christ; for the abused, as in men's ordinances it often chanceth diversly in divers countries."

The close of another volume of the BEREAN, now near at hand, has laid us under the necessity of taking a review both of our past operations and of our ignorance in asking; we beseech thee to have future prospects. We have also entered upon some correspondence with friends at a distance whose active exertions have essentially promoted the success of this enterprise, and it is gratifying to have it in our power to apprize our readers that we have been encouraged to decide upon a very considerable enlargement of our sheet at the commencement of the fifth volume-which will be the number after next. Our Publisher proposes to add about one fifth to the present size of the BERGAN.

We must, however, state, that the additional outlay occasioned by this measure is not justified by profits now derived from the publication, but simply by the large measure of health which has to this time enabled the Editor to derive his support from other sources, though at the sacrifice of personal convenience and advantage, which it would be improper for him to make if he did not feel strongly persuaded that this periodical is a means for promotng a cause to which it becomes him to hold his private interests wholly subordinate.

It has required that encouragement with which the Editor has been favoured by public support to the BEREAN, and by private communications, to determine him not only to bear up under his responsibilities, but to add to their weight. He has now to look to those who feel solicitude similar to his own for the circulation of Gospel truth and Anglican Church principles, as they have hitherto been set forth in these columns, for new or increased exertions to extend the Subscribers' list, as well as to add to the revenue of the BEREAN by advertisements suitable for its columns.

We hope it will be taken kindly by those few of our readers to whom the remark applies, and will induce them to aid our operations by a prompt response, if we state that, at the close of four years' proprietorship of this periodical, we begin to find that payments have been suffered to run into arrears to an amount which we find it difficult to spare. Our expenses are heavy, and now we venture upon a large increase of them. If all arrears were paid between to-day and the close of this month, we should feel our financial position quite easy for the past, and should look confidently for an ample return of the charge for enlargement, from increase in our number of Subscribers. It would be exceedingly painful for us to be disappointed in the hope, which we now express, that all Subscribers who are more than one year in arrears will at once pay what is due; and if Subscribers, at a distance from any of our friends who kindly act on our behalf in receiving payments, have to remit five dollars, they may send them by mail at our expense and risk, receiving acknowledgment of their remittance in the number of the BEREAN next after it shall have reached our Office.

THE SEE OF HEREFORD .- While inserting, in our last number, the account of the judgment delivered by the Bench in the case of Dr. Hampden, we called the account " probably faulty;" the perusal of a full report of the proceedings has induced us interest. In his preliminary remarks, Lord Denman admits that

"there has been established a prima facie case of wrong, where, after citation issued for persons to appear in opposition, and after proclamation to the same effect, persons so appearing were prohibited from stating the grounds of their opposition. The proceedings by which opposers were invited to appear, and then had their mouths stopped at the very outset, and were excluded the Court, clearly reflected no honour on those who instituted the form. It is an absurdity, only exceeded by the further proceeding of declaring those very persons contu-macious for non-appearance, who had actually ap-peared and, claiming to be heard, were not heard."

After some warm eulogiums upon the two parties of whom complaint is made (the Archbishop for refusing to hear the objectors, and the Bishon elect for unsoundness in doctrine) he affirms that they themselves defended not the strange and empty form, but they relied upon the express terms of the

"The Learned Judge recited the provisions of the Act 25 of Henry VIII., so often cited already, as to the proceedings in electing and confirming hishops, and then went on to say that the first observation that occurred to him in reference to this Act was that no form of confirmation whatever was set forth in it or in the preceding Act on the same subject, the 23d of Henry the VIIth; which latter statute, after denouncing former exactions of the Pope, by ble responses in accordance with rubrical require-ment.

It would be well if, in setting forth the excellenof any English see, and whose confirmation by Pa pal bull should be unduly deferred, should be consecrated by his archbishop, and be then and thereafter taken to be, and be, bishop of the see to which he had been named. In this statute the word confirmation does not once occur. This statute was kept alive by the 25th of Henry the VIIIth. The statute in question was framed in that spirit of jealousy of Rome which was at that time severing one by one all the ties between this kingdom and that see, but neither King Henry nor any other king was The framers of our Liturgy are tender lest any one likely to leave the means of making bishops impershould "burden men's consciences without any fect or uncertain for the time to come. That was cause? in a matter which, however important, is one of the objects of the statute, as put forth by the

this question I confess I have heard with surprise and regret, because as I caught it, and I believe I am correct, it was a severe reflection on that great father of the English Protestant Church, Archbishop Cranmer. I understand it to have been said that the King knew how obsequious an archbishop he had in Cranmer, who would readily comply with the King's will. True, Cranmer was not a blameless man; far from it; for shortly before his death he betrayed a great want of firmness; but I may be permitted to say, not greater than that exhibited by he apostle whom the head of the Church selected from among his brethren as the rock upon which that Church was to be built; and his death at least might have atoned for this fault, and have saved his memory from such observations. I must say, I did not expect in this Court of law, and in the presence of so many learned lawyers, and in the presence of so many of the faithful sons of the Church of England, to hear the name of Cranmer introduced for such a purpose, and I think it shows great excitement of mind existing somewhere on the present occasion, whether in the clients or in the counsel who made the remark. I will say, that I feel it is doubly the duty of this Court on such a question as this to take care that it is not led away by such impressions, or yield too much to the authority of those ecclesiastical powers, which, in my opinion, it has been the duty of this Court, in al iges, to watch with peculiar jealousy. If Henry elied on Canmer as upon a mean and servile Churchman, who would truckle to his caprices, he was wholly mistaken in his man. The archbishop, on more than one occasion, thoroughly thwarted the monarch on points which the monarch was especially bent upon carrying. He opposed him in the matter of Anne Boleyn, and, despite Henry's utmost anger, manifested himself the unswerving friend of the unfortunate Queen; and again, on the matter of the Six Articles, both in and out of Parliament, opposed the monarch, though it was perfectly well known that the latter was determined upon the extirpation of all views and doctrines contrary to his own by to:ture and death. But Cranmer was not immortal, and other less tractable metropolitans might have arisen, even supposing his character had been what it has been represented. Henry was no stranger to the obstinacy of religious faith. From experience he knew its strength, having seen his own well-beloved Chancellor lay his head on the block rather than admit his supremacy. He had witnessed constancy, too, in many of the clergy, and he was no doubt well read in that page of Church history which recorded the firmness of Thomas A' Beckett. It is, therefore, inconceiva-ble, by any ingenuity, that Henry should have allowed any doubt to remain as to the prerogative which he proposed to establish."

After a very long argument—the whole of takes up more than two columns of a London paper -in the course of which he points out the remedy which the Archbishop has, in cases where he thinks the appointment by the Crown injurious: (he can remonstrate and advise that the congé it should attach to the above-mentioned dumnatory d'élire may not issue-he can resort to the presence of the Sovereign and pray to have that document superseded after it has been issued-he can resign rather than act as the minister towards confirming the election) the Chief Justice concludes in the following terms:

"Having stated my reasons for the opinions which deliberately, firmly, and conscientiously entertain -that what was contended for in support of the rule never has been at any time the law of England, must say that I think the Court is bound to refuse the writ of mandamus. At the same time, I may state that I have had the greatest possible hesitation in coming to this conclusion; and the more especially as I feel that this is a refusal of an inquiry which, in a railway or any other ordinary case, would at once be granted. My opinion is so strong against making such a rule absolute, and so entirely unchanged by what I have heard this day, notwith standing that I feel the greatest disposition to show he highest respect for the sentiments of my Learner brethren who differ from me, that I cannot possibly say that this writ eught to go. I think, if it went, Malta, our correspondent continues, "the Italians it would be good for nothing, for the return which meet twice a week for public worship, and many would be made to it would be a sufficient answer. Maltese of the educated classes attend occasion-But I am also bound to consider the consequences ally. The congregation generally consists of thirty which would arise from the issuing of such a writ, or forty persons. They have printed a simple viz.. the frightful state of theological animosity liturgy, and the Lord seems to be blessing their which it would create and perpetuate for a period work. Dr. Achilli is actively engaged on a revisof, perhaps, two years, and the sanction it would ed translation of the Scriptures. Diodati's translagive, upon the avoidance of every see, to the adoption is one of the most faithful and literal of all the tion of a similar course, where the archbishop would European translations, but it is by no means classibe called on to summon all mankind in every case cal in phraseology, and offends the nice car of a as objecters to the appointment of the Crown, and cultivated Italian. It is full of French idioms, keep open a Court, which, in fact, might never be Martini's, on the other hand, is very elegant and closed. It must also be borne in mind that the Court very false. Achilli is endeavouring to take the has a discretion in the issuing of a mandamus, sup- good qualities of both, and he tests them by the posing even it thought that the proceeding comdained of was of a judicial character, and that the archbishop might be compelled to bear the objectors; and, in the exercise of this discretion, without regard to the legal right, I feel bound to refuse the writ. I must also acknowledge that some deference is due to the exalted person who is the defendant in this case, as well as to Dr. Hampden himself, whilst more regard is to be paid to the safety of the Church and the peace of the State, which I verily believe would be perilled by the encouragement of the smallest doubt as to the true meaning and intention of the Act of Henry VIII. I repeal that I have the greatest respect for the opinions of my Learned brethren. I think this is a question which ought to have been discussed. The balance of convenience certainly appears to me to be in favour of discussion. must say, in reference to my brother Coleridge's dmirable argument, that it only confirms me as to the danger of exposing the clear construction of Acts of Parliament to those who would bring down their forgotten books, and wipe off in this Court the cobwebs from decretals and canons, of which they

THE COLONIAL BISHOPRICS .- The Committee ppointed to arrange measures, in concert with Her Majesty's Government, for the erection and endowment of additional hishoprics in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, are directing their attention to the erection of sees in Sierra Leone, Western Australia, the Mauritins, and Prince Rupert's Land. But, prior to the erection of any of these places as bishoprics, it is intended to erect a new sec at Victoria, Hong-Kong; but £20,000. is necessary before the consent of the Government for the formation of a bishopric can be hoped for At present, the Committee have in hand £18,000. to be applied to the object in question, £5,000. of which is for a College, a large portion having been subscribed by two anonymous donors, and the remainder collected under a pastoral letter of the cause,? In a matter which, however important, is preamble; and it has been asked, whether such a king was likely, at the same time that he deprived using the most strenuous efforts to obtain a subdivision out-grow such errors, and put a way these tar from imposing the result of their judgment upon the Pope of his velo, to give it to one of his sub-

know nothing."

COLONIAL CHURCH EXTENSION .-- The following proposal has been made to the University of Cambridge by J. H. Markland, Esq. :- "To provide, by an adequate endowment (viz., by an investment in the Consolidated Fund of a sum which shall produce five guineas per annum) for an annual sermon at St. Mary's Church, before the University of Cambridge, to be delivered on such Sunday of Full Term, and by such preacher as the Vice-Chancellor for the time being shall appoint, upon the subject of Church Extension over the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire."

The proposal having been submitted to the Senate on the 9th ulto., it was resolved to accept the

Among the Clerical appointments announced in our files of papers received by last English mail, we find the following:
The Rev. W. W. Wait, to the Curacy of the

Holy Trinity, Tewkesbury.

PARISH OF QUEBEC .- The performance of divine service at the Cathedral on Wednesdays and Fridays, at half past three p. m., commenced on Friday last, to be continued during the Lent season.

PAPAL RESCRIPT, addressed to the Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland :- Most Illustrious and Reverend Lord,-The reports now for some months circulated by the English newspapers, concerning the political party strifes in which some ecclesiastics have allowed themselves to be carried away, and the desecration made of some of the Irish churches for the purpose of aiding and promoting secular concerns-nay, more, the reports which have reached us relative to the murders which, we are informed, are so frequent, and by reason of which the clergy have been stigmatised, and some of them charged with imprudence, and as giving indirect provocation from the pulpit-or, at least, extennating the guilt of these murders,—these reports must, surely, awaken the solicitude of the Sacred Congregation

The Sacred Congregation cannot bring itself to believe that such reports, so extensively noised abroad, can be true, -nor can it believe that ecclesiastics have forgotten that the church of God should be the house of prayer-not of secular concerns, or the meeting-place of politicians; neither can the Sacred Congregation believe that ecclesiastics have ceased to recollect that they are the ministers of peace, dispensers of the mysteries of God-men who should not involve themselves in worldly concerns-in a word, men who should abhor blood and vengeance. Nevertheless, this Sacred Congregation deems it its duty to require satisfactory and speedy information concerning all these matters, that it may know what importance reports. Wherefore, at the suggestion of his Holiness, I have deemed it my duty to forward this letter to your lordship, praying you to satisfy this most reasonable solicitude of the Sacred Congregation; and, meantime, it exhorts you to admonish the clergy that, seeking the things which are of Jesus Christ, they sedulously apply themselves to watch over the spiritual interests of the people, and in no wise mix themselves up with worldly effairs, in order that their ministry may not be brought into disrepute, and those who are against them may not have wherewith to charge them.

I pray God long to preserve your lordship. Rome, from the Congregation of the faith, Jan 3, 1848.

J. PH. CARD. FRANSONI.

THE REV. Dr. Achite, - We leath from a cor respondent, that Dr. Achilli arrived safely in Malta last month; and on his way out called at Geneva [Genoa ?] and went on to Florence, in both of which places he found opportunities of addressing his countrymen, who assembled to hear him. original languages."- Evangelical Christendom.

THE VAUDOIS OF PIEDMONT .- The Marquis d'Az eglio has recently presented a petition to Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, in favour of the emancipation of the Jews and Protestants of that kingdom The petition was numerously signed, and among the subscribers were four bishops of the Roman Catholic Church. Should this movement in favour of religious liberty prove successful, the Protestants of Piedmont, who have hitherto been denied the rights of citizenship in the land of their birth, will enjoy the same freedom in the exercise of their religion as their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen .- Evang. Christendom.

THE SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME, in Germany .- I am often asked why the Christian Catholics do not at once become Protestants, and join the Protestant Church already existing. To state all the reasons against this, would greatly exceed the scope of my present communication; but one good and sufficient reason for it, is, the strong prejudice against existing Protestant churches entertained by the Roman Catholic community in these parts. They regard existing Protestantism as little better than Rationalism or infidelity. It is the strong prevalence of these feelings in their congregations, that has induced Czerski and Post to retain in their public worship so much more of the outward forms of Popery than their own feelings would lead them to preserve. When they proposed the removal of some of those usages, that in our eyes are so essentially Popish, the people cried out, that they were giving up the symbols of positive Christianity, and with honest, though mistaken, zeal for orthodox doctrine, entreated the continuance of what in their estimation was necessarily associated with the fundamental principles of Christianity. Instead of con-demning this state of feeling, as utterly incompatible with true religion, it would be much better to

I trust the notice of this interesting movement, in your widely-circulated journal, may have the effect, not only of commending it and its leaders to the sympathy and prayers of the Christians in Britain, but also of exciting a more lively interest in its behalf amongst the Christians in Prussia. Whatever may have been their prejudices against the men whose names are most prominently connected with it, they ought surely to have taken more interest in the thousands of their fellow-countrymen, who are struggling to escape from the errors of Popery; and, if they doubted the competency of their present instructors, they ought to have sent godly men among them, to teach them the way of God more perfeculv.

In answer to another question frequently put, as to whether the movement is progressing, I may state, that one great barrier to its progress is, the law which prohibits all preaching except to a con-gregation already gathered. The Evangelist's office s prohibited in Prussia; so, unless a movement comes from the Romanists themselves, there is no means of exciting inquiry among them by public addresses of any sort.
I will only add, in conclusion, what is not gene-

rally known in this country, that the leaders in the Czerski movement are really men who have been Romish priests; while, on the contrary, in the Ronge movement, though the ostensible leader was a Romish priest, yet the real leaders in this movement were all nominally Protestant, and really infidel. The former is wholly a spiritual movement, entirely uninfluenced by political or civil views; the latter is wholly an effort after civil and intellectual liberty; and the open and explicit denial of all revealed religion is only withheld in deference to popular prejudice. Among the followers of Rongé there may be many sincere persons, who, having become aware of the evils of Popers, cleave to his new system, in ignorance of any thing better. They would form a fine field for missionary exertion; as, though they could not be addressed collectively, they might be visited from house to house. The distribution among them, of publications that ex-plain and defend evangelical Christianity, would also be very useful .- Corresp. of Evangelical Christendom.

PROT. EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE U. STATES. -It appears from the tabular views in the appeardix to the last Journal of the General Convention, that there are in the United States Iwenty-eight Dioceses, twenty-seven Bishops, 1401 eletgymen, 67,550 communicants. In 1835, there were 19 dioceses, 763 clergymen, and 36,416 communicants. Consequently, there has been an increase, in twelve years, of nine dioceses, and six hundred and forty-one clergymen. Thus it appears that the number of our clergy has nearly doubled in twelve years, while the increase of the number of communicants, during the same period, has been thirty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-four. Such indications of remarkable prosperity should serve to make us thankful, humble, and very careful. The day of prosperity is frequently much more dangerous than the day of adversity.-Prot. Churchman.

#### QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK.

The first Anneal General, Meeting of the MEMBERS of this lastitution was held at the office of the BANK on Blonday the 13th inst. A large number of blembers were present.

Mr. Shearer Shwert was called to the Chair,

and the undersigned auted as Secretary. JEFFERY HALE, Esq., President of the Board or TRUSTERS, read the following Report of the operations of the Bank, and presented the accompanying statements.

" Pursuant to the Bye-laws of the Institution. the Trustees beg to submit to their Constituents the following statement of the affairs and operations of the Bank from the period of their appointment on the 22nd March 1847, to the date of their Report.

" Although using every diligence in effecting the necessary preliminary arrangements, the Trustees nevertheless found it impossible to open the office for actual business before the 25th May last, on which day the proceedings of the Bank were commenced, under auspices, and at a season of commercial prosperity, which gave to its prospects an early promise of success.

"The change, however, which shortly super vened upon the monetary interests of the country inducing, as it did, a scarcity of money, a pancity of work, and general stagnation of business, was unfavourable to the growth of an enterprize which is based upon a supposed existence of surplus capital, and might have warranted an apprehension that the operations of the Institution would be materially restricted, as also that its liabilities and disbursements for the first year would exceed its revenue.

"Instead of this, it will be gratifying to the Members to learn, that, notwithstanding the unprecedented effects of a financial crisis, the extent of the business transacted at the Bank, whilst in part developing the latent pecuniary resources of the community, and showing that the want of such an Institution was considerable, has proved likewise that the Quebec Provident and Savings Bank has supplied that want, successfully established itself, obtained the confidence of the public, and afforded to an extent exceeding the expectations of its projectors, a convenient, profitable and safe place of deposit for the earnings and savings of the industrious and provident.

"The Trustees are happy to state that the attainment of these important objects is largely owing to the diligence and ability of C. H. Gates, Esq., the Cashier of the Bank.

" In the following statements, all the investments of the Bank, whether originally purchased at a premium or a discount, are rated at Par, as the most correct permanent standard value to assign to them, being that on which interests and dividends are paid. The heavy outlay for the first year is charged in full, although including expensive items. (a fire-proof vault for instance) of permanent value to the Bank; and no credit is taken (although customary) for articles of office furniture: yet it appears that, after crediting each depositor with the interest accrued to their date, by adding it to his capital to run on now in the nature of compound Interest, and after deducting all expenses, there remains, on the operation of only nine months and one week, a surplus of £194. 18. 9.

"If therefore the Institution has worked itself

into successful operation during so short a period, being moreover one of great pecuniary embarrassments, the Trustees venture to express a confident belief that its prospects for the future are of the most cheering kind, and that its progressive continuance in the same encouraging and useful course cannot fail to justify at the proper time, measures serving still further to promote the interests of the Depositors, and to enhance the permanent stability of the Bank, as one of the benevolent Public Institutions of the City.

" It only remains to state that the retiring Trus. | ing a deputation to present to Sir. C. Grey, the Setees who are re-eligible, are Messrs. Laurie, Massuc, Connolly, Welch, and Joseph.

"The whole is nevertheless humbly submitted." 01 00 10 4 C S GATES, Cashier. 4,145 1 296 £37,338 90 00 19 16,571 By Cash in Quebec Bank, bearing in-torest.

By Interest accrued but not received. SAVINGS' BANK. Meeting, AND March General 18 191 -23 9 တလ 16 March 1.—To Amount of Depos...

Amount withdrawn.

To Balance due Depositors, incloding Interest in this date, added to Capital in this date, added to Capital Less Expenses, Salaries, Rent, Varlt, Forniture, &c., &c.,

To Balance remaining at the Credit of Interest Account, after paying all interest and expenses to this date.

Since the opening of the Bank, on the 25th May. 1817, 786 persons have opened accounts, and de 

counts having been closed) there has

been paid out the sum of . . . . . . . 29,618 8 11 Leaving due to 615 Depositors the 

Of the 615 accounts now open there are --From 2:. 6d. to £5 97 41 £10 · £20 " £30 to £40, ..... 38 £10 

Moved by Reneut Sirew, Esq., seconded by W. PETRY, Esq., and Resolved,
That the Report now submitted be received,

adopted and published. A note was read from James Dean, Esq., tendering his resignation as a Member of the Institution; which was accepted.

The following gentlemen were elected MEMBERS of the Institution, viz: Messrs. V. Tetu; F. DeFoy; D. D. Young; H. Burstall; and D.

The Members then proceeded to ballot for five Trustees, to replace those whose term of office had expired. J. Shapples, Esq., was requested to act

as Scrutineer. The poll being closed, the Scrutineer reported that the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz: Messrs. Lauric, Massue, Welch, Joseph, and

On motion of WM. PETRY, Esq., seconded by N.

F. Belleau, Esq., it was Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are

due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-Presidents, and Trustees, for their able and successful direction of the affairs of this Institution. Mr. SHERIFF SEWELL having vacated the Chair,

WM. PETRY, Esq., was called to it; when the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Shenirf Sewell for his able conduct in the Chair, and the Meeting adjourned.

C. II. GATES,

BRITISH AND CANADIAN SCHOOL.—The Annual Examination of these Schools will be held this day, at the School House, St. Roch; to commence in the Girls' School at I o'clock, and in the Boys' at 2, p. m.

RECEIVED PAYMENT .- Mrs. Jackson, Blint. No. 132 to 183; Rev. E. C. Parkin, No. 105 to 203.

To Correspondents:—Received paper from P. E. Isl., many thanks;—W. C. E.

## Local and Political Entelligence.

The newspaper-bags by last mail from England arrived in this city on Friday about noon. We have made use of our files for some further extracts both of an ecclesinstical and of a political character.

the 9th ulto., by a procession of mariners, both Captains and men in the commercial navy, accompany - I than the other South American republics, and Gen- missioners,

cretary of State for the Home Department, a memorial to Her Majesty against the proposed repeal

of the Navigation Laws. Sir George promised to lay the memorial before Her Majesty.

Viscount Falkland.—On Tuesday Ist ult. a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Right Hon. Viscount Falkland was appointed Courter of the Descriptors of Hombard. pointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay. His Lordship resigns the office of Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard to Her Majesty, in which he

is succeeded by the Marquis of Donegal.

ITALY.—The proclamation by which the King of Naples has pledged himself to grant a constitutional government to his people, and an account of the tokens of satisfaction elicited thereby from the inhabitants of his capital, are found on our fourth page. A much more painful branch of the subject is the account of the bombardment of the city of Palermo by the King's troops in the fort of Castellamare, on the 15th of January, when it was still thought that severity might put down the insurrection. The Consuls of France, Prussia, England, United States, Hanover, Switzerland, Sardinia, Brazil, and Russia united in the following protest on the 19th of January:

"The consular body who on the 15th proceeded to his Excellency the Lieutenant-General, to solicit a suspension of the bombardment in favour of the foreigners in the town, and who were fortunate enough to obtain it for 21 hours, being struck with the immense unanimity of the enthusiasm of the people of Palermo, believe it their duty to fulfil a still more sacred task. The undersigned think that, in order to put an end to, and to prevent incalculable disasters, which are a blot in the history of any age, the horrors of a bombardment should be spared in every case to a population of 200,000 souls, to the ancient and vast city of Palermo. If, how-ever, which God forbid! the commander-in-chief of the royal forces should come to that savage and deplorable extremity, the undersigned protest in advance with all their force, in the name of their governments, against an act calculated to excite for ever the execration of the civilised world. They protest already, with all possible energy, and under all reservation, against this total absence of forms, warning, and delay manifested towards them, before they, could at the risk of their lives, penetrate to the superior authority to stop the hombardment commenced, of which several foreigners have been victims in their persons and their properties."

This measure did produce a good effect: a ves-

sel was despatched to Naples for instructions, and concessions were made, resulting at last in the issue of the Royal Proclamation of the 29th. It is painful to be constrained to fear that the liberal measures now extorted from the monarch will probably be set a side if at anytime the opportunity shall be thought favourable for restoring the former despotism. Nor does it seem at all that the people who have manifested such earnestness in contending for liberal measures understand what true liberty is since they are satisfied with concessions which still refuse toleration to any religious faith but that dominant one which will ever be administered by men averse to the spread of evangelical light and genume freedom.

Russia .- The intrepid Schamyl was still harassing the Russians in the Caucasus. The latest accounts received from St. Petersburgh announce that General Freying has been obliged to move forward with nine battalions, 450 cossacks, and 16 pieces of ordnance, to engage the mountaineers, and that it has been necessary to employ Congreve rockets to destroy two hamlets. In one of these encounters the Russians had 18 soldiers and 8 officers killed, with 148 soldiers wounded. Considerable portions of the woods have been burnt to facilitate the advances of the Russian columns. Colonel Slasszoff has gained a victory at Umachan-purth, on the river Walerick. The greater part of the enemy were killed, 22 taken prisoners, and the place reduced to ashes. The Russians had two officers and six men wounded.

SWITZERLAND .- The Swiss Diet, in the sitting of January 31, voted a decree, which expels, by federal means, the Jesuits from every part of the Helvelic territory. By a second decree, it decided that the money and sccurities found in the chest of the Sonderbund should be handed over to the Paymaster-General of the Confederation, and appropriated to the payment of the debt which the cantons of the League have contracted towards the Confederation as war expenses.

On the 26th ult., the President of the Diet informed the assembly that Sir Stratford Canning, having accomplished his mission, was on the point of quitting Switzerland. The President added that he considered it his duty to declare that the British diplomatist had discharged his mission in a manner most honourable and advantageous to the real interests of Switzerland.

DENMARK.—In connection with the article, headed "The late King of Denmark," on our fourth page, it is interesting to state that, on the 28th of January, the new King signed an ordonnance by which he grants a constitution to his states. There are to be established Commons states for the kingdom of Denmark and the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein; to assemble, at fixed periods, alternately in the kingdom of Denmark and the duchies. The new constitution consecrates the principle of voting the taxes by the states and of their participation in the legislative powers. It changes nothing in the relations between the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg with the Germanic confederation. It preserves also the optional use of the Danish and German languages, in the mixed districts of the duchy of Sleswick. The constitution is to be submitted to the examination of deputies, the majority of whom are to be elected by the provincial states. Their number is to be twenty-six for Denmark, and twenty-six for the duchies. Within two months after the elections this assembly is to meet at Copenhagen, and is to continue its labours until the King shall have pronounced its close. The use of both languages is permitted. The constitution does not appear to be palatable to his Majesty's German

ALGIERS .- A terrible disaster occurred on the Algiers road to Aumale on the 11th of January. An artillery convoy was overtaken on the height in front of Sak Hamoudi, by a violent snow storm. At the turnings of this perilous road the burdened mules were precipitated into the deep ravines. The mules were precipitated into the deep ravines. The in this City give notice of their intention to establish cold became so intense that in less than a quarter a Public Central Elementary School, in St. John's of an hour fourteen men out of forty-four fell be-

neath its severity.

Venezuela is threatened with a civil war: President Monagas, at the seat of Congress, makes that body act in subserviency to his own designs; on the other hand General Paez, who is at some distance, commanding a body of cavalry and infantry, declares that he will not respect the acts of Congress as long as it is under intimidation. There oth of an ecclesinstical and of a political character. are reports of conflicts having taken place between A great demonstration was made in London, on the hostile forces. This republic had enjoyed a the hostile forces. This republic had enjoyed a Geography. Applications to be made to the Hon. greater share of tranquility and good government A. W. Cochrane, Chairman of the Board of Com-

eral Paez enlists on his side the good wishes of those who are anxious for a speedy return of peace and prosperity.

FIRE IN HALIFAX. - Between nine and ten o'clock on Tuesday night, 28th ulto, the Brewery and Candle Factory of Messrs. W. & S. Bell, in Marchington's Lane, were discovered to be on fire. The night being cold, the flames made so much progress before the fire engines were got fairly to work, that from 14 to 16 buildings were destroyed ere the progress of the fire was arrested.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.-Mr. F. N. Gisborne, the gentleman deputed by the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, to visit this Province and Nova Scotia, for the purpose of making arrangements to establish a Telegraphic ine from Quebec to Halifax, in connection with St. John and Fredericton, arrived in town on Tuesday evening last, and after visiting the Falls near this City, and satisfying himself of the feasibility of carrying the Electric Wires across the River St. John at that point, proceeded to Halifax on Wednesday afternoon, to consult with the leading gentlemen of Nova-Scotia on the subject of his mission.

We are pleased to find that there is a fair pros-

pect of our having the benefit of Electric Telegraph communications in this City before long, both from the Eastward and the Westward, as we understand that there is a likelihood of Mr. Gisborne making satisfactory arrangements with the Boston Company, which proposes continuing the line from this City to the United States, by way of St. Andrews and St. Stephen. Should this expectation be realised, the line between this City and Halifax and Quebec would be in operation by August next .- St. John, N. B. Courier.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND .- A difficulty has arisen between the House of Assembly and the Lieutenant Governor of this island. The House has declared the seat of the Hon. James Warburton to have beome vacant by his accepting a seat in the Execuive Council. But the Lieut. Governor, being advised by the Law Officers of the Crown that Mr. Warburton's seat in the House has not become vacant by his acceptance of a seat in the Exec. Council, declines issuing a new Writ for the election of a member in that Gentleman's room. The matter will have to be referred to the authorities in the mother-country for decision.

MONTREAL .- A very serious fire took place esterday at Devonshire Place, Sherbrooke Street; the houses destroyed being the property of Capt. Maitland and Mr. Evans. The row consists of four houses, of which three were burnt, viz.: those occupied by Messrs. Ramsay, McPherson, and Whitehead. The conflagration began in the stables behind these houses; as it is supposed, in consequence of hot ashes thrown on the litter. The flames thence communicated to the wooden galleries at the back of the houses, and the whole was speedily in a blaze. The fourth house, inhabited by Mr. Edmonstone, was only saved after great and praiseworthy exertions on behalf of the Firemen. Capt. Maitland was insured for £1700, and Mr. Evans for £800 .- The houses were first-class cut stone residences .- Montreal Herald of Saturday.

THE NEW MINISTRY: The following gentlemen were appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, under date 11th inst., to be Members of the Executive Council, and to hold the offices placed against their names:

The Honorable Louis Hypolite LAFONTAINE, Attorney General for Lower Canada. The Honorable Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Se-

retary of the Province of Canada. The Honorable Robert Baldwin, Attorney General for Upper Canada.

The Honorable Francis Hincks, Inspector General of Public Accounts fer the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Solicitor General for Lower Canada. The Honorable James Leslie, President of the Committee of the Executive Council of the Pro-

vince of Canada. The Honorable Rene EDOUARD CARON, Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada.

The Honorable James Hervey Price, Commisioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Canada. The Honorable Louis Michel Viger, Receiver General of the Province of Canada.

The Honorable ETIENNE PASCHAL TACHE, Chief Commissioner of Public Works for the Prevince of lanada.

The Honorable MALCOLM CAMERON, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Canada.

The office of Solicitor General for Upper Canada is not included in this list; it is supposed to be reserved for Mr. Blake, who is absent from the seat of government.

An early prorogation is now looked for, the newly appointed ministry having to get re-elected.

QUEBEC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY .-- A lecture s to be delivered this evening, in the Hall of the House of Assembly, by Dr. James Douglas, "on the effects of the habitual use of intoxicating drinks on some of the organs of the human body." To com- SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE mence at 1 past 7. A collection will be taken up as usual.

CITY COUNCIL.-The following tenders for Printing and Advertising have been accepted, upon report from the Finance Committee :

Printing, W. Cowan; advertising in the French language, Fréchette & Brother; advertising in the English language, Middleton & St. Michel; publication of bye-laws in the English language, W.

QUEBEC CUSTOM House .- From a Montreal Correspondent of the Quebec Gazette .- It is a prevailing story here that Mr. Daly, the late Provincial Secretary, is to be placed at the head of your Custom House, vice Mr. Jessopp. I am informed however, on what I believe good authority, that this is not true. It is certain that there will shortly be a new organization of the Customs Department, which will probably affect all the officers high up in the service.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR PROTESTANT SCHOOLS or St. Lewis' Suburbs-they invite tenders (on or before 10th April) for leasing a suitable building, or rooms capable of accommodating 100 scholars:they also want a Master, at £100, per annum, and a Female Teacher at £50., for one or more years, from the 1st of May next, who must produce the certificate, prescribed by law, from the Quebec Board of Examiners, and he competent to teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three, and the elements of Grammar and

ST. PATRICK'S Society.-The following officebearers were elected at the General Meeting of this Society held on the 3rd inst.

PRESIDENT, J. P. Bradley, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENTS, Paul Lupper, and Thadeus Kelly, Esgrs.

(A Managing Committee of twenty four). PHYSICIANS .- Drs. Russell, Moffat, Fitzpatrick McGrath. TREASURER. - George Hall, Esq.

SECRETARY .- Henry O'Connor. ASSISTANT SECRETARY .- James Coall.

THE WEATHER has continued severe, thernometer at zero these three days, at 8 in the morning, and little thawing during the day, though the sun has been out daily with all his splendour.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., Mas. Kimin, of a daughter.

#### MARRIED. At Cobourg, on the 9th February, the Rev. Wat-Reid, of Grafton, to Harnier, youngest daughter of the late William Street, Esq., Countess Weir,

DIED. On Tuesday morning, Mr. George Gate, aged of years, a native of Hampshire, England. His

funeral will take place to day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his sen, J. V. Gale, 32, St.

On Monday morning, MARY WALSH, aged 26 ears. On the 7th instant, John McPhenson, Esq,

Seignior of Crane Island, aged 65 years. At Rutland Square, Edinburgh, on the 1st Jan. OHN JAMIESON, Esq., for many years a resident of

Montreal and a partner in the house of Gillespie, Moffatt & co. On the 29th Jan. at Madrid, Many, wife of the

Rev. Dr. James Thompson.
On Thursday evening, the 9th inst., Mr. John Benson, of the Ordnance Department, aged 60 · vears.

In Hamilton, on the 25th ulto., at his brother's residence, Andrew Gendes, Jun., Esq., aged 21 years.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office on SATURDAY, the 18th MARCH.

PAID letters will be received to FOUR o'clock; and UNPAID to FIVE o'clock, afternoon.

LETTERS dropped into the NIGHT-BOX, up to EIGHT o'clock next morning, will be forwarded. Post-Office, Quebec, 11th March, 1848.

Will be sold, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, and following days, the whole of the Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Earthenware, belonging to Mrs. WM. MILLAR, retiring from business, at her residence No. 1, St. Peter Street, (Millar's Hotel), Lower Town :-

ONSISTING of Dining, Card, Loo and other Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Sofas, Sideboard, Chest of Drawers, Plate and Plated Ware, China, Glass and Earthenware, Toilet and other Looking Glasses, Washstands, an Excellent Eight day Clock Bedsteads, Feather Beds and Bedding, Cooking, Double and Single Stoves, Kitchen Utensils and great variety of other articles.

—ALSO— A Patent Mangle and an Excellent Gun by Manden Sale each day at ONE o'clock. Conditions-CASH on delivery B. COLE, A. & B.

Quebec, 15th March, 1848.

## WANTS A SITUATION.

S resident or daily GOVERNESS, a young person, a Protestant, competent to teach in all branches of an English education, including plain and fancy needle-work, and who can produce highly respectable testimonials from England. For particulars apply at the Publisher's.

JOHN MICHAEL PFEIFFER,

FROM GERMANY, Musical Instrument Maker

TUNER OF PIANOS, &c., AVING recently established himself in this city, and being provided with a complete set of Tools and Apparatus, is able to solicit public patronage with just ground of confidence that he will give satisfaction in the Making, Repairing, and Tuning of Pianos and other Musical Instru-

Orders intended for him, left at Mr. Moli's, St. Angèle Street, will be promptly attended to. Quebec, 21st Sept., 1847.

# Mutual Life Assurance.

SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW FITHE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits

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

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

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

> REED & MEAKINS. Cabinet Makers.

ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

FOR SALE. EIGHT SHARES QUEBEC FIRE INSUR-Y'S STOCK. Apply to J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 11th Feby., 1848.

THE CANADA

# LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Batablished, 21st Mugust, 1847.

#### CAPITAL, £50,000.

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

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

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assu-RANCE UPON LIVES and transact any outsiness dependent upon the value or duration of Human RANCE UPON LIVES and transact any business Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivoiships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guarantreing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annuities whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested Ursule Street, when the friends are requested to with them. They can also point to the local posi-attend. tending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or withour participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term

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

The above rates, For Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be LOWER than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in threefourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the ompany's husiness.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed : Cohourg..... James Cameron.... Colborne. . . . . Robert M. Boucher Dr. James Hamilton ... George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson.... Port Sarnia. ..... Malcolm Cameron ...... Quebec ..... Welch and Davies. .... St. Catharines .... Lachlan Bell ..... Edmund Bradburne..... Dr. Geo. Herrick .....

Woodstock.....

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

William Lapenotiere

Dr. Samuel J. Stratford.

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

## WELCH & DAVIES.

AGENTS FOR QUEBEC No. 3, St. JAMES STREET.

MEDICAL REFEREE, -J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.

IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURES. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL, No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage.

patronage.

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

12, Palace Street.

Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.

WANTED SITUATION, as a servant, or to acquire a

trade, and to make himself generally useful, a young man, lately from Ireland, a member of the Church of England, who has been accustomed to gardening, farming, taking care of a horse, and partly house-work; and can keep a simple account.

For particulars, apply at the Publisher's.

Quebec, 30th December, 1847.

#### Pouth's Corner.

NUREMBERG.

The following poem, by H. W. Longfellow, comes with propriety after the successive articles on the city of Nuremberg recently inserted on the fourth page of the Bercan. The "pix of sculpture rare" means Adam Kraft's astonishing work, mentioned in the last number. Of

" Hans Sachs, who was a shoe-

Maker and a poet too," as the old German thyme hath it, a biography is contained in the first volume of the Berean, numbers 46 and 47.1

In the valley of the Pegnitz, where across broad meadow lands

Rise the blue Franconian mountains, Nuremberg, the ancient, stands.

Quaint old town of toil and traffic, quaint old town of art and song, Memories haunt thy pointed gables, like the rooks that tound them throng;

Memories of the Middle Ages, when the emperors,

rough and bold, Had their dwelling in thy castle, time-defying, centuries old;

And thy brave and thrifty burghers boasted, in their uncouth rhyme, That their great imperial city stretched its band

through every clime. In the court-yard of the castle, bound with many an iron band, Stand the mighty linden planted by Queen Cuni-

On the square the oriel window, where in old heroic Sat the poet Melchior singing Kaiser Maximilian's

gunde's hand;

praise. Every where I see around me tise the wondrous

world of Art: Fountains wrought with richest sculpture standing in the common mart;

And above cathedral doorways saints and bishops carved in stone, By a former age commissioned as apostles to our

In the church of sainted Sebald sleeps enshrined his holy dust,
And in bronze the Twelve Apostles guard from age to age their trust;

In the church of sainted Lawrence stands a pix of sculpture rare, Like the foamy sheaf of fountains, rising through the painted air.

Here, when Art was still religion, with a simple reverent heart, Lived and laboured Albrecht Durer, the Evangelist

Here in silence and in sorrow, toiling still with busy Like an emigrant he wandered, seeking for the better Land.

Emigravit is the inscription on the tomb-stone where be lies; Dead he is not, - but departed, -for the artist never

Fairer seems the ancient city, and the sunshine seems more fair, That he once has trod its pavement, that he once

has breathed its air! Through these streets so broad and stately, these obscure and dismal lanes,

Walked of yore the Master-singers, chanting rude poetic strains. From remote and sunless suburbs, came they to the

friendly guild, Building nests in Fame's great temple, as in spouts the swallows build.

As the weaver plied the shuttle, wove he too the mystic rhyme, And the smith his iron measures hammered to the anvil's chime;

Thanking God, whose boundless wisdom makes the flowers of poesy bloom In the forge's dust and cinders, in the tissues of the

Here Hans Sachs, the cobbler-poet, laureate of the gentle craft, Wisest of the Twelve Wise Masters, in huge folios sang and laughed.

But his house is now an ale-house, with a nicely sanded floor, And a garland in the window, and his face above the door:

Painted by some humble artist, as in Adam Puschman's song, As the old man grey and dove-like, with his great beard white and long.

And at night the swart mechanic comes to drown his cark and care, Quaffing ale from pewter tankards, in the master's

Vanished is the ancient splendour, and before my dreamy eye Wave these mingling shapes and figures, like faded tapestry.

antique chair.

Not thy Councils, not thy Kaisers, win for thee the world's regard; But thy painter, Albrecht Durer, and Hans Sachs, thy cobbler-bard.

Thus, O Nuremberg, a wanderer from a region far away, As he paced thy streets and court-yards, sang in

thought his careless lay :

Gathering from the pavement's crevice, as a flower-The nobility of labour,—the long pedigree of toil.

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY. A story is told of two travellers in Lapland, which throws more light on the art of being happy than a whole volume of precepts and

hardly anything but their eye-brows, and these aviary, full of birds flying, skipping, and | been instrumental in procuring for Norway (for- | tears by those words, promised the King not to were white and glistening with frost. At length they saw a poor man who had sunk down, benumbed and frozen, in the snow. 'We must stop and help him," said one of the travellers. "Stop and help him !" replied the other; "you will never think of stopping on such a day as this! We are half frozen ourselves, and ought to be at our journey's end as soon as possible." "But I cannot leave this man to perish," rejoined the more humane traveller; "I must go to his relief;" and he stopped his sledge. "Come," said he, "come help me to rouse him." "Not I," replied the other; "I have too much regard for my own life to expose myself to this freezing atmosphere any more than is necessary. I will sit here and keep myself as warm as I can, till you come back." So saying he resolutely kept his seat, while his companion hastened to the relief of the perishing man, whom they had providentially discovered. The ordinary means for restoring consciousness and activity were tried with complete success. But the kindhearted traveller was so intent upon saving the life of a fellow-creature, that he had forgotten his own exposure; and what was the consequence? Why the very effort which he had made to warm the stranger warmed himself! And thus he had a two-fold reward. He had the sweet consciousness of doing a benevolent act, and he also found himself glowing from head to foot by reason of the exertions which he had made. And how was it with his companion, who had been so much afraid of exposing himself? He was almost ready to freeze, notwithstanding the efforts he had been making to keep warm!

The lesson derived from this little incident is very obvious. We are all travellers to a distant country. At every step of our journey we find other travellers, who need our friendly aid. Nay, God has brought them around our path in great numbers ;--and, far as the eye can reach, we see their dense and gloomy rank. Now there are two ways of meeting these objects of Christian sympathy and brotherly regard. We can go forward with the stern purpose of a selfish and unloving spirit, saying, in reply to every appeal which is addressed to our better feelings, "Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled;" or we can say with the warm-hearted traveller, "I cannot see this man perish: I must hasten to his relief." And the rule which we adopt for our guidance in such cases will determine the question, whether we are to be happy or unhappy.-The man who lives only for himself, cannot be happy. God does not smile upon him; and his conscience will give him no peace. But he who forgets himself in his desire to do good, not only becomes a blessing to others, but opens a perpetual fountain of joy in his own bosom.-Dayspring.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA, writing to one of his cilizens.

Some time ago a tailor at Breslau sent to his Majesty an autograph letter from Frederick the Great when Crown Prince, and asked, as a reward for this valuable present, that the King would accept and acknowledge it in his own handwriting. His Majesty did so in the following letter :—

" Potsdam, Jan. 15. "I have been informed, my dear Mr. Bær, that, as a return for the letter of the great King which you have sent me, you wish to possess my handwriting. With this request I comply most cheerfully, as the letter has a particular value, because it affords a deep insight into the emotions caused by the frequent unhappiness at- whole distance from London Bridge to Paris tached to the early years of the great monarch. The return which you request for so valuable a present is but too valueless, and therefore I could The departures from Boulogne will be I a. m., at least wish to write these lines as handsomely as possible, and that again is unfortunately an Paris at 8 a. m., 9 a. m., 12 at noon, 4 p. m., accomplishment which I have forgotten long ago. If it is impossible for me, as it is for every sovereign living, to govern and rule as well as the great Friedrich, I must, in justice to myself, call your attention to the circumstance that my handwriting is at least a little better than his. Your gift, however, has a still greater value in my eyes; side, in union with the express train leaving it is a proof of the good and loval sentiments which Paris at 8 a. m. This arrangement will enable prevail among us, and which have gained us that parties who leave London or Paris in the mornrespect and that standing among other nations ing after breakfast, to reach their respective which we so eminently possess. These sentidestinations on the same evening. The pasments, however, are at the present time a little sengers will be booked through on either of the country, and the preservation of order, checked by the unreasonable and foolish de- side."-Eur. Times. mands, which it is impossible to answer, and which only would lead to ruin if complied with. Strengthen therefore, my dear Bær, those excellent, strong, and patriotic sentiments which the citizens of your native town possess in so high a degree. The principal object of my writing is to thank you most heartily for the pleasure you have afforded me by forwarding the interesting letter; when I again come to Breslau I hope to see you. Fare you well.

"FRIEDRICH WILHELM." (Signed)

A GIGANTIC WINTER-GARDEN AT PARIS. Our frivolous folk and rich loungers have been very busy with the re-opening of the Jardin d' Hiver. The sight is, indeed, marvellous, and it will become a far greater wonder when all the flowers which are announced shall have reign of eight years, Christian VIII. has had attained their growth. Feople talk of a legion the satisfaction of seeing Denmark prospering, of 12,000 camelias, which are destined to and rapidly increasing its internal resources. come into bloom within the same twenty four hours, and for six weeks to decorate the gigantic flower-beds. In consequence, the Jardin d' Hiver is the fashionable paradox, the thousand and second night of the Arabian tales; it is the East in the heart of Paris. People now say, "Let us go to the Jardin d' Hiver," as they formerly said, "Let us go best affections of the Danish people, if he had a duty to fulfil." Then, finding that he wore a to Baden, Florence, Naples." The tempera not unfortunately clung to the old-fashioned tricoloured cockade, the King added, "Do not ture is about the same as in the Antilles, principles of that absolute government which apporisms. Upon a very cold day in winter, thanks to two monumental fire-places, in which the inherited with the ministers of his predeces—would involve you in difficulties with other thanks to two monumental fire-places, in which he inherited with the ministers of his predeces—would involve you in difficulties with other thanks to two monumental fire-places, in which he inherited with the ministers of his predeces—would involve you in difficulties with other thanks to two monumental fire-places, in which he inherited with the ministers of his predeces—would involve you in difficulties with other they are not mine—they are not mine—th up in furs from head to foot. Even their Next to one of those chimney-pieces, and be although repeatedly urged by the petitions | necessary to change it, because we have a Con-

ment frost, nought to dread beyond the prospect of awakening some fine morning, thoroughly roasted and cooked-and that would, indeed be a pity. More than £100,000 have already been expended upon this Jardin d' Hiver. It remains to be seen whether the profits will bear any satisfactory proportion to the immense outlay; and the question would be easy of solution were the present crowds ever to condays of January. Many a daily amount of receipts has exceeded the sum of 12,000f. (£180). But with our public, as inconstant as it is prone to curiosity, how is it possible to depend on a lasting infatuation?-Literary Gazette.

THE NATIONAL CLOCK .- The publication of

it is proposed to construct in the tower of the new Houses of Parliament. It will be, when completed, the most powerful clock of the kind in the kingdom. According to the specification, it is to "strike the hours on a bell of from eight to eldest sister to the late King. ten tons, and, if practicable, chime the quarters upon eight bells, and show the time upon four dials about thirty feet in diameter." With the exception of a skeleton dial at Malines, the above dimensions surpass those of any other clock face in Europe. The dial of St. Paul's is as yet the largest in this country with a minute hand; it is eighteen feet in diameter. Most of the clocks in Belgium which strike on large belis have to be wound up every day; but the new one is to be an eight-day clock; and, as we are informed, every resource of modern art and science will be made use of to render it a standard. We are glad to see it in contemplation to take advantage of one of the most interesting inventions of the day for a galvanic communication between the clock and the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. The four sets of hands with the motion wheels, it has been calculated, will weigh 15 cwt; the head of the hammer, 200 lbs.; the weights from 150 to 300 lbs.; and the pendulum bob, 300 cwt. One of the candidates purposes to jewel the escapement pallet with sapphires, as preterable to the stones generally made use of. The hands are to keep going while the clock is being wound up; but the motion of the minute hand is not to be constant; it will move once every twenty seconds, when it will go over a space of nearly four inches. It is hoped that the astronomer-royal's recommendation, with regard to facilities for the admission of visitors, will be adopted to the letter. "As it is intended," he says, "that this clock should be one of which the nation may be proud, and in which the maker ought to feel that his credit is deeply concerned. I would propose that the access to it should be made good, and even slightly ornamented, and that facility should be given to the inspection of the clock by mechanics and foreigners.'

RAPID TRAVELLING TO PARIS. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT. - A deputation of Directors of the Boulogne and Amiens Railway Company has been in London some few days past, to arrange with the Directors of the South Eastern Rail way for the commencement of thorough traffic between London and Paris. The double line of rails is now laid the entire distance from Boulogne to Paris, with the exception of half of the capital. a mile, and it is expected the railway will be opened throughout on the 15th of next month, to a repressive law for all that may offend relithus enabling the passengers to proceed the

through trains daily from Boulogne to Paris. 8 a. m., 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 9 p. m.; from and 7 p. m. The trains from Paris at 8 a. m., and Boulogne at 3 p. m., will be express trains, performing the distance in 5 hours and 20 (Signed) minutes. A steamer will leave Folkestone for Boulogne, to proceed by the express train at 3 p. m., and a special train will leave the other

THE LATE KING OF DENMARK. Christian VIII,, the late King of Denmark, Duke of Sleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, &c., died at Copenhagen, on the 20th Jan., in the sixty-second year of his age, and the ninth of his reign, having succeeded his consin, Frederick VI., on the 3rd of December, 1839. He was born September 18, 1786; married a second time May 22, 1815, to Caroline Amelia, of Sleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augusten-Queen Dowager, with whom he had no issue; but of his first marriage was born, October 6, which this accomplished King was the great protector. His unusual abilities, excellent in-

warbling away, and having, in the most incle- merly under the sway of the Danish Kings) its excellent constitution. Had he acted with courage and decision in establishing a responsible government, instead of advocating s'ow reforms, it is most likely that the unfortunate dissensions with the Duchies would not have arrived at the extreme point of bitterness now existing. The new King, in the proclamation destined to announce his accession to the throne, declares that he will continue the tinue flocking there as eagerly as in the first work of his father, and that he will inof which many most unkingly nneedotes are in circulation. He is divorced from his second The National Clock.—The publication of wife, a Princess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and certain parliamentary papers furnishes us with has no children. The presumptive heir to the several particulars respecting the great clock which | throne, therefore, is his uncle, Prince Frederick, now nearly sixty years of age, and also childless. After him, should the present King not marry again, the Crown would pass to Prince Frederick, eldest son of the Landgravine of Hesse, His accession will lead to a forced solution of the question of the separation of Holstein from the Crown of Denmark, a question raised at the end of 1816, by a rescript of King Christian VIII., and which has so much agitated men's minds in the Duchies and in Germany. The Duchy, being wholly German, wishes to be separated from the Danish Monarchy, and become, under the Duke of Augustenburgh, a part of the Confedration. It was the expressed determination of the late King to keep the succession of the Duchy of Holstein in the female line; against this resolve the Duchy itself has protested.

> RESULT OF THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION. The Proclamation, dated Naples, Jun. 29, 1818. "Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sichles and of Jerusalem, Duke of Parma and of Placenza, Grand Hereditary Prince of Tuscany,

> "Having heard the general wish of our well beloved subjects to have guarantees and institutions in conformity with the present civilization, we declare that our will is to condescend to the desires which have been manifested to us by giving a constitution, and for that purpose we have charged our new Minister of State to present to our approbation in a period which must not exceed ten days, a project on the following basis :-

> "The legislative power shall be exercised by us and by two Chambers-namely, a Chamber of Peers and a Chamber of Deputies. The members of the first Chamber shall be nominated by us; the Deputies shall be nominated by electors on the basis of a property qualification which shall be fixed.

> "The only dominating religion of the state shall be the Roman Catholic and Apostolic religion, and no other form of worship shell be tolerated.

"The person of the King shall always be sacred, inviolable, and not subject to responsibility. The Ministers shall always be responsible

for all the acts of the Government. "The land and sea services shall always be

the kingdom on a uniform mode, similar to that

"The press shall be free, and only subject gion, morality, public order, the King, the royal family, foreign Sovereigns and their famiby steam. There will, from that date, be five lies, as well as the honour and interests of private individuals.

"In here notifying to the public our sovereign and free resolution, we confide in the loyalty and good sense of our people for the maintenance of the order and respect due to the laws and constituted authorities. "FERDINAND.

(Countersigned) "DUKE DE SERRA CAPRIOLA, Minister Secretary of State, President of the Council of Ministers.'

The proclamation of the Constitution was received with the greatest manifestation of joy, and during two days the King, Queen, and Princes, the nobility, and the citizens appeared to be all animated with one idea—the welfare amidst an enthusiastic effervescence, which is easily accounted for, when it is considered that, without any transition, that country passes from, perhaps, the most absolute regime in Europe to the Constitution, which it cost France so many struggles to establish. On the 29th of January the entire population of Naples and its environs traversed the streets in their holiday attire, and adorned with Italian threecoloured ribands. In the street of Toledo particularly, from the palace of the King to the extremity of that immense street, a corso had burg, born June 18, 1796, now surviving been organised, which lasted the whole day. From all the windows men and women waving handkerchiefs responded to the continual vivas 1808, Frederick Carl Christian, now actually of the crowd, both on foot and in vehicles, con-proclaimed King of Denmark, who ascends the taining each from twelve to fifteen persons. throne as Frederick VII. During his short The King rode out on horseback without any escort, and traversed that dense mass of people, which crowded round him and thanked him with an effusion peculiar to Italian manners. The finances have improved, as well as agri-culture and commerce; and all branches of the Duke of Proto, (the young Duke of Industry, as well as the arts and sciences, of Albanetto,) who had been imprisoned some weeks before on account of his political opinions, rode up to him, and thus addressed him :tentions, and gentlemanly manners, would, no "Proto, calm your desires. You see that I doubt, have secured the deceased King the have done all that I should do. You also have best affections of the Danish people, if he had a duty to fulfil." Then, finding that he wore a carry those colours; they are not mine—they faces were mostly covered; and you could see bind a weeping willow, stands a charming of the people who could never forget that he had stitution." The young Duke, almost moved to as may be agreed upon.

wear those colours, and entreated his Majesty to appear in the evening at the theatre. The King replied that he would willingly do so, but that he was too tired, and promised to repair thither on the following evening. In a remote quarter of the city, the King was saluted by a crowd of persons of the lower orders with cries of "Viva the King! Down with the Constitution!" The King stopped and gently re-primanded them, saying that this was no business of theirs (quest' affare non vi riguarda), augurate his feign by giving to the country that it was a form of government like another, new institutions. These political concessions and that he had freely granted it because he that it was a form of government like another, may gain for him some degree of popularity; considered it the best. Then turning towards but, at present, he is not much liked by the people, on account of his personal character, said he, "to these good people." During that long promenade, the King was the object of the most noisy demonstrations of joy and affection; and when he re-entered the palace the whole of the troops, in their grand uniform and with perfect order, defiled under the windows of the royal residence.

> TESTIMONY TO LORD ROSSE AS A MECHANIC. -On one occasion when he was but a youth, he went to an exhibition at the Adelaide Gallery, where some kind of London steam engine was being exhibited. By some means or other the exhibiter could not set his engine going; all his efforts to effect it were in vain, and he was about to give it up in despair, when Lord Rosse stepped forward, and said he thought he could make it work. No sooner said than done. He put his hand to the work, discovered by an instant's look where the machinery was out of order, and made a few turns, put all to rights, and then the machine, to the admiration of the company, worked beautifully. Lord Oxmantown (for that was then his only title) was dressed rather roughly, and not in drawing room habiliments, so that he might be mistaken as, he was, for a poor mechanic. He had already, however, proved himself to be a first rate one. Led by his rather rude appearance to suppose that he was a workman who would be glad of a job, a gentleman accosted him, and saying he was in want of a man of talent like him, offered to employ him, at a liberal salary. Lord Rosse of course politely declined the offer, which, however, was perhaps as honourable to him who made it. as to him to whom it was made.

## FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM.

To be Let or Sold. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE

RIVER ST. FRANCIS,

Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House

and very complete Outbuildings.

The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land-100 cleared; good Sug try; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—14 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 24 from Bishop's College.

Terms easy-price moderate. The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the

Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay.

Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esquire Sherbrooke.

FOR SALE,

At the Book-Store of G: Stanley, No. 4, St. Ann R. & A. Miller, St. François Xavier St., Montreal A SERIES OF FAMILY PRAYERS

FOR TWO WEEKS, cted from various approved manuals, by the REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A., (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.)

Price 71d.

April 25th, 1846

# THE BEREAN,

EDITED BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Is published every THURSDAY Morning, B W G. B W A E L B W. Printer, Bookseller and Stationer.

4, ANN-STREET.

Tenus : - Pifteen Shillings n-Year, or Twelve Shill ngs and Six Pence if paid in advance.
W. C. EVANS, Esq., Montreal,
The Rev. W. THOMPSON, Christieville, The Rev. Charles Bancroft, St. John's BENJA. BURLAND, ESq., G. F. Howen, Esq., Sherbrooke, John Dunniohu, Esq., Toronto, The Rev. R. V. Rogens, Kingston,

SAMUEL MUCKLESTON, Esq., do.
J. P. BATTERSBY, Esq., Ancaster, C. W.,
ALEX. DAVIDSON, Esq., P. M., Niagara, C. W.,
The Rev. Henry Stoneman, Dunneille, C. W.,
THOMAS CRAIG, Esq., London, C. W., The Rev. S. B. Andagu, Harrie, C. W., H. Ince, Esq., Halifar, N. S., George Bliss, Esq., Fredericton, N.R.,

FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq., St. John, N. B., COMMANDER ORLEBAR, R. N., Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island. The Rev. C. H. WILLIAMSON, New York. are so kind as to act for the Berean.

Terms in Great Britain:—Ten Shillings Sterling in advance. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. John HENRY JACKSON, Bookseller, Islington Green, Islington.

Terms in the United States, including postage to the lines:-31 Dollars a-year, or 31 Dollars if paid in advance :

New York at 75 Nassau-street, Mr. F. G. Eisir. Brooklyn at 41 Front-street, Mr. F. G. Eisi.
Adventisements, delivered in the evening before the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 2s 6d for six lines and under, first insertion, and 71d cach subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six lines Advertising by the year or for a considerable time ,