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QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1849.

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ing in supplify the es and the sin District all is seamed in the total tentor a bed on the la tend his house chan the has selyin to ass

riterly homes. Of the

true the part of t origids of have at the source of spirit, original spirit, or But joy that my time here is o'er; the good part to inherit, which were sorrow and sin are no more.

Another sorrow and sin are no more.

Another sorrow and sin are flecing, the shadows of evening are flecing, the shadows of evening are flecing.

The shadows of evening are needing,

Morn breaks from the city of light—
This moment day starts into being,

Court Plerlity bullsts of my sight.

Court and the first-born redecined from all trouble,

It sat The first-born redecined from all trouble,

The Lamb that was slain, in the throng, Their artour in praising redouble; Breaks now on the car a new song.

I'm going to tell their great story, To share in their transports of praise: idea kin going in garments of glory, ally plee to unite with their lays.

13914 ha httgis corrupted, then leave me;
Tiella Tholf body of sin, desop and die;
1374 Phone of earth, cease ye ever to grieve me;
1564 Phone you tis for ever I fly, 16 has Come quickly then, Jesus ! Amen, Landy and Rec. Casac Malan

FALSE SECURITY. From Wilberforce's Practical View. Sc. The source of self-deception, which it is more particularly our present object to point out, is a disposition to consider as a conquest of any particular vice, our merely forsaking it on our quitting the period or condition of life towhich that vice belongs, when perhaps, also we substitute for it the vice of the new period for condition on which we are entering. We . thus mistake our merely outgrowing our vices, ser our relinquishing them from some change in our worldly circumstances, for a thorough, or at least for a sufficient, reformation.

But this topic deserves to be viewed a little more closely. Young people may, without much offence, be inconsiderate and dissipated: the youth of one sex may indulge occasionally in licentious excesses; those of the other may be supremely given up to vanity and pleasure : yet, provided that they are sweet-tempered, and open, and not disobedient to their parents or other superiors, the former are deemed good-hearted young men, the latter, innocent young women, Those who love them best have no solicitude about their spiritual interests; and it would be deemed strangely strict in themselves, or in others, to doubt of their becoming more religious as they advance in life; to speak of them as being actually under the Divine displeasure ; or, it their lives should be in danger, in entertain any apprehensions con-

cerning their future destiny.

1.5 They grow older natid marry. The same Heintiotisness which was formerly considered in vooling men as a venial frailty, is now no Junger regarded in the husband and the father as compalable with the character of a decently-religious; many The language is of this south whey there sown their wild outs, they ried man the means of rendering an active must may reform, and be regular. Nor share in the business of life more compatible. Nor share in the business of life more compatible, perhaps is the same manifest predominance than it would otherwise be, with the liveliest of rainity and dissipation deemed innocent in Jevotional feelings; that when the husband in their conjugal and parental relations, and ed by worldly cares or professional labours, are tolerably regular and decent, they pass the wife, habitually preserving a warmer for mighty good sort of people; and it would be altogether unnecessary scrupulosity than is perhaps consistent with being imin them to doubt of their coming up to the requisition of the Divine law, as far as, in ed from human frailty. Their hearts, how- and tenderness from the animating sympa-

would be deemed high time to make eternal after this uncertain state, shall have things the mains object of attention. No passed away, they shall be admitted to a such thing last There is still an appropriate joint participation of never ending hapgood quality, the presence of which calms piness! It is surely no mean or ignoble office the disquictude and satisfies the requisitions both of themselves and of those around them. It is now required of them, that they should maintaining in lively exercise whatever emobe good-natured and cheerful, indulgent to tions most dignify and adorn human nature: the frailties and follies of the young; re- when we would make them as it were the membering, that, when young themselves, opposite this to that dread of sin, which is glous principle, for the benefit both of the which causes him to look back upon the vices of his own youthful days with shame when we behold mothers, forgetful at once and sorrow; and which, instead of con- of their own peculiar duties, and of the high ceding to young people to be wild and office which Providence designed their thoughtless, as a privilege belonging to their daughters to fulfil; exciting, instead of enage and circumstances, prompts thim to deavouring to moderate in them, the natural warn them against what has proved to him- sanguineness and inconsiderateness of youth self-matter for such bitter representational hurrying them night after night to the resorts of dissipation; thus teaching them to despise means or other, are devised for, stilling the the common comforts of the family circle; volce colleconscience, and over pence, and, instead of striving to raise their views while there is no peace; and both to our and to direct their affections to their true selves and others that complacency is furnished which night only to proceed from a studiously to extinguish every spark of a consciousness, of being, reconciled to God, devotional spirit, and to kindle in its studional spirit, and to kindle in its studional spirit and the kindle in i and a humble, hope of our possessing his fa- an excessive love of pleasure, and, perhaps, your wil know that these sentiments will be vour see and unsee senuments will be a principle of extravogant vanity, and ardent to find difficultions between the contained successful to the desired to the successful to

storing up for their future torment, who are themselves its miserable dupes; or who, being charged with the office of watching over the eternal interests of their children or relations, suffer themselves to be lulled asleep, or beguiled by such shallow reasonings into sparing themselves the momentary pain of executing their important duty Charity, indeed, is partial to the object of her regard; and where actions are of a doubtful quality, this partiality disposes her

to refer them to a good, rather than to a had motive. She is apt, also, somewhat to exaggerate merits, and to see amiable qualities in a light more favourable than that which strictly belongs to them. But true charity is wakeful, fervent, full of solicitude, full of good offices, not so easily satisfied, not so ready to believe that everything is going on well as a matter of course; but jealous of mischief, apt to suspect danger, and prompt to extend relief. These are the symptoms by which genuine regard will manifest itself n a wife or a mother, in the case of the botily health of the object of her affections. And where there is any real concern for the spiritual interests of others, it is characterized by the same infallible marks. That wretched quality, by which the sacred name of charity is now so generally and so fulsely usurped, is no other than indifference; which, against the plainest evidence, or at east where there is strong ground of appre-

hension, is easily contented to believe that

all goes well, because it has no anxieties to

allay, no fears to repress. It undergoes no

alternation of passions; it is not at one time

flushed with hope, nor at another chilled by

lisappointment.

To a considerate and feeling mind there is comething deeply afflicting, in seeing the engaging cheerfulness and cloudless gaiety incident to youth, welcomed as a sufficient indication of internal purity by the delighted parents; who, knowing the deceitfulness of these flattering appearances, should eagerly avail themselves of this period, when once wasted never to be regained, of good humoured acquiescence and dutiful docility; a period when the soft and ductile temper of the mind renders it more easily susceptible of the impressions we desire; and when, therefore habits should be formed, which may assist our natural weakness to resist the temptations to which we shall be exposed in the commerce of maturer life. This is more espevially affecting in the female sex, because that sex seems, by the very constitution of its nature, to be more favourably disposed than ours to the feelings and offices of religion; being thus fitted, by the bounty of Providence the better to execute the important task which devolves on it, of the education of our earliest youth. Doubtless, this more favourable disposition to religion in the female sex, was graciously designed also to make women doubly valuable in the wedded state; and it seems to afford to the mar-

the matron: but if they are kind respectively should return to his family, worn and harassmersed in the bustle of life, might revive his languid piety; and that the religious imthe present state of the world, can be expect- pressions of both might derive new force ever, are perhaps no more than before su- thies of conjugal affection. Can a more pleas. premely set on the great work of their salva- ing image be presented to a considerate mind, tion, but are chiefly bent on increasing their than that of a couple, happy in each other fortunes, or raising their families. Mean- and in the pledges of their mutual love, unitwhile they congratulate themselves on their ing in an act of grateful adoration to the Auhaving amended their vices, which they are thor of all their mercies; recommending no longer strongly tempted to commit, or their each other, and the objects of their common abstaining from which ought not to be too care, to the Divine protection; and repressconfidently-assumed as a test of the strength ing the solicitude of conjugal and parental of the religious principle, since the commis- tenderness by a confiding hope, that, through sion of them would, prejudice their charac- all the changes of this uncertain life, the ters, and perhapstinjure their fortune in life. Disposer of all things will assuredly cause all Old ago lias at length made its advances, to work together for the good of them that Now, if ever, we might expect that it love and put their trust in him; and that, which we would allot to the female sex, when we would thus commit to them the charge of medium of our intercourse with the heaventhey gave into the same practices. How ly world, the faithful repositories of the relithe sure characteristic of the true Christian; present and of the rising generation. Must it not then excite our grief and indignation,

trifles with the feelings, of those who are pour? Remember that we are fellen createrally concerned for the happiness of their tures, born in sin, and maturally deprayed. ellow creatures. What matter of keen re- Christianity recognizes no innocence or not found thy works perfect before God." I good will towards men."

a principle of extravogant vanity, and ardent

morse and of bitter self-reproaches are they I goodness of heart, but in the remission of sin, and in the effects of the operation of divine grace. Do we find in these young persons the characters which the Holy Scriptures lay down as the only satisfactory evidences of a safe state? Do we not on the other hand discover the specified marks of a state of alienation from God? Can the blindest partiality persuade itself that they are loving, or striving "to love God with all their hearts, and minds, and souls, and strength?" Are they "seeking first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness?" Are they " working out their salvation with fear and trembling?" Are they "clothed with humility?" Are they not, on the contrary, supremely given up to self-indulgence? Are they not at least "lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God?" Are the offices of religion their solace or their task? Do they not come to these sacred services with reluctance, continue in them by constraint, and quit them with gladness? And of how many of these persons may it not be affirmed in the spirit of the prophet's language, "The harp, and the viol, the tabret and pipe, and wine, are in their feasts: but they regard not the work of the Lord, neither consider they the operation of his hands?" Are not the youth of one sex often actually committing, and still more often wishing for the opportunity to commit those sins of which the Scripture says expressly, "that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God?" Are not the youth of the other mainly intent on the gratification of vanity; and looking for their chief happiness to the resorts of gaiety and fashion, to all the multiplied pleasures which public places, or the still higher gratifications of more refined circles, can supply?

And then, when the first challitions of youthful warmth are over, what is their boasted reformation? They may be de-cent, sober, useful, respectable, as members of the community, or amiable in the relations of domestic life. But is this the change of which the Scripture speaks? Hear the expressions which it uses, and judge for yourselves-"Except a man be born again, he cannot enter into the king-dom of God."—" The old man—is cor. rupt according to the deceifful lusts;" an expression but too descriptive of the vain delirum of youthful dissipation, and of the false dreams of pleasure which it inspires; but "the new man" is awakened from this fallacious estimate of happiness; "he is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him."-" He is created after God in righteousness and true holiness.? The persons of whom we are speaking are no longer, indeed, so thoughtless, and wild, and dissipated, as formerly; so negligent in their attention to objects of real value; so eager in the pursuit of pleasure; so prone to yield to the impulse of appetite. But this is no more than the change of which a writer of no very strict cast speaks, as naturally belonging to their

Conversis studiis, mtas, animusque virilis Quærit opes, et amicitias : inservit honori : Commississe cavet, quod mox mutare laboret.2 Hor.

This is a point of infinite importance: let it not be thought tedious to spend even yet a few more moments in the discussion of it. Put the question to another issue, and try it, by appealing to the principle of life being a state of probation (a proposition, indeed, true in a certain sense, though not exactly in that which is sometimes assigned to it); and you will still be led to no very different conclusion. Probation in. plies resisting, in obedience to the dictates of religion, appetites which we are naturally prompted to gratify. Young people are not tempted to be churlish, interested. covetous; but to be inconsiderate and dissipated, "lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God." People again in middle age are not so strongly tempted to be thoughtless, and idle, and licentious. From excesses of this sort they are sufficiently withheld, particularly when happily settled in domestic life, by a regard to their characters, by the restraints of family connections, and by a sense of what is due to the decencies of the married state! Their probation is of another sort; they are tempted to be supremely engrossed by worldly cares, by family interests, by professional objects, by the pursuit of wealth or of ambition. Thus occupied, they are tempted to "mind earthly rather than heavenly things," forgetting "the one thing needful;" to "set their affections" on temporal rather than eternal concerns and to take up with "a form of godliness," instead of seeking to experience the nowe thereof: the foundations of this nominal religion being laid, as was formerly explained more at large, in the forgetfulness, if not in the ignorance, of the peculiar doc trines of Christianity. These are the ready-made, Christians formerly spoken of, who consider Christianity as a geographical terms properly applicable to all those who have been born and educated in a country wherein Christianity is professed;

If there be any one who is inclined to [ed, and they become more and more conlisten to this solemn warning, who is awakened from his dream of false security, and is disposed to be not only almost but altogether a Christian; O! let him not stille or dissipate these beginnings of seriousness, but sedulously cherish them as the "workings of the Divine Spirit," which would draw him from the "broad" and crowded " road of destruction into the narrow" and thinly-peopled path "that leadeth to life." Let him retire from the multitude-let him enter into his closet, and on his bended knees implore, for Christ's sake and in reliance on his mediation, that God would "take away from him the heart of stone, and give him a heart of flesh;" that the Father of light would open his eyes to his true condition, and clear his heart from the clouds of prejudice, and dissipate the deceitful medium of self-love. Then let him carefully examine his past life, and his present course of conduct, comparing himself with God's word; and considering how any one might reasonably have been expected to conduct himself, to whom the Holy Scriptures had been always open, and who had been used to acknowledge them to be the revelation of the will of his Creator, and Governor, and Supreme Benefactor; let him there peruse the awful denunciations against impenitent sinners; let him labour to become more and more deeply impressed with a sense of his own radical blindness and corruption; above all, let him steadily contemplate, in all its bearings and connections, that stupendous truth, the incarnation and crucifixion of the only begotten Son of God, and the message of mercy proclaiming from the cross to repenting sinners: - "Be ye reconciled unto God." -" Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."

SURFACE-CURES, TREACHEROUS. From the above.

There are, it is to be apprehended, not a few, who having been for some time hurried down the stream of dissipation in the indulgence of all their natural appetites (except, perhaps, that they were restrained from very gross vice by a regard to character, or by the yet unsubdued voice of conscience); and who, having all the while thought little, or scarcely at all, about religion, "living," to use the emphatical language of Scripture, 'without God in the world," become in some degree impressed with a sense of the infinite importance of religion. A fit of sickness, perhaps, or the loss of some friend or much-loved relative, or some other stroke of adverse fortune, damps their spirits, awakens them to a practical conviction of the precariousness of all human things, and turns them to seek for some more stable foundation of happiness than this world can afford. Looking into themselves ever so little, they become sensible that they must have offended God. They resolve accordingly to set about the work of reformation.-Here it is that we shall recognize the fatal effects of the prevailing ignorance of the real nature of Christianity, and the general forgetfulness of its grand peculiarities. These men wish to reform, but they know neither the real nature of their distemper nor its blessed Saviour, "cometh unto the Father, true remedy. They are aware, indeed, that they must "cease to do evil, and learn to do well;" that they must relinquish their habits of vice, and attend more or less to the duties of religion: but having no conception of the actual malignity of the disease under which they labour, or of the perfect cure which the gospel has provided for it, or of the manner n which that cure is to be effected.

"They do but skin and film the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, mining all within,

Infects unseen." It often happens therefore, but too natur. ally in this case, that where they do not soon desist from their attempt at reformation, and relapse into their old habits of sin, they take up with a partial and scanty amendment, and fondly flatter themselves that it is a thorough change. They now conceive they have a right to take to themselves the comforts of Christianity. Not being able to raise their practice up to their standard of right, they lower their standard to their practice: they sit down for life contented with their present attainments, beguiled by the complacencies of their own minds, and by the favourable testimony of surrounding friends; and it often happens, particularly where there is any degree of strictness in formal and ceremonial observances, that here are no people more jealous of their character for religion.

Others perhaps go farther than this. The dread of the wrath to come has sunk deeper into their hearts; and for a while they strive with all their might to resist their evil propensities, and to walk without stumbling in the path of duty. Again and again they resolve; again and again they break their resolutions. All their endeavours are foil-

· If any one would read a description of this process, enlivened, and enforced by the powers of the most exquisite poetry, let him peruse the middle and latter part of the fifth book of Coivper's Task. My warm altachpient to the excountry wherein Christianity is professed; notices indicating a remewed mature, as expressive of a poculiar character, with its appropriate desires indicative and sources. In performance of a poculiar character, with its hopes, and lesses, and joys, and sources. To people of this description; that, solomin admonition of the things is enddressed; (i.i. know, thy works; that which has another that thou livest, and art dead, a Be watch that thou livest, and art dead, a Be watch that thou livest, and art dead, a Be watch that thou livest, and art dead, a Be watch that thou livest, and art dead, a Be watch that thou livest, and art dead, a Be watch that thou livest, and art dead, a Be watch that thou livest, and art dead, a Be watch that thou livest, and art dead, a Be watch that thou livest, and art dead, a Be watch that thou livest, and art dead, a Be watch to the world. Christianity, with which sing was announced to the world. Clory to God, peace on earth, not found thy works perfect before God."

vinced of their own moral weakness, and of the strength of their indwelling corruption. Thus groaning under the enslaving power of sin, and experiencing the futility of the ut-most efforts which they can use for effecting their deliverance, they are tempted (some+ times it is to be feared they yield to the temp tation) to give up all in despair, and to acquiesce under their wretched captivity, conceiving it impossible to break their chains, Sometimes, probably, it even happens that they are driven to seek for refuge from their disquictude in the suggestions of infidelity and to quiet their troublesome consciences by arguments which they themselves scarcely believe, at the very moment in which they suffer themselves to be fulled asleep by them. In the mean time, while this conflict has been going on, their walk is sad and comfortless, and their couch is nightly watered with tears. These men are pursuing the right object, but they mistake the way in which it is to be obtained. The path in which they are now treading is not that which the Gospel has provided for conducting them to true holiness, nor will

they find in it any solid peace.

Persons under these circumstances naturally seek for religious instruction. They turn over the works of our modern religionists, and, as well as they can, collect the advice addressed to men in their situation: the substance of it is, at the best, of this sort; "Be sorry indeed for your sins, and discontinue the practice of them; but do not make yourselves so uneasy. Christ died for the sins of the whole world. Do your utmost; discharge with fidelity the duties of your stations, not neglecting your religious offices; and fear not but that in the end all will go well; and that having thus performed the conditions required on your part, you will at last obtain forgiveness of our merciful Creator through the merits of Jesus Christ, and be aided, where your own strength shall be insufficient, by the assistance of his Holy Spirit. Meanwhile you cannot do better than read carefully such books of practical divinity, as will instruct you in the principles of a Christian life. We are ex-cellently furnished with works of this nature; and it is by the diligent study of them that you will gradually become a proficient in the

lessons of the Gospel." But the Holy Scriptures, and with them the church of England, call upon those who are in the circumstances above stated, to lay afresh the whole foundation of their religion. In concurrence with the Scripture, that church calls upon them, in the first place, gratefully to adore that undeserved goodness which has awakened them from the sleep of death; to prostrate themselves before the cross of Christ with humble penitence and deep self-abhorrence; solemnly, resolving to forsake all their sins, but relying on the grace of God alone for power to keep their resolution. Thus, and thus only, she assures them that all their crimes will be blotted out, and that they will receive from above a new living principle of holiness. She produces from the word of God the ground and warrant of her counsel; " Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."—"No man," says our but by me."—"I am the true Vine. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself except ye abide in me."-" He that abideth in me and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit; for without" (or severed from) " me ye can do nothing."—" By grace are ye saved through faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God; not of works, lest any man should boast: for we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works.

IN THE WORLD, NOT OF THE WORLD.

From Dr. Clark's "The young Disciple." It may well be supposed, from what has been said of our young friend, that she entirely disapproved of the fashionable amusements of the world. She thought them wrong to be indulged in by any one-and indulgence in them wholly inconsistent with Christian character.

After Anzonetta became a subject of divine grace, she was present undesignedly in three several instances where dancing was introduced. In each instance it was totally unexpected to her, and caused her much painful feeling. One instance is thus described by one who was an eye-witness to the scene, and attentively observed Anzonetta's appearance and manner.

I can see her now before me just as she appeared on that evening. There were quite a number of young people assembled at the house. As the evening advanced dancing was proposed. The centre-table was immediately rolled out of the way to make room. Anzonetta stood leaning upon it in a corner, as one who had no part, i the matter. Her head was bent down, and a shade of sorrow rested upon her pointe-nance, indicative of the regret she tell at this unexpected termination, of the enjoy-

ry out and execute what we know ought to be when he had only attained his 51st year, this

done. Many fail here. They see what is the path of duty, and resolve to walk in it; but at the moment of action their courage fails -their firmness gives way, and they are not able to execute what they had firmly resolved

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No one had naturally more timidity or weaker nerves than Anzonetta. Wet, under the influence of Christian principle, she acquired a stability of character, and a firmness of purpose, that enabled her to go through with every duty unflinchingly. The following incident will illustrate this remark:-

It was not long after she had enrolled herself with the followers of Christ, that, she went with her sister to visit a poor sick wo-After she had conversed with her a while, and spoken to her of the importance of prayer, just as she was about to kneel lown to invoke the mercy and grace of God, the door opened, and there entered two or three young ladies gaily attired, who had come by the request of their mothers to make some inquiries in relation to this sick woman. They were all strangers to Anzonetta, and their whole demeanour bespoke any thing rather than Christian simplicity or religious eriousness. Their sudden and unexpected entrance did not lead Anzonetta to desist from her purpose. She was not ashamed of the cross of Christ. Without a moment's hesitation, therefore, she kneeled down, and most solemnly appealed to the Divine Being and poured out her whole soul in earnest and fervent supplication for a spiritual blessing upon this sick and afflicted woman.

DEAN KIRWAN.

As Kirwan's Letters have become the lion of the day, it occurs to me that the reading community would be gratified by hearing something of the real Kirwan, whose name has been assumed as a signature. This distinguished man was an Irishman; and in his day, some half century ago, the most eloquent effective pulpit orator in the world. Walter Blake Kirwan, of Killalo, was born

in the year 1754, in the county of Galway .-His parents were wealthy Roman Catholics, who designed to rear their son to the priesthood of that Church; for which purpose he was educated in the College of English Jesuits, at St. Omar's in France; but afterwards received priest's orders, and was soon after promoted to the chair of natural and moral philosophy. But at the early age of 24 he accompanied the Neapolitan Ambassa-dor to the British Court as Chaplain; an appointment which is thought to have laid the foundation of his subsequent oratorical fame. His residence at London gave him the opportunity of attending those exhibitions of public speaking by which the English Senate and the Bar were at that time eminently distinguished. Mr. Kirwan was diligent in turning this opportunity to account; apparently in order to fit himself for the duties of the pulpit, by a study of the best forensic and parlia. mentary models.

Whilst in London he seems to have begun to entertain doubts as to the infallibility of his Church; and whether it had any claim to be considered as the only Church of Christ on earth. Those doubts continuing to increase, he resigned his chaplaincy and retired to the bosom of his family, where he remained two years before he formed the final resolution of breaking from the bondage of Popery ... From it abide in the vine, no more can ye except be inferred, that he was not particularly a subsequent step which he took, it may pleased with the unnatural celibacy imposed on the Romish priesthood, as he practised on the advice which Dr. Murray has given to Bishop Hughes, before it was given, in takng to himself a wife.

Mr. Kirwan attached himself to the Established Church, and his first sermon in the capacity of a Protestant minister was on the 24th of June, 1787, in the Church of St. Peter's, Dublin. The occurrence attracted much attention, and the congregation was fullto overflowing. St. Peter's seems to have been vacant, as he occupied the pulpit for a considerable time, with the most unbounded applause. His discourses seem to have turned chiefly on the works of beneficence; for the collections for the poor are said to have risen four or five-fold above their level. Before the expiration of his first year he was wholly! reserved for the task of preaching charity/sermons. Two years after his conforming to the Established Church, the Marquis Cornwallis, the Lord Lieutenant, preferred him to the deanery of Killalo, worth about 400 pounds? sterling a year. So moderate were this great man's emoluments, while, by his eloquence, he was producing stupendous works of beneficence. Whenever he preached, it was necessary to defend the entrance to the Church 3 by means of guards and palisades. His power was irresistible. Entire purses were i watches, added as pledges of future benefactions. Even in seasons of national calumity and distress, he has repeatedly been known to draw forth, by a single sermon, a collection exceeding a thousand or twelve hundred ounds.

The extent of his usefulness may be learned from the words of a countryman of his own, Mr. Grattan, who in his first speech in the Imperial Parliament, alluding to Dr. Kirwan. this unexpected termined the dancers were mont of the evening. Soon the dancers were so totally absorbed, in their annusement, that they lost sight of high. She sat down in the shade of the corner, and having drawled from her bay one of the fittle books that she also reoon advances carried with they she, also reoon became absorbed in the contemplation of the fittle books that she is given in the shade of the contemplation of the fittle books that she is given in the same absorbed in the contemplation of the fittle books that she is given in the contemplation of the fittle books that she is given in the contemplation of the properties of the contemplation of the fittle books that she is given became absorbed in the contemplation of the properties of the fittle books. The properties in the properties and the contemplation of the properties of the contemplation of the properties of th great advocate of charity died at his house near Dublin. His death was signally pious and resigned, and in addition to his celebrity as a preacher, he left behind him a high reputation for integrity, generosity, kindness, and domestic virtue. He was survived by his wife and two sons, and two daughters.

Congregational Journal.

A series of able letters addressed to the R C. Bishop Hughes of New York, by a writer who assumed the signature Krawas, and was in reality a convett from Romanism like the Doan, of the name of Murray, now a Protestant Minister, is referred to, in the introduction to the above article. The Hishop felt the force of Kirwan's letters so strongly that he entered into the field by replying in a series of articles in a New York paper advocating the cause of Romanism.]

THE PAPAL POWER.

What will be the effect of his [the Pope's] flight? What will he do? What can he? Will he thunder his edicts from Avignon the unrenowned residence of alien and schismatic Popes, or shoot them over the Neapolitan border? Is his flight only a rustication or is it not rather an abdication? Can "the thunders of the Vatican" be fulminated from any place but the Vatican? The Papacy was an institution essentially belonging to the middle ages. Its long and slow rise has been followed by a long and slow decline; it rose to its utmost power in the middle ages - it was the civilization of that period; it has declined with the advancement of modern civilization. It has been destroyed, no doubt, by the consolidation of monarchial institutions; but for reasons totally different from monarchial and Republican antagonism. Spiritual authority was at its height when intellectual power was at its lowest point, when civil authority was undetermined, when the lands were given up to incessant war. Consecrated by his vocation, venerated for his mediating offices, useful for his learning, the ecclesiastic passed from the palace to the hut, from the council chamber to the camp, the sole representative of civil union. While feudality was still contending against the rise of monarchy, while every land-owner's residence was a castle, every country a battle-field illustrious for its deeds of chivalry, infamous for its deeds of oppression-while an oppressed race of villains groaned amid the waving corn, and the traders of the towns were struggling to found the commerce of modern times-the Papacy was the only widely extended, stable, and intelligent power; the only possessor of any widely spread public opinion; the only authority common to many classes; and it was in those days that Gregory planned the crusades which made the Pope Commander-in Chief of Christendom's armies -that Innocent the third trampled on the necks of the German Frederick, the Gallic Augustus, and the English John. That was the zenith of Papal power; but all the circumstances which favoured the development of that power belonged purely to the middle ages; and from the days of Innocent to those of Pius the Sixth, the decline has been progressive.

The first expatriation of the Pope was found to weaken authority; the Pope of Rome, it was found, must be the Pope at Rome. The first emancipation of opinion by the consolidation of states under established monarchy permitted the growth of Prolestantism; Huss and Wickliffe troubled Rome long before the Pope had sunk to the level of an ordinary prince, long before the refined worldliness of Leo the Tenth had exposed the traffic of the Church to the dangerous enthusiasm of Luther. Protestantism is

modernism

In more recent times, smaller internal Protestantisms have convicted the Papacy of incapacity, of corruption, of weakness the reforms of Ricci, under Leopold the First of Tuscany, exposed tyrannies and profligacies like those which gave strength to the earlier Reformation, and the Church has never got well over the scandal. Pius the Sixth was beaten with an ill grace. His Shephenis to Christ's flock successors were not men to restore vigour to the Vatican; Pius the Seventh was a gentlemanly man, best known as being the sport of Napoleon, and a foil to the low bigotry of Leo the Twelfth; the reign of Pius the Eighth was short, but not sweet; Gregory the Sixteenth assumed the name and policy of Gregory the Seventh, but could not restore the middle ages-a mimic Jove, he launched his thunder-bolts from an obsolete Olympus, and they hurt nobody. Pius the ninth was appointed as a forlorn hope; he made the effort at regeneration manfully and generonsly; but it is in vain. The Pope is but a relic. The mediaval empire of Papal Rome falls as the last traces of feudality are disappearing from Eastern Europe.

What power of restoration remains-what influence-nay, what motive? The Pope, wandering in the lands of other princes, or floating about the Mediterranean, "terris jactatus et alto," is Pope of Rome no longer. It has been argued that, separated from his temporal responsibilities, the spiritual influence of the Pope would be more effective. This may be true of a spiritual leader who is in immediate contact with his followers - but it cannot be assumed of a distant leader, to whose authority a fixed, central and commanding position is essential. A dislocated Pope-a Pope on roving commission-cannot be the centre of the world. Even the prestige of stability, surviving that of power, them, most solemn times -as at the moment has at last departed. The Pope is nowhere: -an appeal can hardly lie from an ecclesiastical dignity, say of France or Ireland, to a nomadic head .- London Spectator.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1849.

In our humber of November 9, 1848, we inserted an extract from Bishop Wilberforce's primary Charge, part of which has since then come to our eyes again repeated. ly, in various periodicale, as a testimony against worldliness in the Clergy. His

Lordship after noticing (the natural tendency to the re-production of the pastor's character among his flock,"

cludes that

" he did not see how engagements in the ports of the field and the public amusements of the world were reconcileable with those requirements. The evident result of such con-duct must be, that their flocks would be led to believe that, after all, the Clergy were but mere decent men of this world. The character of Christ's umbassadors must be lost in them. and the ministry of the word must lose its effect when entiusted to such hands."

The remainder of the article may be referred to in our page 130 of this volume. did not strike us, at the time, as particularly requiring comment, because we not only "did not see" how the inconsistencies referred to were reconcileable with ministerial faithful. ness, but it seemed to us unlikely that, in this part of the field of labour, where the Church of England possesses few of those advantages in keeping her members together which at ome arise from her being the Establishment, my of the Ciercy who profess to have her interests at heart, could for one moment allow thenselves to be allured into those conformities with the world, to which reference is made in the above extract.

By seeing, however, the Bishop's warnng inserted in a variety of papers printed on this side of the Atlantic, we have been led to consider that it may not be needless to offer a few remarks upon the subject of worldly conformity on the part of the Clergy. Adverting to the terms of Bishop Wilberforce's warning, we do not conceive that participation in "the sports of the field" are that kind of inconsistency into which the Clergy on this side of the Atlantic are at all likely to be misled. The sports so designated in England are, in fact, partly unknown among us, and partly as-sume here a character of exposure and absence from home which keeps the tempta. ion removed from the Clergy. But the wide extent of what may be called "the public amusements of the world" includes various pursuits which the young and pleasure-loving, who make no profession of seriousness, judge lawful and in character for themselves, and which many in mature life and of steady habits countenance because they are linked in with the young through family ties, even though at their age the relish for gaiety may have passed away for more congenial (though not any more sanctified) pursuits. The ball-room has not really any attractions for the aged, or for heads of families, yet they are found to patronize it: the heatre attracts both old and young; and the eard-table is perhaps more peculiarly to the taste of those in mature life; yet there is a general admission, that these amusements are inconsistent with the cultivation of the serious, humbled, watchful mind which becomes the sinner who bears the cross after the Saviour; and accordingly, at the season of Lent, it is generally considered decorous to have a suspension of public gaieties, and to give to society an outside appearance of gravity and thoughtfulness.

We have not time, now, to enlarge upon the delusion which multitudes practise upon themselves by means of this periodical religiousness. Our object is, to point out the inconsistency of a Clergyman's being found at the party avowedly arranged for pleasurepublic or private, does not make any essen tial difference. It is their place to be of a serious, humbled, watchful mind ALWAYS because their services at the house o mourning may be required at any hour: they ought to be at all times in the frame of mine which men commonly admit to be suitable for LENT; and a sad day it is for the Church, when the Clergyman, whose presence is solicited in a sick-chamber or at a dying bed may possibly have to be fetched from a dancing-party.

It is the Clergy whose conformity to the world marks then, as unfit to be guides of anxious souls to Christ, that have been the great fomenters of dissent in England; and they will be so, wherever the Church shall

But after all, the inconsistencies which are peculiarly flagrant in those who bear the responsibilities of the ministry, are inconsistencies, wherever found. It is only because the Clergyman ought ex officio to be a real follower of Christ, that his deficiencies become so very striking, and tell so disastrously on the prosperity of the Church. But the private Church-member is as truly called to follow Christ, as the Clergyman; and if his practice does not appear so much to affect the interests of the communion to which he holds on, he does not the less jeopard his own most important interests by pursuits unfavourable to his growth in grace-or to the admission of grace into his heart if he is as yet a total stranger to its blessed influences.

Our columns, last week, became filled up, at the time for "locking up" as the Printers' phrase is, so rapidly that a portion of the Archdeacon Manning's Charge was " shut out." and our article remained very imperfect. We endeavour to give it complete-

ceeds the extract in our last our ber. "Again, it is not only possible, but it is just, to use thus equity of individual judgment; because, at various, and, some of of consecration-the right recerend person, of whom we speak, declared his acceptance of the whole doctrine of faith. . He was consecrated, not upon the confession of his theological works, but on public sub-scription of the Catholic creeds. Sincere subscription, thereby condemning all here-sies, is all that has ever been required to reinstate any, howsoever compromised by heterodoxy, in the peace of the Church. Of subscription, the fact of consecration is our pledge; of sincerity, who dares conreive a doubt? For these reasons it appears that we are now released from the necessity of forming opinions as to past theologica statements, justly censured. We may accept the last public subscription as a fact closing up a retrospect which nothing but

new necessity can re-open.
"No one, surely, can have lived in the study of truth without feeling, even year by

tes of the Clercy, and very naturally con- [adequate—his past words either too narrow | THE MEANS, should not FAINTLY PROPOUND | terms, in several periodicals; and we have or too large-too peremptory or too doubtful; and yet the faith is the same yesterday, tolay, and for ever. And our conceptions of it are formally the same; but they have gained in intensity or in extension-in the light which comes from love or in the reality which springs from adoration of the uncreated Truth. And as we enter more deeply into the eternal objects of faith, so we find that our past words have been but a stammering tongue-that we have been speaking we wist not what-that when we have been thoosers of our own words we have said too little or too much-that we have seldom spoken with severe truth and fearless cerainty, except in the traditional language of the Church?

What the writer here attributes to "the traditional language of the Church," we should ascribe to the words of Holy Writ. It is in them alone, and in words which accurately represent their meaning, that we can speak with fearless certainty. Our lia. hility to err multiplies, in proportion as we break away from the alone safe vehicle of divine truth, God's inspired Word, and attribute the character of "severe fruth" to that which rests upon the traditional language of

We now quote Archdeacon Manning reommending that we should rejoice over that which we can agree in, with "our separated brethren," rather than dwell upon that which keeps them and us asunder:

"Our next duty at all times, but chiefly at such a time as this, is a plain positive atfirmation of the taith and laws of Christ. The aim of the apostles was not controversy, but to 'make disciples of all nations,' preached, not argued: they wielded truths not negations. They had learned of their divine Lord, who, to east out falsehood from the earth, came Himself-the Truth-and dwelt among us: and where truth is, falsehood cannot be; and this gives us the law of our labour. It is not to deal with negatives and refutations, but with life-giving, substantial, verities. Destructive theology is necessary, like warfare; but the end of man is peace. The true life of man is in tranquil and fruitful labour-in the gathering and use of God's good gifts. So, in revelation, the true theology is affirmative and constructive -not to destroy, but to fulfil-to conserve what exists, to add what is wanting-building up, fulfilling, perfecting the body of Christ by the substance of living truth; and in the midst of a controversial age, let this be our aim and toil. While others debate, let us build: while others spend time and strength in contradictions, let us firmly and peacefully teach, leaving to conscience and to God the issue of our work. Far be it from us to seek unity by yague generalization of doctrine-far also from us the self-deceit that men do not differ in essential truths, and oppose each other with irreconcilable contradictions. That, alas! is too certain. Nevertheless, there are great truths on which many who differ in matters of opinion are deepty agreed: for instance, communities most opposed to us agree with us in this: First, that the only hope of our salvation is in the over blessed Trinity, through the Incarnate Word, by very and true union and incorporation with Him: next, that this union and incorporation is wrought in us, on God's part, by the gift of His sovereign grace, and on ours through a living faith; and lastly, that our Lord Jesus Christ has ordained certain means through which this grace is given and this faith is exercised."

One could almost imagine that the Archdeacon is contemplating a junction with the EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE; and if that supposition would be premature, at all events we would earnestly pray that he may have be afflicted with such to occupy the place of influence enough to propagate these sentitherto been understood to act, and to lead them to adopt the course recommended in the succeeding passage, with which we conclude these extracts:

" In the two first points there is no diversity-it is only in the last, and there not in principle, but in detail. We believe those means to be in His Church and Sacraments-the mystical body and the joints and bands whereby it is united and nou-

" May we not believe that, if in the two first we had been more positive and fervent witnesses, fewer would have stumbled at the last? Is it any wonder that men should recoil from the teaching of means when the end is faintly propounded ! The very grace of regeneration which is in usthe consciousness of living spiritual realities in the kingdom of the Son of God-rises quotations which we had marked from up against a tone which lowers the Church of Christ to the ceremonial of the Mosaic law. Such is the view sometimes taken of the Church by earnest men among our separated brethren. It is our ness by inserting the following, which suc-duty to undo this wrong. Happily the last ten years have helped to correct it. The positive assertions of spiritual origin and independence, forced from us by political events, have shown to many among them that we owe no civil descent, and render to civil rulers none but a civil obedience. But this will not suffice.-Let us all the more clearly bear our witness to the great mysteries of the person and work of our Divine Redeemer, as the foundation, centre, and life of all. Let us show that we love the Church because it is His bodyand the Sacraments, because they are the bonds of our fellowship with Him, the very and true communication of Himself to us."

"The consciousness of living spiritual realities in the kingdom of the Son of God"six years ago stirred up a small circle of Christian brethren in Quebec against the tone which lowers the Church of Christ to the ceremonial of the Mosaic law," and they united in urging upon one who knelt with them in prayer, and sat among them in council, that he should undertake the publica-

THE END which those means are designed to promote: a periodical which was to be a " positive and fervent witness" to the essential verities of our Christian faith, and remove stumbling-blocks out of the way of those whose attachment to our Church became shaken through the egregious wrong inflicted upon her by a party in the Church, of whom we would almost hope that the author of the Charge is no longer to be counted one.

The BEREAN arose, five years ago, out of the organies here referred to. The course it has pursued lies before the public. It has been deficient every way: but it has aimed to bear a clear testimony to "the great mysteries of the person and work of our Divine Redeemer, as the foundation, centre, and life of all;" and to the value of the Church of England just in so much as the Church holds on to Him as her Heapsevered from whom she would become a worthless carease. Thankful indeed should we be, if we could hope that such services as we have endeavoured to render to the cause of truth are no longer required, and that we may lay down our pen, as the warrior takes off his armour when the battle is fought and the victory won. It does not seem to us that such is the aspect of affairs in the Church, either at home, or nearer to ourselves. Thanks, therefore, are due to those friends who have interested themselves in the subject of consideration stated to our readers in the last number in December: and while we regret that nothing has as yet been elicited to settle the question of editorship, we are gratified by the determination which is manifested, that the publication of a periodical like this need not, and shall not be discontined for want of funds to sustain it-If we are tardy in returning written answers to communications which have reached us, we must hope that our peculiar circumstances will be admitted as an excuse.

Semprere-Readens' Association .- The parishioners of St. George's, Southwark, as-sembled on Tuesday evening, at the National School-rooms, Borough-road, to meet a deputa-Son from the Parent Association, and to extend the working of it in the borough of Southwark

generally.

The Rev. Jana Honron, M. A., presided, the good effected in his parish by the lay-readers employed in it, and this he could do not nerely from reading their own journals, but by following up their report by personal observa-tions. They (the Scripture-readers) were instrumental in introducing the word of God into laces where it might perhaps never otherwise tind its way. Their object was not sectarian they in no way interfered with the doctrinal tenets of those whom they visited. They gave the parochial clergy the most valuable assist-ance, and afforded them greater facilities for pastoral superintendence and visitation, and nad induced many sceptics to become constant communicants.

The Ray. R. MITCHEL moved the first Resolution, to the effect that the spiritual wants of multitudes in extensive and populous parishes exceed the ordinary means for their religious instruction, and orgently call for the application of such lay-agency as is afforded by the Scrip-

ture-readers' Association.
Which was seconded by the Rev. EDWARD GARBETT, who detailed the following statis-tics:-That the Association afforded to the Scripture readers employed in this parish 2901. annually : that seventy-two incombents were at present assisted by the Association with Scripture-readers; that the average number of their congregations was 13,000, or about 7,000 to each clergyman, whilst it was well-known, from the accounts of working clergymen, that 3,000 were as many as could be spiritually attended to by even the most zealous individual: that of 99,078 persons lately visited by the readers, 21,000 lived, not in scenticism or infidelity, but in absolute and total ignorance, not merely of the atonement, but even of the existence of a God and of a future state. The funds of the Association were nowise in a flourishing condition ; in fact, that for the last three years its outlay exceeded its income by 1,000l. annually.
The Rev. Mr. Simison and other gentlemen

subsequently addressed the Meeting

PERVERTS TO ROMANISM. "Oxford List (No 70.)-The Rev. Robert K. Sconce, B. A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, ordained in 1845, has conformed to the Church of Rome. In his reasons for secession he states that he had, previously to leaving the Church, been permitted by his Diocesan to hold and teach the identical doctrines which he now holds in communion with Rome; and that the only doubt existing in his mind for a considerable time previous, was whe. ther his own diocesan or the Bishop of Rome had the greater claim on his obedience !"

"Oxford List (No. 71.)-The Rev. J. C. Robertson, M. A., Oxon, who seceded some years since from the English Establishment, and has been officiating as minister of the Scottish Episcopalians at Dalkeith, Scotland, has finally joined the Romish schism, hav ing been received into that communion a few days since by the Rev. Mr. Brownbill. Rumour is rife, in Tractarian circles, that this secession will shortly be followed by that of a distinguished member of the same party, who has taken a somewhat active part in the dispute between the Committee of the National Society and some of its members but, in the recollection of how frequently the lay communion secession, and even apostacy, has been threatened, with a view to extort from members of the episcopa bench concessions of a questionable kind, we must hesitate to go farther than notice the report as currently circulated at Oxford, as well as in the diocese to which the Rev. waverer belongs .- Church and State Ga-

The former of the above two articles was read by us, more than a month ago, and we took no notice of it, because we considered it unjust to make use of the assertion of the Pervert against his former Bishop. Since alludes to the numerous and important du- year, that his past thoughts are faint and in- tion of a periodical which, while honouring then, we have seen the article in the above

made up our mind to give it insertion, for the purpose of subjoining to it our protest against the admission of any unfavourable judgment upon Mr. Sconce's late Bishop, upon the strength of the erring man's declaration.

But it is nevertheless a fact, that tolerance towards Romish doctrine, held and taught by Clergymen in the communion of the Church of England, has been shown to a perilous extent, in quarters where the solemn responsibility dwells " to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word;" and it may be well, that an assertion like the above which, in the particular case which has produced it, we trust to be misapplied, should have gone forth, to remind our Church-rulers that it is a dangerous thing to allow any uncertainty to hover around the question of their attachment to the principles of our own Church, both as she maintains evangelical truth, and as she disclaims unscriptural error.

BIBLE BURNING AT BIRMINGHAM. See Berean of the 11th instant. The Rev. J. Greaves has published the following additional letter :---

To the Editor of Aris's Gazette. "Sir,-It is with much tegret that I am obliged again to come before the public on the subject of the Testament which was burnt in London Prentice-street, in this town, by the Rev.W. Molloy, a priest of the Church of Rome but the cause of truth demands it of me. It is stated in the apology put forth by that Rev. Gentleman and his condjutors, that the act was regretted afterwards by the Clergyman by whom it was done, and strongly disapproved of by his brother clergy as soon as known that it was sunder the excitement of the moment that the act which it is not attempted to justify, was done.'

"Now, Sir, I ask you, and I ask the public. are these statements consistent with the follow ing facts :- The Testament was burned on Thursday, Nov. 16, about two o'clock p. in. and it was not till the following Saturday about mid-day, that I had any conversation with the priest on the subject.

" Bing in London Trentice-street on the Saturday, Mr. Molloy sent for me to the house where he had burnt the Testament, to ask if I Supposed that the wance to whose deachter the book had been given was a Poptestant; because he had heard that I had visited her the day beore. It was upon that occasion that I inquired of him whether or not he had burnt the Testament; he told me that he had, and would um every Bible or tract he found in the houses of his people. I warned him that I should make his words public, and he told me I was perfectly welcome to do so. I further remember saying that I had often been told that I had unjustly charged the Romish priests with deny ing the Bible to their people, and his reply was to this effect :- You have stated the truth, and are perfectly welcome to state it when you you are furthering our objects in doing There are several other points in the apology on which I should much like to dwell, but I think it best simply to state facts, and leave the public to judge for themselves whether the apology that this act was done in the xcitement of the moment can apply to Mr. Molloy, who, after the reflection of two days, threatened to repeat the act again and again. "I remain, Sir, your obedient servant Joshua GREAVES "

THE WROSE SIDE OF THE STREET.-In a lown of Oxlandshire, layoured with the existence of one of those systematic structures for the relief of the poor generally yclept ons," not long ago the following singular mistake happened :- the chaplain of the Union, - having been called to a distance the Rev .on business, engaged his friend, the Rev. to perform divine service in the Chapel of the Union on a certain Sunday. The latter, an excellent mathematician, but a singularly ent man," was punctual to the hour in his visit to the town on the morning in question. It happens that the Union chapel is faced by a Romish Catholic Chapel, into the vestry of which, about the hour for commencing service, walked a gentleman, a stranger to the sextor but showing enough of the "points" of the profession to satisfy the latter that it was some strange holy father come to officiate at Mass for the priest, then in charge of the Mission The stranger being apparently chary of words, intimated by familiar gestures his wish to be robed; and, accordingly, the priestly paraphernalia was speedily displayed upon his person. Apparently, it struck him that he had donned rather more than the usual vestments for the reading desk. He was absorbed in wondering at his finery, and basily engaged in feeling the stiff embroidery of his cape, and regarting with wonder the silky texture of his other flowing robes, when another gentleman entered the vestry-room, and the following conequy took place :- Second Comer: may I enquire who it s that I have the pleasure to address? First Comer: by all means: my name it-, and I have come here this morning to officiate for Mr .- . Second Comer: but, my dear sir, ir a clergyman of the Church of England, and this is a Catholic Chapel! First Comer: a what? Catholic Chapel? So, so! I beg a thousand pardons. I have made a very singular mistake. I thought it was the Union over the way!—Worcester Herald.

PAROCHIAL RETURN OF THE PROTESTANT PARISH OF QUEBEC, for the year 1845. CATHEDRAL CHURCH: Marriages 37 Burials,
CHAPELRY OF ST. PETER:
Marriages. Baptisms, 28 Burials, 55 luding, we suppose, those of strangers from the Marine and Emigrant Hospital.) CHAPELRY OF ST. PAUL: Baptisms, 43
Berials, 16
Total Marriages: 47 Marriages, Baptisms : . . . 207 Burials : 167

We subjoin to the above the Return, lately published in one of our City-papers, of the Roman Catholic Parishes for the same year, which will complete a somewhat interesting article of statistics :

PARISH OF NOTRE-DAME. PARISH OF NOTRE-DAME.

Baplisms, 1092
Deaths, 637
Matriages, 196

PARISH OF ST. ROCHS.

Baptisms, 910
Deaths, 539
Marriages, 126

It is nothing to expect wars and tumults and commotions in the world without : we must look

for them also in the Church,-which is a far

more overwhelming consideration. From the

present aspect of political affairs, it must be confessed by every reflecting mind that we are now at an eventful period in the world's

history; a period replete with the deepest in-

terest, not only for the present appearances which it presents, but for the unknown approaching future. But how much is this angcented when we regard it in a religious point of view! Nor do we merely allude to large hodies and communities of professing Christians, in the outward and visible Church; but to the little flock of Christ scattered here and there through those communities. We have seen the kingdom of Antichrist—that stronghold of Satan for ages—shaken to its base by the revolutionary whirl-hlast, while the so called Vicar of Christ, unable to withstand the shock, was glad to seek the safety of his person by fight. This, however, need not much astonish or alarm us, as the time predicted in Scripture for the downfall of the Popish delusion is, doubtless, nigh at hand. But what much more concerns us, the Church of England, our own protestant Church, seems to be influenced in certain quarters, and among certain classes of her ministers and members, by the evil spirit of the times. The conflict be-tween her spiritual and nominal adherents seems to have commenced, and none can argue to what it will grow; except that all may know that Christ's true Church, his mystical body, shall finally and universally prevail. But what trials and fierce struggles may first come, who can tell? Need we say how necessary it is for all who love "the truth as it is in Jesus" to be on their guard, and prepare themselves for these things that are coming upon the earth. The hour has arrived which is destined to mark out with a wider and clearer distinction the different classes and characters of professing Christians. It is a fatal delusion to judge of the prevalence of true religion by the outward flourishing state of a Church. this seems to be an error peculiar to the times. Now again is reviving a strong attachment to an external and ceremonial system of piety. It has ever been the favourite of mankind, because it falls in with the natural bent and inclinations of the carnal heart : and in all ages of the Church up to the present time the greatest number have eagerly clung to it. Say what you will about Baptismal Regeneration; these that are "born after the spirit," in the true signification of the term, are few in comparison of those who dilive after the flesh." But to compensate for this, and give a pleasing colour to the elemal prospects of the careless and ungodly multitude, it is now discovered that men may be "born after the Spirit," and yet " live after the flesh;" that they may be regenerate, and yet escape the unpleasant necessity of be ing converted; that they may have a good hope for the world to come, and yet build all their hopes on this: that, in short, they can be sufficiently religious for all purposes of salvation, without any extraordinary self-denial or exertion on their part; while nonconformity to the ways and maxims of the world means little more than conformity to all the outward observances, rites, and ceremonies of the visible Church. This, we say, is the religion now so z-alously advocated by a large and respectable party within the bosom of the church, both clergy and laity; a religion daily gaining ground indeed among all classes, but chiefly the high and the fashionable; it is a teligion which shuns not the boly temple of God; it fears not to participate in the most sacred rites and ordinances which Christ and his apostlus have instituted; and is peculiarly favourable to a devout and constant attendance at the holy Communion. Were such a creed to be universally adopted, all might become pious with but little difficulty. It is easy to attend church once or twice a day, or occasionally during the week, if required; a liscourse may be tolerated, especially if it make not too large demands upon the consciences of the audito's, nor interfere too much with the worldly amusements and gareties of the day. Confirmation and the Lord's Supper are very necessary and useful in their season, because they are open signs of a firm and latth-ful attachment to the Church, and no way epugnant to the feelings, now that it is found hat they are not so sacred and holy in their nature, or so stringent in the obligations they entail, as to he at all incompatible with a very large and full enjoyment of the world and its giddy pleasures and vanities. All this is easy, very easy indeed. Salvation is cheaply purchased at such a price; any thing will find ready acceptance and be hearti-ly complied with, but that which calls for a life of genuine evangelical piety. It is won-derful, what a variety of self-imposed duties and formalities men will submit to, if only they can console themselves with the pleasing thought that this is leading a godly life, that it is true religion before God. But oh! the fearful consequences of such a delusion, who can Awful must be the account which they shall have to render at the Bar of God who are the main pillars and supporters of such a system of outward religion, to the neglect of holiness of heart and life. It needs little to recommend it to the minds of the vast multitude of professing Christians; it is of itself so congenial to their tastes, and so exactly suited to win over every unstable soul to a compliance with all that it requires. How surely then must it prevail, acquire increasing strength, and find rapid and extended circulation among all orders of men, when rank and talent are leagued together to give it influence, and send it through the world with a high sanction affixed to all its

specious pretensions! JUBILEE FUND OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY Society.
Previously acknowledged £193 10 10
Mrs. W. P. Christie, Christieville, 2 10 0

£196 0 10 C. H. GATES, Treasurer.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Dr. Staunton, 2 copies, No. 231 to 260; Messrs. T. Poston, No. 209 to 260; J. Bate, No. 219 to 283. Miss Penny, No. 190 to 211.

To Connespondents. - Received W. C. E ; Doncaster paper ;-also Oxford.

Local and Political Entelligence.

Inish Junies on the State-Trials .- The London Times, on the charge of "packing" Juries to the exclusion of Roman Catholics, to suit the purposes of Government.- "Before we make any comment on this unwarrantable charge, we beg to remind the memorialists that if they have stated part of the case, they have omitted other parts quite as much to the purdid not suit their end, quite as freely as they protond the officials have shut out Roman Capretent the officials have start out Roman Catholic jurors. They have totally omitted all ullusion to the setting aside of Profestants, whether by the Crown or the accused, so that a foreigner—and these documents are fabricated with a special yiew to foreigners—might insturally imagine that this practice of challengof the Crown, and not a constitutional guaran-tee of fairness open to the accused, and used by him as freely as by the prosecutor. Much less have they alluded to the fact that the Crown set aside very nearly twice as many Protestants as Roman Catholics, viz., of the former 71, and of the latter 37. On Mitchell's trial 42 persons were set aside by the Crown, of whom 28 were Protestants and 14 Roman Catholics. On O'Doherty's first trial 6 were set aside by the Crown, of whom 3 were Protestants and 3 Roman Catholics. On his second trial, 18 were set aside by the Crown, of whom 10 were Protestants and 8 Roman Catholics. On his third trial, 22 were set aside by the Crown, of whom 16 were Protestants and 6 Roman Catholics. On Martin's trial 20 were set aside by the Crown, of whom 14 were Protestants and 6 Roman Catholics. the five trials, including the two which did not lead to conviction, there were, as we have said, 71 Protestants set aside and only 37 Roman Catholics. The memorialists have industriously suppressed this fact; not because the Lord-Lieutenant knows it, but because others possibly do not. Such unfairness would be scandalous if it were not habitual in this quar-

SHIPMENT OF EGGs .- We believe that this year exceeds all its predecessors " by a long chalk," in the quantities of eggs that have been chalk," in the quantities or eggs that have exported to the southern markets. Some weeks as many as from 3,000 to 4,000 dozens have been sent off. The result of this is, that the retail price here (Wick) has risen nearly 100 per cent. above that of five years ago. The comcent. above that of five years ago. The competition amongst the egg potentates of the county is the cause of many a ludicrous scene. -John o'Great Journal.

Longevity .- The following extraordinary case of longevity is to be found in Paris :--- M Girard de Bury was born on the 17th of Decemher, 1717, and has, consequently, entered his 103rd year. He is the senior advocate of France, and is in full possession of all his fa-He placed 900 francs (£36) in the Lafarge Savings Bank, which was reduced to 300 francs by the reduction of two-thirds of the national debt by the law of the 9th Vendeminire, the work of the great financier Campon so much admired by M. Ledru-Rollin, and for this sum of 300 francs he now receives, and has continued to do so for several years past, an annual income of 30,000 tranes (£1200) from the Toutine Lafarge.

A SLEIGH RIDE ACROSS THE SUSPENSION Brings. On Christmas last, Mr. Chas. Ellett, Jr., the contractor of the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, together with Mr. George Hamlin, drove across the bridge in a cutter, and returned at a round trot. It would truly appear to be a perilous feat, thus to drive across that apparently frail structure of iron wire, suspended 230 feet above the boiling stream,

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD Company .- At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 19th, the Hon, A. N. Morin was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Molson, Vice-President of the Corporation for the present year .-- C. S. Gzowski, Esq., has been appointed engineer of the Company .-- At the moeting of Shareholders on the 17th, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company in place of the four outgoing direc-tors :- Messrs. T. A. Stayner, John Young, Alfred La Rocque, and John Brooks. The sum of £250 was voted to the President, for his services during the year.

CONSEQUENCES OF INTEMPERANCE. - Auful Murder and Suicide at Port Stanley .- We have just been informed of one of the most heart-rending murders that it has been our lot to record for many a day. It occurred at Port Stanley on Friday last. The facts are, that Mr. George Bostwick murdered his wife in the most shocking manner, attempted the murde of his child, and afterwards out his own throat. He had taken the precaution, we learn, of fastening all the windows and doors of his house.- We understand that the unfortunate man was under the influence of delirium tremens .-- Hamilton Gazette, Jany. 15.

Much Wasten. - We are pleased to learn that Capt. Ralph Jones has nearly completed his arrangements for placing a steamer on the route between Toronto and Oswego next seawhitby, Oshawa, Dathington, Bond Head, Port Hope, Cobourg, Grafton, Colhorne, Brighton and Wellington. From the vast increase of trade between this part of Canada and the Huited States, Cartington the attention of Canada. United States, (particularly the city of Oswego,) we are satisfied the boat will be a paving concern, and we trust Mr. Jones will receive that support from all parties that the spirited undertaking deserves. While upon this subject, we might also refer to the great quantity of freight that was left at Presque Isle Harbour this fall, causing a very serious loss to the owners, which would not have been the case, had there been a steamer running regularly twice a week between the above named ports and Oswego .- Cobourg Star.

THE POSTAL ARRANGEMENT. -- It is a matter of some arprise that the press has not soon-er brought, before the public the importance of some notice being taken of the recent announcement that the Mails tor Canada are to be Esq., Police Magistrate, and already numeagain carried through the United States. This is a question in which the whole of Lower Canada, particularly, is interested, and one in which surely the voice of the people would be heard and attended to. As we have been at some pains to ascertain the true state of the case, perhaps the information we can give may be acceptable. At present the transport of the Canada Mails from and to England, via Halifax and the New Brunswick route, costs upwards of £16,000 a-year, which large sum is entirely spent amongst our own people, who do the work. That they do it well there can be no question. The past summer and this winter shew us that we shall reap little or no advantage by the United States route being adopted. Upper Canada-indeed all West of Kingstonwould feel the benefit of the United States route being adopted for their mails, and it might and ought to be done for them—but Quebec er Montreal-Lower Canada-New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are interested in the present route, and they ought to be allowed to keep it. The new convention announced to us as recently entered into between the United States and Great Britain provides, as stated in the papers, for the transport of the Canada mails through the ". United States, free"-but this is not the case; a charge will be made by the United States Post Office on every half-ounce weight of matter so forwarded. This amount, and it will be a large one, will be paid by Canada alone, and will go into the pockets of the Americans, instead of being received by our own people, and spent in our own country.

Ought we not, therefore, to bestir our-selves? A respectful remonstrance should be addressed, without delay, to the Governor Geaddressed, without delay; to the Governor Ge-neral, praying His Excellency to move in the matter, and to represent to the Post Master old in crime, and who, but too often, take pleasure matter, and to represent to the Post Master General of England, that however advisable it may be for Canada West to receive her mails

ing was an instrument of tyranny in the hands | should go to improve our roads, and that we see other offences, not involving great moral guilt, yet, | Company or managing men of it, two millions | town, four of the accused, and the ringleader no advantage in paying so much money to the Americans for doing what we can do quite as tisfactorily and expeditiously ourselves.

Our mails have been delivered in Montreal on the 17th day from leaving Liverpool, on an average of the last three months, and by com-paring the arrivals of the English mails at Montreal by our own route, with the arrivals through the United States, it will be seen that in point of speed alone the New Brunswick is the quickest route for us.

1817. MAILS VIA UNITED STATES. Date of Leaving Liver-Date of Arrival at pool. 4th September. Montreal. 21st September. 19th 5th October. 5th October. 21st 8th November. 4th November. 26th 1848. MAILS VIA NEW BRUNSWICK.

Date of Leaving Liver- Date of Arrival a pool. 2nd September. Montreal. 17th September 10th October. 7th October. 21th - " 29th 4th November. 22nd November Shewing in every instance but one the New Brunswick route was the quickest. Two other points should be borne in mind

dso: that although our newspapers are now a little later than our letters in arriving, we get them free, whilst if we receive them through the States we shall be charged postage on them. The second is, that whilst our route is ertain and improving, the route through the States is uncertain in continuance : that at any noment the American Government may put a slop to it, and compet us to have recourse to what, in that case, will have become an untravelled route. Neither did the United States Post Office show such a spirit in 1817 of liberality or courtesy in interrupting our postal in-sercourse with them, as should weigh one raction in their favour in any question of this kind .- Montreal Herald.

PRISON DISCIPLINE .- In accordance with public requisition addressed to the Mayor of Quebec, His Honour appointed Monday the 15th instant for a public meeting, to take into consideration the expediency of estabshing in or near this city a House or Innustrix. A number of highly respectable itizens, accordingly, met at the Parliament-Buildings, by whom His Honour the Mayer vas called to the chair, and the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st .- That while the law of self preservation confers upon society the undoubled right to enact laws for the punishment of crime, and the protection of the lives and property of its nembers, the dictates of humanity equally imnose upon every civilized community the paranount obligation of framing its institutions, and directing its energies with a view to the prevention of critic, and the moral reformation of the criminal.

2nd .- That the Common Gaol of the district of Quebec, designed originally as a mere place of detention for offenders before trial, and of confinement and punishment after sentence, is not only totally inadequate to these ends in the present day, but has, from its want of sufficient capacity and accommodation for the classificaion and separation of the prisoners, and from the consequent unrestrained intercourse between criminals of every grade, notoriously been transformed, for many years back, into a school for crime,—throwing back its inmates up a society, unreformed by punishment, and with increased capacity and proneness to resume their career of depravity,—thus defeating the main object of all criminal legislation.

-That inasmuch as these evils have formed the subject of reiterated and fruitless representation and remonstrance by the Grand Juries of the district to the constituted authorities, it becomes the imperative duty of its inhabitants to adopt such energetic measures as may induce the Legislature of the Province to direct its attention to the subject, and introduce such ameliorations in the prison discipline of this district, as are calculated to attain the ends in view, and keep pace with the enlightened progress of other countries in this philanthropic

4th .- That the criminal statistics of every country have classed idleness among the most fruitful sources of crime, and the want of em-ployment among the greatest obstacles to the moral regeneration of criminals while under unement. That this meeting is of opinion that the establishment of an asylum for the re-ception of vagrants and youthful offenders, in which they should be taught trades, and acquire habits of industry, is the only effectual node of checking the spread of crime, while the labour of the criminal would subserve the double purpose of his own reformation and the diminution of the cost of his maintenance to the State, and that such an institution could be most advantageously conjoined with a common gaol, possessing sufficient accommodation to admit of a proper classification of prisoners, and their seclusion from each other.

rously signed, he approved as containing a just exposition of the views enunciated in the fore going resolution; and that a Committee of eighteen, with power to add to their numbers be now named to collect further signatures, and to adopt all such measures, in the name of the inhabitants of this district, as may be deemed calculated to promote the general object of this meeting.

The Petition of the undersigned, Inhabitants of the City of Quebec,

HUMBLY SHEWETH. That your Petitioners, and the citizens of Quebec generally, have long and deeply felt the inadequacy of the Common Gaol of this District to subserve the purposes for which it is designed as connected with the administration of the laws for the prevention and punishment of crime. Its insufficiency— from its early erection, notorious—has of late be-come an evil of striking magnitude, owing to an unhappy, and much to be deplored, increase in the number of miserable votaries of crime.

umber of miserable votaries of crime.

The limited dimensions and defective internal arrangement of the common gool present insur-mountable obstacles to the high moral aim of mo-dern philanthropists in rendering effective, both as dern philanthropists in rendering effective, both as rogards punishment of crime, and redemption from vice, the admirable system of prison discipline at present followed throughout Europe. This gaol is, in fact, scarcely better than a nursery for crime: in it, no gradation of guilt or sin, can be classified—the convict, the prisoner awaiting trial, the debt-or, the witness, and the juvenile delinquent, mingle together as one common herd. Such an admixture, especially as regards youthful offenders, who, perhaps for the first time, have committed a trivial offence, with hardened and irreclaimable criminals, is productive of the most deplorable results, and extinguishes all hope and prospect of fusults, and extinguishes all hope and prospect of fuand pride in corrupting the young, being eradicat-

ed.
The number of seamen committed to this gaol

both prior to the trial, and subsequently to con-viction, they are thrust into association with pri-soners deeply dyed in infamy; the outcasts of so-ciety—the felou and nurderer. A separate recep-tacle for sailors—men of all others facile of im-pressions, whether good or evil—for whose moral elevation Imperiol Legislation has done, and is yet levation Imperial legislation has done, and is yet elevation imperial legislation has done, and is yet doing so much, is therefore most urgently required. But without reference to this particular class of people, humanity and the superior civilization of a christian country, require that those who are thrown powerless into the iron grasp of the law should at least be conducted by it towards the path of virtue, and not turned---irrevocably perhaps---against their own better nature into that of vice. All other objects of government fade into nothing in a moral point of view, before the duty of pre an a moral point of view, before the duty of pre-venting the crimes incident to our present social state. How fearful, then, is the responsibility in-curred by perpetuating institutions which conti-bute to the increase of crime—which make, ra-ther than reform criminals—which seize on the workful follower of mathibit or the probability for youthful filcher of a shining, and gradually forward his career until the gallows receives the vic-

The lod ment of female prisoners is equally vicious. Were it otherwise—could she, who has taken but the initiative in sin or crime, be debarred the companionship of the protessed thief, and women of deprayed minds, there might be some hope of a return to osefulness and respectability.—Again; were classification possible, the gool, in the ab-sence of a Magdalen Asylum, might be made conducive to the happy reclamation to the paths of honesty and virtue of many of those lost creatures who live by the sacrifice of all the sex hold dear.

Your petitioners down it necessary to enlarge up a this subject, on which all thinking men are, at the present day, agreed, and they feel confident that the calightened views entertained with refer

that the endythened views entertained with reser-ence to prison discipline in other countries will in-fluence Your Excellency.

With these sentiments they respectfully beg leave to bring under the notice of Your Excellency the great and crying want of increased prison acommodation tell in this city—a went, which ha been the subject of increasing commit on the par of the Grand Juries of the District, and the exist once of which your Petitiones teal to be a stain epon the constry, and its character of civilization; and, with a view to a remedy of the evil to tage upon Your Excellency their strongest con victions of the necessity of providing without delay an Asylum, conducted from such principles as shall conduce rather to prevention of crime than to snall conduce rather to prevention of crime than to designmishment, by leading the youthful delinquent to virtue by a course of severe yet who esome discipline, and by proventing the contaminating influence consequent upon bringing the unfainted into consummeration with his denial criminals.

Wherefore your Pervioners handly year that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the premises into conselectation and thereupon recommend the taking of such steps for the about ment of the object of your Petitioners, as to Your Excellency.

object of your Petitioners as to Your Excellency

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever

The Committee was appointed, according to the 5th Resolution, and the proceeding closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary.

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS. January, 1849.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY. The Grand Jury, in terminating the part of the business of this Term devolving apon taem, have thought it to be part of their duty to make the following observations, viz:

1. They are gratified to see that during this

ferm, nothing of any great importance has been brought before them, all the matters being comparatively triffing; so much so, that the Grand Jury are of opinion that the greatest portion thereof might have been brought before and disposed of by the Magistrates, Weekly Court, if anthorized by law so to do.

2. The Grand Jury have visited the Gaol of this District, and were pleased to see the clean state in which it is kept and the general contentment of the inmates, of attention, care and kindness they receive from their keepers; but the Grand Jury cannot refrain from exposing the necessity of enlarging the Gool, which un-fortunately appears to be too small and not suf-ficiently ventilated. The Grand Jury have received several complaints from divers individuals detained in the Gaol for small offences and cannot find bail owing to their poor cir comstances, consequently the Grand Jury recommend them to the Court for their cases to he disposed of as soon as possible; and there are also several cases of insanity which call for the immediate attention of the proper authorities. The Grand Jury take this opportunity of recommending that a House of Industry should be constructed in this District without delay, in order that persons committed may be properly classified and thereby be the means of preventing a great evil which now exists in the Gaol, especially in the female department, which is to public notoriety, a school of vice.

3. The Grand Jury next visited the Quebec French Canadians,

or Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and were much pleased with the order and cleanliness of the everal inmates thereof, and the Grand Jury were also glad to hear that the gentlemen in charge are preparing a larger and more commodious place for the reception and better classification of the patients which, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, is very necessary.
4. The Grand Jury are of opinion that a

Market Place is very requisite in the Lower Town, as the present one is far too small, and the entrance thereto has become very dangerous for small steamhoats, &c., constantly on the move in and out, and which might result in serious accidents and loss of life.

5. The Grand Jury beg leave also to observe that they have received several complaints respecting the Seamen's Act, now in force in this Province, but they decline entering into any details on the subject, being of opinion that the public might make application to the Provincial Legislature now in Session, for the

repeal thereof if necessary.

6. The Grand Jury take this opportunity of most respectfully forwarding their thanks to the Honorable Judge Bruneau, for his interest-ing address to the Grand Jury at the time of their nomination, and beg that the same may be published with this Report in the papers of this

The whole humbly submitted. (Signed) JOHN CHILDS, Foreman. Quebec, 19th January, 1849.

Mercury. QUEBEC AND HALIFAX RAIL ROAD .- OH readers, we are sure, will derive the same gratification as we have from the perusal of the following article which we copy from the Ha-lifax Acadian Recorder of the 13th instant:

" Since our last remarks on this subject, we have learned that an important Despatch has been received from the Colonial Office, which places the project in a decidedly better position than we had reason to expect. The Despatch in question will, we suppose, be laid before the Legislature immediately, and receive that at-tention and support which its importance would warrant. As far as we can learn, not having had access to the document in question, the purport is this, that the Legislature of Nove Scotia is to give a guarantee for the payment of £20,000 per annum, which at 4 per cent, would represent £500,000 sterling; New Brunswick £40,000, to represent £1,000,000 stg.; Canada £60,000, or £1,500,000; the British

of acres of wild land, which is calculated to be worth that money, as a guarantee for the issue

of this paper.
"Truly the project is a mighty one, and if entrusted to the management of judicious men, will have a marvellous effect upon these provinces. It would be no very difficult matter to raise the requisite funds for the purpose of paying our £20,000, for there are some Foreign articles, such as Flour, that might be taxed sufficiently to pay the entire amount.

"We do not state that the above is exactly the nature of the Despatch, but have reason to believe that we are not far wide of the mark perhaps some of the Government will enlight en us on the subject.

"It will be remembered that these sums that the Provinces guarantee, are only for the purpose of raising the requisite funds, because as seen as any part of the Road is in operation, whatever is earned will be appropriated to the payment of the interest on the capital invested. Neither will it be requisite that all the money should be at once advanced or raised, so that only part of it will be required- and only the interest on part of the amount requisite will have to be paid from the Treasury to the Stockholders, who will thus be made sure of receiving 4 per cent. for the money as advanced, thus making the Stockholders certain of some immediate remuneration. Consequently, there can never arise any very serious embarrassment to the Stockholders, who will at all times possess marketable property on which the teceiving four per cent, interest, with an ulti-mate prospect of a larger remuneration. So soon as the Rail Road is in active operation, and earns sufficient to pay the Stockholdersthe guarantee of the Legislature will then cease. Under these circumstances, we see no difficulty about the matter, and shall gladly cooperate to carry out this mighty project.

" As some part of the line must of necessity pass through private property, we should suggest that sufficient of such property should be given by the proprietors for the "Track" free of any expense; in this way it will tend to encourage all in the " great work," when it is ascertained that no expense is incurred for a " right of way." We trust that the public will act upon this suggestion, for the land required will be but small in amount when compared with the greatty enhanced value of the remainder of their property, which in many instances is now warry sornism, or but a mere nominal value-but if the Rail Road were in actual operation would be advanced to a real value, several times the present an ount."

What seems to put the above information beyond a doubt is that a circular has been issued by the Honorable George R. Young, a member of the Executive Council and the ommissioner for the Railway on the part of Nova-Scotia, calling upon the proprietors of band in that Province to testify their readiness to give up the requisite " width of way" for the Railroad, without charges, except in cases where large space may be demanded for station houses, &c., or serious damage is done to

It is intimated in the circular, that in order to construct this great National Railway, it is proposed to raise Three Millions of Pounds Sterling in London, under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, at four per cent. interest the several Legislatures of Canada, New-Brunswick, and Nova Scotin, pledging those Colonies to pay the annual interest on seven-tenths of this loan. It is stated, that Nova Scotia will be required to become answerable for interest to the extent of £20,000 per annum. Quebec Gazette.

A PUBLIC MEETING is called by the Mayor, upon a most respectably signed requisition of citizens, to be held this day at o'clock, in the Parliament Buildings, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Provincial Legislature for aid n support of a Railroad from Halifax to this

We have received from Mr. Russell, Chie of Police, a copy of the statistical account of crime and offence in the city and district of Quebec, for the year 1818, from which we derive the following particulars :-

ANNUAL RETURN QUEBEC GAOL FOR 1848. Males. Females.

Whole number, viz :--English, 341 224 Irish, Scotch, United States, 131 Under 18 years of age, 61 10 281 From 18 to 36, 239 179 Ahove 36 years, 49 41 Felonies, Misdemeanors, 1180 301 Debtois. Summary convictions, 1011 267 Conviction by Court, to Gaol or House of Correction, Penicentiary, and for 27 15 what term, 1-for 7 years.

5-for 3 years. Not convicted or admitted to bail. &c. Neither read nor write, 799 262Read and write imperfeetly, Read and write well, Superior education, 2 Frequently committed, 45 43 95 371 Married, 1030 246 Single, 52 289 Temperate, 219 Intemperate, Deaths during the year, 2 No. of Seamen. 557 No. of Seamen,

> RECAPITULATION. Comparative Statement 1848. 1847

Total number of Offences under 1008 Common and Statute Laws, 1871* Do. do. under Police Ord. 1935 Do. do. under Merchant Sea-980 873 men's Act, Grand Total, 3758 3886

Amount of fines paid under the Police Ordinance and Provincial Statute 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 27, from 1st January to 31st £169 15 9 December, 1818, Do. do. for the year 1817, 312 13 Do. do. for the year 1816, 606 1 7 R. H. RUSSELL, Chief of Police.

403 were Seamen.

488 were do. Morning Chronicle. John Paner, Esquire, joint Coroner of this District, who left town last Wednesday, for St. Joseph, Nouvelle Boauce, accompanied by a detachment of the Water police of this city for the purpose of arresting certain habitants of that Parish, against whom Bench Warrants through the United States, we prefer that our many the lass of prison inmates demanding especial route—we prefer that our money should go to provision. These men are mostly committed for vinces are then to issue £2,000,000 of Paper of trifling violations of the maritime discipline, or Money, for this object, and to assign to the having succeeded in arresting and bringing to

among the number. Their names are Joseph Jacques Joseph Vachon dit Pomerleau, Vidal Vachon dit Pomerleau, and Olivier Vachon dit Pomerleau, -the first has been admitted to bail, the others are in Gaol .- Mercury.

THE CITY COUNCIL, at its last meeting, reto £200, that of the deputy surveyor to £159, that of the mayor to £160, abolish the office of inspector of heaches from the 28th June next; sell the revenues of the different markets, and of the St. Paul's market whatf, from the 1st May next, to the highest bidder, and lay out £300 in planking the St. Paul's market place. -Quebec Gazette.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE met on Thuisday list, and the session was opened by his Execllency the Governor General with a speech which we have placed on our 4th page, and to which we refer our readers as the only part of the proceedings, so far as reports have come to hand, sufficiently interesting for insertion. The session is likely to become an important one and we shall endeavour to lay the results of the deliberations before our readers with as much fulness as our space may permit.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY .- Montreal, 19th January, 1849. -His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call to the Legislative Council of the Province, SAMUEL CRANE, Esq., of the Town of Prescott, and Robert Jones, Esquire, of Christieville.

THE WEATHER continued severe on Friday which was, probably, the coldest day we have had this winter; Thermometer 16 ° below 0 at 8 in the morning; Saturday at zero; S = above 0 on Sunday; 14 = below 0 on Monday; since then it has become milder, and it is 29 = above 0 this morning.

BIRTH.

On the 16th instant, the lady of the Hon. R. E. Canon, of a daughter.
On the 14th instant, the lady of P. J. O.

CHAUVEAU, Esq., M.P.P., of a daughter. On the 22ad instant, Mrs. M. G. MOUNTAIN of a daughter.

At Sherbrook , on Wednesday the 17th inst. the lady of G. F. Bewen, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

In St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on the 28th ultimo, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Thomas J. D. Bounke, Captain 34th Regiment, and Assistant Alilitary Secretary to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, to Many, second laughter of the Ven. Robert Willis, D.D. Rector of St. Paul's and Archdeacon of Nova

On Tuesday the 2nd inst., at Windsor, (N. S.) by the Rev. A. Gilpin, A. M., Rector, the Rev. E. Gilpin, of Halifax, to Amelia, youngest daughter of Mr. Justice Haliburion, of Clifton, Windsor.

At Point Levy, on Saturday last, 20th inst. by the Rev. John Totrance, Thomas Ander-SON, Esq., Merchant, Quebec. to Alicia Abelaion, second eldest daughter of Thomas Smyrn, Esq., Point Levy.

At Boston, on the 5th December, the Rev HORATIO NELSON ARNOLD, A. M., Rector of Sussex Vale, N. B., aged 49 years. At St. John's, N.B., on Thursday, 4th inst., Mr. PETER McDonald, a native of Quebec,

aged 23 years.
At Newcastle, Ireland, on the 17th December, of typhus fever, contracted while in the performance of his duties as Acting Poor Law Inspector, Captain Jules Isham Routh, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, fourth son of Commissary General Sir R. J. Routh, K.C.B.

On the 16th instant, Thomas Healey, Esq., late Quarter Master of H. M.'s 32nd Regiment, aged 58 years.
On the 21st instant, Jeffery Hale, son of Mr.

CLAEK Ross, aged 21 months.
On the 22nd instant, William, infant child

of Mr. W. BENNETT.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, ON FRIDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY,

PAID letters and Newspapers will be received to FIVE o'clock, P.M.

UNP AID letters to EIGHT o'clock, on SATUR-DAY MORNING.

KAMOURASKA BUTTER. 100 FIRKINS, VERY SUPERIOR, for sale by
C. & W. WURTELE,

Quebec, 8th Jany., 1849.

BUCK WHEAT

AND INDIAN CORN MEAL. HE Subscriber has received his usual FALL SUPPLY of the above.

Lobsters, in tins bermetically scaled. North Shore Herrings, No. 1.

Mackerel, in 2 bbls., No. 1.

Fable Fish, Green Preserved Oysters. Kamouraska Butter.

Winter Apples-Greenings, Spitzenburgs and Pippins.
Virgin Honey-Tamarinds in Jara.
Sperm, Belmont Sperm and Way Wick Candles.

Solar Sperm, and Pale Seal Oil. Solar Lamp Wicks and Chimneys. Gennine HIGHLAND WHISKEY, in Wood

and Bottle. M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, 30th Nov. 1848.

> AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES, A COLLECTION

JUST PUBLISHED,

ORIGINAL

SACRED MUSIC.

BY F. H. ANDREWS, Quebec, October 1848.

YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who A YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who has a few leisure-hours, would be glad to devote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publisher's. Quebec, 8th June, 1818.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN Sr. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S Subures. nt No. 15; Stanilaus Street.

new books.

THE subscriber has just received by the ship "Favourite," a considerable addition to his stock of Books, by which he is now enabled to offer for sale upwards of

ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES,

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

Also, by the ' Douglas,' from London, ASUPPLYOFTHE

PSALMS AND HYMNS. USED IN TRINITY CHAPEL. GILBERT STANLEY,

No. 4, St. Anne Street Quebec, Nov. 2, 1848.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY of THE

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

GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, THERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-

MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and

Montreal, May 26, 1848.

RACTS are on SALE.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Mi-litary 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

continuance of their patronage. The Subscriber also invites an irspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, 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 me style, at moderate charge.

H. KNIGHT, fashion, which he will make up in his usual

Quebec, November 1848.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT.

JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. EURTON & SADLEIR, Selicitons. PHYSICIANS :

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

MIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance thon Lives and transact any business dependent upon the value or dura-tion of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annualities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments. In addition to the various advantages offer-

ed 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 he obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annuities whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy isks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

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

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

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

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

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respect-

ing the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already ap-

Dundas Dr. James Hamilton George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson. Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell ... Paris David Buchan
Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron
Quebec Welch and Davies
St. Catharines Lachlan Bell St. Catharines Lachlan Bell Edmund Bradburne Dr. Geo. Herrick ... Woodstock. Samuel J. Strat-

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

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

WELCH & DAVIES.

AGENTS FOR QUEBEC No. 3, ST. JAMES STREET. MIRDICAL REPEREE,

J. MORRIN, Ecq., M. D.

Vouth's Corner.

BUSY LITTLE WORKMEN. Cousin Annie's riddle for Martha and Oliver. 66 17m an insect so small, that I scarce can be

And I dwell in the waves of the dark sea so green,
And I work without ceasing, I toil and I strive, And am one of the busiest insects alive. You may talk of the ant, you may tell of the

But I am busiest far of the three. And the rocks that I raise, where the white

breakers foam, Have wrecked many a sailor in sight of his

"Is it a real insect, cousin Annie," said little Martha.

"Yes, my dear, as much so as a snail, but very much smaller." "Have I ever seen one of these insects?"

said Oliver. "No, my dear, but you have seen some

of its work "

"Cannot you tell me something more about the little fellow?" " My work I oft make branching out like a

And it's red, or it's white as may happen to be And its greatly admired by young and by old, And oft by the jeweller purchased and sold. The infant in arms, takes my work for his toy,

joy, And nurse takes my labour her baby to deck, And clasps it around both its arms and its neck."

" Oh, beads," said Martha, " coral beads." "That is not quite the answer, for you

know I told you it is a real insect." "Oh !" said Martha, "I thought I had guessed it, but how is an insect put round

a baby's neck?" "Not the insect, but its work," said cousin Annie.

At this moment Oliver, who had left the room, returned with a book in his hand, and exclaimed, " Here is the account, shall I read it to you? It tells all about the insect that makes the coral."

Oliver then read about the extensive coral reef that encircles some islands, so that it is almost impossible to find an entrance into an harbour.

The insect that makes the coral is very small, but it abounds in such myriads that its labours affect the navigation of the shores of the ocean for miles. Sea-weed, drift-wood, and other substances are collected upon these beds of coral, so as to form islands. The new made coral is not so valuable as that which is many years old. It is obtained by divers, who often find great difficulty in detaching portions of it. The choice coral is sometimes sold for a very large price. It is used for various kinds of ornaments, and takes a beautiful polish.—Youth's Penny Gazette.

JOHN CRAIG.

BOLOGNA is by far the most important city of the Papal States, east of the Apennine Mountains. It is one of the most ancient and venerable places in Italy. Its university, once said to have contained 10,000 students, and its school of painting, scarcely second to those of Rome and Venice, raised it to distinction, as a seat of learning and for it tells me of redeeming love—it tells art: After passing through many changes as a republic, it voluntarily united itself, in the thirteenth century, to the Roman state, under a promise, however, that it should retain many of its privileges. In the sixteenth century, Bologna was the

residence of a Scotchman, whose history is very remarkable. His name was John Craig. At this period he had become a Dominican friar, and was thus connected with an order which, soon after the death of its founder at Bologna in 1234, made great progress in Europe and in other parts of the earth. Their principal rules enjoined perpetual silence, abstinence at all times from flesh, rigorous poverty, and several other austerities. In one of the convents of this city, however, the individual referred to met Scriptures. Soon convinced of their direct opposition to the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and unable to conceal the change in his opinions, he was arrested, taken to Rome, and condemned to suffer death as a since; but, if your detention is unavoidable, heretic, by burning. But it happened that, so late, rather than not at all. But before on the evening before the day appointed for you go, enter into your closet, and wrestle on the evening before the day appointed for you go, enter into your closet, and wrestle his execution, the pope died; according to with God, that the Holy Spirit may seal custom, the prison doors were thrown open in consequence of this event, and the persons confined in them were allowed to go free, and Craig had got outside the walls of the city, when he was seized again, and brought back to his dungeon. But a great commotion took place among the people, just at this time, on some other account; and in the midst of it Craig made his escape a second time. A party of soldiers pursued and overtook him in a house of entertainment, at some distance from the city. Here he met could take wings, to obey its blessed callwith a third deliverance. A long time before, being in the neighbourhood of Bologna he had relieved a poor wounded soldier; the captain of the party sent to apprehend him was this very man, and he at once recognized his benefactor, and declared that h would not be the instrument to lead him into destruction. Not only did he allow him to proceed on his way, but he gave him all money in his possession to assist his

flight. But the aid, thus obtained, was soon exhausted, and the fugitive was exposed to all hausted, and the fugitive was exposed to all listen to the word of life; O no, I went force people to improve. It was plague the horrors of destitution. Still God was with increasing delight—I felt that the and fire that first taught the Londoners to night; and He who sent the fish with the sacred Bible-class room was my house-I piece of money in its month to the hook of felt that there I was to be fed for luaven. Peter, and who charged the ravens to bear bread and flesh every morning and evening to the prophet at the brook Cherith, was at four of his servant's need.

As Craig was resting his limbs on the edge if work, a dog with a purse in its mouth approached him. He was afraid that this inight, be some source, and therefore tried all. nossible means to drive the animal away; out the dog was not thus to be got rid of. Craig at last look the purse, and found it to redound to his glory, in bringing one of the tropolis of the world; though Paris has the contain on sufficient sum to delray the ex- members of Grace, Church, Bible class to advance of it in some others."

of the learned in Magdalene Chapel. He Christ." was subsequently minister of the parish of Canongate, and was soon elected colleague to John Knox. Of that illustrious man, John Craig was thenceforward on able and successful helper, in carrying forward the great reformation in Scotland. Craig was a man of undaunted spirit. Knox was absent from Edinburgh at the time of the queen's marriage with Bothwell, and Graig was required by both parties to publish the banns. After taking advice, he reluctantly complied; but, at the same time, he protested from the pulpit on three successive lays, and took heaven and earth to witness that he abhorred the intended marriage as unlawful and scandalous. He also solemaly charged the nobility to use their influence to dissuade the queen from taking such a step, which would inevitably cover her with infamy, and involve her in ruin. When called before the council, and charged with this course as an offence, he defended himself courageously; and as Bothwell himself was And jingles his balls with great pleasure and present, be boldly accused him of fearful His enemies could not prevail crimes.

against him. Craig lived to heary hairs, and wore seen as a crown of glory. Towards the them as a crown of glory. Towards the close of his life, he preached two years in Montrose, then removed to Aberdeen, where he acted as visitor of the churches in Buchan and Mar, and was afterwards chosen minister to the royal household. In this situation he remained till his death, at the age of eighty-eight.

THE BIBLE CLASS.

I message to the Bible Class of Grace Church,
Providence, dictated by Anzonetta R. Peters, on her dying-bed. (Rev. Dr. Clark, " The Young Disciple.")

Make the Bible the study of your lives read it with humble, fervent prayer for wisdom to understand its sacred truths, and grace to receive its precious promises. Be not discouraged if darkness or dulness clouds the mind; if you are in carnest to secure the salvation of your souls, the Spirit of God can and will remove all difficulties. Lay up large portions of it in your memories while in health, for the Bible abounds in the richest consolations, which the sick. bed-the death-bed, alone can enable us to appreciate. Volumes cannot express the exceeding great richness of its consolations to me. It has been my meat and drink. You may not now feel the value of them, but they will be revived to the recollection, and blessed to the soul, when all other supports fail. The promises are as marrow and fatness to me. When disease wastes this tabernacle of clay, and lays its remaining strength prostrate, that I have not power to move for hours, promise after promise of the love of God rises to my mind, and sustains my soul. O! that could tell you of the value of the Bible. It is my manua, my more than angels food. me, "that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin," and, "that God is in Christ reconciling the world unto himself."
It tells me that "eye bath not seen, nor car heard, neither bath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the things that God hath laid up for them that love him." O! it fills my soul with joy and gladness at

the glorious prospect beyond the grave.
Read a Bible with references. The Polyglott Bible has been a treasure to me : one text so beautifully illustrates and explains another. And let me recommend to you the perusal of a little book called "Advice to a Young Christian." That book has, with the blessing of God, taught me to read my Bible in difficulties and

discouragements. Be regular in attending the Bible class. tions; even though the bell may have given the last toll, go: you may hear that which will be the savour of life unto your souls instruction upon your hearts, that you may hear as for your life, and that the word may be as light and life to your souls. And when you return, fail not to retire and pray for a blessing to attend what you have heard. Our God is a prayer-hearing and a prayer-answering God. He has not said,
-" Seek ye me in vain." You will find the advantage of having the mind prepared by prayer. I have found it so. O, when I have heard that bell, I have felt as if I ear, my heart has been ready to burst at the thought that I should be absent from that little band. Often, when circumstances appeared against my going, even at the last minute, my heart has been lifted up in prayer to God, and then some one has been provided to accompany me. "Trust in the Lord," it was his overruling providence. I have not indifference. It was no burden to me to And truly Livas fed. My soul now feeds upon what it then received. And so, my dear young friends, it may be with you.

After this he travelled to England, where less, but, on the bed of death, it will be some part of which the passenger may not slitute almost a city by itself. A statue of St. he arrived in 1560, and heard of the estab-lishment of the reformed religion in Scotland. of God." How can the sinner be just this has been mentioned have doubted the Immediately he proceeded thither, and was before God, but through the atoning blood admitted to the work of the ministry. Hav- of the Lamb ? The sweetest consolations ing almost torgotten his mother tongue dur- and the strongest hopes upon the bed of ing an absence of twenty-four years, he death flow from the cross. "God forbid preached, for a short time, in Latin, to some that I should glory, save in the cross of

" From the cross uplifted high, Where the Saviour deigns to die, What melodious sounds I hear, Bursting on the ravished ear; Love's redeeming work is done. Come and welcome, sinners come."

And O! let one who expects shortly to appear before God, and hopes to appear washed in the blood and clothed in the rightousness of Christ, let such an one plead with you, that ye let not that precious blood have been shed in vain for you. "Ye have not been redocated with corruptible things, as silver and gold, but with the precious blood of the Son of God, as a Lamb slain without spot." The desire of may feel the value of that blood-that ye may be washed in it from all stain of siu, and be presented before God the Father, without spot or wrinkle, that so the Saviour may see of the travail of his soul, and be satisfied in your salvation. O, the precious blood and bitter sufferings of my Saviour. I cannot speak enough of them! The bitter anguish he endured for my salvation! Let these be deeply engraven upon your hearts, and let this abounding love of God toward you, manifested by the death of his Son for your redemption, lend you to dedicate yourselves wholly to his service. I feel this morning that "God is love" -- His love is unspeakable. The love with which he fills my soul words cannot express. O! that ye may feel this love-nothing but this could support me on this bed of sicknessnothing but this love could make me peaceful and joyful in the prospect of soon appearing before his throne."

DECEMPTULNESS OF THE HEART .- "The heart is deceitful above all things,"-" I the Lord search the heart."-The heart of man is pervious to God only; hence he takes the honour of searching the heart to be as peculiar to himself, and as fully declaring him to be God, as any other glorious attribute of his nature. We know not are that know not their hearts as to their general bent and disposition, whether it be good or bad, sincere and sound, or corrupt and naught; but no one knoweth all the secret intrigues, the twinings and windings, the actions and aversations of his own heart .-- All in heaven and earth, but the infinite all seeing God, are utterly ignorant of these things. In this unsearchable heart dwells the law of sin; and much of its security, and consequently of its strength, lies in this, that it is past finding out. We fight with an enemy whose secret we cannot discover, whom we cannot follow into its retirements. Hence oftentimes, when we are ready to think sin quite ruined, after a while we find it was but out of sight .- The best of our wisdom is but to watch its first appearances, to catch its first under-carth heavings and workings, and to set ourselves in opposition to them; for to follow it into the secret corners of the heart, that we cannot do. It is true there is yet a relief in this case, namely, that He, to whom the work of destroying the law of sin and his axe to the very root; neither is there the far west. It may therefore prove to be any thing in an unsearchable heart, that is not open and naked unto Him. -Dr. Owen?

LONDON IN OLD TIMES, AND NOW .-Under Edward the Fourth we first hear of brick houses; and in Henry the Eighth's time of parement in the middle of the streets. The general aspect of London with some work of Calvin, the perusal of Let not trifles prevent you, nor even laterously to examine the ness keep you from its precious instruc- louses; the city, from the great number of them, having hitherto had the appearance of a monastic, rather then a commercial metropolis.' The monk then ceased to walk, and the gallant London apprentice became more riotous. London, however, was still in a wretched condition, compared with what it is now. The streets, which had been impassable from mud, were often rendered so with filth and offal; and its ed by the aid of superior agricultural, min. homeliest wants being neglected, and the eral, and maritime resources, to compete houses almost meeting at top, with heavy signs lumbering and filling up the inferior spaces, the metropolis was subject to plagues tion of the Shediac railway, whether the as well as fires. Nor was the interior of contemplated Trunk Line between Halifax the houses better regarded. The people and Quebec, should in the meantime go into seemed to cultivate the plague. floors,' says Erasmus, 'are commonly of highest importance for its respective objects. clay strewed with rushes, which are occasionally renewed; but underneath lies be dependent upon one another. unmolested an ancient collection of beer, grease, fragments of fish, &c.. &c., and every thing that is nasty.' The modern Englishman piques himself on his cleanliness, but he should do it modestly, considering what his ancestors could do; and he should do it not half so much as he does, considering what he still leaves undone. It is the disgrace of the city of London in particular, that it still continues to be uncleanly, except in externals, and even to to condemn myself for wilful absence or resist the efforts of the benevolent to purify it. But time and circumstance ultimately

build their city better. We hope the authorities will reflect upon this; and not wait for cholera to complete the lesson."

"Ancient British London is conjectured to have been about a mile long and half a up pas for some messenger of mercy in this O! that Bible class! I shall bless God, mile wide. Modern London occupies an through the countless ages of eternity, for area of above eighteen square miles; and the instructions of that Bible class! I all this space; deducting not quite two miles speak not thus of myself, to seek my own for the river, is filled up with houses and honour, but the glory of Him who bath public buildings, with a population of perpraise and glory is God's—to Him be from all parts of the globe. In this respect structure forms a large quartor volume, ascribed all the honour. O l that it might London may justly be said to be the me-

accuracy of our information, nor do we profess hitherto to have ascertained it; though, since we heard the assertion, we have made a point of endeavouring to do so whenever we could, and have not been lisappointed. The mention of the circumstance generally creates a laughing astonshment, and a cry of impossible! Two persons who successively heard of it the other day, not only thought it incredible as a general fact, but doubted whether half a Jozen streets could be found with a twig in them; and they triumphantly instanced Cheapside,' as a place in which it was out of the question.' Yet in Cheapside is an actual, visible, and even ostentatiously visible tree to all who have eyes to look about them. It stands at the corner of Wood-street, and occupies the space of a house. There was a solitary one the other day in St. Paul's Churchyard, which has my heart, and prayer to God is, that yo A little child was shown us a few years back, who was said never to have beheld a tree, but that single one in St. Paul's Churchyard. Whenever a tree was mentioned, she thought it was that and no other. She had no conception even of the remote tree in Cheapside! This appears incredible; but there would seem to be no bounds, either to imagination or to the want of it. We were told the other day, on good authority, of a man who had resided six and thirty years in the square of St. Peter's at Rome, and then for the first time went inside the Cathedral,-Leigh

> SHEDIAC AND ST. JOHN RAILWAY .- The mportance of this railway to Canada, not only as a branch of the great line from Quebee to Halifax, but as connecting the gulf of St. Lawrence with the bay of Fundy, and shortening our communications with the Atlantic coast and the West Indies by all the distance round the peninsula of Nova-Scotia, is shown by the following ex. tract of a letter from Mr. Wilkinson, the engineer who surveyed the route last summer, to Mr. PERLEY, of the 21st December

Hunt.

Upon the general question of mere pracicability, I entertain no doubt. The the hearts of one another; we know not whole line will be an excellent one, both our own hearts as we ought. Many there for expedition, and heavy traffic, either way. The engineering difficulties, which may be properly so called, will be between St. John and Hampton, and they will be rather of expense, than of construction. The cost of about 16 or 17 miles, of this section, must necessarily exceed the average cost of the rest of the line; but the gradients will be very favourable.

Two opinions cannot be entertained as to its importance to the agricultural interest of the country unsettled. But it must not be forgotten, that the loom and the anvil are necessary auxiliaries to the plough, and the advantage of the railway will not be all that it ought to be, if not the immediate precursor of the firm establishment of domestic manufactures in the Province. When this may be once accomplished, it will be the fault of the people themselves, if they again be deluded, discouraged or depressed, by the sudden and feverish irregularities of an European market.

The line will form the shortest and most available link of a commercial union between New Brunswick and all the other body of death in us is principally committed, namely, the Holy Ghost, comes with included, but especially with Canada and the first link of a political union also.

The railway being once in operation, there would be an end of the route by Boston and New York, for emigrants departing from Saint John for Canada, and the western territories. By no route could they accomplish their journey so promptly, cheaply, and with so much ease to themselves, as by the Shediac railway, and thence by steam, without once changing their conveyance, to any point washed by their conveyance, to any point washed by the St. Laurence, short of Among the subjects which will probably

Chicago and the head of Lake Superior. But when the effects of this railway should be witnessed, few of these emigrants would desire to proceed farther, and within ten years from the running of the first train, it is almost probable that the whole line would become occupied by a dense population, affording an unlimited supply of labour, preparwith that of the New England States.

These effects would follow the construcoperation or not. Each line would be of the They would be auxiliaries, but would not

Believe me, my dear Sir, &c., J. WILKINSON. To M. H. Perley, Esq. Gazette.

THE ESCURIAL .- The Escurial is, perhaps the most celebrated palace on the continent Europe. It is situated among the wild and sombre scenery of the old Castilian mountains about twenty-two miles from Madrid. enormous palace, seven hundred and forty fee in length, by five hundred and eighty feet in breadth, was reared by Philip II. in the middle of the sixteenth century, at an expense of about fifty millions of dollars. Philip, austere, gloomy, fanatical, selected this wild and gloomy mountain fastness as the site of his palace, and reared the regal mansion in the form of a gridien, in commemoration of the instru-ment of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence. The embellishments of modern kings, and the luxuriant foliage of trees and shrubbery, have now invested even this uncouth order of architecture, with a kind of venerable beauty. Four towers at the angles, represent the legs of the gridiron. The apartments of the enormous pile especially devoted to the residence of the reigning monarch, constitute the handle of the redeemed me unto God by his blood. The haps two million of souls, and with riches gridien. The spanish description of this stated that there are eleven thousand doors. This may be an exaggeration; and yet the enormous edifice, with its copula, its domes, its contain a sufficient sum, to derray the exmemoers of Crace Onurea Diole class to advance of the second value of the dog lay hold on the hope set before us. Despise London Trees.—There is scarcely a and college, mausoleum, cloisters, regal sarah layay, as soon, as the money was in bot the preaching of the cross—it may be street in the city of London, perhaps not loons, apartments for domestics and attisans, conformally and the thought—one, nor many out of the pale of it, from its parks, gardens, walks, and fountains, conLawrence is over the grand entrance, with a gilt gridiron in his hand. Spacious reservoirs, constructed upon the neighbouring mountains, collect the water, conveyed by aqueducts, to

supply ninety-two fountains.

A very beautiful road, about one mile in length, fringed with lofty elms and lindens, is the avenue to this magnificent palace; and a subterranean corridor of equal length, arched with stone, connects the edifice with the neighbouring village. Underneath the building is the subterrean chamber called the Pantheon, the burying-place of the royal family. It is a very magnificent apartment, circular in its form, thirty-six feet in diameter, its walls inform, thirty-six feet in manager, its want in crusted with the most beautiful and highly-polished marble. Here repose the mouldering remains of the Spanish monarchs. Their bodies he in marble tombs, one above another. A long, arched stairway lined with polished matble, beautifully veined, conducts to this mausoleum, far below the surface of the earth. A magnificent chandelier, suspended from the ceiling, is lighted upon extraordinary oceasions, and sheds noonday brilliance upon this grand, yet gloomy mansion of the dead. The labour of many years was devoted to the con-struction of this sepulchre. For nearly three hundred years the domes and towers of this monument of Spanish grandeur and superstition have withstood the storms which have swept the summer, and wrecked the winter's sky. Many generations of kings, with their accumulated throng of courtons, have, like ocean tides, chied and flowed through these halls. But now the Escurial is but a memorial of the past, neglected and forgotten. Two hundred monks, like the spirits of dead ages, creep noiselessly through its cloisters, and the pen sive melody of their matins and vespers floats mournfully through the deserted balls.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH, on opening the Provincial Parliament, Thursday 18th January 1819. Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I have much satisfaction in informing you that uninterrupted tranquillity has prevailed in the province during the recess. The proofs which the people of Canada have furnished during this period of general excitement and disquictude, of their love of order, and of the attachment they bear to their institutions, will tend, I trust, to establish the credit of the province on a firmer basis, and to promote its pros-

I am authorized to state, for your information, that it is Her Majesty's purpose to exercise the prerogative of mercy in favour of all persons who are still liable to penal consequences, for political offences, arising out of the unfortunate occurrences of 1837 and 1838. And I have the Queen's command to invite you to concur with me in passing an Act to give full effect to Her Majesty's most gracious

It affords me much pleasure to state that in compliance with the desire of the local legislature, expressed in a joint address of the two houses of the provincial parliament, the Imperial parliament has passed an Act repealing the clause in the Union Act, which imposed restrictions on the use of the French lan-

I have been in communication during the recess, with Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and with the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Sectia and New Brunswick, on the subject of the provincial Post Of fice; and I am enabled to inform you, that on the meeting of the Imperial parliament, steps will be taken for conferring on the provincial authoities the entire control and management of this legartment. I trust that when the necessary arrangements for effecting this object shall have been completed, it may be found practicable to establish a low and uniform rate of postage for the British North American provinces.

I am disposed to believe, that an increase in he representation would be attended with considerable advantage to the public interests; and I recommend this subject, which is one of no ordinary importance, to your best consideration

It gives me much gratification to state, that the opposition manifested at one time, in certain parts of Lower Canada, to the School Act, has in a great measure subsided. I am of opinion, nevertheless, that this Act may, with advan-tage, be amended in some of its details; and I feel confident that you will readily consent to make such alterations in it as shall render it as little as possible onerous to the rate-payerswithout, however, compromising the important principle which it has consecrated in securing,

engage your attention, are the system of judi-cature in both sections of the province; the laws for the regulation of municipalities; and the constitution of the University of King's

College.

The officers employed in exploring the country between Quebec and Halifax, with the view of discovering the best line for railway, to connect these two points, have presented a Report, which contains much valnable information; and sets forth in a strong light, the advantages of the proposed undertaking. I shall lay it before you, together with a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressive of the interest taken by Her Majesty's Government in the execution of this great work.

ns great work.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,
I shall direct the public accounts, with the estimates for the year, to be laid before you. I rely on your readiness to grant the supplies which are necessary for the public ser-

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen, I have observed, with much concern, that Canada has participated largely in the commercial depression by which the last year has been so unfavourably characterized. I have not failed to impress on Her Majesty's Ministers the urgent necessity which exists for the statute-book as may tend to restrict the commerce of the province, by checking the resort of foreign shipping to its ports in search of freight; and I have much satisfaction in stating that my representations on that head have been cordially responded to by the Queen's government.

Among the measures which seem to merit the attention of the Provincial Parliament, a the present time, as being calculated to raise the credit of the province, to extend its trade, and to contribute to the development of its resources, I recommend to your consideration the following, as specially important:

The provision of such funds as may be required for the completion of the St. Lawrence Canals, at the carliest period. These great works may, it is believed, be so far perfected. at a small additional expense, as to permit vessels drawing nine feet on the outwards, and eight feet on the inwards voyage, to pass from Lake Erie to the ocean, soon after the opening of the navigation. When this object shall, be accomplished, Canada will possess an inland navigation unparalleled in capacity and length. and connecting the marts of a commerce to the growth of which it is impossible to assign fimity :— A fact for a second second

The enactment of a law authorizing the alienation of works of a purely local character, which have been executed at the cost of the which have open executed at the cost of the province, and giving the government such powers as may be necessary, for the re-organization of the provincial debt, and creation of an efficient sinking fund; this debt has been contracted, not in the prosecution of costly wars, whether of defence or peression but in the whether of defence or aggression, but in the construction of works of utility: the more important of which can hardly fail, when comportant of which can harty, hart, which com-pleted, to prove remunerative;—the ex-istence of a large revenue, derived from Customs, places the creditor of the Cana-dian public in a very advantageous position; which will be improved, when the principle of a sinking fund is brought into active opera-

tion;

The amendment of the existing Emigration Act, with a view to the removal of such provi-Act, with a view to the removal of such provisions as tend to prevent emigrants who propose to settle in Canada or the Western States of the Union, from proceeding to their destination by the route of the St. Lawrence. The passenger trade is an important branch of the trade inwards, which cannot be discouraged, without inwards, which cannot be discouraged, without prejudice to the trade outwards.

I shall not fail to make every exertion which the interests of the public health will permit, to reduce the expenditure of the Emigration Department, to the scale of the years preceding 1847, when a passenger tax considerably less onerous than that now levied, with the occasional addition of a small grant from the public

treasury, sufficed to cover it.

I would further recommend, for your consideration, the expediency of setting apart a por-tion of the public domain, in order that the revenue derived from the sales thereof, may form a fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of Common Schools. It may probably be deemed advisable to authorize the Government to invest the capital arising from this source, either in the stocks of the province, or in those of some of the principal railways, the construction of which has been sanctioned by parliament.

In maturing these and all kindred measures which have the promotion of the moral and economical well-being of the people of this important province for their object, you will find me ever willing and desirous to co-operate with you.

In the possession of a revenue derived from so many independent sources, and exempt from numerous charges that weigh heavily on the resources of other communities, Canada enjoys great and singular advantages. May we hope, that, under God's blessing, our legislation may be so directed as to enable her to reap the full benefit of them.

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