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

VOLUME II.—No. 44.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1846.

WHOLE NUMBER 96.

THE WANDERER'S SOURCE OF CON-TENT.

Oh thou, by long experience tried, Near whom no grief can long abide, My Lord! how full of sweet content I pass my years of banishment.

All scenes alike engaging prove To souls impressed with sacred love : Where'er they dwell, they dwell in Thee, In Heav'n, in earth, or on the sea.

To me remains nor place nor time; My country is in ev'ry clime: I can be calm and free from care On any shore, since God is there.

While place we seek, or place we shun, The soul finds happiness in none; But with my God, to guide my way, 'Tis equal joy to go or stay.

Could I be cast where Thou art not, That were indeed a dreadful lot; But regions none remote I call, Secure of finding God in all.

Selected for the Bereau, from the Gleanings of a WANDERER.

THE NEEDED PREPARATION.

"Prepare to meet thy God!" The preparation consists in two things, in a change of state, and a change of heart.

(1.) In a change of state. The Lord God has an awful controversy with sinners. They have broken his Law. They have cast off his yoke. They have resisted his will: and they have set up their own will, as their rule of action. In this terrible revolt, every principle, and power, and passion, of the soul, has joined: so that this is our natural character "Enemies in their minds by wicked works." But unto God vengeance belongeth; and, so to speak, he has put this sentence in to enlarge the building and remodel the rules the mouth of his insulted Law-" ye are and regulations; and as the funds had increased does not see the necessity of a vast change in the condition of a sinner, the necessity of his passing out of a state of destruction into a state of peace with God? My brethren, you must all see, that mercy must be received, that God must turn away from his fierce anger, that he must be fully reconciled to the transgressor. Has this immense blessing become yours? Has this part of the Lord's become yours? Has this part of the Lord's (English, arithmetic, writing, &c.) to the covenant become your portion—"Their sins natives of the village. The old school-room and their iniquities will I remember no more?" was converted into the dining-room, and the The word says, concerning Jesus—" Having made peace by the blood of his Cross." And again-" Therefore being justified by faith we HAVE peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ.? Have we, then, so believed the record, concerning his power, his grace, and the sufficiency of his blood to cleanse from all applied unto him, and trusted in him; and feelingly ventured every hope of our as excellent a classical education as is to be soul's salvation on his redeeming work? obtained at any institution in the kingdom. These are questions, which refer to an inward | The head master is the Rev. Miles Aikinson, In one state or the other, every one present is at this moment certainly living.

But the preparation for meeting God, consists—(2.) In a change of heart. If we did not know the natural blindness and folly of mankind, in soul concerns, and if we were not told of the power and wiles of the devil in deceiving, we should think it impossible that any one could hope to be taken to Heaven, without a disposition, suited to the place, the society, the songs, the enjoyments. O! Yes! There must be a meetness: the lofty must be humbled, the neglecters of Christ must receive and adore Him, the carnally minded must become spiritually minded, the worldly in heart must be made heavenly in heart, and God in Christ must be enthroned in the judgment and in the affections. There is a declaration which reason itself might make, and which the Bible confirms: there is a declaration by Him, against whose decision there can be no appeal: by Him who is to pronounce upon each of us, a last and solemn sentence, which will continue in force for ever: and this is the declaration-" Except a man be born again, he cannot see the king-dom of God." My brethren, I ask myself, I ask one and all, are we renewed in the spirit of our minds? Are we lowly in our own eyes? Do we hate evil? Do we love the Lord? Ah! what must be the situation of a soul, which has just left the body: and with every defiling principle and affection in full exercise, is appearing before God! We must be born again:" or, "where Christis, thither we cannot come."

This, then, is the two-fold preparation for meeting God, either at the hour of death, or in the day of judgment : a change in the state and a change in the heart. Some of you, my brethren, are prepared to meet God. What courage, and confidence, and consolation, should the thought give you! You may be suffering many a perplexity, and enduring much anguish of heart, in the course, and You appointments, of divine providence. may bear up under the darkness and the storm, through the cheering reflection, that the darkness and the storm will soon be over, and that all is ready for your meeting God. You may experience many an alarm, and many a pang, in your warfare with the world, the flesh, and the devil; but surely your sighs should be mingled with Hallelujahs to God and the Lamb .- Rev. R. Housman of Lancaster.

The village of St. Bees is delightfully situated on the slope of a hill at the extremity of a richly-luxuriant valley, about four miles south of Whitehaven. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Bishop of Chester (in whose diocese the parish is situated), and the cure is held in connection

vouchsafe "to erect a free grammar-school at St. Begh's, and that provision might be made for the relief of certain poor scholars going out of that school to Cambridge and Oxford." The Queen granted this request, and appointed seven persons to be governors, in perpetual succession, of the possessions and goods of the school, of whom the provost of Queen's College, Oxford, was to be one. Power was given to these governors to make such rules and statutes as according to circumstances they might deem necessary. The Archbishop, by his will, left a yearly revenue of 30% for the schoolmaster and ushers, and bequeathed payment of 10l. for the maintenance of one fellow, and a smaller annual payment for the maintenance of two scholars at Pembroke Hall College, Cambridge—the said fellow and scholars to be chosen of such as have been brought up at the school. He also left a yearly revenue for the maintenance of a fellow and two scholars at Queen's College, Oxford, and a scholar at Magdalene College, Cambridge, who were also to be chosen out of the school. Several other benefactions have been made for the benefit of the school; and all these have, of course, increased in amount very considerably. The number of pupils receiving education has varied very much-sometimes amounting to 150, and at others dwindling down to nearly, if not less than, twenty. Three or four years since it was deemed necessary by the trustees guilty; ye are under the curse; ye are the to a very large amount, no expense was children of wrath." In this state of things, who spared to make the schools and masters' dwellings worthy of the high character which the institution has attained. The number of masters was increased from two to five. A very spacious house was built for the head master. capable of receiving thirty boarders. New school-rooms were erected, and the school was divided into upper and lower, with a separate school for teaching the rudiments remainder of the ancient building into a boarding-house for sixty foundation scholars, natives of Cumberland or Westmoreland. None of the boys, strictly speaking, pay anything for education, the only charge to strangers being for their board, the foundation scholars paying less than the others. There are at presin, that we have actually sought him, and sent upwards of 170 boys (probably as large a number as was ever there), who are receiving in the village, reside in the buildings con-

nected with the school. It appears from Strype's "Life of Archparish of St. Bees, in 1519; and there are at see his beneficent intentions so religiously observed and so ably carried out. It is, of course, impossible to form any estimate of the advantages spread far and wide by the young men who have been educated at this school, for they have been congregated there from all

parts of the world. The collegiate institution is of comparatively modern date, having been founded about a quarter of a century since by Dr. Law, the then Bishop of Chester, who appointed the Rev. William Ainger, D. D., formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Chester, the first principal of the college. The doctor engaged, as his assistant, the Rev. R. Parkinson, who remained at St. Bees until his appointment to one of the canonries at the collegiate church, Manchester, the duties of which the reverend gentleman discharges at present. Dr. Ainger died on the 20th October, 1840, aged fifty-five, having been perpetual curate of the parish for twenty-four years. On the death of the doctor, Bishop Summer offered the appointments to the present principal, and perpetual curate, the Rev. R. P. Buddicom, who for so long a period officiated as incumbent of St. George's Church, Everton. Mr. Buddicom secured, as his assistant, the Rev. David Anderson, who has held the appointment ever since. Mr. Anderson was previously curate at Everton. He has also, in addition, the services of the Rev. Thomas Charles Price. At the time of Mr. Buddicom's appointment, there were twenty-five students (the number has been as small as fifteen); but there are now no less than ninety gentlemen preparing for clerical ordination—a sufficient proof of Convention, September 1845.

A VISIT TO ST. BEES, CUMBERLAND. the efficiency of Mr. Buddicom and the clergymen with whom he is connected. The students remain not less than two years, and "keen" two terms annually, having three months' vacation at Midsummer, and one month at Christmas. No student above thirty-

five can be admitted. Prior to the institution of the college, it was the custom annually to ordain a number with the principalship of the college.

The grammar-school was founded, in 1582, by Dr. Edmund Grindal, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, in that year, preferred a petition to Queen Elizabeth, that she would were lifteen, when they were allowed to return home, if their parents preferred them re dering assistance there to remaining at school. When old enough, they entered what was termed "the priests' class," in which they studied for one year, and were then ordained. This course was, however, deemed inefficient, and Dr. Law adopted the plan and regulations of the present college, which is now as distinct from the school as if they were a hundred miles apart, though the buildings are merely a few yards asunder, being separated only by the high-road.

We believe that the college was originally tituess for the purposes intended as gladly to nation thus fed with wind and flatulence, send forth, as "heralds of the cross," either loses its relish for truth; and can bear nothing at home or abroad, those who are deemed that is ordinary, so that the reading of novels Standard, quoted by Southern Churchman.

MEETINGS OF CHURCH COUNCILS,

TO BE OPPOSTUNITIES FOR EDIFICATION.

" Where two or three ore gathered together in my name, (saith the Lord) there am I in the midst of them." Perhaps we are accustomed to confine the application of this precious promise too much to our coming together exclusively for prayer and the ministry of the word. But it has at least as much reference to assemblies for the administration that is useful and valuable in life. The of ecclesiastical affairs, wherein the effipolite author of the Travels of Cyrus, desof ecclesiastical affairs, wherein the effi-ciency of the Church for the promotion of true religion is concerned. Let us use it with this application, on the present occasion. Have we come together, Brethren, in the name of the Lord our strength and righteousness, in whom the Church, as the body of those who are living a life of faith, has all its being? Is it to promote the interests of our particular part of the Church because we are identified with it, that we have assembled ourselves together? or is it to promote the spiritual welfare of our beloved Zion, because it is the household of God; the prosperity of which is the glory of our Lord? I trust, Brethren, we have met in the name and for the name of Jesus; in him, as our hope and portion and joy-for him, as the Master whom above all things we desire to glorify. Then let us be sure he is in the midst of us, as he is not with the world. We and the presence of two or three thus assembled in his name, whether the moetbishop Grindal, that generous man, and ing be held in the consecrated house or staunch Protestant champion at the eventful the open air, are inseparable. Under this period in which he lived, was born in the banner let us unite our hearts and minds, in counsel and in prayer and in whatever our the present time several families living in the hands find to do, while our Convention lasts. village and patish bearing the name. His The special presence of our dear Master and grace was successively Bishop of London, only Saviour; how sweet to think of it, and Archbishop of York, and Archbishop of Can- to believe in it! Depending on no merit of terbury. He was, of course, the contemporary ours; conditional upon no estimate of the of John Fox, and enjoyed the great advantage apparent importance of any particular meaof having the firm patronage of the blessed, sures that may come before us; unconnected but ill-fated martyr, Ridley. If the excellent with the number, whether greater or less, of archbishop could now inspect the course of those who meet, resting simply on our comeducation afforded at this imperishable seat of ing in the faith and love of Christ; for the his liberality, he would, no doubt, rejoice to cause and glory of Christ! May an honour and blessing so unspeakable till our hearts with humility and reverence and love! May the thought "Thou God scest me," repress whatever is light or unseemly, for a Convention of the Church of Christ! Let us make a believing use of the assurance, so as to make our privilege of thus assembling ourselves, each year, the more profitable to our-selves, as well as to the Church! Especially let it animate us to more prayer! On this particular head, I feel that there is something wanting to make our Convention-seasons as profitable as they might be. We have enough time devoted to public worship and the preaching of the word. But it seems to me that we want more coming together of the clergy as clergymen, with reference to the duties, trials, burdens, and great spiritual work common to, and peculiar to, clergymen, for mutual conference or exhortation and for prayer one with another—a family meeting of brothers in the same stewardship; a very informal and therefore in a great degree a restricted meeting; and that as often as circumstances allow. We must not forget while we seek to do good to others, how much we need to be quickened, strengthened, enlightened, elevated in heart and mind ourselves. How such an object as that which I have suggested may be best compassed, I am not prepared to advise. It is always a matter of regret to me that the many demands on my time and strength which the Convention always brings with it, besides that of presiding over its sessions, so much prevent me from meeting my

brethren for other than business purposes.

NOVEL-READING.

money, though this is bad enough; but young people will not escape so; it has generally a bad effect upon the mind, and in some instances a fatal effect upon the morals and fortune. In novels, plays, and romances (for they have all the same general object, which nothing will please the unlettered profligate but blasphemous sneers upon religion and the Holy Scriptures; nothing will please the victors but the palliation of vice and the contempt of virtue; therefore novelists and comic writers who study popularity, either for praise or profit, mix up vice with amiable qualities to cover and recommend it, while virtue is compounded with such ingredients as to have a natural tendency to make it odious. These tricks are put upon the public every day, and they take those for their benefactors who thus impose upon them.

But novels vitiate the taste while they corinstituted to supply, chiefly, the deficiency rupt the manners; through a desire of cap-of the clergy in the diocese of Chester; but tivating the imagination they fly above nature now many of the bishops receive candidates and reality; their characters are all over-for ordination from it, and we are not aware charged and their incidents boil over with but that all their lordships so far recognize its improbabilities and absurdities. The imagiqualified to be so by the principal of the college. No charter has been obtained to per-body; the palate is vitiated, the stomach is petuate the institution, and the license under squeamish, the juices are corrupted, the which it is carried on may be revoked at any digestion is spoiled, and life can only be kept time by the Bishop of Chester.—Liverpool up by that which is supernatural and violent. The gamester who accustoms nimself to violent agitations, can find no pleasure unless his passions are all kept upon the stretch, like mon upon the occasion, broke the rood to the rigging of a ship in a storm; his a muse- pieces in their sight. Henry failed not to ment is in racks, tortures, and even madness itself; and such is the taste of those who habituate their imaginations to the flights and which it might otherwise have been dangerous extravagances of modern romances.

It is a certain proof that a nation is become degenerate in sense, in learning, and economy, in morals and in religion when they are running thus after shadows, and neglecting all cribing the state of the Medes when their empire was declining, gives a lively picture of that literary corruption, which is the never-failing attendant upon luxury and a dissolution of morals: "Solid knowledge was looked upon as contrary to delicacy of manners; agreeable trilling, fine spun thoughts and lively sallies of imagination, were the only kinds of wit admired there; no sort of writing pleased but amusing fictions; where a perpetual succession of events surprised with their variety, without improving the understanding or ennobling the heart."-Jones of Nayland.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE.

A number of men started together from Ohio, with droves of cattle for Philadelphia. the Jews had the same opinion; the followers experience, which, if we truly possess, we shall in some measure know. In Christ, or out of Christ, determines the all important point, whether we continue the children of God. With a neat gravelled yard facing the road, wrath, or have become the children of God. All the boys, except those whose parents live. Then fet us be sure he is in the Ohio, with droves of cattle for Philadelphia, and the same opinion; the followers of Budha, and the Mahomedans, all cherish have not the cloud of glory abiding upon our accustomed to drive on the Sabbath as on the same sentiment. From the seat of his have not the cloud of glory abiding upon our accustomed to drive on the Sabbath as on the same sentiment. From the seat of his point, whether we continue the children of God. All the boys, except those whose parents live. Lord is the property of travelling on at day. All the boys, except those whose parents live. They had often been before, and often been before, and the Mahomedans, all cherish have not the cloud of glory abiding upon our accustomed to drive on the Sabbath as on the same sentiment. From the seat of his point, whether we continue the children of God. All the boys, except those whose parents live. Lord is the property of travelling on at day. All the boys, except those whose parents live. On Saturday he included for pastures. The bloody as good, that the presence of the Lord associates wondered that so shrewd a man Druids of ancient Europe, the naked gymnoshould think of consuming so great a portion of his profits by stopping with such a drove a whole day. He stopped, however, and kept the Sabbath. They, thinking that they could not afford to do so, went on. On Mon-day he started again. In the course of the week he passed them, arrived first in the market, and sold his cattle to great advantage. So impressed were the others with the benefit of thus keeping the Sabbath, that ever afterwards they followed his example.

A gentleman started from Connecticut. with his family, for Ohio. He was on the road about four weeks, and rested every Sabbath, from morning to night. Others, journeying the same way, were passing by. the close of the week he passed them. who went by, late on the Sabbath, he passed on Monday; those who went by a little earlier, he passed on Tuesday; and so on, till, before the next Sabbath, he had passed them all. His horses were no better than theirs, nor were they better fed. But having had the benefit of resting on the Sabbath, according to the command of God and the law of nature, they could out-travel those who had violated that law.

A company of men in the State of New York purchased a tract of land in Northern Illinois, and started with their families and teams, to take possession of it. A part of them rested on the Sabbath. The others continued their journey on that, as on other days: Before the next Sabbath, those who had stopped passed by the others. This they did every week, and each succeeding week a little earlier than they did the week before. Had the journey continued, they would soon have been so far ahead that the others would not be able to overtake them on the Sabbath. They were mand of God.

Great numbers have made similar experiments, and uniformly with similar results; so that it is now settled by facts, that the observance of the Sabbath is required by a natural law, and that, were man nothing more than an animal, and were his existence the pillars of the world, pierces the inmost his interest to observe the Sabbath. Should all the business, which is not required by the appropriate duties of the Sabbath, be confined utiling an glory, taking and contending up-

to six days in a week, the only time which It were well if the reading of novels God has made, or given to man, or to which were nothing worse than the loss of time and he has a right, for that purpose, both man and beast might enjoy higher health, obtain longer life, and do more work, and in a better manner, than by the secular employment of the whole seven.—" Permanent Salbath Documents," Perkins, Boston.

THE RELIC-IMPOSTURE

Disclosed in Henry VIII's time. The simplest persons perceived what frauds had been practised concerning relics, when more pieces of the true cross were produced than would have made a whole one; and so many teeth of Saint Apollonia, which were distributed as amulets against tooth-ache, that they filled a tun. The abominable frauds of the Romish Church hastened its downfall now, more than they had promoted its rise. A vial was shown at Hales in Gloucestershire, as containing a portion of our blessed Sa-viour's blood, which suffered itself to be seen by no person in a state of mortal sin, but became visible when the penitent, by his offerings, had obtained forgiveness. It was now discovered, that this was performed by keeping blood, which was renewed every week, in a vial, one side of which was thick and opaque, the other transparent, and turning it by a secret hand as the case required. A trick of the same kind, more skilfully exe-cuted, is still annually performed at Naples. There was a Crucifix at Boxley, called the

Rood of Grace, which was a favourite object of pilgrimage, because the image moved its head, hands, and feet, rolled its eyes, and made many other gestures, which were re-presented as miraculous, and believed to be so. The mechanism whereby all this was done was now exposed to the public, and the Bishop of Rochester, after preaching a sertake advantage of the temper which such disclosures excited. Shrines and treasures, to have invaded, were now thought rightfully to be seized, when they had been procured by such gross and palpable impositions. The gold from Becket's shrine alone filled two chests, which were a load for eight strong Becket was unsainted, as well as men. unshrined, by the King, who, taking up the cause of his ancestor, ordered his name to be struck out from the Kalendar, and his bones burnt. Another fraud was then discovered, -for the skull was found with the rest of his skeleton in his grave, though another had been produced, to work miracles, as iis, in the Church .- Southey's Book of the

WORSHIP IN AN UNKNOWN TONGUE.

Church.

There is something to be said in favour of those Christians who believe in the magic powers of foreign words, and who think a prayer either more acceptable to the Deity, or more suited to common edification, because the people do not generally understand it. They are not singular in this belief. Some of sophists of India, the Mahomedan Hatib, the Hoshang (Budhist priests) of China, the Catholic clergy, and the bonzes of Japan .- all entertain the notion that the mysteries of religion will be more revered the less they are understood, and the devotions of the people (performed by proxy) the more welcome in neaven for their being dressed in the garb of a foreign tongue. Thus the synagogue, the mosque, the pagan temple, and the Catholic church, seem all to agree in ascribing marvellous efficacy to the sounds of an unknown language; and as they have Jews, Mahom-edans, and Pagans on their side, those Christians who plead for the use of an unknown tongue in the services of religion, have certainly a host, as to number, in support of their opinion. That Scripture, reason, and common sense should happen to be on the other side, is indeed a misfortune for them, but there is no help for it .- Davis, the Chinese.

THE CHRISTIAN'S VISION OF THE JUDGMENT DAY.

That lofty soul that bears about with it the living apprehension of its being made for an everlasting state, hath still the image before his eye of this world vanishing and passing away; of the other, with the everlasting affairs and concernments of it, even now ready to take place and fill up all the stage; and can represent to himself the vision (not from a melancholic fancy or crazed brain, but a rational faith and a sober well constructed mind) of the world dissolving, monarchies and kingdoms breaking up, thrones tumbling, crowns and sceptres lying as neglected things! He has a telescope through which he can behold the glorious appearance of the supreme the first to arrive at their new homes, with Judge; the solemn state of his majestic permen and teams in good order. Afterwards son; the splendid pomp of his magnificent the others came, jaded and worn out by the and vastly numerous retinue, the obsequious violation of the law of nature and the comdoing homage to their Eternal King; the swift flight of his royal guards sent forth into the four winds to gather the elect, and covering the face of heaven with their spreading wings; the universal silent attention of all to that loud sounding trumpet, that slukes to be confined to this world, it would be for caverns of the earth, and resounds from every heavenly host; the judgment set; the books opened; the frighted anazed looks of surprised wretches; the equal administration of the final judgment; the adjudication of all to their eternal states; the heavens rolled up as a scroll; the earth and all things therein consumed and burnt up! And now, what spirit is there any more left in him, towards the trivial affairs of a vanishing world How in lifferent a thing it is to him, who bears himself highest in a state of things, whereof he foresees the certain hastening end? Though he will not neglect the duty of his own place. he is heartily concerned to have the knowledge and fear of God more generally observed in this apostate world, and is ready to contribute his utmost regular endeavours for the preservation of common peace and order in subserviency thereto; yet, abstractedly from these considerations, and such as have been before mentioned, he is no more concerned who is uppermost, than one would passing by a swarm of flies, which hath the longest wings, or which excels the rest in sprightliness or briskness of motion."-John

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1846.

In the report-of which we give a condensed account in another column-presented at the recent Anniversary of the MIDLAND DISTRICT BRANCH of the Toronto CHURCH Society, an expression was used which we have omitted there, but to which we must now advert, because it gave occasion to proceedings deserving of serious notice. After adverting to St. James's Church recently completed, the report mentions the churchbuilding now in progress at Kingston in the following terms: "The other, which is to be dedicated to St. Paul, and to commemorate the late Rev. Robert David Cartwright, is already in progress."?

When a resolution had been proposed and seconded, to the effect "that the report be received and published," the Rev. R. V. Rogers rose and objected to the expression "which is to be dedicated to St. Paul." We quote from the Coburg Church the following account of the sequel:

"A Rev. gentleman present, judiciously inquired of the Secretary what meaning he attached to the term excepted against. The Secretary replied, that the word dedicated was in common use, in the connexion in which it stood in the report; and that he meant by it exactly what he supposed other people meant who used the term. The Resolution was soon afterwards put to the meeting and

This seems to have closed all reference to the matter for that time : but it is satisfactory to tate that the matter did not rest there, as appears from the following announcement which we take from the Kingston News :-

" A Meeting of the parishioners of the parish of St. George's Church, Kingston, was held at the Sunday-school house of the parish, on Monday, January 12, 1816, at 3 o'clock P. M., pursuant to notice given by the Rector. at the request of several of the parishioners.

"The Venerable George Okill Stuart, Rector of Kingston, and Minister of St. George's presided at the meeting, expressing thus its

motive and object:

"GENTLEMEN.-This meeting of the Parishioners has been called by me at the reanest of several gentlemen, who regret the dissension which has arisen in consequence of the discussion of a certain phrase employed in the Report of the Committee of the Midland and Victoria Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, and who are like myself auxious to restore our former happy state of peace and concord. The phrase which has been considered executionable, and which was objected to, on Wednesday last, by the Reverend Mr. Rogers, was "the dedication of the new Church to St. Paul." The questions, therefore. which I now invite you to consider and dispose, are the following: 1st. The meaning of the phrase, of to dedicate a Church to one of the Apostles or Saints." 2nd. The expediency of declaring the opinion of the congregation on the sense in which they consider that this phrase was used on the late occasion, in order to prevent misconception, and to maintain the unity of our faith in the bond of prace."

"On motion of the Hon. John Macaulay, seconded by George Baker, Esq., it was Resolved-That whereas, upon the reading of the report of the Branch Diocesan Society, at the meeting held in this town, on Wednesday last, exception was taken to that part of the Report which adverted to the intended dedication to St. Paul of the Church now building on Queen-street,-the parishioners here present, with a view to prevent misconception, do now think it proper to declare, that, in the adoption of the said Report, without alteration, they are to be understood, so far as this parish is concerned, to have merely recognized a form of expression which appeared to have been used in England, as conveying the meaning that the new structure would, on its completion, become a House of God, dedicated and set apart for His public worship and for other sacred uses under the distinguishing name of SAINT PAUL; and that they were not called on to concur, nor did they actually concur, in applying the phrase which has been the subject of discussion in any sense which is inconsistent with the true faith of the Church.

"On motion of Colin Miller, Esq., seconded hy Thos. Askew, Esq., it was Resolved-That the foregoing Resolution he handed to one of the Churchwardens, in order that i may be sent to the Church newspaper for publication on the same day as the Report to

which it alludes." (Signed) "GEORGE ORILL STUART. Rector of St. George's and Chairman of the Parish Meeting." In treating this matter, which we think | ciety's Edition.

from imputing to the Secretary, who owned the expression as his and chose to retain it, inconsistent with the faith of the Churchwe leave that question as undecided as the resolution of the St. George's parishioners leaves it: we will even admit the expression to be often heedlessly adopted by those who are not in the secret counsels of those concealed Romanists who retain a connection with the Church in order to corrupt the faith of her members by the clandestine introduction of unsound tenets and superstitious practices. We must, however, say that when a clear-sighted individual-a brother Clergyman-made objection to the term used, it would have been no more than right and proper to give that closer consideration to in Theology at St. Edmund's College, Hertabandonment of the one term, and substitution of another, not liable to exception. The spirit which replies, to the conscientious scruples of a mind sensitively alive to the dangers threatening the doctrinal purity of our Church, with the marvellously luminous piece of intelligence that the writer means by the term " exactly what he supposes other people to mean who use it"-is any thing but calculated for either the promotion of good feeling or the elucidation of truth. It is exceedingly satisfactory to find that

the parishioners among whom the lamented CARTWRIGHT used to go "preaching the kingdom of God " and to whom the intended building is to be a memorial of the true-hearted Anglican pastor whose "face" they "see no more," have taken care to clear themselves of any part of the "misconception" which, upon full consideration, they think it burgh distinctly attributes the failure of the not unlikely must spring from the introduction attempt at forming a Russell ministry to Larl trict of Montreal. of the term objected to: they are solicitous that the report itself may not go forth without their disavowal of any such application as might easily be made, "inconsistent with the true faith of the Church." And it is not a little surprising that, with such a document, signed by the Venerable the ARCHDEACON who presided over the parish-meeting, in the columns of the Church, there should be found editorial comment in the same number which, though it seems to have been intended to bear totally left to their own resources. The only man the Clergyman who raised the building was completed so as to be opened for only upon the Clergyman who raised the objection, fastens in reality upon the author of that authoritative exposition of "godiy and wholesome doctrine," the fourteenth Homily of our Church. It is the framers of our doctrinal Church standards that fall under the censure flung from modern editorial chairs, of "hypercriticism" and "straining at a guat" -for in the third part of the 14th Homily the English Churchman is taught thus "Although Constantine, and other Princes, of good zeal to our religion, did sumptuously deck and adorn Christians' temples, yet did they dedicate at that time all churches and temples to God, or our Saviour Christ, and to no saint; for that abuse began long after, in Justinian's time." Now it is undoubtedly the practice of the Church of England-and Hooker uses his judgment in showing it to be unobjectionable-to call churches by the names of Angels and Stints; but to dedicate them to Saints is an Abuse of which the Reformation has rid the Church of England, and the restoration of which the enlightened Anglican will resist in its incipient stage of seed-sowing, n order that it may not have to be resisted, as more peril to the cause of evangelical truth, in the advanced progress of fruit-hearing. If he is in earnest about the fulfilment of his ordination-vow, that he "will be ready, with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word," he will not be content to let the former abuses creep over the Church again and mar that good work which was effected at the Reformation. He has to watch for souls; he knows they cannot he saved by service to Saints, Martyrs, or Angels: not to these therefore, does he dedicate the places of worship which he has helped building, but to God who gave his Son, and to the Saviour who was crucified for

THE SCOTCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.-A letter from the Lord Bishop of Cashel in reply to a second from the Bishop of Moray, (which is couched in such intemperate language that we prefer not printing it) and to the one from the Bishop of Edinburgh inserted in our last number but one, has been published and will he given to our readers in our next number. It is but right, as we have inserted Dr. Terrott's letter in full, that Bishop Daly's reply should likewise find a place in our columns.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOW LEDGE. - The Rev. Walter Blunt's motion respecting the Apocrypha (see Berean, Decemher 18th) has been defeated by the Treasurer's moving the previous question, which was car-fied by 176 votes to 62.

SECESSIONS TO THE CHURCH OF ROME. The list of unfortunate individuals who are following out their Tractarian views by openly joining the Church whose doctrines they have embraced, swells with every arrival from the mother country; but as now and then a report of some particular case is contradicted, which makes as reluctant to give publicity to lists of names as we find them inserted in periodicals, we find it wholly out of our power to stateeither

Page 250, Prayer Book and Homily So-

any confidence. A case of some note is that of Mr. Scott Nasmyth Stokes, B. A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Secretary any intention of conveying by it a meaning to the Cambridge Camden Society, author of City of Montreal, as constituting a Sub-Comthe Christian Kulendar (a pernicious publication) and the donor of the stone altar which General By-laws were read by the Sethe Camden Society placed in the Round Church, but which has been removed since its condemnation by the Ecclesiastical Judge.-This opportunity may be taken for mentioning that the Rev. Mr. Faulkner has had all his proposition to employ a portion of the fund expenses in fighting the hard battle of Pro- to make provision for the Widows and Ortestantism against romanizing Church Archi- phans of deceased Clergymen, in the insutecture refunded to him by private subscrip-

Another secoder who had a name for the so called Anglo-Catholic character of his productions is the Rev. Frederick W. Faber M. A., late Fellow of University College, Oxford, and Rector of Elton, Hants .-- It is stated that Mr. Oakley has entered as a student it which might have led to the willing fordshire, under Vicar General Griffiths : what can he have to learn yet?

> Conversion of A R. C. Priest. The Rev. Roderick Ryder, R. C. Priest, has been received into the Protestant Church at St. Andoen's, Dublin, by the Rev. Thomas Scott. He was in full standing with the Romish Church, until he abandoned it; since then his character has been assailed by a Galway print so that he has thought it needful to appeal to the laws of his country in vindication of it.

> NO PAY YET TO THE IRISH PRIESTS .-Mr. T. B. Macaulay has written a letter to the Secretary of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce in which he expresses himself to the following effect:

> "I do not think that, if we had formed a Government, we should have entertained the question of paying the Roman Catholic priests of Ireland. I cannot answer for others, but I should have thought it positive insanity to stir

In the same letter, the member for Edin-

THE WAY FOUND, WHERE THE WILL IS PRUSENT.-From a letter by the Rev. Francis so long as he is in the receipt of an allow-Evans, Rector of Simcoe, Talbot District, ance from this Society. published in the Cobourg Church, it appears that a number, by no means great, of persons attached to our communion in the township of Charlotteville in that district commenced the building of a church at Vittoria in June 1814, though, with the exception of £10. liberally bestowed by Lord Metcalfe, they were almost divine service on Sunday the 16th November, when two admirable and instructive sermons were preached, one in the forenoon by the Rev. B. Cronyn, Rector of London, and one in the afternoon by the Rev. H. J. Grasett of Toronto. The building will accommodate 200 persons very comfortably, but had to hold a crowded congregation of between 3 and 400 individuals on the day of opening. The following remark which closes the letter is well deserving of serious consideration in many quarters where despondency prevails on account of want of means to carry forward religious enterprises: "The completion of so good a church as that of Vittoria, by so few persons, with so little aid, convinces me that the reason why we hear of so many places hadly in want of churches, is because there is in those places the want of a determination, by God's help, to have churches.59

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quetre.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. At the stated Meeting of the Central Board School House in Montreal, on Wednesday

PRESENT. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of

Montreal in the Chair. Rev. W. Dawes, Seey, D. B. Paruther, Hon. Geo. Mollan,

Rev. Dr. Bethune, " M. Willoughby, " Jas. Reid,

21st January 1845.

W. Adamson, W. Leach, W. Bond,

" F. Broome, D. Hobertson, W. Abbon, " Chs. Bancroft,

Col. Wilcress, Capt. Maitiand, Dr. Rolmes, T. B. Anderson, Treasr. Wm. Lindsay, as Ch. Warden of the Parish Church.

The meeting was opened with the usual Prayers. The Secretary read the Minutes of the

last Meeting.

The Secretary read the Report of the Lay-Committee, which was received.
On the subject of employing a portion of the

proceeds of the Sermons preached on behalf of the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen being introduced, the Secretary having stated that he was prepared with a scheme of Mutual Insurance of the lives of 1817. the Clergy of the Dincese of Quebec, for the benefit of their Widows and Orphans, it was

read to the Meeting.
Resolved 1.—That the whole amount collected on behalf of the Widows and Orphans be invested in Bank Stock.

2.-That the Dividends when due on the investment be made immediately available to the relief of the Widows and Orphans.

In reference to the second item of the

Report of the Lay Committee it was resolved 3 .- That a Committee of four be appointed to make such alterations in the Petition to the Legislature, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves presented last year, as they may

deem necessary.

The Committee to consist of The Hon.
George Mossatt, Rev. W. A. Adamson, T. B.
Auderson, Esq. and Rev. D. B. Parnther.

His Lordship having stated that his atten-tion had been called to an Advertisement for the sale of portions of the Clergy Lands,

It was resolved, 4 .- That the above Committee, in conjunction with the Lord Bishop, he a Deputation to wait on His Excellency the Administrator of the Government with a Petition to be framed by the said Deputation, praying Ilis Excellency to slay proceedings with regard to the sale of Clergy Reserves in this Diocese, Resolved,—That a special Bleeting of the be had rest indeed, but not on earth. As soon until the effect of the Petition to be presented Central Board shall be held on the day before as dinner was over he relied, and very soon

A series of resolutions from the Rector and Church Wardens of Christ Church in the past year, and of considering the same.

City of Montreal, as constituting a Sub-Com(Signed) G. J. MONTREAL mittee of the Society under 11th Act of the cretary and subsequently withdrawn.

It was moved by Col. Wilgress and seconded by Rev. Wm. Bond, that a Committee be appointed to consider and report upon a rance of a number of lives.

The meeting then adjourned to Friday 23d at 2 o'clock.

G. J. MONTREAL. (Signed)

At an adjourned Meeting of the Central loard of the Church Society held in the National School Room on Friday 23d January, 1846. PRESENTA

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, President,

Rev. Dr. Bethane. W. A. Adamson, M. Wittoughby,

in the Chair.

Rev. Wm. Leach,
uson, Wm. Dawes, Sec. " D. B. Parnther, Hon. Geo. Molfatt,

D. Robertson, C. Bancroft, Col. Wilgress, Capt. Maitland.

The meeting was opened with the usua rayers. The Committee appointed on the 21st inst. o address the head of the Government as a

Deputation from the Board, reported :-The Secretary read the Petition to the Administrator of the Government praying the Venerable The Archdeacon in the that he would stay the sale of Clergy Reserve Lands till the effect of Petitions to be presented at the next Meeting of the Legis-

lature be known. It was approved; -and on one of the Committee waiting upon His Excellency, it was arranged that he would receive the Deputation at noon to-morrow the 21th.

The Secretary announced the resignation of the Rev. E. G. Sutton as travelling Missionary of the Church Society for the Dis-

Resolved,-That the Secretary be authorized to request the Rev. R. G. Plees to furnish this Board with a Report of his duties,

The Quarterly statements of the Treasurer's accounts were read.

Ordered, 1 .- That the sum of £12 10s. be aid to the Rev. R. G. Plees, as Travelling Missionary at St. Remi.

2.-That the amount of £3 18s. 4d. be paid to Rev. Mr. Parnther for advances and incidental expenses. The sum of 12 18s. 4d. to the Estate of the

late Robert Weir. of £2 7s. 8d. to the Morning Courier

for Advertisements. " of £1 3s. 5d. to Campbell Bryson for Stationery, &c.

of £1 14s. to the Secretary for postage, &c. Resolved, 1 .- That it be an instruction to

the Secretary to obtain from the Honorary Counsel Forms of deeds of Conveyance, that they may be printed for the purposes of the

2.- That it be an instruction to the Secretary to draw the attention of the Lay Committee to the fourth Clause of the 13th Art. of the Constitution.

3 .- That it be an instruction to the Finance Committee to require, as the condition of any future recommendation of a grant of the funds of the Society towards the erection of Parsonlage houses, that the house shall be sub-

4.- That it be an instruction to the Committee appointed to prepare the Petition to the Legislature, respecting the Clergy Reserves, to embody in the Petition, a statement that in accordance with a rule of the Society, the At the stated Meeting of the Central Board Lands would be placed under the control and of the Church Society, held at the National management of the Lay Committee of the Society.

> 5 -That the Lay Committee be empower ered and instructed to take upon themselves the protection and management of the Land vested or hereafter to be vested in the

The Report of the Finance Committee DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM. was read.

Ordered, I.—That the sum of £15. be granted to the Rev. E. C. Parkin for the purpose of completing the Parsonage House at the Jews.)

(From the Jewish Intelligencer of the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.) Val-Cartier on the condition specified in the Report-and that the Lot on which it is erected be conveyed to the Incumbent under the Church Temporalities Act.

2.-That the sum of £10, be paid to Rev. I. P. White, towards the completion of the Paisonage House at Chambly.

3.—That the sum of £1210, be granted to

the new Church erecting at Melbourne, when the roof shall have been finished.

4 .- That the sum of £12 10, be loaned by the Society to Mr. Ward, Catechist in Inverness, in this Diocese-to be repaid by two yearly instalments of £6. 5. each, with interest, the first payment to be made on 1st Jany.

Ordered .- On the application of the Rev A. Balfour-that the subscription of materials made in his Mission, during the last year, be granted to him, for the purposes set forth in his application. The Bishop stated that in accordance with

a request of the Central Board at its meeting in Oct. last, he had held a Conference with the Managing Committee of the Mon-treal Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, upon which the Rev. W. Leach, the Secretary, read the following Resolution.

Resolution of the Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

"This Meeting was called for the purpose of holding a Conference with the Lord Bihsop on the subject of the propriety of merging that part of the duties of the District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which refers to the importation of

Books and Tracts, in the Book and Tract Department of the Church Society.

The sense of the Meeting having been taken it was resolved that, a special General Meeting be called, for the purpose of recommending the adoption of the foregoing."

wards to join themselves to the triumphant | involves important principles, we are far | the number or the names of the Perverts with | at the next Session of the Legislature can be | each General Annual Meeting of the Society for the purpose of receiving from the Secretary the report of their proceedings for the

MONTREAL .- CHRIST CHURCH .- At the confirmation held in this Church on Thursday last, the solemn rite was conferred upon 325 persons from the various Episcopal Churches in this Parish. Morning Service was performed by the Revd. Dr. Bethune, and the Revd. W. A. Adamson, the former reading the prayers, and the latter the lessons for the day. The Rev. Mr. Dawes of St. John's, assisted the Lord Bishop in the Confirmation Service, acting as Chaplain to His Lordshipat the close of this Service the Bishop delivered an extempore address to the newly confirmed, pointing out, in clear and forcible language, the nature of the rite just administered, and the obligations assumed by its recipients; after which his Lordship preached a Sermon on the rites of Baptism and Confirmation, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The Church was crowded to excess, and the whole Service was conducted in a most solemn and imposing manner.

The Lord Bishop again preached in this Church on Sunday afternoon, at St. Thomas's in the morning, and at Saint George's Chanel in the evening.

Diocese of Coronto. The Annual Public Meeting of the Midland

& Victoria District Branch of the Church Society was held at Kingston on the 7th inst., Chair. The report, presented by the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, one of the Secretaries, gave a very favourable view of the progress and efficiency of this Branch. The Rev. John Pope, Minister of St. Mark's, Barriefield, Pittsburgh, officiates regularly every Sunday in the church on the Perth Road, near the further extremity of the same township, and has the sum of £50 cy, per annum assigned to him by the Committee of this Branch in consideration of these services. The Committee, in concert with the Parent Society in Toronto. have undertaken to furnish the usual stipend of a Travelling Missionary, £160 sterling per annum, to labour in the District. The completion of St. James's Church, Stuartsville, Kingston, is mentioned with the progress made in the erection of another church in that city to commemorate the late Rev. Robert David Cartwright; as also the Taying of the foundation-stone of a church on Wolf Island, immediately opposite to Kingston, which now enjoys the regular services of a Clergyman, the Rev. J. A. Allen.

The Cash Account of the Kingston Parochial Association shows receipts, total £231 10s. 6d.; disbursements, £181 7s. 2d., which leaves a balance of £47 3s. 4d. in hand. The remittances to the Parent Society at Toronto, included in the disbursements, have

amounted to £51 18s. 9d. A Juvenile Association exists among the Teachers and Scholars of the St. George's Sunday School. They have collected 192 is. 2\d, and disbursed that amount in a variety of items, including £21 7s. 21d, for the support of a Travelling Missionary in the Rev.

S. Givins's mission. The sales made at the Depository of Bibles, Prayer Books and religious publications have amounted to £111 18s. 3d. since the last report. It is mentioned that in the Rectory of Napance, the Chapel in the rear of Richmond has been enlarged, by the exertions of the members of the Church in that neighbourhood. The new stone church in the centre of the township of Tyendenaga has been opened. but being in an unfinished state, a renewed

effort is about to be made for its completion. The report concludes with commendatory emarks upon the Incorporation of the Parent Society, and the efforts now making to bring the Clergy Reserves under its management, and with strong representations of the Society's claims upon the increasing support of Churchmen.

Suitable resolutions were proposed and adopted during the proceedings which succeeded the reading of the report.

Society for promoting Christianity amongst

The following extracts from a letter from the Rev. W. D. Veitch, dated Cairo, Nov. 26, 1815, will convey to our readers the mournful tidings of the sudden and lamented decease of the Right Rev. Michael Solomon Alexander, D. D., Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland at Jeru-

"I have a very inclauchely and painful duty now before me. I write in Mrs. Alexander's name, and my sad information is that the bishop is no more. It pleased God to remove him from us by one of those extraordinary dispensations which so painfully prove how frail is the tenure by which we hold what is valuable or dear; and I feel that silent submission is the proper position for us. We know who has acted, but not yet why he has acted thus; doubtless, ere long, the vision will speak; at present all seems dark and mysterious.

"I can afford time but for a brief account of this sad event. We (the bishop, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Alexander, and myself) were on the way to Egypt-crossing the desert. We had got as far as a place called Abou-Suwyreh, on Friday, the 21st. Here, for the first time, we had a severe fall of rain during the night; and the next morning the hishop complained of indisposition, very similar to that from which he suffered at the conclusion of his journey from Damascus to Beyrout, last spring. During the day he gave up his horse, and went in a litter on a camel, in which Mrs. Alexander travelled; and on our arrival on Saturday night at a place on the eastern branch of the Nile, just opposite the fown of Ras Ovaddi, where we encamped for the night, he seemed very much better-was very cheerful at dinner in my tent-so much so that we all remarked it, and fondly hoped that the next day's rest, to which we all looked forward with great pleasure, would enable him to make out the remainder of his journey in comfort. But it was otherwise ordered

was roused by some exclamations from Mrs. European Times, "The state of the Corn trade Alexander; I ran instantly into his tent, and saw at once that all was over. We tried all When Sir Robert Peel resigned, business we could think of; applied hot water to the generally, in the Grain market, amongst feet, chafed the body, and I even ventured to others, became stagmant; but when he returnbind up the arm, and got a lancet ready, but bind up the arm, and got a lancet ready, but bind up the arm, and got a lancet ready, but bind up the arm, and got a lancet ready, but bind up the arm, and got a lancet ready, but bind up the arm, and got a lancet ready, but bind up the arm, and got a lancet ready, but be d to office, the value of every description menced their march towards the Sutlej, with the view of repelling the anticipated agrees of tween the lips, but it produced no movement causes irrespective of politics or parties.

This has been followed by gression. Meantime, strong measures of defence had been adopted at Ferozepore; and tween the lips, but it produced no movement of the throat. Death had taken place in a moment; and we have since ascertained, by a post mortem examination, the cause to have heen a rupture of the descending aorta, close

to the heart. "The account Mrs. Alexander gives is this :- About an hour or more after she had retired to rest, she was aroused from a sound sleep by a noise like a stifled groan; she immediately got a light, and saw that the bishop was lying quite insensible. The rest you know from what I have said above. It was truly a heartrending scene. In a tent, in the wild sandy desert, no medical help at hand, to see the widowed wife and fatherless daughter bending over the lowly pallet on which were stretched the lifeless remains. Never shall I forget that harrowing scene, or the fortitude with which so awful a bereavement was endured. I persuaded Mrs. and Miss Alexander to retire; and after waiting an hour, I returned again to the scene of death, and, with the assistance of my servant, disposed the body as decently as I could in the bed on which it was lying. About eight o'clock on Sunday morning, the 234 (the death occurred at two) we commenced our sad journey to Cairo, which we reached about one o'clock, a. m., on Monday.

"P.S .- Since writing the above, I have seen Mrs. Alexander, who acts with the advice and hearty concurrence of her friends here, in not returning to Jerusalem. I propose, therefore, to convey the remains to Jerusalem, and send the family from thence to join Mrs. Alexander in Cairo, from whence she will proceed at once to England. Deeply do I sympathize with all the excellent bishop's friends in England. May He who has done this show us soon the good he meditates; for good it must be, though we in our ignorance see it not yet."

THE BIBLE AT MANCHESTER .- An official letter published by the British and Foreign Society brings under the view of its friends an extraordinary increase in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures in Manchester. The average yearly circulation, which was 5000 copies, had increased threefold during as leading journals of London, and as advocatthe year ending last September. In the month succeeding, sales at the Depository | Conservative, Whig, and Liberal parties, baamounted to 9,618, and from the 1st of Oc- sides articles from country newspapers. In tober to the 18th D cember, a total of 42,813 | all these the claims of the United States, as Bibles and Testaments had been sold. We set forth by the President, are discussed hope to be able to give more information on in a very temperate and yet decided tone: this subject in some future number. The following letter from the Lord Hishop of Ches- no means acknowledged; and the arguments ter to Mr. Dudley, one of the Society's agents, shows the view which this equally men the exclusive right of colonizing all the sober-minded and pious prelate takes of the

" Chester, Dec. 2, 1845. "My DEAR Sin,-I inclose an order for

5001., to be entered as follows: "An Octogenatian Friend to the Manchester Bible Society, by the Bishop of Ches-

"This is intended to support the society in its present important doings, and is one of the light in which the crisis is viewed by observers.

"How thankful I am to belong to a society so honoured! How thankful to have such confidence in the Divine Word, that I can look upon the present movement with unmixed and unfeigned gratitication!-

Very faithfully yours, " J. B. Chester."

Nocal and Political Entelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS -Since last week there have been several arrivals from Europe with later dates, and by Monday's mail an extra of the Montreal Herald was received in town, announcing the arrival at Boston of the mail steamer of the 4th inst., the Hibernia. The letters and papers, however, did not come on until Tuesday. The Ilibernia teached Boston on Friday morning last, and the news was carried express to Montreal, by the Fitchburg and Vermont central Railroad line, in 28 hours and 40 minutes! The intelligence is of considerable importance, both in political and commercial matters. On Sunday the American mail brought accounts, which had reached New York by a sailing packet up to the 13th ult. announcing the resignation of office on the part of Sir Robt. Peel and his colleagues; and that Lord John Russell had been sent for by Her Maiesty and empowered to form a new cabinet. It was understood that the dissolution of the cabinet arose in consequence of irreconcileable differences of opinion among the members, on the vexed question of the corn-laws. Hardly had the surprise, caused by this intelligence, subsided when come advices, brought by the steamer, that Lord John Russell had been unable to form his cabinet; that Sir R. Peel was recalled, and his colleagues were re-instated with one or two exceptions. Mr. W. A. Gladstone's appointment as Colonial Secretary vice Lord Stanley, is the only change of consequence. The effect produced in England by these oc-Journal. " Sir R. Peel's resumption of power immediately made itself felt in every branch of trade.—Confidence, which had been shat-tered by the railway panic, became paralyzed when it was known that Pecl was out; the markets fell, the funds sunk, business was suspended, and a gloom, a mist, hung over the commercial and trading world. evils are fast subsiding with the causes which called them into existence. Upwards of ten days had clapsed, at the sailing of the steamer, since it became known that Peel was again Premier; and every day has shown im-proved symptoms in the produce, share, mo-ney, and other markets."

laws and change is evidently determined strife on the side of England. why and change is evidently determined the Change is evidently determined to insert the Change in the Change in general as well N. B.—The Publishers of the Chapter in general as well N. B.—The Publishers of the Chapter is on the fortile and rapidly improving land from the East-Accounts have reached Englishers of the Chapter in general as well N. B.—The Publishers of the Chapter is on the Chapter in general as well N. B.—The Publishers of the Chapter is on the Chapter in general as well N. B.—The Publishers of the Chapter is on the fortile and rapidly improving land from the East-Accounts have reached Englishers of the Chapter is on the fortile and rapidly improving land from the East-Accounts have reached Englisher is on the fortile and rapidly improving land from the East-Accounts have reached Englisher is on the fortile and rapidly improving land from the East-Accounts have reached Englisher is on the fortile and rapidly improving land from the East-Accounts have reached Englisher is on the fortile and rapidly improving land from the East-Accounts have reached Englisher is on the fortile and rapidly improving land from the East-Accounts have reached Englisher is on the fortile and rapidly improving land from the East-Accounts have reached Englisher in the Eas

went to bed. Some time after I had retired I the corn market are from Willmer and Smith's Madras, Nov. 22nd. There is nothing from I is very peculiar at the present moment.

> The Imperial Parliament was summoned to meet on the 22nd of January, "for the dispatch of business."

Trade in the manufacturing districts is described as having been fluctuating of late, and rather less doing than usual at the time of the year: but it was expected that things would soon improve.

TIMBER. The arrivals from British America in December at the port of Liverpool, amount to 40 vessels, 19277 tons, the total import, so far, being 433 vessels, 231,337 tons. Several Quebec cargoes intended for this market have been lost, and there are still a few to arrive, which will cause the import this year to fall little short of 240,000 tons of shipping, the largest previous import not exceeding 183,000 tons.

Quebec Red Pine, with cargo, has been sold at 20d. apart at 23d. to 2s. per foot. Elm 17d. to 22d. per foot: Deals £10 to £10 5s. per stand.; 2 inch £11. Staves all pipe £50 per stand.; mixed £40; W. O. pun. £14 to £14 10s.; barrel £6.

Ashes .- Pot 23s. Pearl 23s. per cwt.; a slight improvement has taken place in the demand; 100 barrels have been disposed of at 23s, per cwt. newly imported; no inquiry for

CORN. Canadian Red Wheat per 70lbs, 84, 24, to 9s, White " 9s, 4d, to 9s, 10d. White Peas per qr. 45s. to 48s. Flour per bil. 35s, to 37s.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN ENGLAND. -This important document, which was very anxiously expected at home, reached Liverand was carried express to London and thence immediately transmitted to the Continent of Europe. It has of course received the attention due to so important a State-paper, and Willmer and Smith's paper gives long extracts | might be accomplished. from the "London Times," . Morning

Chronicle" and "Examiner," well known ing with great ability the interests of the while the conclusions of the President are by by which he attempts to claim for his countryun-occupied parts of the American Continent are most satisfactorily refuted; the whole subject is treated in such a way as can not, it is allow this question, which admits of so much argument on both sides, and which has so long been left open, to be settled by arbitration or compromise, we may yet hope to be spared the painful and humiliating spectacle per Cent.

weighed against the horrors of such a war. past, under the able professional skill and adwho was his lordship's physician in India.

BRITISH WAR SHIPS .- The British AL experiment is worth trying. miralty's movements in steam frigate building are now in full activity. During the last week two steamers have been launched, each having engines of 500 horse-power, and several more are preparing for immediate

equipment for sea. Science of Con. Gunwoon,-Col. John Gurwood, compiler of the despatches of the Duke of Wellington, committed suicide on the 27th ult. at Brighton.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her commands, that the permanent staff of the several regimens and corps of militia of Great Britian shall be completed

immediately.

Her Majesty has given orders that no fees shall, in future, be taken for showing the state apartments at Windsor Castle. From the first January, tickets to see them may in obtained gratis at several shops in town. The days of admission are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

The present state of Ireland is still most unsettled-outrages and murders not abated. The Repeal Association continues its weekly meetings, and the projection of railways and other works is among the more prominent and important events that have lately occurred therein.

The English papers teem with items relating to naval and military preparations; for instance: The Board of Admiralty have issued a contract for 20,000 loads of English oak timber and 500,000 trenails-One thoucurrences is thus described in un English sand recruits are to be raised immediately to which may be procured from the City Clerk complete the Royal Artillery Regiment; the hounty being raised from 15 15s. 6d. to 29 The place of election for

The Paris papers, still discussed the Oregon question. The Journal des Debats-organ of the Government-had produced a second ar- St. Peter's, do. ticle, stronger even than its first, against the pretensions of the United States. The general Champlain, do. opinion in the French capital was that in the St. Roch's, do. event of war, the maritime powers of Europe, and especially France, would find it difficult St. John's do. to keep aloof; but that in no circumstances would France take part against England, though such a course would be popular with though such a course would be popular. The friends of this important enterprise will be mass of the people. The King, it is said, The friends of this important enterprise will be mass of the people. The King, it is said, I the friends of this important enterprise will be made and the friends of this important enterprise will be made and the friends of this important enterprise will be made and the friends of this important enterprise will be made and the friends of this important enterprise will be made and the people. Nothing is known of the future designs of the existing Ministry, but it appears reahe can no longer, then he will come into the control of the existing Ministry, but it appears reahe can no longer, then he will come into the will maintain neutrality while he can; when

China later, than reached us by the last mail. The news from India is highy important. The prospect of a collision between the British and Sikh troops was becoming every day more The latter had already comdefence had been adopted at Ferozepore; and as Sir (lenry Herdinge has upwards of 50,000 troops at his disposal, any attempt on the part of the enemy to precipitate hostilities can hardly full to be attended by their overwhelming defeat.

DISASTROUS GALE ON THE ENGLISH COAST. One of the fiercest storms that has been experienced for a considerable period, took place soon after midnight on Sunday morning, 21st December, from the NNE., and continued the entire day, occasioning innumerable catastrophes along the coast, and great loss of proporty. The effect of the storm was felt at Birkenhead, bidston, and the neighbourhood, even to a more fearful degree than on the Liverpool side of the Mersey.

The losses to shipping have been to a frightful extent, up vards of 50 vessels have been totally lost, and at least 100 human beings have perished. The most distressing loss is that of the St. David steamer, trading with passengers and goods between Havre, Plymonth, and Liverpool. She sailed from Havre on the 13th December, and there is now no doubt that she has foundered and that every soul on board has perished. Portions of her

to announce that an event, calculated to strengthen the affectionate attachment of the people to the throne, and at the same time increase the happiness of Her Majesty's domestic circle, may be expected to take place early in April next."

Among the startling projects of the times, is one for the construction of railways of suffipool on the 22nd of Dec. by the ship Sea, cient magnitude to transport a vessel of 400 after a passage of 17 days from New-York, or 500 tons builtien, and, by connecting London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Southampton, Newcastle, Glasgow, Leith, and Plymonth, enable loaded ships to travel over land from port to port, avoiding the most injurious delays has been the subject of much and varied from contrary winds, and establishing inland comment on the part of the English Journals, i ports, by which a complete trading veyage to Plymouth Laden with wheat and flour. The

THE PRAISIE STEAM-CARS. Some enterprising citizens of Springfield, Ill. at the head of whom is Senator Semple, are forming a company to run, a line of steam profrie cars between Alton and Springfield. They have been engaged for some time in experimenting upon the feasibility of the project, and entertain full confidence that they can run a car over the ground at the rate of tell miles per hour, drawing four times the weight of the engine. - Wellman's Messenger.

Savings-Bank, - The Actiony of the Montreal Provident and Savings-Bank, has given public notice that from and after the First day hoped, fail to have a happy effect. If the posits, the amount whereof shall not exceed Fifty Pounds Currency, the rate of Interest shall be Five per cent. per annum; upon all Deposits exceeding that sum, the Interest shall continue as before, namely, at the rate of Four

of beholding two great and powerful nations. The pastregular since in t over £120,000; which is a sufficient proof of language, and faith, contending in arms for a the benefit likely to accrue by promoting territory whose value is so trifling when habits of industry and economy, from institutions like the above. When conducted upon a Lord Metcalfe, we are happy to say, con-liberal scale. Might not the Quebec Saving's tinues to improve in his health, and is now Bank take a hint from the above notice; and, much better than he has been for some time by offering more encouragement to those disposed to save, prevent them from sending vice of Sir Benjamin Brodie, and Dr. Martin, their money to the Montreal Institution, ; which is done to a considerable extent? The

> Mos rneal, Jany, 20th.—On Saturday night 30 W. an attempt was made to break into the Court! House, and to set it on fire. The parties to land to London, on shore in Smith Sound, has this nefarious act succeed in effecting en- gone to pieces; a great many of the deals are trance, by breaking in the outer door by re- saved, and will be brought here as soon as the peated strokes of an axe; they then found weather moderates. their way to the door of the vault where stolen property is kept until it is required to be produced as proof against accused persons : and they appear to have brought a quantity of live coals to this place, no doubt, with the intention of hurning the door. Whether they were disturbed before they had succeeded in carrying out their design is not known, but they retired without effecting it. - Herald.

The Montreal Times asserts, and several private letters are said to confirm the statement, that the Earl of Catheart has been appointed Governor General of B. N. America, with orders to embody the Militia at once.

The New Brunswicker of the 6th, says that the 43d Regiment and the Rifles, now at Halifax, have been ordered to that Province, and that proportions for their reception are making at St. John.

MUNICIPAL.-The Election of Councillors and Assessors for the ensuing year is to take place on Monday next at the different polling places mentioned below. The poll will be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. No person can vote without producing the proper certificate any day at the City Hall from 10 to 3 o'clock.

St. Lewis Ward will be at the old City Hall

St. Lewis Street. Palace, House of Assembly. do. Blanchard's Hotel, Lower Town Market. Old Custom House. Corner of Desfosso and Ann Streets.

Glacis School-house, Glacis-Street.

QUEBEC AND MELBOURNE RAIL-ROAD,speedy accomplishment of the design proposed. The benefits which such a road will confer on the citizens of Quebec in general as well

support them; and many of the large proprictors of land in the Townships are so well convinced of this that they have determined to encourage the undertaking by grants of land and by taking stock. It is intended to hold another meeting of those interested in the Road within a few days, when we hope to be able to give more particulars.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND .- Sums received since the 14th instant Chas. Mears, Esq., and family,

£12 10 0 25 0 0 deen, C. W..... 18 15 0 Additional from Becancour, by

the liands of L'Eveque de 2 0 0 Sidyme..... Commissary General, on account of Collections in Great

QUEDES MARKETS.

Particular profession and to a section to the section of the secti

Corrected by the Clorks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 21th Jany., 1846. s. d. s. d Beef, per lb...... 0 2 a 0 5

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 Do., per quarter..... 1 6 a asoul on board has perished. Portions of ther cargo have been found off the coast of Fecamp.

The London Post of the 8th ult., says:—

We have great satisfaction in being enabled Hay per handled bundles... 25 0 a 35 0 Straw ditto 17 0 a 20 0 Five-wood, per cool 15 0 a 17 6 Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb .. 0 8 a 0 9

> Pot Ashas per cwt. . . 21s. 0d. a 21s. 6d. Pearl do. do. . . . 22s. 6d.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

A letter from Lloyd's Agent at the Magdalen Islands approunces the wreck on Brier Island (one of the Mazdaleus) of two more vessels from Canada on their way to England; viz. the ship Straithst, Adams, timber laden bence for Bristol, and the bark Arcthusa from Montreal masters and crows of both vessels succeeded in landing thousa with difficulty and after much Saferney: Vessels both totally lost.
The cargo of the back Ann. of Plymouth

cosman, late master, wrecked between Point St. Denis and Riviere Onehe, south shore, consisting of do ps., elm, 196 ps. red pine, 310 ps. white pine, 830 ps. pine deals, 21 cords lathwood, sold for account of the underwriters, brought

A letter has been received here, from Gaspe. stating that a large ship with her sails loose and apparently abandoned, was seen off that place on the 27th December.
Liverpool, Dec. 6.—Arrived - Amity, -

Adelaide, —; Elizabeth, Greaves; Gienswilly, —; from Quebec, the latter in 19 days. Lytham, Dec. 5.—Ar.—Isabetla, —.

Darts outh, Dec. 4. - The Emerald, Short, arrived at this port from Quebec, experienced a dreadful gale in the River St. Lawrence, 2nd ultimo, and was on shore for two days. Passed a quantity of timber and deals 20th uit, in lat. 49. long 20.

Deal, Dec. 9 .- The Lady Scaton, Duffil, arrived in the Downs from Montreal, experienced three gales from the East in the Guif of St. Lawrence, and afterwards lost part of bulwarks, &c. Leith, Dec. 27 .- The Sterling from Quebcc, arrived in the Roads, leaky, with decks swept, and loss of bulwarks, &c.

Lytham Dec. 5 .- The Royalist from Quebec. on shore near this port, has received considerable damage, and will discharge her cargo. Montrose, Dec. 19 - The Ebor, from Quebec,

tich was strainful at the entrop 17th alt, has been sold as she lays: the cargo has been all landed. Plymouth, Dec. 11 .- The Queen Victoria,

from Saguenay, for London, has arrived here, having been water-logged since the 20th ult. in long. Scilly, Dec. S .- John Esdale, from Green Is-

Waterford, Dec. 16.—The Albion from Queber, 21000ded vesterday of Ballyhack, but came off without any appearent damage. The Halifax Journal says that the Ship

Queen, Leary, from Quebec, which got ashore near St. Peters, has been got off and is now lying waterlogged at St. Peters.

In the packet ship Yorkshire, sailed from New

York for Liverpool, on the 19th inst.-G. Ben-jamin, lady, two children and servant, of Mont-

In the list of passengers by the Steamship Hibernia on her last trip from Liverpool to Boston, we observe the name of Wm. Henry, Esq. of Quebec. - 中では はなる かなったいないからない 大田田の 日本

BIRTH.

On the 23rd instant, at Three-Rivers, the lady of R. Kimber, Enq. of a son.

MARRIED.

At the Protestant Church, Nicolet, by the Revy H. Burges, B. A., on Thursday the 15th instant, Thomas Heatly Hagiaes, Esq., fourth son of H F. Hughes, Esq., of Three Rivers, to Mary Matilda, youngest daughter of Major J. T. Wey-land, Royal Canadian Rifles.

On the 11th Dec., at St. George's, Hanover Square, Brunaud Hale, Esquire, third son of the late Hon. John Hale, Esq. Receiver General of the Province of Lower Canada, to Charlotte Cecilia, daughter of the late Sir Robert Shellield, Bort., and reliet of the late Henry H. Jackson, Esq., of Holly Hill, in the county of Sussey.

NOTICE.

TOURLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after this date, 250 Barrels of FLOUR will be sold by Public Abation, at the Stores of Mossis. Forsyth, Walker & Co., on every WEDNESDAY in each Week, until further notice.

EDW. H. BOWEN. Secretary.

Distribution Committee,

21th January, 1816. N. B.—The Publishers of the Quebec

FOUND, YESTERDAY EVENING, UTSIDE St. John's Gate, a LADY'S GOLD LOCKET. The owner may have it by applying at the Office of this

Quebec. 21st Jan., 1846.

THE CRAMMAR SEROOL

IN CONNECTION WITH BISHOP'S COLLEGE, DE-OPENS at the close of the Christmas Holidays, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, under the superintendence of H. Miles, A Mone of the Professors in the College, from whom, on application, a printed prospectus may be had, detailing the system pursued in this Seminary. Lennoxville, January 15th, 1846.

COSPEL AND SOCIETY. THE Annual Sale of the Gospel Aid Society will be held at the House or As-SEMBLY, in the Speaker's Room, on WED-NESDAY the 13th of FEBRUARY and following

The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Donations may be sent to either of the following Ladies :-

MRS. SCHAW, MRS. PENNY, MRS. GATES, BROWN,
TEMPLE, S. NEWTON,
J. A. SEWELL, Miss Wurtele. - J. Ross, MISS C. BENT. - FLETCHER, --- PENTLAND. E. BURTON, Secretary.

Quebec, Jan. 20, 1816.

PHIENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to

assure against fire. Office, Gillespie's Wharf, open from 10,

A. M. to 4 P. M. GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co.

Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

F. H. ANDREWS, ORGAN & PIANO-PORTE TUNES.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Nov. 1845.

OFFICE OF LOSSES IN 1837-8, L. C. WARDROBE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

Montreal, December 22, 1845. DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners appointed for Inquiry into the Losses sustained by her Majesty's Subjects during the Troubles in Lower Canada of 1837-S, and also arising from and growing out of the same, sit DAILY in the WARDROBE

of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, in this City, from Ten o'clock, A. M. until Three, P. M. All claims to be made in writing, and tddressed to J. G. Barthe, Esquire, Secretary to the Commission.

J. G. BARTHE. Sec. Com. on Losses.

TTo be inserted twice a week in all the Public Papers of Lower Canada until further orders.

NOTICE. THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the ATNA INSURANCE COM-PANY, of Hartford, Ct., and is now prepared to take risks against Fire.—This office has now an Agency in Montreal, which has been in operation for the last 20 years, has been always prompt and liberal in settlement of losses. Such being its character, the undersigned looks for a portion of the public con-

fidence and patronage.

DANIEL MeGIE,
Hunt's W Quebec. 7th July, 1845. Hunt's Wharf.

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

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

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

miums, apply to R. M. HARRISON.

Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

CHAMBLY CANAL TOLLS TO LET. OTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS

will be received until Monday, the TWENTY-NINTH day of DECEMBER next, from parties desirous of LEASING the TOLLS of the CHAMBLY CANAL, possession to be given on the 1st January next en-

Tenders to be sent to the Commissioner of Customs, Montreal, marked on the outside, "Tenders for the Tolls on the Chambly Canal. P Security will be required in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds for the proper tending of the Locks of the Canal, providing a sufficient number of Lock Tenders therefor, tending the lamps, and furnishing the oil necessary for the same, and for the protection of all property belonging to the Board of Works placed under the charge of the Lock Masters or Lessee.

All information, respecting the revenues of the Canal can be obtained, by application, at the Inspector General's Office. Montreal, November 18, 1845.

COALS. Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co-Porter & Co's. Wharf, Late Irvine's.

Late Irvine's. Quebec, 29th May, 1845.

Pouth's Corner.

HE THAT RULETH HIS SPIRIT IS BETTER THAN HE THAT TAKETH A CITY.

I have a quantity of sewing that must be done this spring. I wish you were well and could assist me, my daughter, said Mrs. Weld to a pale, delicate little girl who was reading at her side. Amy sighed mournfully, "I sincerely wish I could, mother, -how useless I am!' She sat gazing at her mother who was examining a pile of unfinished work, the neglected book she had been reading fell to the floor, her mother looked up and saw tears falling quick and fast from Amy's eyes.

"O, mother," she said amid her sobs, "I am of no use to any one in the world-I have no strength—I have no talents Dr. tells me I must not sit and sew what can I do to benefit one single being? She did not hear the merry shout of little George, who entered the room from school, his satchel slung over his shoulder, the happiest of the happy. He stopped and gazed a moment most sadly at Amy, then crept to her side and threw his arms around her neck. "Sister, I'm up to the head, and all because you heard my lesson this morning." The little fellow tried every endearment to show his interest and love.

"My dear daughter," said Mrs. Weld "here is an instance of the good you are the means of doing to those around you: you call forth and promote good and kind affections. Our Father in heaven looks into the heart. He knows that though 'the flesh is weak,' yet 'the heart is willing,' and he gives you many opportunities of calling out the highest feelings of your brothers and sisters. Do you think the children and the schoolmates would love you so tenderly, it they did not see you always patient, forbearing, and seeking constantly to have a good influence over them? Ah! my daughter, the self denying temper with which God has blessed you, does more to benefit us all than the strength of Samson without it!"

George's eyes glistened as the tears of Amy ceased to fall. "Mother," he exclaimed, "God puts love into sister's heart, and so she loves every body, and every body loves her." His sister pressed him to her lips, saying, "Yes, George, God is cery good, I am ungrateful."

Evening came; the younger children thought no one, not even "dear mother, placed them in bed so kindly and patiently little joys and sorrows, and when she had heard the voice of her brother Albert calling, "Come Amy, and give us some music." Her head throbbed with pain, and most little girls would immediately have refused, but she did not; seating herself at the piano, kind desire of her heart gave sweetness to her voice.

"I believe, mother," said Albert, "it is a fact that music makes one grow better, I the power of making every one amiable refreshes the mind as sleep does the body; it elevates and purifies our feelings."

When Mrs. Weld bade Amy good night, she whispered, "this is the first time I have ever heard my daughter murmur against the ways of an All-wise Providence. O, let it be the last time; if you continue earnestly endeavouring to conquer every wrong feeling, or selfish wish, be sure your heavenly Father will show you how you can be useful. Remember, His word says, - 'He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city.'- Youth's Companion.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

SIR MATTHEW HALE.—This distinguished lawyer and eminent man was the son o Robert Hale, Esq., a barrister of Lincoln' Inn. He was born in 1609, was educated at the University of Oxford, and afterwards entered Lincoln's Inn for the study of the law. He applied himself with much zeal and attention to the duties of his profession, but did not neglect other pursuits, and soon attracted notice from his character and acquirements. During the civil wars which then unhappily raged, he behaved so well as to be esteemed by both parties. In 1653 he was appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and soon after Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, with the honour of Knighthood, although his modesty for a time prevented his acceptance of it. The great fire of London occurred about this time, when 13,000 houses were destroyed Sir Matthew Hale was one of the principal judges that were appointed to decide the differences which arose, in consequence of this calamity, between landlord and tenant, and behaved to the satisfaction of all. As a Judge, he maintained the strictest integrity. Many anecdotes are related to show his extreme attention to these particulars, of which the following is one. While going round his of Chatham.

circuit from county to county, to try the different causes which were to be heard, at one place where he was to hold his court, a gentleman who had a trial which was to come on at the assizes, sent him some vension for dinner. When the case was called, Sir Matthew Hale, hearing his name, asked, "if it were not the same person who had sent the venison"? and finding it was so, he would not suffer the trial to proceed until he had paid for the buck which had been presented to him. The gentleman said, he never sold his venison, and had done nothing more to him than he had done to every judge who had gone that circuit, which was proved to be the ease; but the judge was inflexible. In 1671 he was promoted to be Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, but his health did not permit him to keep this post more than four years, when he resigned it, and died in December 1675. He was an excellent subject, an upright judge, and a highly distinguished man, truly an ornament to his country. His writings were numerous, and principally on literary and scientific subjects.

In addition to his other excellencies, Bereans will be glad to know that he was a devout Christian, a sincere Protestant, and a true son of the Church of England. The following declaration was made by him with reference to the observance of the fourth commandment: "Though my hands and my mind have been as full of secular business both before and after I was made judge, as, it may be, any man's in England, yet I never wanted time in six days to ripen and fit myself for the business and employments I had to do, though I borrowed not one minute from the Lord's day, to prepare for it, by study or otherwise. But, on the other hand, if I had, at any time, borrowed from this day any time for my secular employment, I found it did further me less than if I had let it alone; and therefore, when some years' experience, upon a most attentive and vigilant observation, had given me this instruction, I grew peremptorily resolved never in this kind to make a breach upon the Lord's day, which I have now strictly observed for more than thirty years.' His charity, both in public and private, was unbounded, without any display: a tenth of his income being set aside for this object. He used constantly to worship God in his family, always himself presiding, unless a clergyman were present.

Mansfield .- William Murray, afterwards created Earl of Mansfield, was born at Penh in the year 1705. He was the as sister Amy; and they loved to say their fourth son of the Earl of Stormont, and comevening prayers with her, and tell all their menced his education at Westminster. Afterwards he became a student of given and received the good-night kiss, she Christ's College, Oxford, and, having finished his course there and obtained his degrees, he spent some time in travelling. On his return he, also, entered Lincoln's Inn to pursue his studies for the legal profession and, having passed his examination she sang her brother's favourite airs. The and been admitted to the bar, he soon distinguished himself by his abilities. In the year 1738 he was married to Lady Elizabeth Finch, daughter of the Earl of Win-Four years afterwards he mean such natural music as Amy's! I ente ed Parliament as member for Boroughknow that often when I have left the rough bridge and, the same year, he was boys at school, I feel that I should be appointed Solicitor General. In 1754 he almost savage if it were not for our happy was advanced to be Attorney-General, and evenings at home." "Amy seems to have two years later attained the very honouriole and responsible that approaches her," interrupted the father. Justice of the court of King's Beach, and "I can truly say, my daughter, that when I was created Baron Mansfield. In 1776 he return from the toils of business, at night, if was created the Earl of Mansheld. While I did not enjoy your attentions, I should presiding over the Court of King's Bench, retire wearied in every limb; music he introduced many improvements into its are on the islands at present; the remainpractice, and conducted himself with so der being employed in a timber factory on much ability and impartiality as to secure the respect and esteem of all parties; and, when in 1788 the infirmities of age obliged him to resign his office, a most respectful address was presented to him upon the occasion by the gentlemen of the bar, through the honourable Thomas Erskine.

Although he received so many striking tokens of the favour of his sovereign and country, he was destined, in the year 1780, to suffer from the violence of the mob. Great excesses were committed in London during this year by persons who were led on by Lord George Gordon, under the pretence of resisting Popish aggression. Petitions having been presented to the House of Commons from R. Catholic noblemen and gentlemen for a repeal of the laws which deprived them of what they considered their rights, and having been favourably received, large meetings were held at which Lord George Gordon presided, and inflammatory speeches were made, and counter petitions drawn up, which he presented to Parliament in person, accompanied by about 50,000 of his followers. For several days large bodies of riotous persons went about the town. plundering and setting fire, not only to R. C. Churches and to the dwellings of R. Catholics, but to those of persons supposed to be friendly to them. Lord Mansfield's house was burnt among others, and his valuable library and manuscripts destroyed. The House of Commons passed a resolution to make him a compensation for his loss, but he refused to receive it. It was he that pronounced the memorable judgment in the case of the slave Somerset, by which the law became settled that a slave was free the moment he set foot on English ground. He died on the 20th of March 1793, at the advanced age of 89, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, alongside of the Earl GS.

The place for public business in African † The native chiefs on that part of the coast

awyers whose memory the Committee on stick upon the sand. Mr. Newton mentions Fine Arts recommend to be honoured by the erection of statues in the new He was the Houses of Parliament. youngest son of the Earl of Buchan, and received his education first at the Edinburgh High School, and then at St. Andrew's University in Aberdeen. He spent four years as a midshipman in the navy, then entered the army and served four years in the Royals; but the persuasions of his family, especially his mother who seems to have understood his talent, induced him to exchange the profession of arms for that of the law. The very first case in which he acted as Counsellor, raised him to high credit, and he maintained an eminent standing among lawyers by his ability and success. His religious principles are made very doubtby the fact that he conducted the defence of Thomas Payne when this noted infidel was prosecuted for the publication of his book called "The Rights of Man." No enlightened friend of the Christian religion could have undertaken such a duty; and indeed Mr. Erskine gave great offence to many of his former friends by

his conduct on this occasion. In the year 1806, however, when Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox became the leading ministers of the crown, Erskine was invited to join them, and he was appointed to the high office of Lord Chancellor, receiving at the same time the title of Lord Erskine. To his honour it must be recorded that he was one of the persevering opponents of the Slave-Trade and in his capacity of Chancellor he had the happiness of opening the communication by which the consent of the Prince Regent was given, in the year 1807, to the Act for the Abolition of that inhuman traffic. It was the last act he had to perform in his official capacity. Mr. Fox was dead, and the Grenville ministry were obliged to retire from office; they held their situations only just to complete certain measures of which they were the authors. The Slave-Trade-Abolition is the one which does them most credit.

Lord Erskine's retirement was embittered by unsuccessful speculations in land which embarrassed his fortune, and by domestic discomfort. After the death of his first wife, in 1805, he made a very unsuitable match; and when he sought to get rid of his wife by divorce, he did not succeed. He died in the year 1823.

PLAINTAIN ISLANDS.

On the West Coast of Africa, about fifty miles south of Freetown , Sierra-Leone. REMINISCENCES OF THE REV. JOHN NEWTON

Every one conversant with the writings and history of the Rev. John Newton, remembers that it was on the Plaintain Islands that he was fifteen months in captivity, the object of pity and commisseration by the meanest slave. Referring to Mr. Newton's narrative we find the Islands described as being, in his time, the centre of the white men's residence, who were then eagerly pursuing their traffic in slaves along the coast. From this place it was that he hired himself to a slave dealer; by whom, no doubt, he was subsequently removed to the Plaintains-the scene of those grievous mortifications and sufferings which he was called to pass through, and which are so feelingly referred to in his narrative.

The Plaintains contain about 200 inhabitants. Not more than fifty persons the opposite coast. We took our dinner in the Palaver house, Among other inquiries which I made of the Messrs. Caulkers. † I did not forget John Newton; and was pleased to find, that although so many years have passed since he was a wan derer on the Island, his name and history have not been forgotten. It appears that at the Kittam River, which is about 150 miles from the Plaintains, and which is particularly referred to in Mr. Newton's narrative as being the place at which he was finally liberated from his captivity, the old people well remembered the circumstance of the ship's calling in, and carrying Mr. Newton away.

From Mr. Newton, we were naturally led to inquire about the lime trees planted by him, and to which no small degree of interest had been attached. We were pleased to find that they were still in existence. Our friends seemed proud in telling us that in 1831, a gentleman from Sierra Leone had visited the island and had carried away a cutting from one of them. After dinner Mr. Caulker took a ramble with us over the islands; when we made our way first to the lime trees. These trees, although possessing the appearance of extreme age, are yet green and flourish-

These islands are very small; the largest which alone is inhabited, is not more than two miles in circumference. On this solitary spot it was that Mr. Newton passed many a sorrowful day, beguiling his hours with Barrow's Euclid, the only book in his possession. While walking along the shore, it afforded me peculiar pleasure to imagine that I had trodden the spot where Newton, in his captivity, lightened

> JEFFERY HALE. Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1845.

Military Asylum.

LORD ERSKING closes the series of his sorrows by drawing diagrams with a his going in the night to wash his only shirt upon the rocks, and putting it on his back to dry: in so small a place, there can be little difficulty in fancying the spot he visited for the purpose; which, no doubt, was ROYAL FAMILY upon the rocks near the house. - Every thing and every circumstance, connected with John Newton, while a wanderer upon the island, is interesting; and particularly so upon a review of his subsequent history. Who but must admire the grace and mercy of God, in raising one sunk so low in the depths of wretchedness and guilt, dead in trespasses and sins, to a life of righteousness; in bringing one so fast bound in the bondage of Satan to the glorious liberty of the sons of God; in making one, so lost in the estimation of his fellow creatures, a very outcast from society, despised by the meanest slave, hereafter to become an eminent preacher of the Gospel of His Son; and through his writings, to have millions through many generations !- Journul of Mr. Collins.

The following is the passage from New ton's Memoirs which gives special interest to the lime-trees referred to in the above:

words of Jacob might well affect Mr. Newton when remembering the days in which he was busied in planting some lime or lemon trees. The plants he put into the ground were no higher than a young goose berry bush. 'My master and his mistress (says Mr. Newton) in passing the place, stopped a while to look at me; at length, Who knows,' says he, but, by the time these trees grow up and bear, you may go home to England, obtain the command of a ship, and return to reap the fruit of your labours? We see strange things sometimes happen.'-This, as he intended it, was a cutting sareasm. I believe he thought it full as probable that I should live to be king of Poland; vet it proved a prediction, and hey (one of them at least) lived to see me return from England, in the capacity he had mentioned, and pluck some of the first limes from those very trees.'

Newton's master, mentioned above, was a Slave-trader, and his mistress a native woman who treated Newton in the most cruel and insulting manner. The epitaph which he wrote for himself, opens thus:

John Newton, Clerk, Once an infidel and libertine, A servant of Slaves in Africa Was by the rich mercy of our Lord and Savious Jesus Christ, Preserved, restored, pardoned, And appointed to preach the faith he Had long laboured to destroy, Near 16 years at Olney in Bucks

The church was St. Mary's, Woolnoth the parish in which, the Mansion House of the city of London is situated : so that the "servant of slaves" became the pastor of the chief magistrate of the first commercial city in Europe. He held that charge 28 years, to his death in 1807.

- years in this Church."

THE CHINESE BAC-PIPE. Among the Chinese instruments we

must not forget to mention one which sound that is produced by what is called the the beauty and quality of the Type cast in drone of the latter. The melody of this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the Proprietor will do himself the Proprietor. exactly similar, that it has never failed to visited China; and indeed the recognition has been mutual, for when a Highland piper (who had been taken out in an Indiaman) was sent up to Canton to attend a meeting of the sons of St. Andrew on the national anniversary, the Chinese were no less struck with the picturesque costume of the plaided Gael than ravished by the strains which proceeded from his instrument. It may be hoped that, in this respect, they evinced a more correct taste than was displayed by one of the sailors on board the same ship with the Highlander. It was on some occasion when the latter, with a pistol and dirk at his side, was parading the deck with his pipes, that the unlucky Jack, tempted by the mere spirit of mischief, or willing to lower the inflation of his Scottish shipmate, snatched up a young pig, and, placing it between his right arm and his side, squeezed the poor animal until it emitted sounds as loud at least, if not so musical, as those of the instrument which it thus unconsciously burlesqued. The action was so irresistibly comic, that shouts of laughter echoed through the ship; and the piper would have been provoked to take summary vengeance on the author of the jest, had he not been prevented by the interference of the by-standers.—The Chinese, by Governor Davis.

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