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SADNESS BETTER THAN MIRTH. You ask if all my lays are sad,
And I would answer, No;—
But though, at times, my thernes are glad, They are not often so.

I'd rather go to sorrow's hower, And wipe her tears away. Than join, amidst the festive hour, The laughter of the gay.

Affliction is a sacred thing, As many a sout has found; For while her scenes the heart may wring, There's halm attends the wound .

And when the chamber-lights are dim. And fleshly comforts fail, 'Tis sweet to hear and think of Him Who dwells within the veil.

Tis true, the season of is dark, And while earth's props decay, The soul may grope without a spark Of light, to cheer its way.

Yet homeward point the sufferer's eyes, And ere death snaps the strings Of life, a glorious Sna-shall rise With healing in His wings.

Tis not to sink, but prove, our souls That God appoints us wee;
A Pather's hand the blast controls
And curbs the billows' flow.

The storm may rage and thunder loud And wave contend with sky, But faith will, on the darkest cloud, The rainbow's tints descry.

Quebec, 1816. SKETCH OF A SERMON

Preached on the first of November, 1818, in Trinity Church, Montreal, BY THE REV. A. DIGBY CAMPBELL, INCUMENT.

et Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass.

"And I will cut off the chariot from Ephraim,

and the horse from Jerusalem, and the battle-bow shall be cut off: and he shall speak peace unto the heathen: and his dominion shall be from sea even to sea, and from the river even to the ends of the earth." ZECHARIAH ix. 9, 10.

The occasion which has brought us toge ther this day is of no ordinary character. This day we assemble with others-"from the river even unto the ends of the earth"-with a vast multitude out of every kindred and nation and tongue, to anticipate with songs of holy joy in some degree to realize a foretaste of that eternal Jubilee which the Angelic Host with the redeemed Church will celebrate in triumphant and celestial strains around the heavenly throne HERE, our Jubilee, hallowed and delightful as it is, will last but the brief period of a day ;-ritene, it will know no end-eternity alone will be the limit of the everlasting song. Here, jarring notes and imperfect spiritual sense interrupt the harmony of this brief season of spiritual joy; —THERE, the ransomed spirit and glorified body—the perfect man, bearing the image of the Heavenly-knows no alloy; in him every power divinely attuned swells the heavenly chorus. Here, the Church, divided by sea and land, realizes not by the seeing of the eye and the hearing of the ear this UNITED burst of joy,-it can only eatch here and there the sweet music of a few feeble voices: THERE the ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands all see face to face, and hear, with enraptured cestacy, the united harmony of heaven's choir. Yet, imperfect as must be our experience, compared with the full fruition -blessed be our gracious God, we may on earth qualf at the streams the sweet earnest of larger and more delicious draughts at the fountain of eternal Love. Each sinner, redeemed by the blood of the Lamb, is even now "brought nigh," and has access to the eternal throne -he feels the warmth of heaven's sunshine in his lieurt, and its enlightening power in his mind; he sees in Him who is iust and having salvation" full reconciliation—he Wites that Jehovah is gracious—he can look up to Him in the spirit, and address Him in the accents of filial confidence; in a word —he believes—he loves—he has peace—he rejoices, yea, " with joy unspeakable and full of glory." This is the privilege purchased at a costly price, and hence, the repeated exhortations to Christians individually on this point: Paul, to the Church at Philippi, says in chap. iii, verse 1 :- "Finally, my brethren, rejoice in the Lord ;"-again chap, iv, verse 4 :- " Rejoice in the Lord always, and again I say, rejoice ;"-so to the Church of Thessalonica-1 Ep: ch. v: verso 16 " Rejoice evermore."-Witness Paul's own experience in the midst of constant sorrow, "yet alway rejoicing"-2 . Corrich: 6, verso 10; again witness the happy experimental response of God's dear children-the Ethiopian cunuch, having heard the gospel's gladsome news, "twent on his way rejoining ,"-the Apostles, after cruel

glory 1 Peter ch: i, verse 8. Again, not only individuals, but churches collectively, are exherted to, and have realized; this rejoicing. In this glorious Jubilee-prophecy the exhertation is: "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion, shout, O daughter of Jerusalem;"—this, taken literally and in its just and immediate application, is addressed to the Jewish Church and nation, as we find it so applied by the sacred Evangelist John, the verses 14, 15. Since that Jubiles entry of Zion's King into Jerusalem—though their flowly and riding upon an ass, and a colt the foal of an ass, in the one hand, the peculiar position of privi-

The River

Recourging, went from the council "rejoicing"

the persecuted dispersion of Israel, in the

midst of fiery trials, "yet believing in Jesus

corejoiced with joy unspeakable and full of

after the flesh have entered into this joy; and, to this day, glory be to God, a remoant of this beloved people are being gathered out of all countries into the fold of the great and the good Shepherd of Israel "who leadest Joseph like a flock and who dwellest be-tween the cherubim." Psalm lxxx, verse

1. This call to rejoicing, however, taken in its full sense of application to Israel, awaits once despised " man of sorrows"-the crucified Jesus of Nazareth-their Messiah and their King :--when the "Jubilee trumpet" Lord,"-THEN will Zion put on her strength, the captive daughter loose from her neck every hand :- in that day the daughter of Zion will greatly rejoice, and the daughter of Jerusalem shout for joy.

With distinct reference to this bright day

of liberty, an ordinance of Jehovah was graciously vouchsafed to Israel--its celebration was attended with every circumstance that could externally minister to a NATIONAL RE. Joicing; this season is called a Juniceas some suppose signifying " loud rejoicing" -or as others (æφεσιν) " deliverance or remission", as, at this season, by sound of rael.—Most interesting and important is it to examine into the remarkable institution as recorded in Leviticus xxv, vv.8-17. After seven Sabbaths of years, the direction is, "then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the Jubilee to sound on the tenth day of the seventh month; in the day of the atonement shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all your land. And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a Jubilco unto you." That this was a typical institution, there can be no doubt :the day on which the trumpet was to be sounded was no common day, but the day of Missionary—for four teen years unsupported the atonement," pointing thus distinctly to by the countemporary of a single the great atonement hereafter to be offered on the accursed tree, and the blessed result flowing therefrom. But we are not left in doubt or mere conjecture on this point; a remarkable prophecy, applied by our blessed Lord, as the great Deliverer-to whom it specially belonged to proclaim liberty-at once decides the question: (Compare Isaiah LXI, 2, with Luke IV. 16-21). Again, if we take a wider range, and

look beyond this gracious dispensation, at its close, when the final deliverance of the Church is accomplished, we find a trumpet sounding, which in its highest and most glorious character we may emphatically call "the Jubilee Trumpet?"—"The teampet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortal--1 Cor. xv. 52 &c .- Here indeed is deliverance-here is glorious liberty-the last enemy destroyed-" Death swallowed up in victory;" here also is restoration, with heavenly interest to all we lost in the first Adam. In the Jubilee trumpet, as now sounded, and as applied and commanded by the great Herald, there is no restric-tion as to locality or people; the Jewish nation alone were benefitted by the typical institution, and the deliverance was confined to their own border; in that prefigured under it, ALL, Jew and Gentile, equally share; while in this striking prophecy the daughter of Zion is exhorted to rejoice greatly and shout for joy, yet Hr. that is just and bringeth salvation is represented as breaking down all opposition to His righteous rule, and it is there graciously ndded, "He shall speak peace unto THE HEATHER; and his dominion shall be from sea to sea and from the river even to the ends of the earth." To this accords the Father's promise to the Son-" Ask of me and I shall give thee THE HEATHEN for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession." Psalm It. 8. Jehovah's love knows no limit, " for God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, to the end that all that believe in Him should not perish but have everlasting life." John itt. 16. Hence the positive and plain command of the Saviour: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." It was His merciful appointment "that repentance and remission of sins should be preached among

all nations." In carrying out this its plain duty, and thus fulfilling the gracious behests of divine love, the Church is comforted and cheered in the many tribulations attendant thereon, with the most glorious promises of the immediate presence of its great Head, and the most solemn assurances of its triumphant success. Animated with the bright prospect of setting free, from their galling bondage, the captives of error, superstition, and sin, the primitive Church of the Redcemer, a little and despised flock, went forth sounding the Gospel Jubilee in all lands. To this missionary zoal are we indebted for the inestimable blessings we so largely enjoy. We should over, my brethren, remember that our fathers were heathen, miserable idolators, the slaves of every debasing superstition and grovelling vice. Had the Apostles and first Evangelists been influenced by local selfishness, how should we have been ?

many a ransomed son and daughter of Israel lege she has long occupied, and on the other | God is justly angry with you 34 that you and what you intend to perform? Or do the peculiar responsibility that position on are under this dreadful and everlasting you think, that because you may have lived tails: emphatically binding on us is the curse; 5 and that by no way of your own steadily, you have little or nothing to do with Saviour's command-" FREELY ye have received, FREELY gire."

Alas, my brethren, Britain's Church and children long forgot this their high calling in the gracious providence of God, while Britain's enterprise led her merchants into the remotest regions of the earth, and Bria more glorious fulfilment, namely, when as tain's prowess made conquests in every land a nation they will look en, and behold, in the —while her navy floated on every sea, and her flag was hoisted on every shore-while she was daily drawing from earth's boundless resources every thing that could minister will proclaim " the acceptable year of the to the wealth, or luxury, or comfort of her own sons, alas! what return did she make and Jerusalem her beautiful garments, and to the benighted inhabitants of those lands from which she had so largely benefitted? Too often we have been more than indifferent, -alas! to promote our own ove of earthly treasure, how frequently have we done homage to heathen blindness and superstition! Well might the heathen say for centuries, as regards our guilty land: "No man cared for my soul."

From this too true but humbling review, blessed be our long-uffering God, we can turn to a brighter period in the History of Britain's Church :- a change has taken place, and to-day the God of love is repaying on trumpet, full deliverance and restoration of Missionary work among the heathen in all carth the rich reward of a Jubilee Year of every kind was proclaimed throughout Is- lands through the agency of our beloved Church,

The Church Missionary Society this day commemorates this happy event-small in its rise, and little regarded in its noble design; frowned on by the great-both ecclesiastical and lay-laughed at by the thoughtless mass, and scorned by the Infidel—the project was thought on, and prayed over, and the vast design at length entertained of converting heathendom to the dominion of the Prince of Peace: —for years it struggled through a lingering ordeal-its funds barely sufficient to defray the expenses of the London officefor four years unable to procure a single by the countenance or adherence of a single Bishop :- vet FAITH, that can remove mountains, outlived and overcame all opposing difficulties, and " the day of small things," not despised by the believing few who originated this glorious work and labour of love, s now magnified into a Jubilee year of joyous thanksgiving in all lands !-- 1 shall not, however, my brethren, anticipate details which will be more fully brought before you at the meeting this evening:—in conclusion, we, my beloved flock, are to day privileged to partake somewhat of the holy joy of countless multitudes in all lands—whether, as with some in this congregation, they have for years, by their prayers and contributions, aided in this great work of heathen salvation, and can now bless the Lord with grateful heart that they have been so highly privileged, and have been permitted to see so largely the fruit of their faith and love; or as with others who now for the first time -though it be but at the eleventh hour-are called on by the Lord of the harvest to work in this department of His vineyard-whose hearts are are invited to aid in missionary work, and thus "speak peace to the heathen:"---the duty is plain-the privilege is exalted-the reward glorious; may each of us awake to a keen sense of our responsibility in this matter, that hereafter, when the number of the elect out of all lands is accomplished, we may hear from the lips of eternal love "inas-

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

much as ye have done it unto one of the least

of these my brethren, ye have done it unto

me"_" well done, good and faithful servant,

enter thou into the joy of thy LORD!"

Continued.
THE BAPTISMAL VOW.—I am now takes. I will endeavour to show them to you, and to mark the only ground on which vourself up to his service. Many have of the devil." 11 Is this what you mean, trusted to their sincerity in making this promise; but being ignorant of the Gosnel. they did not know or feel themselves to be guilty and helpless sinners. They thought they were doing something to recommend them to God, and which their own resolutions would be enough-perhaps with a little help from God-to enable them to perform. Soon, however, their "goodness" proved "as a morning cloud, and as the early dew it went away." 1 The Gospel alone, understood and heartily received, can enable you to begin and continue in the

service of God. Now by the Gospel, I mean that revelation which God in infinite mercy has given you in his word. It shews you what you are, what you want, and what is provided or you. It teaches you, that you were "by nature born in sin, and a child of wrath;" 2 and that your whole life, in your natural state, has been to live as far as possible from God, pleasing yourself in every way, instead of God. 3 It shows you that

curso;5 and that by no way of your own devising can you escape his wrath, much him? All by nature walk according to his less deserve his favour 6. This is the state will, and under his rule. 12. All under every child of man naturally lies before

But God sent his only beloved Son as the Saviour of the world.? He obeyed the law which we had broken.8 He endured warned against them, read in 1 John ii, 15, the curse which we had deserved.9 He died;10 he rose again;11 and "Him hath things that are in the world. all sinners are invited to "look to him, and the pride of life-is not of the Father, but is be saved."13 No works are to be done of the world." These verses tell you, genfirst-no fitness is necessary on our part, erally, what are meant by the pomps and let him come; and him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out."14 And, since we have of ourselves neither the will nor the power to come, the Holy Spirit convinces sinners of their guilt and danger, 15 and by his Almighty power draws them to Christ, 16 Then they are enabled to believe in him as their only, sufficient, appointed, willing Saviour, Their "faith works by love; 17 purifies their hearts; 18 and overcomes the world, 19 Thus they are renewed in the image of their God and for ever in heaven."

Here you see, that our salvation from first to last is the work of God's sovereign, almighty grace. He chooses the sinner, when he is choosing his own destruction. He turns his wandering steps back to himself. He bends his stubborn back to his easy yoke. Now the guilty rebel becomes the humble, living, obedient child. He cries—" Abba, Father, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? Teach me to do thy

will, for thou art my God." 20 My dear young friend, what does your concience say to these things? Have you felt this work upon your own heart? Is it your carnest desire that it should be done for you and in you! These things may easily be slaves to it, as if they were living in all its tion is going on, you feel curious to hear it; learnt in the head. But it is the teaching of the Spirit in your heart, that can alone enable you to understand, receive, and enjoy the Gospel. To know Jesus Christ as " the way, the truth, and the life,"I is the only in which you can ever find acceptance with God, or ever obtain strength to renounce the enemies of your soul, and to live as a true servant of God, in the faith, obedience,

and happiness of the Gospel. Taking, therefore, the Gospel as our foundation, we now come to consider the vow made for you at your baptism, and which you are called upon, in Confirmation, to make for yourself. It consists, as the Catechism teaches you, of things to be renounced, believed and done.

1. In confirmation you engage to renounce those three great enemies of your soul-the devil, the world, and the flesh. To renounce, means to give up some thing or more than lovers of God"16—you will person, that you used to love and follow; say, 'I really cannot see the harm of a little and therefore to 'renounce the devil, the innocent pleasure.' Nor can I, if it be in-

happy service of God. 2 First, you are to renounce the devil. Now if you turn to the word of God, and look into pleasures of the world are no hindrance to your own heart, you will see what power the devil has had over you as a sinful creaturehow he has "deceived you and the world"how he has " led you captive at his will "be saved." 3 His works are sin of every words remain in God's book,..." Ye cannot kind. 4 He has a part in every sin that serve God and Mammon,"17—do not atpecially his own-such as lying,5 murder, and evil tempers that lead to murder, 6slander, 7-tempting others to sin. 8 And therefore, your promise to renounce these things, means- I will have nothing more willingly to do with Satan. I will think of about to speak to you of your Baptismal him from this moment as God's enemy, and you, that you may know what you confess as my worst enemy 9-him who is seeking and promise in this ordinance of Confirma-tion. But here many make very great mis-and ears to all his temptations. I will pray heartily- "lead me not into temptation." 10 I will "put on the whole armour of God, you can make any promise to God, or give that I may be able to stand against the wiles

6 Psalm exilii. 2. Rom. ix. 30-32.

8 Matt. iii. 15. Gal. iv. 4, 5.

12 Acts. v. 31. Rom. viii. 33, 34.

16 John vi. 44, 45; xvi, 13-15. 1 Cor. xii.3

19 1 John v. 4, 5. 20 Rom. viii. 15, Acts ix, 6. Psalm cxliii.

3 Rev. xii. 9. 2 Tim. ii. 26. Luke viii.

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9 Rom. vi. 17-19. Eph. ii. 2. 10 Matt. vi. 13.

14 Rev. xxii. 17. John vi. 37.

15 John xvi. 8. Acts ii. 37.

9 Gal. iii. 13. Phil. ii. 8.

10 Matt. xxvii. 46.

13 Isaiah xlv. 22.

17 Gal. v. 6.

12. 2 Cor. iv. 4.

4 1 John iii. 8.

5 John viii. 44.

6 J John iii. 12.

7 Rev. xii. 10. 3 Gen. iii. 1-6.

11 Eph. vi. 11.

18 Acts xv. 9.

11 Matt. xxviii. 1-6.

1 John xiv. 6. - all v

2 See Isaiah xxvi. 13.

4 Psalm v. 4, 5.

7 John III. 16.

5 Gal. iii. 10.

steadily, you have little or nothing to do with of sin, wrath, and condemnation, in which the power of grace 'renounce,' resist, overcome him, 13

Secondly-we are called to ' renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world." What these are, and how solemnly you are 16.—" Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man God exalted with his right hand to be a love the world, the love of the Father is not Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance in him. For all that is in the world—the to Israel, and forgiveness of sins. 12 Now just of the flesh, and the just of the eyes, and As poor, guilty, unworthy sinners, Christ vanities of the world:—"All that is in the calls us to come to him—"Whosoever will, world"—whatsoever "is not of the Father". -whatever hinders you from giving you whole heart and affections to God.

But the word 'world' has a different meaning with different persons, according to their taste, age, education, or rank in life. The world of rich people may mean balls, company, races, money, vain pomp, show, and indulgence, like that wretched man, who was " clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day." 14 The poor man's world is the public house, the fair, noise and mirth. These, however, are only rich and poor, who are most quiet, and obstinate temper, he is still the slave of sin.

steady; and such things as I have mentionAgain—mark, not only sinful words, or ed would be no temptation to them. But have they no world to renounce ? The respect and good opinion of their friends—the ably, to forsake some of your sinful ways; praise of men'—this is the world which they but this will not satisfy God. Much more are called to renounce, because this is the world which they love more than God. 15 For such persons are afraid of being thought laughed at for their religion, and counted among the saints. They dare not follow their consciences. They would be ashamed to be seen upon their knees, or to be known to love their Bibles. And, therefore, they belong to this wicked world, and are as much ungodly pleasures.

Others again, have no objection to religion or to religious people. They are soher, serious minded people. They have been brought up in the practice of certain duties, and would think it very wrong not to say their prayers, read their Bibles, and attend They are thought to be religious, and they think themselves so. And yet very ofter we find such persons as ignorant of God and of his Gospel, as those who have never bent their knees in prayer, never read their Bibles, nover entered the Church at all. Their hearts and all their care are engaged with the world; and the " one thing needful "-Christ the Saviour of their souls is neglected.

Now I do not know to which class you belong. If to the first-" lovers of pleasure, their serving God-if the pomps and vanilicaven, can all be followed and obtained at how many times he has taken "the word the same time, then I would not wish you out of your heart, lest you should believe and to renounce the world. But whilst these you commit. Some sins, however, are es. tempt to mack him with vain promises, whilst you know that you have no real intention to give up one pleasure that your heart is set upon; that you intend, after a while, to be as worldly and trifling as ever; that you have no wish to separate from the friendship of the world, or to be "a companion of them that fear God,"18 Be honest with yourself, and do not dare to attempt to deceive God. He has a claim upon your whole heart; he will not suffer you to give half or any part of it to the world. Think on what he has given to you-his own dear Son to die for you. Pray that he would show you your need of him, and teach you to know him in your heart; and you will then be ashamed and grieved that you should ever have loved the world, and neglected him so much. Do not make up your mind hastily, and without much and earnest prayer. Recollect you must renounce either the world or Christ. To "love the world," is to give up all hope of Christ, of happiness, and heaven. Do not hastily give up the matter 19 Thirdly.-you are called to renounce the sinful lusts of the flesh; that is, the de-

12 1 John v. 18. 13 Eph. it. 2. 14 Luke vi. 19. 15 John xii. 42, 43. 16 2 Tim. ili. 4. 17 Matt. vi. 21. 18 Psalm exix. 63.

18 Psalm exix. 63.

19 Read, meditato, and pray much over such texts as these: Gen. xiii. 10—13. Psalm exix. 37, 63. Matt. vi. 24; xiii. 22; xvi. 26; xix. 21; 22. Luke xii. 16—20; xvi. 18—31. Rom. xii. 2. 2 Cor. vi. 17, 18. 1 Tim. vi. 6—12. 2 Tim. iv. 10. James i. 27; iv. 4. J John v. 4, 5. Heb. xi. 6, 24—26. These texts shew the great sin and danger of loving texts show the great sin and danger of loving the world, the duty, the happiness, and the means of renouncing it.

sires of your own heart. This is the worst enemy of all: for the devil could have no power over you to hurt you—' the pomps and vanities of a wicked world,' could never draw your heart from God-were it not for 'the sinful lusts of the flesh.' It is because your heart is so vain and worldly, that Satan and the world entice you so much into sin. What power would the world have over an angel? What power had it over our Saviour? He was tempted by the world and the devil : but he could say, "I am not of the world. The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me. 20 We cannot say so; and therefore we must watch over, resist, and renounce the sinful lusts of the flesh. The word of God declares, that in you, that is, in your flesh, dwelleth no good thing; that out of your heart cometh nothing that will please God.1 And do you not often find that bal tempers have great power over you? How soon do you feel envy and jealousy! How easily are you offended by a word, and sometimes think that you "do well to be angry!" Remember that sinful lusts mean much more than the indulgence of what are called great sins. They include all and everything that is sinful; so that a person who has left off drinking and loose conversation, and yet gives way to secret envy, or covetousness, has not, 'renounced the sinful lusts of the flesh.' Or, if he should attend his church, and read his Bible Saviour; they long to sanctify him upon two or three ways, in which the world is loved should attend his church, and read his Bible carth; and they look forward to enjoy him and followed. There are many, both among daily: yet if he wilfully indulges a proud or

> Again-mark, not only sinful words, or deeds only: but 'sinful lusts,' or desires, must be 'renounced.' You intend, probthan this was promised for you. A 'sinful lust, in the heart as well as that sin committed in the outward conduct, is condemned "righteons overmuch," lest they should be by his holy law, and therefore must be renounced by you.

Such desires often come from what you see and hear. Bad and loose words and songs, improper conversation and behaviour, stir up wickedness in your heart. Thus, when an idle tale is told, or idle conversaand instead of trying to keep at a distance, you take pleasure in what you would be ashamed to listen to, before your parent or minister. This is a 'sinful lust of the flesh,' which you have promised to renounce.' This part of your baptismal your is what our Saviour expects from each of his followers- Deny thyself. 2

To be continued.

REPORTED MURDER OF MISSION-

ARIES.

To the Subscribers and Friends of the Loochoo Mission.

DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS, -Dark and inscrutable are some of the providences of our gracious God, and his ways past finding out; deep and mysterious to human ken, are many of his dealings with

his Church and people. We have been led to these reflections by circumstances which have made it neown land or neighbourhood only—but tready to turn your back upon every thing that till now you have loved and followed—the first time on behalf of their dear Saviour every thing that has hindered you from the sons who indutes in these things are those percessary that we should address you in a with a little? And do they ever think of ter; but so it is. A report which has giving any of their heart to God? If the been published in a Manchester paper by been published in a Manchester paper by the Rev. R. G. Milne, of Tintwistle, near Manchester, relative to Dr. Bettelheim, ties of this wicked world, (mark the word leaves us no alternative but that of diswicked, 1 John v. 19.) and God, Christ, and closing to you a rumour which reached us some time since, in the following letter from a friend-of the most painful nature, but on which it was the intention of the Committee to be silent, lest they should unnecessarily wound the feelings of Dr. Bettelheim's relatives and friends, until they could ascertain whether there was any truth in the report; they accordingly applied to the Admiralty, and were promised that every enquiry should be made by the Admiral on the coast of China, and the result of this they proposed to await before saying anything on the subject. The statement in the paper alluded to has determined the Committee now to give their friends a copy of Lieut. Davis's letter, still hoping the rumour may prove

> Copy of Lieut. Davis's letter to Captain Downes, R. N.

> "2, Garden Row, Walworth, 5th July, 1848.

"MY DEAR SIR, On my return from Yorkshire yesterday evening, I had the pleasure of finding a letter from my very dear friends, the Stanntons (at Hong Kong,) but I was grieved to hear the sad report of the murder of our mutual friend, Dr. Bettelheim, by the Loochoons.

"The following is an extract from the letter, as you will doubtless be anxious on the subject :-

"'You will grieve to hear of the report that Dr. Bettelheim has been murdered by the natives, but the truth of it cannot possibly be ascertained. The way that it reached this, was by the master of a whaling ship, who said that the master of another whaling ship had given the news to them. Of course so vague a report was not sufficient to act upon; and we feel that nothing can be done but to wait patiently.

20 John xvii. 14; xiv. 30.

1 Rom. vii. 14; xiv. 30.
1 Rom. vii. 18; viii. 8.
2 Matt. xvi. 24. Rend Gen. vi. 5. Rom. vii. 18; viii. 5, 8, 13. Gal. v. 19—21, 24; Ephes. iv. 21—32; v. 3—5. 2 Tim. II. 22. 1 Peter il. 11.

left, he received a communication from his portion and inheritance and joy for Ke-ying, who is at Pelang, requesting that ever and ever. Dr. Bettelliein should be removed from Blessed be God's holy name that the Luochoo, for that there were disturbances labours and sufferings and prayers of his amongst the JAPANESE, and that his life was in danger.

Communicate this to Captain Conte R. N., or the Secretary of the Society, and take means of ascertaining the truth of the may have many and powerful subjects in

Loochoo, yet they can do nothing beyond the Lord's permission. He will glorify Himself, and cause the wrath of man to praise Him. May HE be ever with you, dear sir, and fill you with all joy and

"Ever your's faithfully, "FREDERICK WILLIAM DAVIS, " Lieut. R. M. A.

"P. S .- My letter was dated Hong Kong, April 24th, 1848."

And now, dear friends, what more can we do than leave our cause in the hands of our gracious God, and ask you to pray that He may enable us to wait patiently the result of enquiries, and give your Committee wisdom and prudence to act under such trying circumstances, and so afflicting, should they prove true. And let us ask you not to stay your hands, as, whether true or false, we would hope, under God, still to prosecute this good work, and assist, if recovered, the widow and orphans of our martyred Missionary.

Signed by Order, HERBERT J. CLIFFORD, Hon. Secretary. Framore, Waterford, 20th September, 1848.

Achill Herald.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1848.

The last mail from England brings detailed accounts of the editying religious exercises by which the CHERCH MISSIONARY Society's Junice was celebrated in London as well as in almost every part of the kingdom. The following is cut from an English paper-it gives but a small portion of the services which were performed:

" On the 31st of October the Archbishon of York preached in the city of York, and presided at the meeting. On the 1st of November the Archishop of Canterbury preached in the Church of St. Ann. Blackfrings, London; the Bishop of London preached on the same day at St. George's, Bloomsbury; the Bishop of Oxford, in Oxford Cathedral; the Bishop of Winchester, in Winchester Cathedral; the Bishop of Hereford, in Hereford; the Bishop of Richard Cathedral; the Bishop of Richard Cathedral; the Bishop of Richard Cathedral; the Bishop of Richard Cathedral (1997). pon, in Ripon Cathedral; the Bishop of Lichfield, in Lichfield Cathedral; and the Bishop of Lincoln took the chair in Lincoln, on the 2nd of November, at the Julilee meeting. The Archdeacon of Calcutta preached in Huddersheld parish Church on the same occasion; and on Sunday afternoon the Rev. Canon Dale advocates the claims of the society in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Birmingham, Hull, Shrewsbury, and many of the country auxiliaries made arangements for the celebration of the jubilee."

A very crowded meeting of the Society's friends was held in the large room at Exeter Hall, London, on Thursday the 2nd inst., the Earl of Chichester, President of the Society, in the chair. It was opened with singing the 100th Psalm, and prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Tucker; after an opening address by the noble chairman, a statement on the part of the Committee was read by the Rev. Mr. Childe, Principal of the Missionary College; -Sir Robert Harry Inglis, the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, the Venaffectionate letter from the Committee to because they keep not God's word,' the Native Converts in various parts, the insertion of which will, we think, be pleasing and profitable to our readers.

To our much loved brethren in the Lord Jesus Christ, gathered out from among the Heathen, and Mahome. dans, and others in Africa, North West America, British Guiana, and the West Indies; in New Zealand, China, India, Ceylon, Egypt, and the Islands of the Mediterrancan, the Church Missionary Society sends peace in the name of the Lord.

dear Son, through our instrumentality. For this we humbly praise and adore our he knowledge of the Gospel, and they have told us their children the same ;—and we, thus knowing the love of Christ, have desired that his name and his solvation the Lord. may be published through the whole world; God has in part fulfilled our desires, and missionaries have gone forth from

in the case—that, before Sir John Davis them, and win souls to him, who should be Lord Jesus Christ with all his saints.

servants have not been in vain! Many are the spirits of just men made perfect, now with Christ, who were once dead in trespreses and sine, but who received the word say that he (Rev. V. Staunton) and Mr. of God which they heard of our mission-Gutzlass will, when they see it possible, aries, with joy of the Holy Ghost, who wrought effectually in them, and by whom report.? Such, dear sir, is the account I they were sanctified. And you, beloved have received. I carnestly trust it is not brethren, are living witnesses of the faiththey were senetified. And you, beloved a true report; but let us ever remember fulness of that gracious Saviour, who. that the Lord reigns, and though the devil when he bids his servants go forth to all the world to preach the Gospel to every crea-Lo, I am with you alway, even to the end of the world. It is God who hath ief of the truth; ye are God's husbandry, e are God's building; you and we are those other sheep whom our Shepherd could not be induced, on account of the grievents and intrinsic dangers of the Colleges, to miligate the decision passed on them, and with the purchased us with his blood; he give sated to the four metropolitans on the 9th of the colleges to the authority of our Most Holy Lord promult in a certain life.

How wonderful and how glorious is the vork of God! We have never seen each other face to face. Some of us are living in the furthest north, and some in the furliest south; some in the cast, some in the west; the children of Ham, and Shem, and lapheth. Our countries, languages, elimate, complex on, habits, all different, yet members of one body! quickened by one spirit! called in one hope of our calling! having one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in us all ! Could we meet together on the earth, we should all have to tell the same history, and make the same confession, how in us-that is, in our flesh-dwellath no good thing; how we have found Jesus Christ all sufficient, and the Holy Ghost the Sanctiner of us. We are persuaded that (through grace alone) we should be able to bear witness to each other, 'that the secret of the Lord is with them that fear him, and he will show hem his covenant."

We thus a ldress, as elder brethren, the younger, at this our Jabilee season, that or hearts may be comforted by the consideration of the mutual faith both of you ind us, and that we may testify of the grace of God our Saviour. We trust that yesterday, in the midst of the abounding wickedness of these last days, and the confusion that is spread among the nations, one continued sound of especial supplications and thanksgivings and praises ascended to the throne of God and of the Lamb, as the sun prose successively on our different Missions and our clives; that the earth, in the midst of desolution, was encompassed with the crown of the Jubilee adorations of the elder and younger brethren; and that God has mercifully accepted the sacrifice, through his dear Son, and will give

us his blessing. And now speaking from this our assembly to all of you in different parts of the world, we desire to assure you of our brotherly love and care for you, our joy over you in the Lord, and our prayers to God for you, that we may " provoke you to love and to good works." Partagers with you of the grace of God, we entreat you to remember that God has called you but of darkness into his marvellous light, that you may show forth his praises by having your conversation honest among your Heathen and Mahomedan fellow-countrymen and neighbours, that it it be that they speak against you as evildoers, they may by your good works which they behold glorify God, whose will it is that with well doing ye should put to silence the ignorance f foolish men. And if you suffer persecu ion, remember the words of the apostles, that 'if when ye do well and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God, for even thereunto were yo called, because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example that we should follow his steps.

One thing further we desire to impress upon your minds, viz., that on each individual of us is laid the responsibility of endeavouring to win souls to Christ. We hope therefore, that you think of, speak to, and pray for those in your own families, villages towns, and neighbourhoods, who are still far from God; that you are not content to J. M. Strachan, Esq., the Bishop of Oxford, leave them alone, but that with a holy jealousy for that God who will not give his Archdeacon Dealtry (of Calcutta), the glory to another, neither his praise to Revs. G. Pettit, Edward Bickersteth, and graven images—with a love that ' seeketh not her own, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but Edward Hoare spoke in support of a series rejoiceth in the truth; and with a tenderness of Resolutions, one of which embodied an that beholds the trangressors and is grieved endeavour to persuade them to follow Christ remembering that it is written by St. James that ' ne which converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins: and again it is recorded by the Prophet Daniei, that they that be wise shall shire as the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.

And now, brethren, let us remember that the time is short, that it Lord is at hand, and that the sure word it the promise is, that them which sleep in Jesus God will bring with him, and that they which are alive and re-Dear Brethren, It has pleased God main unto his coming shall be caught up in his great goodness, to call you out of together with them in the clouds to meet darkness into light, and to bring you from the Lord in the air. Let us, therefore, keep the bondage of Satan into the fold of his our loins girded and our lamps burning, and ourselves as men that are waiting for their Lord, that when he cometh and knocketh we heavenly Father; and to him alone be all may open to him immediately. O blessed the glory. He alone is worthy! Our fa- hour! when Jesus shall come again; when, there were once as you and your fathers, if we continue in the faith grounded and bowing down to dumb idols, without God settled, he will present us hely and unblame and without Christ and without hope. But able and unreproveable in his sight, and you God has long since given to our fathers and all your missionaries whose joy and erown of rejoicing ye are, and we and all the redeemed of the Lord, shall meet around the throne of the Lamb, and be for ever with

Finally, beloved in the Lord, we pray to the Lard for you, that he may make you to sires, and missionaries have gone for the from increase and abound in love one toward mind in entertaining the plan of endowing families, of which there are many throughout us with love and pity in their hearts, giving another, and toward all men, even as we do the R. C. priestliood is thus disposed of the manner in which the manner in which there are sort of succellable toward you, to the end he may establish after an allusion to the manner in which their lives dear to them, so that they might your hearts unblameable in holiness before the late State-trials were conducted: "It alreading a safe and honourable doubtile for the un-

"There is another unfavourable feature exalt that Saviour who was precious to God, even our Father, at the coming of our We are, your affectionate friends and

> The rescript by which the Pope's conemnation of the Irish Government Coleges is signified to the Bishops who own him as their "Most Holy Lord," is now

before the public. The document is of

brethren in the Lord.

sufficient interest to deserve insertion. " Most Illustrious and Rev. Lord, - Some ex racts from the statutes which are compiled for the new Colleges in Ireland, as well as the saf freges given by the bishons regarding them, have afforded the Socred Congregation an occasion of again thoroughly treating of the aforesaid Colleges, chiefly under that respect, and of world to present the cospel to every creative, gave them his sure word of promise. Should deem its duty to answer regarding the spiritual interests of the Catholic people of Ireland. For though the afterestid statutes from the beginning chosen you to salvation are in such form, that it is difficult to judge through sanctification of the Spirit and be- what may be their authority concerning the constitution of the English realm; still all things maturely weighed, the Sacred Congregation

" But since it is manifest with what zeal the clergy and the entire people labour for these things which have for object to promote the ort, in order that all may lend their best en envouss towards its execution, and that thus ufficient provision he made for giving the latholics more ample fasti action without their eligion suffering danger from that source.

"This decision of the Sacred Congregation our Most Holy Lord having, with all maturity and prudence, strictly examined, he resolved to sauction and ratify it with all the weight of his authority, and signified his wish that it should he sent to the four archbishops respectively, by them to be communicated to their suffragans.

as but, whilst I perform this duty, tought also to signify that it is the peculiar desire of the Sacred Congregation, may, also of our Most Hely Lord, that secondetal concord be preserved, and that you have at heart to cultivate the unity of sprift which the sacred gospals attest to have been very much recomnended by Christ our Lord to his apostles, And since I am addressing prelates who are well versad in the history of the Church, and the excellent admonitions of the Holy Fathers, I deem it, indeed, superfluous to quote them, or to mention what benefits the union of bishops conferred on the Church, and what evils e the other hand flowed from their diszensions and whereas you are all unanimously wishing anxiously for this union, it will not be aimiss to remind you to choose and cheerfully to apply the most seasonable means towards seemng it. These are prominent in the sacred canons, and in the other rules of ecclesisatical discipline, which, if you will faithfully follow in your ministry, and if in your doubts will apply to the Apostelical See, in order that through it you may know what is to be done, the aforesaid union will become more and more firm and lasting. Amongst other things, the Sacrad Congregation deemed it right to remind you, with the sanction of our Most Holy Lord, that sacordotal Meetings should henceforth be held in due order, and according to the path chalked out by the canons and Liturgical books; otherwise difference of epinions will daily increase, and from bleatings of this kind, which may tather weer a secular than a religious appearance, no good, will result towards egulating occlesiastical discipline, to which alone they should be sabrarvient; and, there-fore, it will be most useful to transmit the acis of the synods to the Apostolical See, as also to write at certain times, concerning the state of your churches as has been ordained, in

order that you may receive from hence seasonable answers.
"But those things are signified to you, not hat any doubt arises regarding your submission to the Apostolical Bee, since it has been proved to the whole world how fervent and constant it is, and a fresh testimony has been borne to it, by your letters written on the aforesaid subject of the Colleges, but that by those manifestations it may again be actually woved. And when reference on the more weighty concerns is accurately made to that Church, from whence sacerdotal union is derived, the same unity will, by this means, the note easily abide among yourselves.

"In the meantime, I pray God long to preserve your Grace in health.
"Your Grace's most obedient, &c.,

" J. Pn. Faansont, Pietect. "ALEXANDER BARNADO, Secretary, To his Grace the Most Illustrious and Rev. John M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam."

Coupled with this announcement of unnitigated disregard of the attempts of the British Government at conciliating the Roman Catholic hierarchy, there is found, a the Dublin Freeman's Journal, a letter rom Archbishop Mellale himself, address. d to "the Clergy and Faithful of the Diocese of Tuam," in which he describes the Pope's decision as "the triumph of truth over error-the triumph of faith over the powers of the world—the triumph of Christ over his enemies, who are labouring to sever the members from the headhis representative on earth-and again to sever those members themselves of the one mystical body from each other: but they shall not succeed. Neither now, nor at any other time, however, lowering the prospect, shall the enemy prevail against the Irish faithful portion of the Catholic Church: We shall not forget to keep the most powerful bond of unity by having recourse, in our doubts and difficulties, to that 'See from which sacerdotal unity is derived.'?'

The Archbishop takes the opportunity of indulging in various other civilities—his usual style-towards those who do not with him full down and "worship the beast." He speaks of certain "recent institutions which, after grinding the poor, and crushing the rich down to their level, are now, we understand, turned into so many citadels to war egainst the spiritual jurisdiction of the ordinary of the diocese. The offer of pensioning the R. C. priesthood is dealt with in terms of similar courtesy "Slaves of the Ministers—insolent oppressors-poisonous boon-cruelty and profligacy in the high places"-these are among he gems of pastoral style exhibited by this Roman Catholic dignitary. His opinion of Lord John Russell and his colleagues'

is an abuse of confidence to think that men who thus insult our religion could mean well in pensioning its pastors."

No wonder that the Irish, thus guided by those who profess to be their spiritual Pastors, are discontented, turbulent, restless, and wretched.

The Archbishop alludes to a second decument accompanying his letter, but we do not find it in any of the papers before us. By it, it would seem, the Pope comes: forward, in the approach of another season of distress, to "dispense those aniritual treasures with which he is entrusted:" the offer of pardon of sin, we suppose, by virthe of the amount of works of supererogation wrought by the saints-which considerate conduct on the part of the Pope owards those who will be charitable owards the distressed, "by appealing to heir hopes of eternal bliss, will secure the ves as well as the faith of the people."

Has the Church of Rome changed since the days of Tetzel, the Dominican ?

In contradistinction to the contentedness ith which the Irish hierarchy and people duit the Pope's assumption of the chich belongs to God alone, "Our Most Ho-: Lord," we insert an article which we find the last number of " Evangelical Christen-

ome? It is a manifaction, by Lowis H. J. Tonna, Fsq., from the Italian of Il Populaio, a Fiorentino Journal, commenting upon good of the Church, the most emisent fathers no, a Piorentine Journal, commenting upon judged that the exection of a Catholic university should not be despaired of, nay, they have of Florence, Let Patrie, that the Pope again and again recommended a project of this were when he heard of the surronder of Milan.

> "Ir Papa Pianon!"-" The Pepe weeks Weep, ill-conselled pontiff, weep for you vanished glory -acquired at so light a price and lost at so costly a sacrifice of the blood of nen, who idolized a vain man, an image of clay-the shadew of a man.

> "Weep, pontiff-weep for the nations you have betrayed; for the destinies of Italy which your featful, timid, paltry mind could not grosp; sheltering yourself under the sublime martle of a religion which you might have led back to its pure fountain heads, but to which, on the contrary, following the old custom of your piedecessors, you have added your own contribution of shame and defilement!
> "Weep, O Pontiff!-Thou Sengrand and

> LIVINO ANTICHRIST (scettrato e vivente anti isto.) weep for your dearly beloved Germans and hail at the heads of their slaughterers be fore proud Milan and unconqueted Bologna,hard all your thunderbolts-they have not weight nor edge.

> "The Pope weeps. Weep, Count Mastai, weep that the providence thou trustest in has not yet granted the results aimed at in the deslinies of Italy; for it is plain that the provid-ence to which thou hast committed thy people means niching more than thine ancient ally, the empire—that ever faithless prop of the

Simoniacal Papacy.

6 In order that Rome might lie tranquil under the double yoke of thine own demoralizing policy and of northern despotism, thou hast, in vain, commended thyself to all the saints-and so it should be: Hast thou not, in the deli-tions of fear, reached to very biasphemy? Hast thou not detitioned the Eternal, and liced in his stend the Virgin, with the chief of the apostles for responsible ministers? Hast thou not, to those, rather than to Hist, committed the guardianship of Rome, hoping, perhaps, that this Provisional Government in heaven like Provisional Governments on earth, would no weaker and less watchful than that of the God of Vengeance, the terrible God, who stands for the defence of nations, as thou dost for

kings ? ... Weep, weep, Pather -no lapger ! Hely weep that your orders to desist from fighting were treated like a light breath; and as the idle wind, your orders of blind obedience to the compacts with the enemies of Italy claded in the ellent and sinister depths of the Vatican.

"Wesp, thou favoured of Loyola, for even if the followers of freedom fall by the Garman sword, the followers of Ignatius will not go

"Ween, Pope-weep burning tears, over the tomb thou hast dug for thyself; weep, for Italy will yet be a great and glorious fact, while the Popedom becomes a polluted name; weep, for while Italy tises more beauteous from the stake to which thou condemnest her, the Popedom will sink into puterfaction and decay, amidst the joyeds shoul of emancipated

Our readers may wish to know whether such language as this remained unrebulted at Florence. Oh! how could it be! They have an Archbishop at Florence, as they have in Tuam; and that dignitary issued a consure against "that exectable writing, in which the writer has even applied to the chief Pontiff the LUTHERAN name of living Antichrist. Unfortunately the Archinshop of Florence can do no more than emsure: he has not power to burn alive: non mi e duto riparere in altro modo a questo gravissimo scandalo, he says: "it is not given me to apply any other remedy to this most grave offence.

Of course, we do not endorse the character of the publication from which the article is taken: it is probably one of those which, while they abhor the blasphemous assumptions of the Papacy, are no nearer to the devout reception of the truth. But what a shaking must the papal power have received in Italy, to allow of the publication of such an article as that in the Popo-

ONE OF THE TRUE SISTERHOOD OF MERcy.-The German Correspondent of "Evan. gelical Christendom," in giving an account of the dreadful suffering which arose from the famine and typhus fever in Upper Silesia last year, and which left 6,000 orphans helpless by the end of last February, makes favourable mention of the "Brethren of Mercy," who hastened to the scene of desolation at the call of the Roman Catholic Prince-Primate of Silesia. In showing that Protestants did not disregard the call addressed to thein, unfettered by monastice vows. and un-prompted by the deceifful promise of a reward of superior merit on account of these works of self-denial, he writes:

All these considerations serve to place in a strong light the heroic self-devotion of a Prussian lady, Fraulein Stach von Golsheim, a

. This is no Roman Catholic establishment, as might easily, though erroneously, he imagined, but a species of foundation for the daughters of noble

the Margravate of Brandenburg, who, in the month of January last, and before any of the other sex had taken the lead in the venturous attempt, felt induced, by the sad tale of human suffering related in the public journals, to outer the path of self-denying banevolence marked out by Han who went about doing good, and who so specially enforced the claim which helpless childhood ought to make, on all who bear His name, and desire to bear His ininge.

All alone, and wholly unacquainted with the language and habits of the country, this lady hastened to Pless, the centre of infection, (and that known to be of so virulent a nature, that few, indeed, of those brought into immediate contact with the disease escaped an attack,] well aware that squalid misery, sickness, and death would form her immediate companionship for months to come. In the midst of the rigours of a Silesian winter, when the thermometer often shows, for weeks together, a cold of twenty-six of Reaumor, she reached her point of destination, but only to find unexpected and almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of the realisation of her humane inten-

At length, an assemblage of orphans, which had been gathered from various localities, and congregated in the upper story of a large house, situated in the market-place of Pless, were assigned over to her management, and on these she commenced her ardnous, self-denying labours. Forced to rely almost entirely, not merely on her own mental resources, but on herown physical exertions, -- since one Polish maid-servant after another had to be dismissed for some grave fault, and all the male assistants, recommended by the local magistracy, proved without exception, useless, this one lady underwent the almost incredible fatigue of casing for fifty-four orphans of both sexes, some of whom had attained to the age of fifteen. With her own hands she washed and combed those dispostingly filthy objects; reclothed, and -as far as time could be redcemed n the twenty-four homs for such a purposedaily instructed the healthy, and tended the sick.

Wonderfully indeed was the power over matter exhibited, not only in the almost super-natural conquest which her strong resolutions enabled her to make and sustain over her own bodily frame, but in the authority and discipline which she introduced and maintained over a long unsubordinated harde of such young savages, many of whom united the untamed rethiesaness of the children of the desert, to the cuming, slothful, and thievish propensities of civilised vice; and her labours of lave were accompanied by a special and evident blessing on the temper and hearts, as well as bodies, of becommon charge. Having fulfilled the task which an impel-

ng sense of duty had imposed on her thus to step into the worful breach, and afford and in the moment of overwhelming necessity, this admirable tady has again teturned to the ordinary duties of her home-sphere, but not with out having taid a good foundation for the fur-ther continuance of the good work she so courageously began.

The eight brothren from the Rauben-Haus ha reached Silesia even before those from Dinsburg, and all a few weeks after the canoness of Heiligengrab, have proved most valuable labourers in the various branches of charitable service, whether as attendants on the ick, supplying the vacant places of deceases schoolmasters, or (and that chiefly) by taking the oversight of orphan asylunis.

Typhus fever was at first a great i inderance to them, as well as the other volunteers in the cause of humanity; but though most of them have suffered more or less from disease, none have fallen a sacrifice to it; and all are now again restored to active duty.

PROTESTANTS IN ALGERIA -From Garing Correspondence of "Econgelical Christendom?" which, from its peculiar local difficulties, great ly deserves the notice, the sympathy, and the prayers of Christian brethren, is the pestoral superintendence demanded by the Germandescended Protestants in Algiers.

In this extensive (because scattered) and most laborious pastorate, the Rev. Mr. Darr stands done, yet unwenried, in fulfilling the duties of his too often serrowful vocation. Although a society exists in Strasburg for the express purpose of supporting the Algerian massion, and notwithstanding that the subscriptions raised by the Society, in 1817, were in themselves high-ly respectable, the sum obtained was still but compared with the amount required by Pastor Durr, not for his own support merely, but in order in any measure to meet the demands, which are continually being made on him by German immigrants-demands which it is often impossible to five from, and which, without resources from Europe, he cannot comply with. It is true, that both the Gustavus Adolphus and the Basle Evangelical Societies have contributed liberally towards the Algerian mission, but all is too little for its support as it is, far less for the needful extension of the work -the necessity for which is daily becoming more apparent in the increasing German popu-

lation of the colony. The Algerian Protestant Schools contained in 1817, 120 children of both sexes, of which 115 speak the German language. Whether this large proportion is to be explained as bearing honourable testimony to German desire for education, or as simply the result of the preponderating German population in the colony, I am unable to determine; but under all circum-stances, it is matter of deep regret that these chools were obliged to be closed, in the course

of the past year, for want of funds.
The Algiers Consistory is anxious to found an orphan asylum for Protestant children, but only 423 francs having been collected on the spot, and 15,000 being requisite to purchase the land desirable as the site of such an establishment, there seems but small hope of accomolishing its erection at present, since the pecuniary and which was expected from France is not likely to be realised under the present circumstances of that country. And yet the necessity for such an asylum is urgent want of it, about forty Protestant children are at this moment consigned to the Roman Catholic Orphan-house, and may be regarded as lost to the Protestant communion, unless they can be speedily withdrawn. A recent instance will serve to illustrate the prompt zeal with which Roman Catholics avail themselves of these cir-

married poblesse of every age, and society of corresponding rank; they remove every temptation to the formation of unsultable or interested marriages, by which portionless fernides, of the higher rank in Lugland, are sometimes led to degrade themselves. The right of admission to these Protestant convents has hitherto been restricted exclusively to the an-cient noblesse, (by whom they were originally endowed,) but the individual enrolment, which endowed,) but the individual enrolment, which must take place in infancy, necessitates the paying down of a certain sum, which falling, in event of either death or marriage, to the funds of the institution, forms, in addition to the revenues of convent lands, a sinking fund for the payment of the income of each caroness, as well as the general expenses of the establishment. Neither enrolment, nor even residence in the convent, involves any collustic engagement, the only being the alliked to materious engagement, the only penalty uffixed to matrinony being the forfeiture of all claim on the conventual

cumstances, in order to obtain accessions to their church. A boy, twelve years of age, whose father was dead, had been placed in the Roman Catholic Orphan-house, and was upon the point of being led to make his first communion according to the Popish ritual, when his mother, having learned the design, engerly sought to regain possession of her boy. Her entreaties and remonstrances were vain, and nothing but a public reclamation of his parish-ioner by Pastor Dur, before the competent authorities, saved the minor from this illegal decoyment into the Roman Catholic church.

Pastor Durr's letters afford melancholy glimpses at the state of wretchedness both phy-sical and moral, prevalent in Algeria, and the consequent importance of a faithful labourer in so waste and desert a field. " My first visit," says he " to Daly-thrahim, showed me a scene of deep human misery. There was but one Protestant in the village, who was naturally the first object of my search, and he was in a deplarable state. Who, indeed, was there to ninister to his wants, when all were sick? As I sat beside his wretched bed, I raised the coverlet, and was horror-struck to perceive worms actually feeding on his body! An appalling sight, from the thought of which memory recoils with shuddering disgust! Not that this forforn Protestant was worse off, in outward circumstances, than many of his sick Roman Catholic neighbours, for I found one and all in a state of abject wretchedness." But would that even extreme corporeal distress were the worst feature of society in Algiers ! Knavery of all kinds and degrees, with immoralities of the most fluctious character, are common among the colonists, whose frauds and usurious exactions fall beary on every new comer. A loan of 100 francs can only be obtained by paying ten france of monthly interest, and similar extintion is customarily practised whenever anything is bought on account. Poor Poster Durr suffered severely at first, from his ignorance of this Algerian mode of teckoning. His wife states, in one of her letters, "We were not at all aware of this custom, and were not a little frightened by having a large sum demand-ed of us, when we had no suspicion of being indebted above half the amount, but such is the fraudulent custom here; everything purchased is charged exactly double its current price, if not paid for at the moment." "The most abandoned profligacy is practised in the colony, even to the utter disregard of the nearest relation ships, and when reproof is rentured, the ready answer is, Oh! we are in Africa !? 21

It can excite no surprise to learn, that, in such a state of morals, education is at the lowest those to read, who come to him for instruction, in order to receiving the Lutheran rite of confirmation.

"There is, at this moment," he says, in one of his last letters, "a girl of fourteen in my confirmation class, who does not know her A B C. She is the daughter of a deceased schoolmaster, but the mother is so poor, that the daughter was at first compelled to earn her bread by breaking stones on the high-road; and although it is expressly forbidden to convey my instruction in the German language Government being desirons that all should learn French), yet I must and do disobey, for I have poor ignorant German children for my listeness."

Paster Darr's chief source of lamentation is naturally, the himerance which the infidelity, growing lawlessness, and profound ignorance of the addescent Cetman population, oppose to his success as a preacher of the Gospel. And he is left alone to 6 hear the builden and heat of the day," in that wildered African vineyard! Smaly there must be many, among the numerous candidates of theology in Germany, to whom, as they have on, waiting hir a Church, might he addressed the question, "Why stand yo here all the day idle, when such a space of usefulness invites your entrance? Mey God incline their hearts to hasten thither "to the help of the Lout," and the strengthening of l'aster Dutr's hands in his ardnous labours. His osition must at this moment be, I lear, peeuharly preculious, since, from the generally disinthed state of France, and the severe monetary pressure, which has told heavily against the fauls of all religious societies, it is reasonable to expect that that of Strasburg has not been exempt. While, at the same time, an enormously increased necessity for pastoral exertion is created by the deportation to Algiers of so many thousands of the Parisian lasurgents, among whom a vast number are Germans, and professed Probatants. Roman Catholic priests have, in very sufficient numbers, volunteered to accompany the misguided brothien of their confession to their place of banishment. It will be aid, if the Protestant churches of France and Germany shut their ears to the exhortation Providence is thus lowly sounding in their ears "Go ye, and do likewise."

Sample of a Western Missionary Biston's lave. From a letter written by the Right Rev. Philander Chase, D. D., Bishop of the P. E. Church in Illinois; dated 2nd of last mouth, and published in "The Molto".- I was riding out in a dismantled chaise in com-pany with Mr. Roberts, formerly a Methodist minister, now a candidate for holy orders in Jubileo College. "To see God's blessings spring from the bosom of our mother earth" we took a turn through the wide-spreading fields of Indian corn growing ten or twelve feet high on each side of a vista leading from the college cottage, the residence of the Bishop, to the Robins-nest, that "place of note in history !"
Just as we were about to pass through the east branch of the Kickapoo creek, a pebbly stream fed by perennial springs, we saw before us a weed some six or seven feet long thrown athwart the well-trodden path as if by accident. It was a thistle of a species which grows very high in this country, having long leaves almost white on one side and a dark green on the other; and being twisted, looked, for all the world, like a large snake; or more like two or three snakes together. At sight of this, the horse, a fine spirited animal, sprang as if lifting all his feet at once, directly out of the road, thereby capsizing the dismantled chaise with its weighty contents. There had been a piece of iron left on the side of the chaise on which the calass once turned, and it was on this iron projecting three or four inches, that my ribs were destined in falling out to come in contact. I heard as well as sell the bones crack as I fell. Mr. Roberts caught my cont as I fell, but all would not save me. garment was torn and the ribs were broken. some labourers were at hand, and soon I was lifted up and put into the vehicle, and myself guiding the horse to the cottage. This I could do when sitting up, but nothing could exceed the pain when attempting a recumbent posture.

I lost but two or three Sundays, when I was able to go to Church and preach again. But no rest could I take in bed.—All the sleep that visited my cyclids for above thirty nights was taken when sitting in my chair. Whenever I attempted to lie down it seemed as if a swerd was passing through my breast. This singular state of my health continued even after I set off to fulfil my appointments made in the fourth number of the Molto, On board the canal boat, through the singular kindness of the captain, I took my first nap in a recumbent posture. The same piercing pain afterwards returned; but not

of so long duration. The Rev. Mr. Kelly wel-

comed me to Ottawa, where I preached in a convenient building. The new Church not being finished, but progressing, I passed direct-

ly to Chicago.
I need not tell you how kindly I was received by the Rev. Messrs. Kellogg and Barlow. In St. James' Church I confirmed eightand in Trinity, four persons—and in all preach, ed five times. The subject of my discourses was chiefly the training up of children, somewhat distinctly considered from what is called in modern parlance EDUCATION, a word that has been so abused as to become disgusting to

It was desired that these lectures should be printed-and so, if the Lord permit, they will be in the Motto. What a blessing is this Engpresent of a Press and font of twees .-Under God it enables me to breathe and speak my own sentiments as a Bishop should always l speak do. May God enable me never to do so but in words of truth and soberness such as may edify, not pull down, the Church which is Christ's

THE ADVOCATE OF MORAL REFORM -We have received the first number of a paper under this title, published by the Committee of the Montreal Magdalene Asylum. It is printed by Messrs. Lovell and Gibson, and contains appalling statements of prevailing licentiousness, and its extent; suggesting at the same time remedies which may be applied. Our space will not permit us to do more in this number than express our best wishes for the success of those labours in which the Committee from whom the publication proceeds are engaged.

The Right Reverend RICHARD MANT, D. D., Lord Bishop of Down, Connon, AND DROMORE, departed this life at the Rectory, Ballymoney, on the 2nd instant. The de ased Prelate was raised to the Episcopal Bench twenty eight years ago.

JUBILEE FUND OF THE CHURCH M	1521	0 N A	ķΥ
Previously acknowledged £1	33	11	4
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Editor of the Bukean	20	()	0
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£164 6 C. H. GATES, Treasurer.

Monragat .-- Contributions towards the Jubilee Fund of the Cityaca Missionary Secie

Ty received by the undersigned :	
Collections in Trinity Church, and	
at the Meeting	
Trinity Church Senday School	
Missianary Fund, 6 5	
Colonel Holloway, C. B 1 5	
C. S. Ross, Esq	
Rev. A. Digby Campbell, 1 5	
Archd. Campbell, Esq., 1 5	
Renand, Eq 1 5	
Mrs. Henry Stuart 1 0	
S. Elliott, Esq 0 10	ì
Major Burn, R. A 0 10	
W. C. Evans, Esq 0 10	
Dept. Comm. Gen. Pennell 0 10	
S. Farrell, Esq., R. E 0 5	ř
Dubrow, Esq., R. A 0 5	ĺ
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£31 17 6 ALEX. DIGBY CAMPBELL. Nov. 17, 1518.

The Rev. C. L. F. HARNSEL begs to neknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of Two Pounds Ten Shillings voted by the Committee of the Gospet, Am Society towards the Funds of the Quenec Juvenile Chunch MISSIGNARY ASSOCIATION.

STATEMENT of money voted by the Cospet Ain Society, for charitable purposes since the year 1815, in accordance with the By Laws and constitution thereof, not including the necessary expenses incurred in the pur chase of articles for the working of the society. 1815-Cash paid, Rev. Parkin, for

paisonage at Valearier£10 0

"St. Charles Sunday School 5 0

1846 "Rev. R. Anderson, for parsonage at Megantic .. 10 0 do. do. do. 31 10
Juvenile Church Mission-

rent of Trinity Sunday

" St. Charles Sunday School 12 10 By order of the Committee, R. HENRY WURTELE,

Treasurer

Quebec, 28th November, 1848.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED:—Lady Caldwell, No. 235 to 286, Mrs. Dr. Campbell, No. 235 to 264; Mrs. Killaly, No. 209 to 260; Mrs. Alex. Buchanan, No. 209 to 260; Mrs. Rae, No. 203 to 254; Miss Blake, Nr. 244 to 205.

Messrs. J. H. Winn, No. 231 to 282; Hy. Cattan No. 100 to 252. Cotton, No.199 to 250.

To Colnespondents .- Received W. C. E: on Friday and yesterday; parcel on Thursday last 1-S. and S., package duly received.

Bocal und Political Antel ligence

The telegraphic announcement late on Saturday of the arrival at Now York, that morning, of the Steamship Cambria, was closely followed by the receipt on Monday morning of her letter-bags; the newspapers came in on the following afternoon. We extract largely from Willmer and Smith's European Times ..

The progress of the Cholera is thus allud-

Whether it is that the vigilance and accuracy of the affairs of the Board of Health now bring forward before the public, and record every case of cholera which occurs, or whether the circulation is augmented by ten millions in treaty of peace on terms more sat the disease has really made some considerable Paris, but diminished by eight millions in the Austria than to her rask aggressor.

progress since our last, certain it is that the | departments. The circulation is fast approachaggregate returns begin to look formidable. In London and its vicinity the deaths reported last week were 65; whilst the number of fresh cases reported daily varies between 10 and 20; and, as far as we can judge at present, the mortality will be in that district about the same as last week. The general health is now 39 below the weekly average of 1817 and the four preceding years. Reports from all the provinces are now collected, and we are happy o state that they are quite inconsiderable compared with the population. Near Hounslow, on the 8th inst., there were four fatal cases, and at Blyth six, two of which have been fatal, The remaining three on that day have occurred in Essex and Sunderland, but all the nine cases, except one, seemed to have proved fatal. It is commits the greatest ravages. No fewer than 468 cases have occurred in Edinburgh and the vicinity up to the 8th inst., of which 213 proval fatal, 51 recovered, whilst 171 were under treatment, or the result not stated. On the 8th inst. only 27 new cases were reported,

whilst there were 49 on the 7th. The cholera is no longer restricted to Edinburgh: it has broken out at Portobello, Musselburg, Dalkeith, Lasswade, and Loanhead, all mall towns and villages within six miles of Edinburgh, and lying to the east and south-east. The disease has been peculiarly virulent in Loanhead, which is an inland village, situated on an eminence, and naturally in a healthy position; but it is generally in habited by colliers and others of the poorer classes, and is most pro-bably defective in drainage. A young man from Glasgow, who had been attending a funerat in Loanhead, returned to the former place on Sunday, and was shortly after seized, and died after a short illness.

After mentioning that an agreeable change a the weather had occurred, the same

lournal remarks : We hope for a salutary change in the disease by this welcome improvement in the weather after so much tain. The authorities through-out the country seem to be fully alive to the exigency of the moment, and no expanse is spaced to mitigate the could mising from this endamitons visitation. At present the great manufacturing towns and districts have recaped the scourge, and we sincerely trust that they will continue to be exempted from its attacks. The malady, however, has appeared on the northern coast of France, at Dunkink.

The state of Ireland is described as tranquil, though isolated outrages have been perpetrated in many parts, as is unfortunutely the ensurat the boot of three in that tinhappy country. The excitonent consequent on the State Trials has possed away, and the principal topic of conversation has been the destitation of the peasantry in many

A Writ of Error having been obtained in ba-half of Mr. Smith O'Brien, expectation is now kept alive on the question whether his trial will be set aside and a new one granted.

Mr. R. D. Williams has noon tord, but ocquitted of the charge of having sought to depose the Queen or to levy war, by the publication of certain articles in the Tribune.

The gentry of the country, netwithstanding the severe embarrasments that press upon them, are manifesting a disposition to co-oparate with the Lord Lieutenant in reviving and extending the system of practical instruction amongst the rural population, towards which his Excellency has granted a further sum of £1000. At the last macting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society a number of were read, enclosing subscriptions to the fund.

The following from the Limerick Reporler, is an illustration of the Grain of the landed

"In a neighbouring country, the office of a union workhouse was recently vacant, and amongst the candidates who carnestly urged their claims to this hamble office was a gentleman of unclent family, a magistrate of the county, and a landed proprietor with a nominal rent-roll of upwards of £2000 a year. The greater part of this gentleman's estate has been for many years under the courts, and from the state of the country little or no rent has been latterly paid. On the poor-rate collector recently waiting on him and infiniting that, having repeatedly made fruitless applications, he would be compelled to enforce payment of his demand, this gentleman, who has a large family, solemnly assured him that he and his hous hold had been for several weeks subsistng upon Indian meal and garden stuff. We have heard of many instances hardly less disressing than this one of the sufferings endured by the inferior class of gentry."

The building of the new colleges in Cork, Belfast, and Galway, is proceeding, and there will not be the slightest interruption in the arrangements, notwithstanding the recent recript from Rome. The Presidents and Vice Presidents have been appointed for a considerable time past, but none of the professors or other officers have vet been appounced.

THE ARCIC EXPEDITION.—The Lord G in bier, Captain Hill, a whaler, which arrived at Stromness on Monday, brings intelligence four James later than any yet teceived from Sir James Ross. The Lord Cambier spoke Sir James in lat. 74 deg. 20 min., near the point called the Devil's Thumb, on the east side of Baffin's Bay. The Lord Gambier got across the bay, to the west side, on the 4th of August and Captain Hill expected that the expedition would cross about the middle of the same north. The wind was blowing from the S. W. No news of Sir John Franklin.

THE ARMY.—Among promotions in the Royal Reg. of Artillery: To be Captains: -Sec. Capt. C. L. Fitzgerald, v. Tomkyns prom.; -- Sec. Capt. G. D. Warburton, v. Williams prom.

Sir Robert Gardiner has been appointed Gov. ernor of Gibrattan, in the place of Sir Robert Wilson, whose period of service has expired. The new Governor is an artillery officer, who served with much distinction throughout the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo. The appointment is the more acceptable, as the artillary, notwithstanding their brilliant achievements, wherever honour was to be gained, have hitherto been almost excluded from this species

CONTINENTAL NEWS .- On the Continent of Europe matters still continue to preserve their painful interest. In FRANCE fears are entertained of approaching convulsions, and the great fall of the French Funds displays the deep anxiety which the present state of affairs produces. The three per cents have failen as low as 40! the five per cents to 63. 50, but a reaction took place and the former closed at 42.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France published on the 3rd instant, shows that the progressive prostration of commerce which has been remarked for so many weeks still continues. The discounts of the Parls Bank are again four millions less this week. Against this there is a small increase of a million and a half in the branches. The Government daposits have been reduced this week from nine millions to one and three-quarter million, and

ing the limit imposed on it by the law, being now nearly 398 millions. It cannot exceed 400 millions. Against this amount of circulation there is 2331 millions in specie.

The election of a President is to take place early in December, and it is evident that the contest will be entirely between Gen. Cavaignae and Louis Bonaparte.

Of the probable result the European Times says,

Nothing has occurred to alter our opinion that the Bonaparte will be elected by a sufficient, if not a vast majority. In fact it is only the Government influence which Cavaignac holds in his hands that can enable him to make head against his opponent. He has dispatched emissaries to the departments to secure his election, and no fewer than 110 members of the National Assembly have applied for leave of absence, with a view to proceed as secret com-missaries for the same object. The party of M. Thiers expresses open distrust of both candidates. M. Thiers plainly says that the undecided policy of Cavaignae, which affects to be moderate, whilst leaning to the Red Republicans, inspires no confidence; and that acute statesman, penetrating through the flimsy veil which covers the designs of the Bonaparte, admits that the majority of the people are affected in his favour, and that, accordingly, it would he hopeless to prevent his election. At present Louis Banaparte observes a discreet silence.

As regards trade, however, assurances are given that there is a steady but slow progression in the manufacturing and commercial condition of the country, and if a state of political tranquility and quiet were happily prought about, a better state of things would doubtless follow.

The Constitution for the French Republie was finally adopted by the Assembly, on the 4th instant, its 115 articles having been discussed and passed by various imjedities during many proceding weeks. The finalvote was: For the Constitution, 739; again t it, 20. The programation of it was to take place, with great military digitive exhibiting a force of 100,000 men assembled at Paris, on the Louis bay (characteristic of France) the 12th instant.

The Minister of War made the satisfactory anusuncement, on the Sth, that the information communicated by the Minimer of Foreign Af-fairs was so favour ble as to oblow of the dis missel, on the Elst of December, of 53.000 solvies whose period of service would exche on that day. There was, however, a levy of \$0.000 men in mediately in prospect, according to the authorpated law of conscription.

The Austrian nominious are the portion of the Continent next to Profice in I interest. The conflict between the Emporor's threes under his Conaral, Frince Windering hetz, [pnd] the [insurgent inhabicontrol the Aberran matropolis, has ended in the alctent of the inter.
The inverse that 25th and 20th were passed

in horse hard fighting, during which a hightful slaughter took place on both sides. Every hour the Vienness expected the Hungarians to come to their relief, the reckless teaders giving this report out in order to raise the courage of the deluded and excited populace, but the Hungarians hesitated to advance. On the 30th and Sist the contest was renewed, the Emperialists gradually encircling the city with their batteties, and making good their position in the laner city. Jeliachich, with a sufficient force, hav-ing been detached to keep in check the Hungatiane, who threatened to advance upon the capital, the two armies had an encounter, in which the Trangarians were afterly realed, with predictions less of life; and on the lifet retired behind the Leitha, and are supposed to be quite demoralised and broken up. When this news arrived, the Viennese, perceiving all hopes of resistance unavailing, after much delay and equivocation on the part of their leaders, entered into a capitulation to surrender. White flags were to be hoisted on the ramparts, the Imperial standard to wave on the church of St. Stephen's, and all arms, guns, and treasure to be yielded up unconditionally. The Imperialists advanced, but the Viennese treacherously fired upon them, and it was only by a vizerous discharge of grape from the heavy artillery, together with shells and rackels, the with reduced them to submissi the 1st inst., Windischgratz, at the head of his troops, advanced to the centre of the city, in St. Stephen's-square, under the terms of the capitulation, when a murderous volley of grape was again poured upon the Imperial troops; a battle became general in the surrounding streets, and it was only after a frightful carnage, during which the Imperial palaces and library were set on fire, that the city was com-pletely subdued; and on the 2nd instant the Austrian capital was in undisputed possession of the Imperial forces. The treachery of Behin and his proletarians has, of course, annulled the terms of the capitulation, and it is said that numerous arrests have been made, and probably condign punishment will follow. Behm, it is reported, has escaped in the garb of a priest. We have not space to comment upon these stupendous events; we only hope that the word of the Emperor, given since the capture of his own city, will be inviolably kept. He pledges himself that the constitution of March shall not be revoked. The Hungarians have disappeared and, being closely followed by Jellachich, will scarcely be able to rally.

Accounts of the 2nd, and subsequently, state

that the disarming was carried on without further interruption, and that all conflict had ceased. The Imperial troops are tranquil masters of the city. Private letters state that the capital was in as quiet a state as could be expected, after the late scenes witnessed there.

The Austrian Ministry is composed as follows; - Wessenberg, President, without a portfelio; Prince Schwarzenberg, Foreign Affairs; Bach, Home Department; Buchnoc, War ; Helfert, Public Instruction ; Bruck, Commerce. -- European Times.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT, in its sitting on the 3rd instant, passed the motion of the committee on Austrian affairs, to the following ef-

fect :--"The National Assembly resolves to call upon the Imperial Ministry to take all possible care—1. That the impetial commissaries make a point of obtaining full consideration and recognition for the German central power in all quarters .- 2. That everywhere in Austria they may endeavour to protect the interests of Ger-Austria in a peaceful way, and without blood-shed. -d. And that finally, whatever this denovement may result in, they may take under protection and defend from every attack the rights and liberlies accorded to the Austro-Ger-man races in the months of March and May."

From ITALY, there are accounts of insurrections in various places-conflicts between parties of insurgents in Lombardy, and the Austrian troops. But the King of Sardinia has abstained from the renewal of hostilities; and the success of the Imperial arms against Vienna will probably facilitate the conclusion of a treaty of peace on terms more satisfactory to

King (the Austrian Emperor) now his two vica large portion of the Enperor's troops closely engaged in the operations of siege and bombardment.

Paussia seems to have made no approach to a settled order of things. The ministry headed by General Pfuel having resigned, the King charged Count Brandenburg with the formatio of a Cabinet. The new Premier's monarchical principles being well known, great excitemen arose, and the Burgher Guard had to disperse the mob. The Count resigned; but who could form a ministry, remained to be learnt.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN; SPAIN; PORTUGAL -offer nothing of sufficient interest to require mentioning.

New York .- The election of Gen. Taylor to the presidency of the United States is to be celebrated at New York by an illumination, and a salute of 500 guns next Saturday.

Nova Scorta .- The Hon. Wittin Farne NOR DES BARRES has been appointed one of the Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court of Indicature, in place of Judge Hill, deceased; and the Hoa. ALEXANDER McDougall, has been appointed to be a Member of the Execulive Council, and Her Majesty's Solicito: General, in place of Mr. Des Barres.

Tourners.- A destructive fire took place on the 22nd inst., in King Street, by which the premises of Mr. Webber, shoemeker, the adwhing stores of Campbell and Hunter, and Hall, together with two unoccupied houses were consumed.

THE PROVINCIAL PERFECUTIARY, KINGSTON The Covernment has thought proper, at the present stage of the inquiry into Penitentiary affairs, to suspend Mr. Smith, and Mr. D. Al. Maedonell, Sheilff of the Eastern District, has be in swern in as Warden of the Institution for the three belong that is, until the inquiry shall have been closed, and Mr. Smith either is in-stated or a successor appointed. We have no reason to believe that, over should the logality result in the dismissal of life. Smith, Mr. Mrc. dwell is destined to subsend him in the office of Warden, as that gentledian his but recently been appointed to the Shrievally of the Pestern District.

importate suspension, it is that the first four charges, the exilence upon which we believe has been for some time closed, are held by th Commissioners and the Executive to be fully surjoined, or at least to fat unanswered by the Warden, as to rander expeding the step new taken. There is no donneed in between the suspension and the matter referred to in our last issued in far, as we have learned. The laster is more properly an issue between the Commissioners and the Board of Inspectors—on which reprende was had by light parties to the have been received from below in reference therete, we are unable to say; but as soon a the point in dispute is settled, the Commission. ers will proceed with the Warden's defence on the remaining charges .- Kingston Chronicle.

Montagal. -- Fing. -- On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in Bonaventure street, consuming six houses, including the numery scacet-house; also a number of out-baildings. The fire is said to have originated in an unoccupied building, which has led to the belief that it was the work of an Incendiary .- M. Chronicle.

POST OFFICE APRANGEMENTS .- The following letter from the Deputy Post Master General is highly gratifying, both as it implies that no alteration of the route of the English mail for Canada from its present direction through the British territory is in contemplation, and as it expresses a confident expectation that the time of transmission-which has been greatly reduced -will be still further shortened.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Montreal, 10th Nov., 1818. Sin,-With reference to our correspondence m the subject of transmitting the English Mai to Halfax, I request you will have the good-ness to state to the Board of Trade, that, with a view to meeting the wishes of the Board, and of the public generally, as far as practicable, his Lordship the Postmaster General, upon my recommendation, has been pleased to convey to me an authority under which I trust l shall be able to save (when the roads are in tolerably good order) from 36 to 48 hours in the time hitherto allowed for the service in question. During the present uncertain and broken weather, it would be unwise to attempt shor tening the time of conveyance; but as soon as the travelling can be depended upon, I shall commence the change, giving due notice thereof in the Newspapers, and I hope the result will be entirely satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,
T. A. STAYNER,

FREDE, A. WILLSON, Esq.,
Secry, Board of Trade, Montreal,
Mr. Timothy Marcotte, of Deschambault,
has obtained the contract for the transport of the English Mails between Quebec and Mont-

Passicution con Lines.—The case Gugy versus The Transcript (at Montreal) has been decided by a verdict for the Plaintiff: £10 damages. In the case Gugy versus Hineks, the verdict is for the Defendant.

THE NEW STEAM SHIP G CANADA."-The last of the newly-built ships belonging to the Eritish and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Company has reached the Mersey. The Canada, under the command of Captain Judkins, arrived here on Tuesday; and, judging from the time she took in running from Glasgow to this port, she induces the belief that if anything she will excel her sister tivals, for speed. Like all the other ships belonging to the company, particularly those lately built, the Canada is a beautiful model, and well pet together. Her materials, both wood and iron are of the best description, and the arrange-ments for passengers of the most ample and satisfactory kind. But we need not further allude to her beauty and appearance, inasmuch as the sets out for New York, on the 25th inst. may endeavour to protect the interests of Germany;—3. That they may exert the whole of their influence to disengage the complexities of lave an opportunity not only of judging of her are an ended but also of duly estimating her great nower and speed. It only remains for us to bers is made on fair, simple, and popular charge, and to express our Lope that he may It is provided by the Rules, that the whole be as successful in his command of the Canada Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall as he has hitherto been in the other ships be- be Alembers of the Society, by holding Polionging to the company.

and was admitted to practice at the bar, after a highly creditable examination.

A fire occurred on Saturday night last near R. Al. HARRISON.

the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, by which the

HUNGARY can have little chance of making stabling and eight cows belonging to the estabeffectual resistance against the authority of its lishment, were consumed. The residence of King (the Austrian Emperor) now his two victorious Generals. Windishgreetz and Jellachich are free to direct the greater part of the forces under their command combined against the Magyars who were unable even to render effectual help to the Viennese when these kept a large portion of the Enperor's troops closely Fremont, have presented the Company with a large portion of the Enperor's troops closely from the figure of the company with the manner which shall be a large portion of the Enperor's troops closely free mont, have presented the Company with Dr. Von Island, resident Physician to the Asy-£10 to be devoted in the manner which shall best meet the wishes of the Captain and mem-

The Hart Steamer, which sunk, a short time off Sillery Cove, has been raised, and is performing her trips between this port and St. Nicholas as before.

DIED.

On Friday, the 24th inst., CHARLES SIN-D., Official of the Diocese, aged II months and 26 days.
On Saturday, the 25th inst., on St. Lewis

Road, Mrs. DRURY, of Leamington, Warwickshire, England.

At Sorel, on the 6th instant, after a painful

liness of 21 days, Many Jann Clarroan, wife of Mr. Samuel Burrie, aged 25 years. At Utica, State of New York, on the 15th instant, the Rev. John C. Rupp, D. D., Editor of the Gospel Messenger.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, Oper Express to Hullfan, will be closed at the Queber

Post-Office, on THIS DAY, 199th NOVEMPER. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received a SEVEN webselt. P. M. NEWSCAPEKS received to SIX o'clock, P. M. GOSPEL AID SOCIETY.

TOTICE is hereby given, that the usual MEETINGS of the Ludies of the GOSPEL AID SOCILTY, will be held on WEDNES. DAY, is each week, at the residence of Mrs. SEWELL, St. Lewis Street, commencing WEDNESDAY next, at TWO o'clock, p. ar.; members are particularly requested to attend.
By order,
E. BURTON,

Sec. G. A. S. Qasbec, 25th Nov., 1848.

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

Lobsters, in this hermetically scaled. Salmon and Mackerel do do. North Shore Herrings, No. 1. Macketel, in hobbs., No. 1. Pable Fisa, Green do. Preserved Oysters. Kamouraska Butter. Winter Apples -- Greenings, Spitzenburgs

and Pippins. Virgin Honey Tamarinds in Jara. Sporm, Belmont Sperm and Wax Wick

Candles. Solar Sperm, and Pale Scal Oil. Solar Lamp Wicks and Chimneys.

Gennine HIGHLAND WHISKEY, in Wood and Bottle.

M. G. MOUNTAIN. 2 m Quebec, 30th Nov. 1848.

ZOST: A NN ROHAN, aged 11 years, a year age A last July, was left by her parents at the Quarantine station. She is supposed to be living

in Anne Street, Unebec. Any information directed to the office of the Conoung STAR will be thankfully received.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES, ACOLLECTION

ORIGINAL SAFRED MUSIC. BY F. H. ANDREWS. Quebec, October 1845.

nen bodks.

TABLE subscriber has just received by the ship "Favourite," a considerable addition to his stock of Books, by which he is now ena-

bled to offer for sale upwards of

ONE THOUSANDVOLUMES, CAREFULLY SELECTED WORKS.

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

Also, by the ' Douglas,' from London, A SUPPLY OF THE

PSALMS AND HYMNS, USED IN TRINITY CHAPEL.

GILBERT STANLEY, No. 4, St. Anne Street

Quebec, Nov. 2, 1548. YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the

has a few leasure-hours, would be glad to devote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publisher's. Quebec, Sth Jane, 1848.

NOTICE.

RASH BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE CONL PASS having reduced their rate of PreDi niums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.
R. PENISTON,

India Wharf, Agent. October, 1846.

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

HAILE 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 helders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Mem-

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole cies of lusurance for Life with it, of more Mr. James John Russell, student at Law with to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentle-Charles Alleyn, Esq., passed his examination men who appear as Directors of the Society, on Saturday last, before Mr. Justice Aylwin, have practically approved of its principles.

Agent for Canada

NURSERY GOVERNESS. A LADY who is well qualified to instruct young persons in the ordinary branches of en English education, is desirous of obtaining employment as a NURSERY GOVERNESS. Salary not so much an object as the advantage of a home in a quiet and nious family.

Refer to the Rev. Official MACKIE, D. D., 13, Sr. URSULE STREET

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

OF THE Church Society.

AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL, MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS are on SALE.
Montreal, May 26, 1848.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

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

constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage.

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

H. KNIGHT, Quebec, November 1848.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ASstablished 21st Mugust, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, SOLICITORS. FHYSICIANS:

G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON. ASSURANCE UPON LIVES and transact any Assurance upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annalises of Reversions of all kinds, as also Sarvivoships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assursmaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Assurries whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to ances, Survivorships or Endowments for a invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of

claims.
Assurances can be effected either with on Without participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CHERIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy

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

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.	
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The above rates, For Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparisons be found to be LOWER than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business. Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respect-

Secretary, or from any of the local agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already ap-

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

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

WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBEC

No. 3, St. JAMES STREET. MEDICAL REFEREE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN! Sururus. Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

Youth's Corner.

THE KIND CARE OF GOD. God is very kind to us. He loves to make us happy. It is he who gives us food every day, and clothes to wear, and a house to live in. We have not a thing that he has not given us, nor a pleasure that he does not provide for us.

It is God who makes the sun to shine, to warm us; and makes us able to walk in the fields, and to see all the pleasant sights around us. We love to see pretty flowers; and it is God who has made the flowers. We like to hear the sweet music of birds; and God has made birds to cheer us. We enjoy the sweet fruits that grow in our garden; but we must not forget that those fruits are given to us by God. If it had pleased him to give us no fruits nor flowers, nor birds, we might still live, but our pleasures would have been less.

God is kind to all living creatures. The cows, and sheep, and horses, that we when I knew you formerly?" now see, enjoy the life that he has given them; and birds and insects are cared for by God. If he did not keep them, and feed them, from day to day, they would perish. God loves those who love him: but he is kind, even to the wicked. He gives them all the good things they enjoy. He thinks of them, though they do not think of him.

Let us often think of God, and thank him for his goodness, and ask him to help us to love him.

As a father, with his little son and daughter, took one of the flowers which his children had given him, and asked them if they could make one like it.

"O no," said Mary, "I could not: nobody in the world could make a real

"How do you know that, Mary?" he

"I am almost sure of it; for flowers came from seeds. I know that, for you gave me some seeds for my garden, and helped me to put them in, and now they are come up to flowers." "Can you tell me, then, where the seeds came from?" "You bought them, did you not, fa-

Yes," said their father; "but did any

one make the seeds ?" Mary could not say; but she thought not. She asked her father to tell her where the seeds were made or found. Then he gathered a dry faded flower, and pulled off some of the leaves, and showed them that the seeds grew within the flower; and told them that when flowers begin to fade, the seed keeps on growing and ripening, until it is gathered, or falls to the ground. "So you see," said he," that if flowers came from seed, the seed must first have come from flowers. But now can you tell me how the first seed and the first flowers came into the world?" "1 think," said the little girl, "that God must

have put them there." "Yes, he did indeed; and if you will listen, I will tell you about it. There was once no world nor sun nor moon nor stars. This was a very long while ago."

"Was it twenty years ago?" asked Alfred. Now Alfred was only a little boy. He thought one year a very long time. He could count up to twenty; and twenty years seemed to be as long a time as his thoughts could reach. You may judge that the little boy was not a very wise or learned child, but then he was not four years old. His father did not laugh at him when he asked the question; but he said. "It was more than twenty years ago; more than a hundred twenties. But though there was no world, there was God.

"Then God saw fit that there should be a world, and he made it. There was So taking my hat, I walked out, and soon any thing for the world to be made of; but God made it out of nothing. He also made the sun that shines in the daytime, and the moon and the stars that shine by night.

"God made man to live on the world, and all kinds of beasts, and birds, and insects. He also made the great sea, and fishes to live in it.

"But before God made any living creatures, he had made ready the world for to come here this day, an to lave us sich a them, and had made trees and plants to grow for their good and use. And when God made the trees, and plants, and flowers, he said that they were to bear seed, that other trees, and plants, and is God's great power that causes the about, I followed him unperceived, and saw flowers to come from seed, as you have him climb up into the bed where the body

Mary who asked this question.

"He made every thing. There is nothing that you see that was not made by God. You cannot think of a single thing that was, or is, that was not made by

him."
"But," said the little girl, "God did not make my clothes, did he, father; nor needles and pins, and such things; nor our houses?"

"The clothes that my little girl wears, are made of different things that grow; and those things were made to grow by God. Pins and needles, and a great many other useful things, are made by men, from metal which is dug out of the earth; but that metal was formed and placed there by God. Houses are built by men, of wood and stone; and wood and stone are not made by man, but by God. It has his father's face and hands several times. pleased God to give us strength and skill to work and put together what he has then come into the room, "he was always made ; but let us work it and alter it as the father's pet, an his life was wrapped up

Mary and Alfred thought that they did know what their father meant. And I milk the gintleman was so good as to give think so too; for though they were so ye. Here machinec-hu-a-sthig, dhrink this an twill raise yer poor heart, and don't ye they want to ye. rents wished to teach them, Great be crying that way, Patty, ugra, for you o I rulls for little Children.

THE HORBORS OF FAMINE. ** A lale of what took place in Ireland last year: Ok Myleyes having by this time become

of a man, wasted to little more than skin and bones; it was lying on a litter of straw, and covered by a dirty ragged quilt. Gradually I recognised the features of JACK O'LEARY, lately the head of this desolate household. I was moved to tears; and these tokens of my grief called forth a fresh burst of sorrow from the poor brokenscarted woman. She pointed to a straw pallet which I had not before seen; the dead body of a younger child was lying here, govered with just the rags of an old shirt. I thought it best for the mother, as well as myself, to get out of this chamber of death and misery; beckoning to her to follow me, I hastened back into the kitchen, where she placed a chair for me, and, seating herself upon one of the stools, kept rocking to and tro, for some time, wringing

her hands and weeping bitterly.
"How is it, Mary," said I, "that you have been brought into this state? I am sure you and your husband were well off

"So we war, Sir, ever an always we had full an plenty ourselves, an a bit an a sup to give a poor body, when they kem the way; but we see how it is, sir, himself had the whole of the farm sot in score ground undher praties, all to one little patch of grass that we kep for the cow, to give milk to the childher. An whin the disase an the famine kem in the praties, sure we couldn't expect thim that got no good of em, to pay for what they didn't get; an so we war at the loss of the ground be that manes. An though we got an abatement in the rint, still in all, it wasn't of much use to us, as we had nothing to look to whin the praties war gone. An thin, sir, we had to help for it, but to kill the cow, an sure it wint to my heart to part with her, for she was a kind an an illigent milker; an l hadn't a dhrop of milk to give to himself that was always used to it, nor to the cray thurs of childher, that couldn't do without

1. An whin that was gone an spint, sorra stick of furniture that was in the house, ig or little, but I had to put in the pawn even to the illigent feather beds that was undher 'em, an to the clothes off their backs. An even to my fine scarlet shaw that id delight your eyes to see, that was a handfull thick, an I keept it to the lasht, for I was loth to part with it, as 'twas himself that gev it to me the year we wur married. But sure, I'll be bound it had to go in the end, for I couldn't see the death staring them in the face, an so I had to carry even to the cups and saucers, every. thing, an put them in plodge, an glad we war to have 'em to put in or anything else

that would keep the life in 'em. "But still in all, your honour, 'twas a short time they lasted; an whin every thing in the house was are up and gone, the four had to take to the bed with the sickness that? zoing, an Oh! sir, it wint to my heart to see 'em dying there afore my eyes, an not a bit nor a sup to give 'em, baring a drink of the cowld wather. An sure the naybors tself couldn't help us, for they were as bad or worse nor ourselves. Glory be to His oly name, sorra a bit of food passed our lips this three days, an sorra a bed did I stretch my side on this week back, but sitting up night an day with thim that's gone from me now, an och, sure 'twas little good for me to be up with thim, whin I had nothing to give 'em.?'

My heart was sick at the tale I had now heard; and as soon as I could put in a word, I asked, "Is there any place near this where you could buy bread?"

"There is a baker's shop down there, sir, in the village, of about half a mile from the corner of the road."

"Well," said I, "get the house a little to right, and I will soon be back with some food for your family, if any is to be had." returned with provisions which would serve them for some days.

"The Lord love you, sir," said she for your goodness to me an mine, an it is a long time since we see so much food at onst in this house. Praise be to Him for sending you here this day, or the rest of us would be like thim that's stretched in the cowld grave, an thim that's there within. An sure 'twas he that put it into yer heart

power of food." Just as one little fellow had received piece of bread, I saw him break off a small corner of it, which he eat, and then slip into the room inside the kitchen with the flowers, might come from them. And it remainder. Anxious to see what he was of his poor father lay, and putting a piece "Did God make any thing else besides of the bread into the dead man's mouth, what you have told me?" It was little said, "Here, fadther, ate this, and 'twill make ye sthrong and well agin. Oh, fadther, fadther, won't ye look up at me nor spake to me, won't ye spake to yer own Patsy? Wisha, fadther, what ails ye, sure if ye ale this ye'll be well agin, an sure 'tis yer own Patsy that's giving it to ye, and he wouldn't give ye any thing out of the way. Oh, fadther, asthore, won't

"Come, my child," said I, going over to him, " your poor father cannot hear you or speak to you, for he is dead, come with

At first he seemed to understand me, but clung to his parent, whilst he wept and sobbed aloud; at length he saw that his entreaties were uscless, and then he consented to come with me, after he had kissed

"Oh, sir," said his mother, who had just we will yet it is God who has made it.

Do you know what I mean ???

In him; an sure I don't know what Patsy will do, at all, at all, afther him. But come. will do, at all, at all, afther him. But come, allanna, an ate some of the fine bread an can do no good to yer poor fadther, for he is dead avourneen, God be merciful to his soul. Here, asthore, the gintleman is axing ye to take it, an don't ye throw away his goodness. An sure, sir, if I had the luck to have the Lord sind ye sooner with

then make out that in the bed was the body I day, I wouldn't be the lone widdy now, with my poor man stretched there afore me, an my fine boy, an my fine shlip of a girl carried off to be buried without a coffin, nor a wake, nor candles, nor having the priest itself with thim. An though I say it, that shouldn't say it, there was not a likelier boy nor girl at the chapel every Sunday. Oh, sir, 'tis a sore thing to part with 'em, and they just rared an all, thin that small craythurreen, sure the Lord took 'em all out of the throuble an hardship of this world, an they won't have much to suffer in the next for all the punishment

they have in this."
"Mary," said I, "your Priests cruelly deceive you, when they lead you to believe that their anointing is a ready passport to heaven. What good do you think could your poor husband and children have gained, by having the Priest with them in their last moments ?"

nor the blessed candles nor nothing else, but a small dhrop of the holy wather, that I had with me in the house to sprinkle 'em coourse ye don't do the likes of this that we Romans do."

"Mary," said I, "Protestants do not believe that Priest or Minister can do any thing to help the salvation of a poor sinner, because the word of God declares that we can do nothing to help ourselves. What can a poor sinner like ourselves do ant," for us, and why should we trust in the

us for what is no fault of ours."

"The preparation you look to, Mary, is the ancinting of the Priest, and the Masses said for the soul, but the preparation which the Lord requires is to be washed in the blood of Christ, to believe on him and to love him. If our souls are not pardoned here, there is no hope for them in the next world, for out of hell there is no redemotion; and all the misery and sorrow we mention of Purgatory, nor tells us that your Priest, Mary, allow you to read the (The children repeat the latter words.)

"Wisha, sir, 'tis little of him we see these times, sence we haven't the dhues to give him, an 1'll be bound he won't be throubling his head about us now any way for though I sent for him to anoint the poor man that's there within, he sint me word that he couldn't come, unless I had the then, what becomes of all the earthy the world, or any way of getting it, I would not let him die without the Sacraments of the Church, but the Lord above knows that I had no way to make it out here or

To be concluded in our next.

AND COLONIAL SCHOOLS, GRAY'S INN ROAD,LONDON. Continued.

SEETCH OF A LESSON ON SCRIPTURE NATURAL HISTORY FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE MODEL INFANT SCHOOL.

them as to the difference in them; one is and the fire is separating all the impurities from bright, reflective, and valuable, the other is it. The refiner sits down and looks at it, and impure, mixed with inferior substances, that when the impurities rise to the top, he takes render it much less valuable, destroy its best them off; and then he sits down and looks qualities. Having drawn from the children all they know as to how silver may be obtained from its ore, I will describe to them the work of the refiner: he places the ore in the work of the refiner: he places the ore in the work of the refiner is the case they are they are the case they are the case they are they are they are the case they are the are they are t a furnace which removes the earth united in it—he can see his own image. What can with the silver; there yet may remain he see? All.—His image. T.—Say, "The with the silver; there yet may remain he see? All.—His image. T.—Say, "The much dross, or seum, to dull its brilliancy; silver, when putified perfectly, reflects his the reference patiently sits walching the purithe refiner patiently sits watching the puri-like what? C.—Like a looking glass. till the bright metal reflects perfectly, like a mirror, his image. Then he knows his the silver does just the same as the looking-work is done. I will then write on the slate, glass. The refiner sits and watches it all the "Silver when taken from the earth is very im-

2d .- I will read Mal. iii. 3; question the to trace out our resemblance to silver ore; Saviour's image, we are not like him. Then Saviour is like a refiner, he sends us trinls and chastisements that act like a furnace in removing the evil that defiles us till we become more and more like himself. I will write on the slate, "Christ purifies his people from sin, by sending them trials, till they become like him."

3d. I will endeavour to apply the subject. What makes the children like the ore! When does, their, teacher act like a refiner? Whom; does, she wish them to ner do if he cannot see his image in it? C.-

much more advanced than those already witnessed.

The children first sung

Teacher — (flolding up the bright sitver.) What is this? All.—Silver. T.—Now tell me what this is (exhibiting the ore). No answer. T.—Suppose you were walking along the street, and saw this lying on the ground, what would you call it? What does it look like? C.—It looks like a piece of stone.

T.—(Exhibiting the bright metal.) What do you know this to be ? All .- Silver. T .-Would you think this silver (presenting the ore)? C .- It looks like a piece of coal. T.

-You would not think this to be silver (pointing to the ere), but when you look at that (pointing to the polished silver), you know at once that it is silver: what difference do you observe in them ? C .- One is white and the other is blue. T .- What besides? C .- One is bright, the other is dull. T .- Now tell me something in which you

can see yourselves or your image? C .-- A looking-glass? C.—Because it is reflective. T.-What can you say of a looking-glass? C.- It is reflective. T.-Which of hese is like the looking-glass in this respect?

had with me in the house to sprinkle 'em silver in this piece (pointing to the ore) is not with. But, sir, you are a Protestant, of so height as in this (pointing to the silver)? C. -Because it is like stone. T. What makes C.—It is mixed with stone. T.—Silver is taken from the earth in this state (pointing to the ore), mixed with stones and other things; what would you call it when thus mixed ? C. -A mixture. T .- What is a mixture? C .that the blood of Jesus Christ is alone Several things mixed up. T.—When water is sufficient to take away our sin, and mixed with mud, what do you say it is? C.— "Dirty," " unclean," " filthy," " unpleas-ant," T.—There is another word. C.—Black. T.—What do you say it is when it is nice and clean? C.—"Clear," "fresh." T. merits of the saints, in holy oil, or any thing What else? C.—Pure. T.—Yes, when it is else, when the Bible tells us that we can not mixed it is pure. When a thing only be saved by the Lord Jesus Christ; is not mixed, what is it? C.—Pure. T. only be saved by the Lord Jesus Christ; and is not mixed, what is it? C.—Pure. T.— and is not the word of God to be minded before the word of man?' Now, which of these two pieces of silver is pure? (A pause.) What would you say this is (showing the ore)? C.—unpure. T. No; impure. Now say that is impure silver." The children all repeated the words.) T.— Now say (pointing to the bright silver), "That is pure silver." T.—When is silver impure? C.—When is taken out of the ground. T.—Say, "When silver is first taken out of the Say, "When silver is first taken out of the ground it is impure."

The words were repeated by the class, and the teacher wrote them upon the slate. Now, what must have been done to make this (referring to the bright silver) look as it does ? What must be done to it after it is taken out of the earth ? C .- It must be polished. T .-Do you think if I were to tub the ore, I should, by so doing, ever make it pure? C.—No tion; and all the misery and sorrow we T.—Polishing it, you see, then, is not the way suffer here, will not lessen our punishment to make it pure. What is it mixed with? C. one atom in the next, because we must be —Stones and earth. T.—Yes; and it is often saved only by Jesus Christ; and if we do not come to Him for salvation, of course there is no other way for us to escape the wrath to come; for God's word makes no mention of Purgatory, nor tells us that -Yes. T .-- What do you think I must do to Priests, or Saints, or Masses, or any thing the silver ore to get it pure? C .- Take away else, can atone for a sinner's soul. Would all the earth and stones with which it is mixed.

T .- I do not think you know how this is done; so I will tell you. The man who puri-fies this silver ore, or refines it, puts it into a vessel, and then he puts the vessel into a kind of furnace. Do you know what a furnace is ? (A pause.) It is a kind of oven ; and when it is there, what do you think the heat does to it? C .- Melts it. T .- Yes, the heat melts it; and money to give him; an sure if I had it in stances which are mixed with the silver? (A pause.) They rise to the top, and the silver remains at the bottom. And what do you think the man, who is refining the silver, then to get tid of the impurities? I think some of you have seen your mothers do someing of the same kind. C .-- Skim it? Yes, the man skims off what is at the top. A TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT THE HOME
AND COLONIAL SCHOOLS, GRAY'S INN
ROAD LONDON.

Tes, the man skims of what is at the top.
Now, what is it that separates the impure substances from the silver? C.—The heat of the fire.
T.—Say, "The fire separates the silver from the impure substances." The children repeated this.

T .- What is the man called ? C .- The refiner. T .- How does the refiner know when the silver is refined? (A pause.) You cannot Model INFANT School.

Silver. To illustrate the refiner's work.—
Malachi iii. 3.

Ist.— I will show the children a piece of silver, and also some silver ore, question the silver. Tements (A pass.) Ist can be know when all the impurity is removed? C.—When there is a great smoke. T.—Not quite so. Would you like to know? All.—Yes, teacher. T.—Well, the silver, remember, is in the furnace, there are to the difference in them:

Yes. If you look in a looking-glass, what do you see there? You see your image.

when quite pure, it reflects perfectly the reit is so hot? T.—He uses a spoon. He site! Now would be seen a spoon. He site! Now would be seen a spoon. there and skims it until he can see his image then wrote the words on the state.) How does children as to whom the refiner represents; the silver is pure? A little Boy.—Vould be considered the children as to whom the silver. I will help the children get the silver out of that stone? (pointing to Christ's people, when purified like the silver on the type out of that some? (pointing to Christ's people, when purified like the silver on the type out of the constant of the in it. What does he know then? to trace out our resemblance to silver ore; the ore.) T.—Oh, yes, Jackson; and that is this respect? C.—They reflect his image, so much of sin mixes up with all we do; the way in which men get it. It is at first all T.—Yes, they become more and more like so defiled by evil, that we do not reflect the mixed with impurities; but they break it up Jesus. Now you can understand how Jesus is Savicur's image, we are not like him. Then into small pieces, and put it into the furnace; like a refiner. Repeat together, "Jesus is the I will endeavour to lead them to see how the and then how is it made pure? All .- By refiner of his people, and purifies their hearts fire ...

The teacher then wrote this on the slate Teacher reads from the state, "When silver is taken out of the earth, it is impure. It is separated from impurities by"—what? C.—By written all these points on the state, the chiland he is careful not to keep it there when it A piece of silver ore, and one of bright is pure. T.—And how does he know the Lord sind ye sooner with A piece of silver ore, and one of bright is pure. T.—And how does he know the used to the darkness of the room, I could the victuals, that's sorely wanting to us this silver, were then exhibited by the teacher. When it is pure, it reflects his image.

T-Now, dear children, I have given you this lesson on relining silver, to lead you to understand what Jesus Christ does for us. Listen to this passage of Scripture. Speaking of the Loid Jesus Christ, it says, " He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver, and he shall purify his people, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer to the Lord an offering in rightcoursess." (These words were read by the teacher twice.) Who is spoken of here? C.—Christ. T—Who shall "sit?" All .- Christ. T .- As what shall he sit ? Sev All.—Christ. T.—As what shall he sit? Several voices.—As a refiner. T.—Yes, he shall do something that the refiner does. "He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver." Repeat those words. (The children did so.) And what shall he do? (A pause.) "Ile shall putify his people." What shall he do? All.—"He shall purify his people."

T.—Now, let me see; Units is here spoken of as a refiner. What does a refiner do? C.—Putifies silver. T.—Yes, or any metal.

-Putifies silver. T.-Yes, or any metal. But what does Christ purify? C.-Ilis people. T.—Why do his people want purifying? C.— Because they are sinners. T.—Which of these two things are we like? (exhibiting the silver there last moments "

"Oh, sir, an sure it is a fine thing to have the Priest with one, an to have the blessed oil an the holy Eucharist an the Mass read over the poor soul when it is departing; but I trust in God he wont require it of 'em nor punish 'em for it, seeing as how they couldn't have the anointing nor the blessed candles nor nothing else, these is like the looking-glass in this respect? The continuation in this the looking-glass in this respect? The this (holding two things are we like? (exhibiting the silver ore and the bright silver.) C.—We are like the ore and the bright silver ore. T.—What did we say of the ore? The children is not." T.—Which would you repeated together, "The one is reflective and the other is not." T.—Which would you rather have? C. The bright silver. T.—Our hearts, T.—How are our hearts like silver ore ore? C.—They are sinful. T.—Abother word. C.—They are sinful. T.—Abother word. C.—They are hard. T.—Again. C.—

ble. Stoney," "mixed." T. with what are our hearts mixed ? C .- Mixed with sin. T. Give me a text which says that our hearts are mixed with sin. (A pause.) "We are all as an unclean thing." Say that. The children repeated these words. T.-Well, now let us examine a little, and see what is mixed up with us, and makes us impute. When you came here in the morning, and all knelt down, what ought your thoughts to have been? C .- Pure T .- What should they have been about? C .-- About God. T .- Whilst the prayer was being repeated, what should you have been thinking about? C .- About God. T .- Now, do no answer me ; but all of you try and remember how you prayed this morning. What is continually mixed with your thoughts? C .- Sin. T .- During the Bible-lesson this morning, when you were repeating texts of Scripture your thoughts were not, I fear, all about God some of you were thinking, perhaps, about other things. If this be the case, what were your thoughts mixed with at that time ? C .- Sin. T.-What are your thoughts too often mixed with when you are at church ! C.-With sin. T .- Yes, there is a great deal of sin there also. So what are all our thoughts? C .- Sinful. T .- Is it only our thoughts that are sin ful?-What besides? C .- Our hearls are sinful. T .- Tell me some things that make our hearts impure. Different children .- Anger-

> what must be done to our hearts to make them pure? What was done to the silver ore? C. -It was pusified. T .- From what was it sen-arated? C .- From its impulsies. T .- And what must the heart be separated from, in order to become pure? (A pause.) What are the impurities of the heart? C.—Sins. T.— What, then, must be separated from the heart? C .- Our sins. T .- Say that. (The children repeated the words.) Yes, the heart must be separated from sin; and who can do that? C.—Jesus Christ. T.—When he purifies the heart, like whom does he not? C .- The refiner T.—The text says, "He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver." Repeat those words. (The children obeyed.) Say, "He shall purify his people." (The children did so.) "And purge them as gold and silver." (Repealed.) Now, bow is the silver purified? Several voices.—By fire, 'T.—How does Christ purify his people? C.—"B; his Word"—" by his Holy Spirit." 'T.—That is right; but it is hard work to purify our hearts; and there is something Jesus is obliged to do to us. When you are naughty, and there is a great deal of what is wrong mixed up with your conduct-a great deal of inditention and disobedience, what do I do to you? C.-You punish us. T.-Why do I punish you? C.-To make us pure. T .- To make you better. Now tell me what does Christ do to his people -how does he purify them? T .- Tell inc some punishment he gives his people. How does he punish? A little Boy.—With brimstone and everlasting fire. T.—Yes, but that is everlasting punishment; there are punishments which he sends to make them better whilst they are on earth. Do you know one C.—(After a pause) Sickness. T.—Yes; he lays them on a sick bed, that they may be led to seek Jesus. When you have been naughty, and are punished for it, what do you say? C.—"I will be better." I will be good." T.

pride-lying-stealing. T.-Yes, and many more; our hearts are mixed up with sin. Now,

-You say you will be good, and you ask to be forgiven; and why does Christ send affliction upon his people? C.—(After a pause.) That it may make them desire to be good. T.—
And what ought they then to do? C.—To
pray to God that they may become better. T. -When sin tempts them again, what is Jesus then obliged to do? C .- To punish them again. T .- And what does he take from them by punishment? C .- Sin. T.-Then Christ sends affliction to them to purify them. And all the time that they are afflicted, what does Christ do? C.-He watches them. T.-Yes, he watches them.
Now I will repeat the text again: "He shall

sit as a refiner and purifier of silver, and he shall purify his people, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer to the Lord an offering in righteousness." What do they become after their affliction? Several voices,— Pure. T.—Yes, more pure; then what is the affliction sent to do? C.—To purify them. T.—How does Christ sit? C.—As a refiner. T .-- The afflictions which Jesus sends on his

[The visitors proceed to the Juvenile School.]

NEW LIFE BOAT .- A valuable improvement fire. T.—And when it perfectly reflects the in the construction of life boats has just been image of the refiner, then it is in what state? Perfected by that talented marine mechanician. C.—Then it is pure. The teacher having Captain J. Keyse, by which the buoyancy of vessels of this description has been increased to dren repeated them. T.—What will the sil-ver do when it is pure? C.—Reflect, the built under the direction of Captain Keyse, at image of the refiner. T.—What does the refi-Walworth, is only 26 feet in length, but it is refiner? Whom; does, she wish them to ner do if he cannot see his image in it? C.— calculated that it will carry 41 tons. By means be like? How should they receive her He puts it on the fire again. T.—Yes; he of what is technically called a "watercourse," punishments?

| The puts it on the fire again. T.—Yes; he of what is technically called a "watercourse," will not take it away until he sees his image; introduced just below the watermark, it is renpunishments?

The Superintendent explained that this and when he sees his image perfectly reflected, dered perfectly impossible to upset the bark; was a lesson on a piece of silver, the object what does he do with the silver? C.—He being to throw light on the Scripture by takes it out. T.—Yes, he would not keep it quently depend. Another mimitable contributions of a natural object. The step was T.-Tell me the two things about which the enables the generous hearted sailors who peri refiner is careful. ... C:-He is careful not to their lives for the salvation of the shipwrecked, take the silver out of the fire till it is pure; to lower the most on nearing a rock, for a landing bridge fand its officiency in this respect is increased tanfold, by its being removable upon a swivel to either end of the life boat. It

I has received the approval of the Admiralty and will be removed shortly to Woolwich for trial. Captain Keyse is also the inventor of a trial. Captain Keyso is also the inventor of a floating line, which is calculated to be the means of saving many valuable lives in cases of shipwreck, and it is anticipated will prove wonderfully serviceable in enabling an army advancing into an enemy's country to establish the communication across rivers necessary for the communication across rivers necessary for the construction of ponton bridges and other purposes. - London Morning Chronicle.

Alanuracture of Gas from Water. Wo were much pleased with a descriptive lecture at the Polytechnic Institution, accompanied by a working model of a new hydro-carbon gas a working moder of a new hydro-carron gas apparatus, patented by Mr. Stephen White, for the manufacture of gas from water and common tar, or rosin, &c. The apparatus consists of three retorts placed in a stove, two of which are filled with charcoal and thin pieces of iron, and the other with iron chains, hanging from a cen-tre bar. The first two retorts are for the decomposition of water, which is regularly supplied by means of a syphon pipe, through and into through the heated material, becomes converted nto pure hydrogen and proxide of carbon. It then passes into the third retort, to receive its dose of bi-carburet of hydrogen, which is prepared from common tar, resin, or similar substances, passing, or dropping, on the red hot chain, from a syphon tube, which regulates its supply. This causes the tar, or melted resin, to throw off an abundance of bi-carburet of hydrogen gas. The gasses being mixed in this manner, are immediately conveyed into the rasometer for use, without any purifying vessels whatever, none being required. The great advantages arising from this invention appear to be the small, simple, and cheap apparatus required, and the beautiful, clear, and bright light produced, surpassing the ordinary coal g s; also, its perfect purity, being tre from any nuisance in its manufacture, and, above all, so oure and innoxious, that it may be burnt in any private room, without the least ill effects or smoke resulting from it. The apparatus may be used, and the gas made, in any private mansions, churches, or manufactories, and on any scale, from 5 to 1,000 lights or more, as well as for cities and towns. This gas can be nade and supplied at a price considerably less than that of coal gas. Thus we see accom-plished the foretelling of that eminent chemist and philosopher, the late Sit Humphrey Dary, that at some future time gas would be generated from water for general purposes, surpassing coal gas in brilliancy and purity."- Mining

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