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DISSMISS YOUR FEARS. We of the fearful heart, the doubtful mind, Who ne'er on earth can rest, or patience find; To whose sad eyes to-morrow's ills appear In shape gigantic, as the mountaineer Perceives his shadow, at the break of day, In height colossal, towering o'er his way; Oh! as that spectre of the meertain dawn, Melts like the mountain mist before the morn; So let these anxious cares and fears give place. Before in increasing light of heavenly grace. These trials ne'er may come—but if they all These trials ne'er may come—but if they all O'ershade thy lot—if even the worst befail, bould still thyself, but not that Friend unseen, On whose strong arm His own beloved bean: On whose strong arm this own nearest each:
Who, knowing all that they should used now.
Of pain and suffering, in this world of woe;
Upon that Spirit, whom he sent to head
'Their feeble minds, in pity to their need,
Deigned yet a name more blessed to ronder,
And called him, in His love, "the Comforter."
M. A. S. Rymans.

• An atmospherical phenomenon, pseudiar to the Brocken, one of the Hartz Monarains in Hann

THE EMBASSY TO SINNERS. Two Sermons, preached in St. And's Church, Lumenster, by the Rev. Changes Buny, Incumbent.

2ND COMINTHIANS, V. 20. 4 Now then we are ambassudors for Christ, as though God Aid beseach you by us : we pray you in Christ's stead, be yo reconciled to God."

good-will toward men." And great indeed other messengers, and he sent no other mesis born a Saviour," and helpless sin, burdened sorrow, stricken man, was also assured, in order that his new raised hope might have a sure foundation, that Saviour is each other.

God's truth in his declarations against, and punishment of sin, was manifested in to him who hath power to east into hell. the humiliation and suffering of His beloved i Son, and that being taken away which prevented the exercise of mercy, the tide of should not perish but have everlasting dising compassion could roll on, in uninters life; your ranson was paid, that your soul rupted litersing, and cheering this wilderness should not be condemned to this dread abode world: a perfect righteensness is provided, of misery and wee, interminable, unspeakin, which man stands accepted before the lable. And yet, of how many does the com. Most High, and being justified by faith he passionate Redeemer say, why will ye die ! has peace with God : rediteousness is im- Oh! how will God's oft repeated entitiation puted to the failer while of Atlam, and to you, to be reconsided to from now objected peace takes possession of his soul; God has or a rected, agreement the many of your joined them together in love, and no man golf-testroyed you!

enjoyment of Gal's layour and presence: spiritual, life eternal with him; because he peace, in the assurance of a heaven'y nest, deights over those that are reconciled, to do faith east their harden of sin on the Saviour, a crown of glory, after all our tools and all them good; though he maketh them sore their heavy laden souls have found refreshseech you in Christ's stead be ye reconciled to God." It is the grand object of a Gospel ministry to reconcile sinners to a justly offended God : to proplain, like the angel,

glad tidings of creat jov. perience, of the good will of God toward waters of comfort, they lack no good thing, rentiments, with regard to God and divine truth, are low and defective; and we too frequently rest in a form of godliness, in notions without experience, in admiration of the Gospel scheme, an abstinence from apparent sin, an outward separation from the world, ea doing of many things; but something higher, something deeper is warted, something actually to satisfy the soul, under the varysing circumstances and trials of this mortal life: a senso of reconcilition with God; to have the Lord sensibly near us, to know that God is for us, on our side that he is with us, to walk before him in sincerity and truth, to have Christ in us the hope of glory; to have him for our constant unfailing friend, to have him as our light in darkness, our joy in sorrow, our wisdom in perplexity, our sympathising High Priest in suffering, and to know him as made unto us, wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption. Such would the Lord be to each : he beseechoth us in the most affecting manner to be reconciled to him, that these blessings may be ours in infinitely increasing measure. In what a light does this text place the tenderness and the compassion of God, how mealculable the riches of his grace; but in what a light does it place the obluracy, the enmity, the stubborn opposition of man, and his blindness, and

ryou an auen auentonate tangunge, to accept this friendship, love and blossing. As though a God ilid besteleksyou by us two pray you are God ilid besteleksyou by us two pray you consider the god in religion to the successive thanks God and without of the good are, when additional light may be supplied in the presence of the angels over Articles can be justive considered as the stand- to have been thrown which such points by shall be joy in the presence of the angels over Articles can be justive considered as the stand- to have been thrown which such points by posted to the grantest dangers from the wiles, which wild; when distress and anguish com- this world; now, being reconciled, to live every staner that repented. And blessed and or our doctrine. The ing tation, which the researches of the learned when the standard of the grantest and anguish com- this world; now, being reconciled, to live every staner that repented. And blessed and or our doctrine. The ing tation, which the researches of the learned when the standard of the grantest and anguish com- this world; now, being reconciled, to live every staner that repented.

designess to his best interests! This

morning I endeavoured to shew what

reconciliation implied, and now I pro-

prayes, you to be reconciled, why he urges

you in such affectionate language, to accept

and assaults of the rearing lion, who goeth jeth upon you. Then shall they call upon is Christ, but to die is gain, and his lanabout seeking whom he may devour. They may be prosperous in their temporal affairs, but this very prosperity is made a snare, in which their souls are entangled, and which affords Satan the power and epportunity of leading them captive at his will. Yes, if you are not actually reconciled to God, you are still in the gall of bitt rness, and in the bond of iniquity, and in the power of the evil one. A fearful portion is assigned to those who forget God. Of how many are the words of the Psalmist too true, "The rod of the wicked shall not test upon the lot of the righteous; [P. exxv. 3.] no ! not found in the lot of he righteous; not in heaven! where then ! God knows well that men are labouring for that which profiteth not, for bread that perisheth, while the bread which cometh down from heaven is neglected, though it alone can nourish the soul for immortal bliss. But those who are not reconciled to him seek it not, they have no appetite for it, and must without it perish. God knows that, while unreconciled, to day, to morrow God may swear, provoked they are miserable and poor. Yes! and in pay to your souls, he heseecheth you to be you shall not enter into his rest. Soon must reconciled, because his enemies must be deden of their galsome song was, " G'ory to and he knows well the swint, unchangeable, God in the highest, and on earth perce. unmitigable condition of a test soul, of a soul becoming more powerful, and exercising a which enters on eternity unreconciled to stronger influence over you. Have ye not was the mercy, had the Lord employed no him. Oh brethren, if you were permitted to lived long enough without the friendship, that dread abode; if you were for one moment suspended over that bottomless guiph, so as to discern, though o dy momentarily, the terrible secrets of that impussable prisons Christ the Land. In him, morey and truth house, that dangeon of despare; now impor- Carist. Why should you hestate! Is a met together, righteonsons and peace kissed tunate would you be in your againzing entreaties, to those whom you lived, to the fir refuge, to obtain the unison, to be reconciled

> God so loved the world that he give his only Son that whoshever beheveth in him

may pull them as under.

For God he see shelf in the restreousness of to him, because, further, he knows that in faith: peace, in the sense that sin is par-He supplies all their need, according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus. He pities them as a father pitieth his children. He is But how few are entreated, persuaded, to their Shephord, so that they are guarded man ? Is it peace ! Oh, our views and he himself is their postion, so that they are satisfied: he is their refoge, so are they safe: he is the good Physician, so that their souls are healed of the sore disease of sin, and wounds of Satan. He is their sun, so that they do not walk in darkness; he is their shield, so that no enemy can prevail, no weapon that is formed against them shall prosper, He is their exceeding great reward. knows the ineffable bliss of the reconciled ones in g'ory: a bliss unseen by mortal eye, a bliss the flashly heart cannot conceive, a bliss as glorious as enduring, to be for ever with the Lord, to know no sorrow, to feel no guilt, to commit no sin, to be beyond the reach of pain, to be endlessly engaged in never wearying services, for the Lord who bought them: in never ceasing praises to him

who washed them in his own blood. Yes! God beseaches you by us to be reconciled to him, that these blessings may be yours. Will ye look coldly on your dying Will ye still be contented that the purpose, for which he suffered, namely, to desa you, to bring you away from your iniquity and make peace with God for you by his precious blood-shedding, -should be still un-accomplished for you? shall the way of God's favour be made plain and you neglect it? Shall you be urged to taste how gracious he is, how ready to forgive and to be reconciled; and still refuse? Shall henven with its glories be opened for you, and you turn a deaf car to the entreaties God now re-iterates, that you would become his child, and thus an heir of his glorious kingdom? Oh yet a little while, God's entreaties still unheeded by you, you must have addressed to you this awful language; [Prov: 1, 2), 31:], " Bacause I have called, and yo refused; I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded; but yo have set at nought all my counsel, and would mone of my reprnof : I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear

me, but I will not miswer; they shall seek guage is that of the Psalmist, " Yea. me early, but they shall not find me: For that though I walk through the valley of the hey hated knowledge, and did not choose shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for the fear of the Lord: They would none of thou art with me; thy roll and thy staff my counsel; they despised all my reproof. they comfort me." [Ps. xxiii. 4.] Are these Therefore shall they eat of the fruit of their blessings worth having? would you exown way, and he filled with their own de change the disappointing, transient, unvices." The sound of the Halielujahs in satisfying riches of the earth, for these heaven shall agonise your soul, because you substanted, enduring, soul satisfying priviwould not learn the strain below, in seeking leger and mercies? would you enjoy them kingdom." a sense of reconciliation; and the ravishing now, as the foretaste and pledge of blessmusic of the golden harps colebrating Emnings unutterable? We pray you in nucl's love, music sweeter to Jehovah, even Christ's stead be ye reconciled to God. nuel's love, music sweeter to Jehovah, even than angels' ministrelsy, shall add bitterness to your woe, for there is no harp of praise to your woe, for there is no harp of praise vice, the wages of the enemy of your for you. And why? because you had not son's? Would you escape the wrath the means or the offer of salvation? Oh no; because you refused the offer; when God besought, you turned a heedless ear, you refused or delayed to be reconciled.

But again: H'hen are you to be reconciled! Now? in this life? or never! now, able, seeing there are still so many unreby your indifference and hardness of heart, you be reconciled or it will be too late: you his availing himself of the means of reconstroyed with a sore destruction. He knows may begin to seek, when it will be too late ciliation so graciously provided. See how what elernity is, how endlessly the smoke of to find. While the Lord's entreaties to you to great the love of the Saviour ! how con-[second traves.] torneal goes up, he vierrible are the everthe watching shepherds, the herald naged onesched, how fearful have presented are the appeals have less and state, he died for us that he might reconhave one glimpse of that feartid place; if the love of God in Christ ! Oh! it is the ragy. To lost man it was declared "to you you were permitted to hear one cry from absence of this love, which constitutes the misery of the lost. Oh brethren, hear his voice to-day, be-

not worth while to exchange your present love to God, constrained by a sweet compursuits and pleasures and gratifications for the Messings included in reconciliation with seek his favour more than life. God? Ask some of those, who have tried, who have tasted that the Lord is gracious, having come to him, and sought reconciliation through the blood of the cross. They will till you, that once they knew not what cate and Intercessor, what a price he has it was to be near God, they offered prayer to paul to bring you nigh to God; and thus him as a God far off, as a most reather than a father; they are now made nigh, in and through Christ Jesus, they enjoy the presence of the Lord in their souls; they can resort to bim when they will, and really hold commucion with him; theirs is a living walk with God, and they desire it to be closer. Once their mas weighted heavily on their souls, a sore burden, too grievous for them to bear, and constant guilt disquieted them and filled doned, atoned for, blotted out : peace, in the full its precent comforts and future joys, the them full of harible dread. The Lord both laid on Jesus their in quities; they have by our conflicts. This place is not a more with sorrow and chas isoment, he bindeth ment and rest in Josus, they can say, thou speculation; not a phantom which c'u les un: though he wounded, it is for profit, wast angry with me, but thine anger is turnspeculation; not a plantom which c'a less on the graph of Zion's pricting who seek its and his hands make whole. He says of and his hands make whole. He says of and his hands make whole. He says of the graph of Zion's pricting who seek its and his hands make whole. He says of any and thou confortest me. They search, and see how it is with you, whether the natural country have place in that heart, in which but with great mereies will gather thee. In the natural country is stain by the cross of a little wrath I hid my three from thee for a little wrath I hid my three from thee for a little wrath I hid my three from thee for a little wrath I hid my three from thee for a little wrath I hid my three from thee for a little wrath I hid my three from thee for a little wrath I hid my three from thee for a little wrath I hid my three from thee for a little wrath I hid my three from thee for a little wrath I hid my three from thee for a little wrath I hid my three from thee for a little wrath I hid my three from three for a little wrath I hid my three Jesus. Yet the other is to an; we are come it increases? [Isaiah Liv. 7-2] He blosses master; now reconciled, they are become from the pursuits of business, to make the seach you in Chart's stead by ye reconciled, them and they shall be blossed. He opens his children, they can cry always to him; inquiry: Am I the friend of God I would for them wells of salvation in this wilderness. Abba, Father; they desire to love him more ye prosper less if reconciled to God? fervently and to serve him more unreservedly, would your struggles with difficulties, with more devotedly. Once God's dealings per- competition, with your peculiar temptaplexed them, they disquieted themselves in vain, the thoughts of death alarmed them, having God on your side, by having the the idea of judgment terrified them, they re- Lord at your side; enabled always to cast coiled from the very mention of eternity; now, they pariake of their Saviour's legacy, instances of the labourer going to his work, peace; death is divested of its terrors; the of the man of business going to his office, dark valley is the way to their Father's house of the man of pleasure to his vain amuse. above; in their Judge they behold him who reconciled them to God by his death; and eternity opens to their view a prospert of dazzling glory, fills their minds with thoughts, and desires, too high minds for utterance, too deep for expression, too grand for description, too enduring for calculation. They once were possessed by an evil spirit : all within was polluted and unclean: they are now washed, sanctified justified, in the name of the Lord Jesus, in the Spirit of our God; they are the temple of the living God, a babitation of God through the Spirit, vessels of honour fit for the Master's use. Once, the difficulties, the trials, the bereavements of this mortal life seemed against them; only painful, injurious, vexatious; now, they know, all things work together for their good, through his power and love, to whom they are reconcited, and whom they therefore love. They feel secure from every spiritual enemy every spiritual danger, for the angel of the Lord encampeth about them that fear him and delivereth them; they are within the fold of the good Shepherd, and the Eiernal God must be vanquished ere they can them, he prays for them, that their faith as he does not unto the world, he shows them his glory, he enstamps his image, he ciled ? makes them faithful in every good word and work, by a living union with himself : and the reconciled child, though he feels, while in the flesh, the weariness of the conflict, the painfulness of the war, and the barrenness of this wilderness, can and does look up with holy confidence, from past experience, and in believing love, unrecomiled ! to his blessed Lord, and say, all my fresh

Would you renounce the work, the serwhich is even now impending? We beseech you in Christ's stead, be ye recon-

But how is this to be accomplished? the difficulty surely must be almost insuperconciled, though so often entreated. But we disregard the cross of Christ. Oh it you would but contemplate Jesus, suffering for your sins; dying that you might live; offering himself an acceptable sacrifice to God for you: if you would but pray carnestly that the Holy Spirit would fulfil his office, and take of the things of Christ and show them unto you; the hatefulness, the danger of sin, of disabedience, of enseeching you by his minister, we pray you mity would appear and be manifested to your hear it; he reconcil d to God through Jesus souls; and you would be willing, in the day of his power, drawn by the cords of pulsion, to yield yourselves to him, and

> Brethren, consider more frequently the High Priest of our profession; consider all he has done for you; by what sufferings he has qualified himself to be your Advothe cullest heart will be warmed with love, the hardest will be melted, softened, by his love, and the carnal heart, forsaking, loathing its eartify gratifications, will say, whom have I in heaven but thee, and there is none upon early that I desire in comparison of thee, Christ is all my salva-

Are ve reconciled ! ye who are most advanced in life; soon in course of nature ye must appear before God. Are ye enemies, or friends !- How often in the course of your pilgrimage have the words of the text been addressed to you! how often neglected? perhaps this is the last time the Lord will beseech you. Oh

tions, be increased or dominished, by your every burden upon him? Are there no ments, and returning again no more alive? summoned hence in a moment by a sudden stroke, or by some unforeseen casualty? and whither has his spirit fled? has it winged its way, delighted with its sudden disenthralment, from all that bound it to earth, to the paradise of God ?-or has is found itself torn at once from all it loved, from all its gratifications, and cast into onter darkness and irremediable misers ? what security have you as you go forth, that you shall return? Have you the confidence that being reconciled to God by the death of his son, you shall be saved by his life? that living or dying ye are the

Lord's ? Ye young; are ye reconciled? youth and beauty give no security for life. joyous sport may soon be quelled in sickness, the thoughtless laugh of levity may soon be turned into lamentation, and one short week, constrained you? Do you love this world as Worcester, and then the Master of the be injured. The Saviour intercedes for consent to resign its gratifications, even for most heartly subscribe, atterly renouncing reconciliation with God ? What shall it all personal authority in man to absolve the fail not, he manifests himself unto them profit a man, it he gain the whole world sins of his fellow-num, however he may be and lose his own sould. Are we recon- runn, island to doclare that forgiveness of

> We pray you in Christ's stead, be yo re-hearty repentance and true faith turn unto conciled to Gol. Your last day will room him. be here, God's last invitation soon given; STANDARD or Augustan Decrains, perhaps this is the last; attempt to realise. Having, in the course of the preceding of presence of God; when the cry is made: the Articles of our Cauch as my authority

will you be: great as is your need, it shall I has been so unnecessarily got up upon this he supplied; numberless and aggravated as subject, founded upon a supposed clause your sins may be, they shall be forgiven, washed away; deplorable a care your infirmities. to have proposed if ever the Clergy Offenyou shall be strong in the Lord; exalted as res' Bill reached the House of Commons, may be your hopes, they shall be more than has been productive of this ill consequence, herd, to you: " Fear not, little flock, it is

AURICULAR CONFESSION.

I come now to a subject upon which I have already expressed a decided opinion, Commons, and this phantom clause, therethough not upon so public an occasion as fore, never he moved, we shall perhaps be the present. It is well known that some doing no ill service to the Church if we few of the clergy in this diocese, and proba- briefly consider the controversy to which it bly more in other dioceses, have endeavoured has given rise. Now, when difference of to restore the practice of auricular confess opinion exists either in politics or religion, sion. It is somewhat remarkable, when and certain Articles are agreed upon which we consider the great stress laid upon this may have the effect of setting at rest these duty in the Roman Cathoric Church, that no differences, such Articles would undoubtedmention should be made of it in our Arti- by he usually considered as the test by which with whom is the difficulty? We have cles; and it is surely safe to infer from this shewn that man's enmity to God prevents silence, that it was not considered by our we refer to the Confession of Augsburgh as his availing himself of the means of recon-reformers as a duty incumbent upon the members of our Church. Another very of Germany, or to the decisions of the Sysignificant argument to the same effect may nod of Dort as equally conclusive with be drawn from the total disappearance of regard to the Calvinists of Holland. The When the birth of Jesus was announced to the watching shepherds, the herald angel was accompanied by a multitude of the was accompanied by a multitude of the heaver dying worm. Helisopen before him, heavenly host, proising God; and the bursheavenly host, proising God; and the burshe recognised no proper sacrifice in the Eucha. the object of the framers of these Articles rist, so may we argue, from the disappear- was to compile a species of code, by an ance of confessionals, that she no longer appeal to which all future differences as to requires or approves private confessions, the doctrines of our Church might hereafter We have reason to be surprised that this be seuled. Accordingly, we find Bishop practice should be advocated chiefly by Burnet, in his preface to the Exposition of those who profess the greatest respect for the Thirty-nine Articles, describing them the practices of the primitive Church, for as "the sum of our doctrine and the confeswe have no traces of its being even recom- sion of our faith;" and in mother place ho mended till the ninth century, and it is noto. observes, that "it may seem strange to see rious that it was not rendered compulsory such a collection of tenels made the standbefore the thirteenth century; and since that and of the doctrine of a Church that is detime it has borne such abundant fruit in the servedly valued by reason of her moderademoralization of females, and in the pertion.' Again: if we refer to Strype's
nicious ascendancy over families which it

Annals of the Reformation, how does he has afforded to the confessor by rendering him | commence his twenty-seventh chapter ? " A acquainted with their most private thoughts Parliament now beginning to sit in the and wishes, that we must deprecate any month of January, that famous Convocation attempt to renew it in our Church as fraught of the Clergy was also called together, in with the most fearful consequences to public which were framed, and agreed upon, the morals or domestic peace. The only two Thirty-nine Articles of religion, the professed occasions on which it is recommended in doctrine of the Church of England." And our Liturgy (for, as I said before, the Arti- he farther gives us a curious paper, supcles are silent upon it), are in the exhortan posed to have been drawn up by Archbishop tion to communion, and in the rubric pre- Cranmer, containing General Viles of the sick. In the former, however, it is only next Parliament and Synod. The first of prevented from receiving the Sacrament of trine to be conceived in Articles, and after the Lord's Supper, "because they cannot to be published and authorized;" to these thought of the mind, or inclination of the catholic devotion! It requires, indeed, some degree of self-denial on the part of Churchmen to abandon this most efficient engine of power, which has at times given such absolute sway to them over private families, and even over the destiny of nations; but, believing that it derives no sanction from Scripture-that it was never practised for the first eight centuries of the Caristian era-and that it is connected with the

> discretion of those who now attempt to re-Ansolution.

vive it.

into this subject; but I feel that I shall be afterwards enter into holy orders. God will be extended to those "who with

liaving, in the course of the preceding ob the moment when you are to pass into the servations, had frequent occasion to refer to He council ; what will be your feelings, if for the positions which I have ventured to unreconciled?

But the Lord beseaches you now: come possen, before I conclude, I advert to a con-

which some unknown person was expected fulfilled; and that blessed, animating assu- that it has tended still farther to array one rance shall be addressed, by the good Shep- party against another in the Church, and to perpetuate those dissensions which every your Father's good pleasure to give you the true Churchman must wish to see miligated if not wholly obliterated. Although, therefore, it is probable that the Clergy Giffences' Bill, in its present shape, will never be offered to the consideration of the House of vious to the confession in the visitation of Matters to be moved by the Gergy in the recommended in cases where persons are these matters is, "A certain form of docquiet their own conscience, but require far- Articles it was proposed that a Catechism ther comfort and counsel." In such cases, in Latin, and Bishop Jewel's Avology they are directed to come to their minister, should be annexed; and then, "that who for the purpose of quieting their conscience soever shall preach, declare, write, or speak and avoiding all scruple and doubtfulness, unvilling in derogation, depraving, or despis-Nothing can be more proper than such a ing of the said book, or any doctrine therein direction; but this is very different from re-contained, and be thereof lawfully convicted commending in all cases contession to the before any ordinary &c., he shall be ordered minister as a necessary or even salutary as in case of heresy." It seems impossible form previous to communion. With regard to doubt from the above statement that the to the rubrie in the visitation of the sick, object of the framers of our Articles was to where it is directed that the sick person shall render them so precise and stringent as to be moved to make a special confession of prevent such controversies as had, perhaps, his sins, it must be observed that this direct formerly arisen from the ambiguity of certain tion is qualified by the following paragraph: passeges in the Prayer-book. And here it is It he find his conscience troubled by any is worthy of remark, as affording a strong weighty matter." How different this from presumption that the Thirty-nine Articles the minute and searching inquiry into every were intended as a test of orthodoxy, that it is proposed in the paper to which I have will, which we find in the manua's of Roman referred that the very same penalties should attach to the impugning of the Articles as and tormerly affected those who spoke

during life. It may farther be observed, in corroboration of the view which I have taken for subdegeneracy of morals and the superstition scription to the Thirty-nine Articles as the of doctrine which prevailed in the worst ages test of orthodoxy, that no other test is teof the Church, I cannot commend the quired from such members of the Church as do not belong to the clerical profession. Thus every member of our Universities who takes a degree is required to be of the Estab-The silence which has been observed to lished Church, and, as a test that he is of prevail in our Articles, with regard to the the Established Church, he is required to duty of confession, is equally observable subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles a but-no with respect to absolution. The time will special consent and assent to the Common not permit that I should go at any length Proyec-book is required except from such as

against the Prayer-book that is to sav. he

shall " for the first offence forfait one hundred

marks, for the second offence four hundred

marks, and for the third offence all his goods

and chattels, and shall suffer imprisonment

affording my hencers a very sufficient com- Upon the whole, then, I think that the pensation for any observations which is could Timbe into Articles are, undoubtedly, is or day, or hour, may terminate the hopes of offer them upon it, by recommending to they were described by Bishon Burnit, the happiness on earth, which you had findly their perusal the admirable discourses on the standard of the doctrine of the Church of cherished. Are ye children of the Highest? powers of the clergy, preached at the Tem- England, more especially in cases of legal has the lave of the Redecider powerfully ple Church by a casion of our own entiredeal prosecution, in which cases it is a wellknown axiom that penal laws should be so much, that you cannot without regret! Temple. To the doctines therein taught I strictly interpreted, and not open to any ambiguity of expression. But, as it is impossible to suppose that the compilers of our Articles could have intended that any vhriance should exist between them and the dortines tought in the Prayer-book, it is perfectly reasonable that where any doubt exists us to the proper interpretation of the Irtholes recourse should be had to the Prayer-book. They will never, it fuirly compared, be found in onsistent with each other; aut, if any apparent variance should be discovered, I should certainly be disposed to give preference to the Toir y-nine Articles, as the well considered a utence of the springs are in thee. Once, at enmity to to Him, pleading the blood and righteousness troversy, which has lately rather unexpect. Church upon controversial muters at a later. cometh; when your fear cometh as desola- God, he was full of fears, misgivings, and of Christ. He will not reject you; there e-fly arisen among us, as to how far thos: are, when additional light may be supposed

an and had been more freed from the su-Seraidona of Popery under which it had livered to his Clergy.

LEPOSITORY A GUESS AND ITS CONTRADICTION. Sir Charles Bell, in his Bridgewater Treatise, speaking of President Jefferson.

Having found a bone, which by its arti-culating surface and general form, he re-cognised to be one of the bones of the phalank of an animal of great size, he thought he could discover that it had carried, claiv and from this circumstance, he un turally enough concluded (according to the adage ex ungue leonem) that it must have belonged to a carnivorous animal. H. claw, and estimating the size of the animal, lance in the House of Commons, He satisfied himself that in this bone, a relic of the ancient world, he had obtained a proof of the existence, during these old times, of a lion of the height of the largest mastodon. But when this bone came un der the scrutiny of Baron Cuvier, his perfeet knowledge of anatomy enabled him to draw a different conclusion.

He first observed that there was a spire in the middle of the articulating surface of the fast bone, which in this respect was unlike the form of the same bone in the this specimen of an extinct animal, for the qualified concurrence. It is as follows: lateral attachment of the bone, which we have just noticed to be necessary for its Church are the principal authority to which we retraction. Then, observing what portion of a circle this bone formed, he prolonged controverted point, we will in the first instance controverted point. tracted to the effect of guarding an acute difference, whereby Christian men are discernand sharp point. The point, therefore, ed from others, that be not christened, but foot to the ground without olunting the insomething in the same manner as if we these bones of the accient animal, and the corresponding bones of the paresseum, he has satisfied us, that the lion of the American President was an animal which scratched the ground and fed on roots. One experiences something like relief to find that there never was such an enor-

The Berean.

mous carnivorous animal as this, denomi-

noted megalonix.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1848.

all ogaver in our last number, a portion of a Gharge delivered by the Bishop of Worcester (by an error of the press it was printed infant with his Holy Spirit and to receive him Windhester) to which in the present we for his own child by adoption? And in the add the succeeding part, so far as His Lordship's remarks apply to questions in which speak of those who attend to renew the solemn the Church at large is interested. The vows and promises made in their names at their conclusion of the document is taken up with considerations of a more local character namely, the provision made in the Diocese of expressions directed to be used in the "Cate-thism," and the services for haptism and confir-Worcester for the training of schoolmasters,

nate publication of bans. There ought to be no occasion at all for any Bishop of the Church of England to pint out to his Clergy the utter inconsistency of either designating the Communion-table an ALTAR, or confounding the Christian priesthood—that is, presbyterate, eldership this sacrament. In the case of infants who die before the commission of actual sin, we firmly with the Levitical office of a sacrificer: there would be no occasion to do so, if no reaved parent's heart has been consoled by the romanizing tendency prevailed. The two comfortable persuasion that those of his baptized points have been so completely elucidated, and the consequences of allowing any con- hearen behold the face of their Father which fusion in the matter have been so mournfully exhibited, that one cannot help fearing that purity, how few are found to observe strictly the error which the confusion fayours is cherished, where discrimination is not by this time resolutely maintained in private perience, as well as by our experience of others, how easy it is "to give this Spirit," and how difficult to attend his silent warnings, were no design to re-appropriate the Romish notion of a sacrifice in the Lord's Supper. Whillian interposition of priests, in the Old Testament sense of the word, between the souls of men and the throne of God, the repeated exposures which have been made , would have the effect of restoring a correct use of terms. But neither warning, nor entreaty, doc't feligice bave any effect with those who have not intview the prevalence of truth but, the re-establishment of error; uniforactices which have their origin in the Barkhey of the middle ages, are diligently inculcated and fearnestly advocated of the Bishop expresses himself, "chiefly by those who professible greatest respect for the proc. rices of the primitive Church." And thus All confernity of the reformed Church of England has, in the year

1848, to select such ippics as the clothing of Transulstantiation, Absolution by the pricet's

be any opportunity for offering the clause, been so long entiralled. The Lord Bishop referred to. Our readers will recollect that of Worcester in his Charge recently de- the agitation respecting the same spring up. in the Diocese of Exeter; occasioned by the alarm raised by a letter from the Bishop to his Clergy. While a certain number of the Clergy joined in measures to resist the passage of such a clause, a movement was also set on foot with a view to promote its becoming the law of the land; and a petition to that effect has been signed by 1700 Clergymen. We suppose that the Bishop of Worcester (brother to the Lord Chancelfor) is correctly informed with regard to the. next set about calculating the length of this probability of the bill's making its appear-

We have had great satisfaction in giving insertion to those portions of the Charge which refer to the subjects now mentionedox, and an opponent fit to cope with the The part preceding the extract inserted in our last number is on what His Lordship calls " the vexata quastio of baptismal regeneration," and we must confess that it does not appear to us equally conclusive. But we think it right and fair to lay it before our readers in like manner as we do those parts feline tribe. He found no provision in of the Charge to which we can give our un. Conceiving, as I do, that the Articles of our

the line, and showed that the claw belong, refer to the twenty-seventh Article upon this ing to it must have been of such great subject. We there find haptism described as length, that it could never have been regional only a sign of profession and mark of ed from others, that be not christened, but could not have been raised vertically so as a sign of regeneration of new order. This article, therefore, declares that regeneraalso as a sign of regeneration or new birth." to have permitted the animal to put the lion or new bitth is conferred at baptism, of which the ablation in water is the acknowstrument! Pursuing such a comparison, ledged sign. Now it is impossible, in my be rejected the idea of the bone belonging epinion, to estimate justly the full effect of to the feline tribe at all. His attention this Article without taking into consideration, was directed to another order, the pares. at the same time, the import of the Ninth Arseux or sloths, which have great toes and ticle on original sin. We there find it laid down as the doctrine of our Church, that long nails. Their nails are folded up in a down as the doctrine of but the world deserveth different fashion; they just enable the God's wrath and damnation." It does not fall animal to walk; but slowly and awkwardly, within my purpose on the present occasion to were to fold our fingers on the palm of the it may be founded upon those words of the hand, and bear upon our knuckles. On apostle, that "by the offence of one, judgment continuing a more just comparison between came upon all men to condemnation." Suffice it, that such a doctrine is broadly laid down in the Ninth Article, and must therefore be ac-knowledged by all who have subscribed that Article as the doctrine of our Church. In the case then of infent baptism, the effect of baptismal regeneration is to relieve infants bap-tized from the state of condemnation, and to confer upon them a new birth unto righteousness. " for being by nature born in sin, the children of wrath, they are thereby made the children of grace." These are the words of our "Catechism," which seem distinctly to imply the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and they are further confirmed by the prayers directed to be used in both the haptismal and confirmation services. In the former we call ipon God to grant that the infant to be baptized · may receive temission of his sins by spiritual regeneration, that he may be born again and made an heir of everlasting salvation;22 and, after the Sacrament of Baptism has been adn inistered, we offer up our thanks to God, if that it hath pleased bim to regenerate this service for confirmation, which must be considered as supplemental to that of baptism, we baptism as "regenerated by water and the Holy Chost." It seems impossible, in the face of the Articles of our Church, and of the above warecester for the training of schoolmasters, mation, to deny that the doctrine of baptismal and the evils resulting from an indiscriming regeneration is distinctly the doctrine of our

But, admitting this to be the case to the follest lextent, a question arises whether a somewhat exaggerated and undue importance has not been sometimes attached to the establishment of this truth. Nothing indeed could exceed it in importance, if our eternal salvation depended upon the administration to us of believe this to be the case; and many a be state of infancy and innocence, " do always in is in heaven; but with regard to the great their baptismal vows! We believe the aid of God's Holy Spirit to be conferred at baptism, but, alas I we know too well by our own exwhen opposed to the many temptations of the world, the flesh, and the devil. It is on this account that in most, if not in all of us, a species of second regeneration is required of his before we can be justified in considering " our calling and election sure."

Is there one among is who can truly say that since the day, of his paptism, or even since he took the vows which were then made for him upon kimself by the rite of confirma-tion, he has indeed Grenolianed the devil and all his works, the vain proper and glory of this world, with all carnal, desires of the flesh, so that he has not followed not been led by them? that he has not followed horse enter he has as that he has believed all the Articles of the Christian faith; that he has obediently kept God's holy will and commandments, and walked in the same all the days of his life?" watter in the same all the days of his life?"
But of he has not done this, of what avail to him is the layer of regorderation in bantism? It was "finded thereby placed in a state of salvation, but this salvation was conditional, and if he has failed to observe the conditions required. He must be again turned from the world to God, from sin looke Saviour, before the conditions in the fail to the saviour, before the conditions are the saviour, before the conditions are the saviour, before the conditions the saviour, before the conditions are the saviour, before the conditions the saviour, before the conditions are the saviour, before the conditions the saviour, before the conditions the saviour than the saviour t the can delive any benetit from his baptismal from his evil w Dis Athis substitution of spiri-

parsed away; behold, all things have become ew." When, therefore, the necessity of this conversion to God is preached by some of our clergy it is by no means inconsistent with the octime of haptismal regeneration. We are, indeed, saved by baptism: not the putting away the filth of the flesh-(that is, not by the opus operatum of baptismal, ablution); but by the answer of a good conscience toward God.

And here I feel that I cannot do better than luote the following passage from the works of Bishop Beveridge in illustration of the view which I have taken upon this subject :-- " Although our blessed Siviour saith to Nicodemus, That except a man be born of water and the Spirit he cannot enter the kingdom of God, fet he doth not say that every one that is so Spirit are thereby admitted into the Church or, singdom of God upon earth; but, except they submit to the government and obey the laws. established in it, they forteit all their right and title to the kingdom of heaven. They are brought into a state of salvation : but unless they continue in it, and live accordingly, they cannot be saved. Baptism puts us into the way to heaven, but unless we walk in that way we can never come thither. When we were baptized we were born of water and the Spirit, so as to have the seed of grace sown in our hearts, sufficient to enable us to bring forth the fruits of the Spirit, to overcome temptations, to believe aright in God our Saviour and to obey and serve him taithfully all the days of our life; but, if we neglect to per-form what we then promised and so do not answer the end of our baptism, by keeping our conscience void of offence towards God and towards man, we lose all the benefit of it, and shall as certainly perish as if we had never been baptized."

To the above, we have to subjoin the remark that we do not at all perceive that the 27th Article, in declaring that baptism is "not only a sign of profession and mark of difference, &c., but also a sign of regeneration or new birth," declares that regeneration or new birth is conferred at haptism; and if we adopt the Bishop's own choiceas we readily do-by giving "a preference to the 39 Articles, as the well-considered sentence of the Church upon controversial matters at a later age, when additional light may be supposed to have been thrown upon such points by the researches of the learned, and when the human mind had been more freed from the superstitions of Popery under which it had been so long enthralled," I see extract on our first page we must certainly conclude that any "apparent variance"! between the above Article and the Prayers Book must be reconciled by adhering to the declaration that the new birth is significal in baptisin, while the question of its being conferred depends upon the sacraments being rightly reveived, faith being in exercise, and prayer unto God for the gift and increase of grace being offered up in connection with the outward ordinance. After this proviso, which refers to the

former part of the Bishop's remarks upon baptism, we have to express our concurrence with that larger portion of them in which he combats the idea that haptism effects that change in which " old things pass away; and all things have become new." His Lordship, undoubtedly, has had under his observation cases enough in which the one. question has been wofully extorted from entirely the term "baptismal regeneration" as designating the discrine of the Church on this subject, he has, notwithstanding, imcarnestness upon the sinner's turning from his evil ways'?-a "substitution of spiritual for worldly influences"-a "conversion"

A STARTLING DISCLOSURE -- Dr. Hook has the Preface to which we find some statements. of a character both appalling and momentous He says [addressing his Churchwardens]

"I preached this sermon on love to the Church of England, and, at your request, I publish it, because, as you are a were, a clergyman has apostatized to the Church of Rome who, a few months ago, was officiating as a Curate in this parish. I was desirous of laying before my congregation, in one short discourse, the important subjects upon which I am accustomed to enlarge. "Mr. Jephson was recommended to me as a

Curate, by a clergyman holding a high position in the Irish Church, who informed me that Mr. to the interests of the Church of England, He, showed me a letter from Alr. Jeptison, is which he expressed himself to the same selfect. Alr. Jephson, who had been Curate of Wilby pin Norfolk, produced the necessary stastimonials; signed by three beneficed clergy men, and coun-tersigned by the Lord Bishop of Norwich? To ime he was a perfect stranger, but he declared himself to here a decided Anglican? Whis fliconse hears date the 8th of January, 1847. [1]

"Mr. Jephson, having held they post, of Cucate in the Parish Church of Legdy, from January 1847, until June, 1848, then withdraw on the ground of Indisposition. Dr. 1100k continues: "A, few days after they had left Leeds, and

And of him who, renavated and converted off the Church of Rome, not on their quitting you prefer such words to regenerated passes the converted of the Church of Rome, not on their quitting you prefer such words to regenerated passes the converted of the convert Catholic Directory Almanack and Ecclesiastical Register, for 1847, of which a copy will be helt at the publisher's. This work, which was published in January, 1847, is of indisputable authority, being the Annual Register of the Romanists, which is issued Permissu Superiorum. At page 186 you will find the follow-

ing passage :- In the Directory of last year we chronicled a few of the leading conversions to our holy faith, most of which were then recent. We now give the names of other converts, who made profession of the (Roman) Catholic faith after the Directory went to press, and also the names of others who have since been admitted into the Church. The list, though select, is by no means complete, for we have reason to know that other distin- him to do so if he willed it, and if he was boin shall inherit eternal life. It is true, all guished names could be given. Were an enupublication, its vastness would excite surprise. The names of the new converts we now give are as follow:'-- Then follow the names of the fourtren clerical apostates, the fifth name in the list being that of 'the Rev. J. M. Juph-son, Curate of Wilby.' At page 187 a list is given of 'other converts,' and in that list oc-curs the name of Mrs. Juphson, who is described as Mrs. Jephson, wife of the Anglican Minister who also became a (Roman) Catholic."

Thus certain facts, long suspected-but only suspected-are now established, not upon Evangelical's testimony, but on the avidence of no less a person than the Vicar of Leeds. We find it established beyond a doubt,

1. That an Anglican minister, - and if one, why not fifty?—has been publicly ministering, as a curate in one of the largest parishes in ail England, for the space of a year and a-half, -he being, even before he was licensed to that curacy, a fully admitted member and vas-al of the Romish Church! This of itself is sufficient-

ly startling. But,—
2. We find also that his superiors,—those who admitted him into the Romish communion in the summer or autumn of 18-16,-must have listinctly countenanced this frightful piece of specify and deceit. For how can we supise that a clergy man could be ministering for eighteen months in the parish church of Leeds, n the sight of many Romish priests dwelling in that town, and watching all that was going forward, -that clergyman being a known and declared convert to Popery, - and yet never deounced by any of these Papists, except apon the hypothesis, that the whole proceeding was authorized, and the silence of the Romish priest of the town commanded, by the superiors of the Romish Church in this country. So that we may gother from these facts the evident conclusion, that converts and apostates to gets was resumed and safely effected.

Rome may be around us and among us on "Thus our gracious God heard and answered every side, doing their work in silence, known, and yet not revealed, by their elder and superfor Romish confederates.

3. One other circumstance deserves some notice. We have now seen, within the last two or three years, secreters to Rome from among the curites of all the leading Tractarians. " Mr. Dodsworth's curates, Mr. Bennett's curates, Dr. Hook's curates, have all vielded some accessions to the apostate Church. But the fact to which we wish to draw our attention is this .- that in none of these cases does any difference appear to have arisen, between renter and curate, until the latter resolved openly to join the Church of Rome. The confestion bas atways been the act of the curale the incumbent has made a breach, by saying, as erought to have said, " Sir, you are preaching Popery in my pulpit?? On the contrary, the young man has, in every case, gone on, embracing and declaring "all Roman doctrine," from pulpits apparently belonging to the Church of England, and no fault has been found, until he resolved upon the more open and honourable course, of actually joining the Church to which in heart he belonged. And then burst forth the anger, the grief, the upbraiding, of Mr. Dodsworth, of Mr. Bennett, of Dr. Hook, not that the young man had become a Papist, but that he had had the honesty openly to avow himself

1-: We believe that we are faithfully representhim: "Of what avail," here, "has been stance, Dr. Hook tells us plainly, that Mr. the layer of regeneration in baptism?" And Jephson joined the Church of Rome in 1846. though he has not been induced to relinquish and that he accepted his curacy, in 1847; but he does not say that in all the eighteen months of his continuance in that curacy, he (Dr. Hook) ever had one single doctrinal difference with this Romish priest. So in like manner, if we posed upon himself, as he faithfully does Bennett and of Mr. Dodsworth. They never upon his Clergy, the duty of insisting with quarrelled with their Romish curates so long as they would stay with them. It was only when they found their position too painful, -it was only when, being Romanists, they thought it the most manly course to avow themselves such,-that the wrath of Messrs. Bennett, and "renovation" which boptism did not Dodsworth, and Hook arose. But what shall we say of the previous harmony which had existed, when the Romish curate and his Church of England rector went on harmoniously side by " How shall two walk together, except ust preached and printed a sermon at Leads, in they be agreed ?" In all these cases, so far as we can see, the parties were entirely " The final difference arose, not upon the doctrine to be preached, or the rites and practices to be observed, but simply on the one point, of honesty and straightforwardness, if Messis. Gordon, New, Jephson, &c. &c. (the curates referred to) would only have been content to go on preach would only have been content to go on preaching Popery in the pulpits of St. Paul's, Knightshridge, Christ Church, Pancras, and Leeds Church, they would never, so far as we can see, have been rebuked by Dr. Hook, Mr. Bennett or Mr. Dodsworth.-London Record.

TITLES TO THE R. C. HIERARCHY .- In the House of Commons, on the 4th of September, Jephson had at one, time been ansettled in his Sir R. H. Inglis gave notice of his intention to principles, but assured me that he was devoted imove next session the presentation of an Address to Her Majesty, praying for the production of a copy of the communication addressed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 20th November, 1817, to Earl Grey, respecting the titles by which Roman Catholic Prelates were to be addressed. He should also move for the production of any correspondence which had taken place between the Irish Government and the, R. Catholic Prelates on the subject of the Irish Colleges.

LOSS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES STEAM VESSEL .- On the 26th of August, the above steamer was wrecked on the point of

boat's bows were stove in by the violence with which she was thrown ashore, so that she was of no further service to return to the wreck: A passenger describes what

"Some of the ladies were calmly collected in he saloon, when I came below the second time after seeing whether there was any hone of our being saved. There was no screaming, no shricking, no confusion of consternation among any on board, which in other cases have been so fearful. The captain, the crew, and some of the able-bodied passengers were all cool, and all active in doing what they could, but all without seeing any means of safety.

"A lady in the saloon proposed prayer, which was gladly responded to by a Clergyman of the Church of England, who then invited all to join him. We knelt down in the rocking saloon, acknowledged the power of God, confessed our sins, asked patdon through Christ and for the comfort of his presence, declared our conviction that he could save us even then, asked pleased so to do, that he would impress his mercy on us for time and eternity, thanked him for redemption through Christ, and espewith them. We pleaded too for those who had not then a blessed hope of glory. It was a calm refreshing season of prayer, and God was present with us. All seemed much impressed. for many had gathered in during prayer. After a while I went again on deck, and, to my joy and thankfulness, saw a hawser over the stern held ov six men on shore, and two seamen mptying a basket, topes were soon tied round t, it was swung over the stem, fixed to the nawser by two running nooses, with one small tope from the basket to the shore, and another to the ship, and in this basket (a milliner's frail open wicker basket) were the passengers, men, women, and children, landed, over and through 25 or 30 yards of surf, without a single accident, beyond a wetting from the surf and very heavy rain. The women and children as they landed walked no to the lighthouse, where they (and all in the course of the day) were received, fires lighted to dry them. and every possible hospitality, attention, and kindness afforded to them by the light-house keeper and his family.

" When hands enough were landed to carry the broken life-boat as far as the ship, (which had been all the while drifting northwards, the water having by this time extinguished her was borne along the shore engine fires), she another cable brought from the vessel and passed under and around her. The coal shovels were then thrown sshore, and the boat quickly filled with shingle, and thus converted into an anchor, if I may use the expression, which secured the steamer from drifting further north or tumbling over seawards down the shelving shore; then the landing of the passen-

our prayer and graciously preserved us-O may it he for more carnest devotedness to his service-yea, preserved us when we had no hope of it, as each moment the ship was expected to go to pieces or tumble over to sea. And not only so, but his providence so ordered place of collision as to render our safety ultimately practicable, as all the seamen agreed, that had it taken place before we rounded the point of Ayr, or in the open sea, we must have foundered, as our bulkheads were not water-tight; or had it taken place ; few minutes later it would have been equally

fatal from the precipitous nature of the shore. "Truly God is good and gracious, his me cies era over all and I would thankfully reknowleller that ever watchful Providence, which so graciously ordered this event, that we have sen preserved from sudden death, though through mercy some of us found, while we hought it certain, that even in death Jesus is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

PROVISION FOR DISABLED CLERGYMES ND WIDOWS AND ORPHANS .- The Bishop of Western New York, in his annua iddress recently delivered to the Convention of his Diocese, which we find in the Gospel Messenger, records the following instances of liberality, which are worthy

"The Rev. Thomas Morris has been compelled by ill health, to relinquish his missionary and ministerial duties at Edicotteille and Olean, where he had laboured from the time of his ordination, Feb. 2.1, 1831-at Ellicottville the whole period and at Olean with a brief intermission for fourteen years. I rejoice to put on record the noble act of our brethren and friends in those Parishes, in presenting to this reverend brother a farm of about one hundred acres of land near Ellicottville, as a testimonial of their high regard for their Pastor, and of their affectionate sympathy with him, and his large and ineresting family. The gift was most appropriately made on Thanksgiving Day. I am sure that I have the concurrence of every heart in this house in the prayer, may the Lord remember them for good.

"The Rev. Isaac Garvin, an aged and disabled brother who had from its origin reaned the benefit of the Christmas Fund as been recently called to his account By the liberality and true christian kindness of a brother in the Diocese of New York, his family became entitled to some small benefit from the Fund of the Corporation for the aid of the widows and children of Clergymen. That brother has, I think, without Mr. Garvin's knowing it, paid an annual subscription in his behalf, to the Society in NewYork, and thus secured his family the benefit of the fund."

THE BIBLE FOR SICILY .- It is stated, by correspondence from the European shores of the Mediterranean, that the friends of Bible. circulation have not been un-observant of the political changes now in progress in that part of Europe : they have found such openngs for the dissemination of the Scriptures in the island of Sicily as induced them to make an application to the British and Foreign Bible Society for 2,000 copies in the first Transculationing. Absolution by the price of the state of existence and the

A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL SACRE Music, ARRANGED IN FULL SCORES MITTIELS organ or piano forte Accompaniment By F. H. Andrews, 14 years Organists of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity; QUEDEC .- We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of this work which has ust issued from the respectable press of Messrs. Lovell & Gibson, Montreal. It contains 89 pages of musical matter, including six Introits, varieties of Sanctus, 114 Kyrio Eleison, Doxology, &c., and Chanta pfor several occasions; a few Psalm Tunes, a Funeral and a Sacramental Hymn: The greater number of the pieces are of Mr. AWs dresses own composition; a few of their are from other composers known in this community; but all appear in print for the first time in this work, which we consider a highly interesting publication, and as creditable as it is unexpected, in this part of the British dominions. The music, part of which we have heard executed, is of a high orders and well deserves being laid before the public for its approbation and adoption, some of it having become known and valued among those who attend the place of worship in which the author for so many years conducted the sacred music.

The Printing Office from which the work s issued has long been favourably known for the character of the work furnished from it ; but the production of printed music is a new thing, and we have been surprised; as well as gratified to see it so beautifully

executed. The work is dedicated, by permission, to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal; we rejoice to find in it a list of highly respectable Subscribers, headed by His Excellency the Governor General; and we hope that it will meet with a more extensive circulations yet, by sale to those who did not originally patronize it by their subscriptions.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLOTHING SOCIETY, -7th Annual Report .- The Committee of Ladies who manage this Society, beg to submit to the public their Seventh Annual Report, and they hope to be egain supplied with the means to provide clothing for the ensuing season for those who from sickness and other causes are unable to do so for themselves.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLOTHING SOCIETY.

To Cash in subscription, in cash and

goods, £105 14

Cr.

By amount paid for—
436 yards Tweed and Cloth, 522 do. Check Cotton, 832 do, Grey Cotton, 246 do. Flannet, 45 pairs Moccasins, 36 pairs Hose. 42 Sheets & Blankets By donations in Goods . . 7 15 8

RELIEVED : Individuals and heads of families. Children attending National Schools. ... 81 Yards of Cotton, Flannel, Cloth P. GEORGE, Treasurer.

Quebec, 2nd Oct., 1848.
[The detail of Subscriptions and donations iven in the document before us, is here amited.—Ev. B]

Contributions of any kind of Clothing, a in aid of the charity, -will be most acceptable st and may be sent to any of the undersigned Ladies who form the Committee of Manage-

Mrs. Mountaings francis Lady Caldwell, Mrs. Bornet, Cochtane, " Walker, Campbell, Miss Pike, " J. B. Foreyth, M. BURNET,

MENTS RECEIVED :- Houble McLean, No. 214 to 317; Rev. Henry Granett, 259 to 260; Mr. Wood, No. 209 to 260, mr. Wood, No. 209 to 260, mr. winger

To Connesson Dents: - Received S. G. L. D.; - paper from Derby - to whom are we judgeted for it i - Parcels by Empire duly received. Let an

Nocal and Political Knielligenee.

The letter-bags brought by the Cambrid; from Liverpool on the 23rd of September arrived in Quebec on Monday morning, and the newspapers on Tuesday afternoon, We make large use of the European Times in selecting and condensing the fole lowing intelligence from Great Britain and the Continent.

It is very satisfactory to us to be able to an nounce that the weather throughout Great Britain and Ireland has continued to be in the highest degree auspicious. With scarcely any exception, the meteorological returns record adily, from all parts of the country, the most unvarying warm and genial atmosphere. This continued favourable weather cannot but have a most heneficial effect upon the operations of the husbandman in the northern parts of Ireland and Scotland, and must tend in a very great degree to repair the mischief occasioned hy the long continued previous inclemency. The great bulk of the crops is now secured, and as far as we can at present form an opp-nion, we are led to the conviction that, upon the whole, the crop is below the average of moderate good seasons. It will be seen that the Corn market has experienced a slight advance, and the prices of potatoes, bave, much increased, as every day confirms the fact of most extensive destruction of that esculent throughout Ireland, as well as in many, dis-tricts of England, and a partial failure in

Scotland.

England and Scotland continued to enjoy state of profound tranquillity. Several more arrests of Chartist leaders have taken place in the metropolis and in the manufacturing districts, and they have been committed for frial True bills have been found against the Charlists committed in London some walks. True bills have been found against the Chatlists committed in London some weeks again and their trials were fixed for yesterday. Also mover dicts for seditions misdemeanous have been already obtained, but the public attention is scarcely even directed to the fact of the Chatchists, ap rehended and in prison for offence in manufacturing districts will be chiefly brought to trial at the assizes in our low, is all accidement upon the subject appears to have subsided.

sided. Trade in all departments; remains thurmuch the same position, as at the departure of the America. In some respects, thereal is applied much activity. The Colonial Produce markets are still depressed, not with standing, the trapid are still depressed, not with standing, the harvest; but as holders of goods are rather anx-

the his me list well as the export deliveries timiting ito attounsatisfactory manner, prices barangain receded. Our Cotton trade is very (sady) and a moderate amount of business confinues in be trinsacted. The Corn markets ling, and prices on the whole have well maintained.

Liverpool Markets! Indian Corn 35 to 37s. The heart S. to 9s. per 70lbs.; Flour Canadian cht 8 to 9s. per 70lbs.; Flour Canadian Touthaultto 18st; Canadian white Pease lgatBuile 37s.

oppr Sovereign and her Consort and young family were enjoying the privacy which have secured by their excursion to the distant north. A description of the Castle where they have taken up their temporary abode will be

folhd on our fourth page. aller Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine kervice on Sunday at noon, in Crathie parish churcher It was generally known that the Queen would be present at worship there, but the circumstance did not cause any of that ex-citement which was supposed to have been so highly and justly offensive to her Majesty at Blair Athol. The church is a small building,

and was quite full, but not over-crowded. The congregation appeared to consist entirely of the parishioners, who may have attended in larger numbers than is usually the case, but none of the people from neighbouring parishes seemed The visitors from Ballater, eight miles lower on the river, were not there, and the attendance was not equal to the numbers who would he present on a communion Sali-The Rev. Mr. Anderson, who is ministeriof the marish, conducted the services in the form usual in the church of Scotland. He read part of the last address of Moses to the Israeltes, and made some remarks, elicited by the passage, on the nature and character of nation-lisins. His text was the 36th verse in the 8th chapter of John's Gospel. Peasant girls in plisted cotton; and Highland matrons in their snow-white caps and plaids were seated next the Queen of England; and the whole appearonce of the congregation was most respectful-not merely to the high personages there, but to the practical feeling that this was a place of wolship of the Highest, and that they professed therein to be engaged. The preacher read the first paraphrase, and the word had evidently escaped the Queen, who turned round to a and requested him, apparently, to show her the place, as people say in Scotland. At the conclusion of the service there was very little dis-play of curiosity. Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked along the narrow lanes leading from the church to the bridge amongst a considerage criswd of hearers, in the plain coarse woollens of the hills, with the old broad blue bonnets of the district, or the simple female atfiring that many years ago was the prevailing habit in lowland country parishes, to their carriage, which was waiting for them. At the south side of the bridge, which her Majesty and Prince Alligit crossed, a small number of the people, whose road lay down the river, duntil the Queen's carriage came up, took off their hats or bounets, and howed.

DEATH OF LORD GEORGE BUSTISCK .-- A second audition of the London Sun, of the 22nd

ulto., has the following:—
25 Northnulam, Frinay, 9, 45, a. M.—A messenger from Welbeck Abbey has just arrived announcing the death of Lord George Bentinek. Hist lordship left the abbey on foot and unatteoded, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, for Thosesby parky the seat of the Earl of Manvers, where he had an engagement to dine Not arriving a equities were made, and at eight o'clock last night he was found on the footpath quite dead, having evidently expired of apalexyand. Thoreaby is about six miles from Wel-

beskdlagges has a state of the King of that sheld i ans on in regard to the annuity of £50,000 per annum received from Great Britain, hayetheen published, from which it appears that the annual expense of keeping up Claremont, together with certain peasions and taleries, amounts to about £14,000 leaving a balance of £36,000 which is regularly paid into the Exchequer.

Incressing the special commission opened at Gluonet on Thursday. Chief Justice Black-

hurne charged the grand jury, after which they retired, and late in the day brought in true brought in true bisingainst Megers. Smith O'Brien, M'Manus, Gleffald, Chuice, and O Donnell. These pri

Mer blengher and the other state prisoners notes. would be taken into consideration.—The trials of Mr. South O Brien and the other parties against whom bills have been found for high tenagna wills not take place before Thursday

hashmaters in the slightest excitement through the court-house. supple predial outrages which have recommencel in Iteland still occupy a considerable sharenof public attention, and keep the whole southern division of that distracted country in frontier, and the valleys of the Drave and a continual state of alarm. We are quite foiled the Save. While Pesth had been rapidly adho how attempto to learn the exact position of vancing in prosperity and civilization, under affects in the mountainous districts around Car-the influence of the Magyar party, Agram, the affaits in the mountainous districts around the least of the mountainous districts around the least of the mountainous districts around the least of Betalls are so shrouded in vague statements, or sented the ascendancy of a race distinct from veiled by the interests or prejudices of party, their own. As long as the authority of the that it is almost impossible to fix upon the pre- Austrian administration was supreme in the end facts of this new insurrectionary movement of it can be dignified by such a little.

patties of armed insurgents are almost daily des-erfed on the lills, at some particular spots; the troops are police send for the military; the troops are matched to the second in the hope of annihila-to the Magyats at Pesth, than the hostility of ting the rebels; and when they arrive, the whole body of induntain marauders have dis-suppared, and invariably clude all the efforts of the follog-and the military to capture them, or bring them into action as We hear of substantial failers being compelled to join the insurgents feifilets being compelled to join the insurgents at their in hills assemblages; and one story related bow a febilitant recruit was pressed into the sergio of the insurgents, and how he was taken before several officers dressed in "the green, and gold uniform," but, strangely another, was afferwards allowed to return to another age.

ai Frelace la General Cavaignac is beginning tob and unmönfties at thickening around him. Prince Liberte Buonaparte, who has been trium-spilantly effected in member of the National Asrembigitor Patts, brings with him the prestige organing Whichfullers French vanity; and are the effects of the series for his own aggrandsemient! contrary to Cavaignae, he has much farme favour. 10 it in again for power may be nible of the Stages for power may be shoked for 1's The Sovernment was drawing stoops to ward Paris, and it was much feared the another conflict must be speedly looked for exact of size of the speedly looked

A great multitude was collected in the neigh-Assemble of the Hotel de Ville this morning. Al hine will be the mayors of all the arron distemente estemblieux (here, under the presi-Abbit of second to the Hall of the Diet, taking:

Whister of safe the second to the Hall of the Diet, taking:

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Achille Fould, 78,891; Raspall, 66,963; Thore, 61,480; Cabel, 64,375; Rogert (du Nord); 61,482; Edmund Adam, 54,507; Benjamin, Delessert, 42,337; Marshal Bugeand, 48,590; Emile de Girardin, 26,885 Consequently, Prince Louis Bonaparte and MAL Fouldand Raspail were declared duly elected The following has been adopted as an article

of the Constitution:

"Everybody may freely follow his religion, and shall receive from the state equal protection in the exercise of worship. Ministers of churches now recognised, or hereafter to be recognised, by here hereafter to be recognised. nised by law, have alone right to receive salary from the state."

The Constitutionnel says there is some hesita-

GERMANY.—The National Assembly of the own necessities. German Empire, at Frankfort, has bethought it-self so far better as to pass a vote, by 257 against 236, in favour of carrying into effect the ar-Power the speediest understanding possible, in reference to the necessary modification of the convention of the 26th August, on the ground of the readiness officially declared by the Danish (Government to accede to such :—also to take a pursued by him to furnish "undeniable proofs" view of the steps necessary for paving a speedy way to the negotiation of a peace." This pacific measure taken within doors

seems, however, to have aroused a storm of disappointment without. A mob of some 3 or 4,000 violent democrats threatened the members who had voted in the majority; a great meeting was held at which the majority of the majority of the kingdom of Hungary."

ITALY.—The King of Sardinia arrived at Turin on the 14th; he professed his determination to renew the war; he had 102,000 effections of the kingdom of Hungary. Assembly were voted traitors to their country and people. The Government procured an adoccupied by a mixed garrison) and an insurrec tion commenced by the erection of barricades in many streets. The troops attacked and eventually overcame the obstacles opposed to them by the insurgents. The conflict had been decided on the 18th ulto, when the last acounts from Frankfort were despatched. Prince Lichnowsky and Major von Auerswald lost their lives by musket shots from the insurgents. -No definitive arrangements for the formation of a new ministry had as yet been accomplished.

Schleswig and Holstein .- The German troops continued rapidly to evacuate Schleswig and Holstein. General Von Wrangel anacuaces to the central ministry of war at Frankfort that he resigns the chief command of the German federal army in Schleswig and Holstein, as the armistice is concluded, and the execution of the military part of the convention is in pro-gress, while the Prussian general Von Bonin has taken the command of the troops which are to remain in the duchies. General Von-Wrangel concludes by announcing that he is on the point of leaving for Potsdam, and that Col-onel You Huhn will temporarily take the command until the federal troops, with the exception of those whose stay is stipulated in the ar mistice, shall have wholly evacuated the duch ics. On the 14th inst. General Von Wrangel further issued a farewell address, in which he acknowledges, in the warmest terms, the bravery and patience of his tioops, and thanks them for their good conduct.

PRUSSIA .- The King was unsuccessfully en gaged in endeavours to form a new ministry, Riots took place at Polsdam on the 12th ultor; military affray at Posen; a squabble between civilians and military at Colognet. Berlin was

Austria .-- After a brief interval of tranquility, Vienna has again been the scene of distoib inces, and democracy has triumphed. certain Swobada set on foot, about two months since, a soi-disant philanthrophic society for the benefit of his fellow-men, the ultimate object in view being his own profit. He issued notes at two florins each, which notes accordng to his prospectus, might increase in value to the amount of 100 florins. The bearers of these notes endeavoured to pass them as current, under the delusion that they were guaranteed by the State; the State refused the guarantee, and the consequence was a tumult. Obstant, Thine, and O Donnell. These prioners were then placed at the bar, and, on application, copies of the indictment were beat, the soldiers of the line were ordered out, preparations for barricales were made, and order only restored by M. Dobblhoff issuing a ing day, when the bills of indictment against the soldiers of the parations for barricales were made, and order only restored by M. Dobblhoff issuing a proclamation promising to cash the obnoxious

> HUNGARY .- The following statement of the origin of the present differences between this country and Austria is from the .- London

Times : It had unfortunately happened that, in the defence of their ancient rights and national li-berties, the Magyars had treated with a contempt bordering on injustice the rights and liberties of their fellow-countrymen of Slavonian origin, who inhabit the fertile plains of the Banat, south of the Danube, the military Austrian administration was supreme in the Hungarian dominions it contrived to balance these jarring nationalities one against the other, and to preserve the peace by enforcing the Slavonians knew no bounds, and a civil war broke out, which has been carried on with great atrocity from the frontiers of Servia to the coast of the Adriatic. At first the Magyars and the Hungarian Ministry committed the error of thinking too lightly of their opponents, though it was suspected, we know not with what amount of truth, that the Cabinet of Vienna and the Imperial Family secretly favoured the Slavonian movement as a means of humbling the pride and limiting the independence of the Hungarian nobles. But the result of the contest has, up to this time, been singularly unfavourable to the Hungarian forces; they have been defeated on several points they have been unable to maintain a shadow of authority south of the Danube, and the Ban of Croatia has collected from the martial population of the provinces, which obey his commands with devoted enthusiasm, an army of sixty thousand men, superior, it would seem. to any which the Hungarian Ministry can opnose to him. Under these circumstances, which threaten the very existence of the Government, and the security of the city of Pesth the Diet, and the Ministers have loudly demanded the active support of the Imperial au-thority and of their German allies. On the 5th of September, Kossuth, the Minister of Finance, was carried to the Hall of the Diet, enfeebled by illness, but unwilling to flinch from a crisis which may prove decisive of the

which surrounded them, the Ministers of the Crown might soon have occasion to call upon the House to name a Dictator, invested with unlimited powers, to save the country. But he announced that they were prepared to recommend a last appeal to the Imperial Government, before they resorted to a measure which might be construed into a declaration of independence. A deputation was accordingly named, consisting of 150 magnates and depulies, who proceeded to Vienna to demand the fulfilment of the royal promise of Ferdinand V. to come at once amongst his Hungarian sub-jects, and to require the immediate promulgation of those military and financial laws which are indispensable to rescue the Hungarian nation as to whether the conferences on the affairs tion from the perilous position in which it of Italy will be held at Bale or at Geneva. It stands. This deputation was to enter into no adds that the Prince of Schwartzenburg is to protracted discussions with the Imperial Minisepresent Austria in the conferences, and that ters, but to give in its demands in the form of the probable representative of France will be an ultimatum, and if no favourable answer was M. Drouin de L'Iluys, the president of the given to it within twenty-four hours they were committee on foreign affairs of the National to return to Pesth to advise on the measures to be taken by the Hungarian nation to relieve its

The Austrian Government, seemingly rely ing on the diversion made in its favour by the Croatian attack upon the Magyars, treated mistice agreed upon between Prussia and Den-this deputation coldly, and they returned with-mark. The Assembly calls upon the central out any satisfaction. The Emperor has ad-The Assembly calls upon the central out any satisfaction. The Emperor has addiest understanding possible, in refertile necessary multifestion of the continuous tip necessary multifestion of the contral out any satisfaction. The Emperor has addressed a letter to Baron Jellalich, the leader of the Croatians, in which he revokes a former suspension of the Baron from his command acknowledges that he had erred in mistrusting of fidelity and attachment to the reigning dynasty." He exhorts him "to labour for the maintenance of the integrity of the Crown and seems, however, to have aroused a storm of for the salutary development of the co-states

tive men, and expected to have 145,000 to take the field with, by the time the armistice dition of military force, both Austrian and should expire. If France should be too much Prussian (probably from Mentz which is always) sistance by an auxiliary force, he will proba-bly be glad enough to avail himself of any necess, her negotiations may meet with, to get out of his perplexities by some pacification not

too humiliating to himself.

It is affirmed, in advices from Paris, that the armistice has been extended to another six weeks; also that no attack shall be made by Austria upon the city of Venice, during the

continuance of the armistice.

Toscany seems to have been restored to quietness. In Sicilly, though the Neapolitan troops have taken Messina, there seems to be determination enough among the people to offer effectual resistance to their progress in subjecting the island afresh to the King of Naples. No news of any interest from Rome.

Constitution of Switzerland,-The Diet f Switzerland assembled at Berne on the 3rd ilt., for the purpose of declaring the acceptance of the new Federal Constitution. This Constitution was adopted by the vote of 15 4 cantons containing an aggregate population of 1,899,517 souls, against 5 4 cantons, containing a popula lation of 177,659, which voted against it. The canton of Tessino, with a population of 113,923 ouls, has given no vote on the question.

The new Council will consist of 111 members istributed as follows :- Berne, 20 ; Zurich, 12; Lucerne, 6; Uri, 1; Schwyz, 2; Upper and Lower Valuis, Glaris and Zug, I each; Bastecity, 1, canton, 2; Friburge 5; Solcure, 3; Schaffhusen, 2; Appenzel, 3; Thurgau and Valais, 4 each; Tessino, 6; Neufchatel and Ge-pera, 3 each; Argan and Vand, 9 each.

Russia.—The army has been considerably increased by the addition of 210,000 men of the eserve. The Emperor Nicolas had instructed his envoy in England to support the indissolu-ble union of Schleswig with Denmark at the conference about to be held on the subject in TURKEY AND THE PRINCIPALITIES. Letters

rom Constantinople to the 31st of August state that Ibrahim Pacha had arrived at the court of the Sublime Porte for the express purpose of being invested with the sovereignty of Egypt by h. Sultan; his fathe, Mehemet Ali, having ocome childish. The cholera continued to rage in Constantinople. A fresh confligration in Galata had consumed upwards of 200 houses. The following letter, dated Jassy, the 3d

inst, appears in the Austrian Universal Gazette : "The situation of the principalities is be-

coming extremely grave. Great Britain has resolved to support the Ottoman Porte against Russia in the negociations relating to Moldavia and Wallachia. The British Consul at Buchatest has congratulated th recognition by the Divan of the reforms lately introduced. The Turkish troops are being con-centrated. The Turks and Egyptians present an effective force of 300,000 men, commanded by Ibrahim Pacha.

THE CHOLERA .- A letter from Paris, dated Monday evening, says—if Yesterday and to-day several cases have appeared, which are said to have all the symptoms of Asiatic chole-

ra, but in a mild shape.

A letter from Hamburgh of the 15th inst. cholers have already occurred, principally among the lower orders of the people. Altogether there have been about 280 cases within a a period of fourteen days since the disease made its first appearance. About half that number are convalescent."

Letters from Smyrna of the 2nd instant state hat the cholera was making great ravages, but it was hoped that it had passed its culminating

point. Number of deaths decreasing.

The cholera continues to spread at Berlin.
There have been upwards of 1800 cases since its first appearance.

NEW YORK .- The republican refugee from Baden, Mr. HECKER, has arrived in the United States: a reception was given him in Tamany Hall, by a number of people who must needs bawl applause to every one that avows hospitality to monarchical institutions.

YCCATAN.-The whites have, according to the last advices, obtained such decisive advantages over the Indians that the rebellion may considered as nearly at an end.

The steamer Dawn, which struck some time ago on her passage down one of the rapids, but was raised and brought to Sorel for repairs, has been put into perfect order and resumes her station on the river.

FIRES AT MONTREAL .- Mr. Brodie's distilling and rectifying establishment, near the Wellington Bridge, was consumed on Wedness day of last week; loss supposed to be little. short of £5,000.

On Monday morning eight buildings situated between the Main Street and St. Dominick Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, were destroyed by fire, which broke out in a stable

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY. - The annexed letter has been received by the directors of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, from the Colonial-office, respecting that under taking:-

fogs to realise, owing to the large stock on duly proclaimed : Louis Bonaparte, 110,752; that, in the presence of the formidable dangers | tation from the Board of Directors of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rallicad on the 14th in-stant, I am directed by his Lordship to inform you, that whilst it is out of the power of Her Majesty's Government, without the authority of Parliament, to grant to the promoters of that undertaking any pecuniary assistance reither directly or indirectly, and although his Lordship cannot encourage the expectation, that even when parliament re-assembles, her Majesty's Government would feel themselves justified in recommending that such assistance should be granted, since, by doing so, applications of the same nature from the various British colonies would be encouraged to an indefinite amount, he has great pleasure in so far complying with the request made of him by the deputation as to communicate to you in writing the opinion he has formed of the undertaking. I am accordingly directed to inform you, that in Lord Grey's judgment, the projected railway has been judiciously planned, and is likely, if completed, to prove of great national importance, and also that there appears to him to be no reasonable ground for doubting that the resources of New Brunswick are far more than sufficient to enable that province to fulfil the guarantee given by the Legislature for payment of the interest on the capital of the company; or that both the Legislature and people of the province will respect the engagements into which they have entered. Lord Grey considers the inhabitants of British America to be entitled by all their past conduct to be relied upon for a punctual discharge of the obligations which they have contracted.

"This must, however, be regarded merely as an expression of Lord Grey's opinion, and it must be distinctly understood by those persons in this country who may take shares in the un-dertaking, that Her Majesty's Government cannot become in any degree responsible for the fulfilment of the expectations by which they

have been induced to do so. "I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, HERMAN MERIVALE. " W. Bridges Esq."

EMIGRATION OF FRENCH CANADIANS .- We yesterday ascertained a factof much importance, and which we believe to have met with but slight attention from the press. We allude to the increased emigration to the States of the French Canadian population. Last night on board the Montreal, there were one hundred Canadians on their road to Chicago, former residents of the parishes below Quebec, who had sold their property, and with the produce of the sale were emigrating westward with their household chattels. From inquiries made we have ascertained that this refugeeism has been for some time past actively and numerously followed up, by families not only from the settlements on the St. Lawrence to the eastward of the city, but others in the immediate neighbourhood and to the westward of Quebec.

A feature in this movement is of infinite noment, as proving a systematized scheme among the Canadians to try their lot in another land, and among a people unacquainted with their language, their habits, and their peculiar predilections, a people trained in a different school of politics, and hostile to the form of government under which these emigrants and their lorefathers have lived; it is that pioneers have been sent on before to obtain information respecting the "land of promise" to which they destined themselves, and that upon the report of these avant-couriers the abandominent of home and their native land has taken place. By these individuals samples of the products of the place visited have been brought thither, in proof of its desirability;— nay, even the soil itself has undergone examination in Canada, by the intending absentee; this latter fact has occurred lately at Pointe

aux Trembles. The statements we have made are undeniable, and they furnish food for serious reflection. Is it that the burthens and oppressive exactions incident to the fewful tenure have at last proved too onerous for their victims to endure ; is it that the parishes in which this defection has taken place are overpopulated; is it that the climate to which they have been inuted from the cradle, and under which they have toiled, has at last overmastered their in-dustry; is it that a newly awakened spirit of adventure, or of enterprize, has stimulated them to repair to the land of the stranger where " nos institutions, notre langue et nos lois" will neither be tolerated nor respected,or what are the causes of this sudden growing mavement?

Perhaps some of our French Canadian contemporaries, possessing better sources of information on the subject, will consider the question, and account for it. It is one eminently

in the state of the Forces, attended by his staff, arrived in town by the mail-steamer from Sorel, this morning.

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE. FIRES IN 1815.-At the Special Meeting, held in conformity with advertisement, on the 9th instant, the Hon. L. Massue in the chair, there was an equal division of 9 against 9 on the motion.

"That the Resolution adopted at the Meeting of the 22nd Septr. last, on motion of Mr. Ross as amended by a motion of amendment by Mr. Glackemeyer, be rescinded."

The Chairman having given his casting rote in the affirmative, the motion was carried, and the Resolution of the 22nd is thereby resemded.

CITY COUNCIL. From the Morning Chronicle, which gives in detail the procoedings at the meeting last Friday, we learn that'it was resolved, - "That His Worship the Mayor be authorised to enter into an arrangement with the Gas Company for the lighting of the Hall, Wardrobe, City Clerk's Office, passage and Road Surveyor's Office -the whole within the building now occupied by the Corporation as public offices,

The WESTERN MAIL, from Montreal on Monday did not arrive at this port till yesterday morning, the steamer Quebec, which broughttilt, having met with an accident which definited her at Sorel.

Thor Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle bus tice reclosed for the season, 7 patients only remaining, who were transferred to the Quebec Marino and Emigrant Hospital.

SHIPPING .- The number of vessels arrived in his harbour since our last is 22 among which Barke Cashinere, Paton, Glasgow, general cargo, 8 cabin passengers.

Bark Cleopatra, Gwynne, North Shields. J. E. Olivor, gen. cargo.

At Toronto, on the 25th ult, the wife of F. W.

MARRIED. At Kingston on the 3rd inst., Austrnaun Ham-BLAQUIERE, daughter of the Hon. P. B. DE Bla-

BLAGUIERS, unugance attraction and the state of the state

DIED.

On Tuesday evening after a short illness, Mary Mania, eldest drughter of Mr. Benjamis Cole Auctioneer and Broker.
At St. John's, Newfoundland, 3d ulto., AMOS

LISTER, Esq., Assistant Commissary General to Her Majesty's Forces at that station, aged 49 years, On Tuesday, 29th ult., on board the Chief Justice. Colonel Dr. Latre, of Niagara, Father-in-law of the Hon, Mr. Justice Sullivan.

On Tuesday, 3rd inst., aged 4 years, Frances Eveline, daughter of Major Symons, Royal Artillery.

Artillery.
At Guilford, Serrey, on the 21st ult., Mr. Cits.
Montee Brocklesov, of this city, aged 35 years.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express L to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THURSDAY, 19th OCTOBER. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received o SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

BAZAAR

OF THE GOSPEL AID SOCIETY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that a BAZAAR of the BAZAAR of the above Society, will be at the ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 25th and 26th instant.

The Bazaar will commence each day at ONE Donations may be sent to the following La-

Mrs. Schaw, Mis. GATES, Mis. WORTH, Mrs. PENNEY. Mis. John Ross, Mrs. S. Newton, Mrs. James Sewell, E. C. M. BURTON, Secy. Quebcc, 12th Octr., 1818.

MEN BOOKS.

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

ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES, CAREFULLY SELECTED WORKS. the whole of which will be disposed of at the

owest possible prices. GILBERT STANLEY, No. 4, St. Anne Street. Quebec, Oct. 12, 1848.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF

ST. MAURICE AND THREE RIVERS

IRDN WARES.

THE ABOVE SALE will take place at the Warehouse of the Agents, Messrs. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, on FRIDAY, the TWENTIETH OCTOBER, at TWO

ck :	나를 잃다리는 그리고 아래 생각이 하다니?
100	36 inch Double Stoves.
100	80 do. do.
10	39-inch Single do.
15	36 " do. do.
10	31 " do. do.
25	30 " do. do.
10	27 . do. do.
10	21 " do. do.
10	21 " do. do.
80	Fancy Stoves, assorted,
	Premium Cooking Stoves,
20	Stove Stands,
300	Sugar Kettles and Coolers,
20	Cauldron Kettles,
G ())	Camp Ovens,
50	Bake Pans.

Cribble Wheels, Ash Pans, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans (English Pattern.) Pipe Holes.

6 Tons Horse Shoe-Iron, 2 do. Assorted Iron, 4 do. Ave Iron.

3 do. Pleugh Moulds. TERMS VERY LIBERAL—to be made known at the time of Sale. Quebec, 12th Oct., 1848.

CLASSICAL

and commertial school.

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: R. PAXMAN (from England) respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity, his intention to receive Young Gentlemen as Daily Pupils, who will be carefully instructed in the Greek and Roman Classics, and in every department of useful knowledge. Mr. P. will be happy to give private Les-

sons, if required. He can produce the highest testimonials as

to character and qualifications.
—Terms moderate.—
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Mouth's Corner.

THE BLIND LETTER CARRIER. The short story I intend to write is taken from the 'Guida del E lucatore,' [Teacher's guide.] a small pamphlet published monthly by some good men in Italy for the instruction of the peasantry.

It is a true story, and the hero I believe still lives near Colle, a retire! town among the mountains, in Tuscany. He is a poor man, and has been blind from childhood; but, nevertheless, performs the office of a carrier, from his native to vn to another, at a short distance. He is the bearer of letters. parcels, &c.; the addresses of each are read to him before he sets out, he feels them all over, and never falls to deliver each to its rightful owner. Now, there was a bad young man, who came with some strolling players to Colle, and he, hearing of the old man's blindness, determined to rob him of a sum of money, with which he had discovered he would, on a certain day, be intrusted. Accordingly this youth followed the blind carrier, till, arriving at a lonely part of the road, he fell upon him, hoping to achieve his purpose. He had taken no one with him, thinking a blind old man must be easily mastered. But the exploit proved more difficult than he had imagined; the carrier defended himself vigorously with his staff, and at last struck the boy to the ground, with a severe blow. Finding that he had wounded him. the old man was much grieved; he set off immediately for a surgeon, and assisted in carrying the youth to an hospital. There it was found that the wretched boy had lost an eye by the blow; the poor carrier knew by experience how great was such a mistortune, and he was cut to the heart. He not only pleaded for the culprit before the magistrates. but succeeded in saving him from any further punishment than a reprimend, and an order to leave Colle next morning. The boy returned to a wretched hovel, which he had previously inhabited, and which was next to that of the old carrier. This worthy man heard in the night the grooms of the wretched boy, and was immediately induced to g. in to him, and, without discovering himself did all he could to comfort and assist him The half-blinded culprit was now penitent. he confessed his crime with tears, said it was not the first of which he had been guilty, and that he had run away from his parents. The old man gave him much good advice, he entreated him to repent, and above all to return at once to his parents, at the same time repeating to him the beautiful parable of the prodigal son. The boy said, that his parents were far away, that he had not courage to return to them; and moreover, that he could not, as he had no money for the journey, or the means of getting any. On hearing this the old man left him, and hurried back to his own chamber; there he had a small hoard of money, which he had saved out of his earnings against illness or infirmity. He was very poor and old, and it was all he had in the world, yet he did not hesitate to give it in a good work, and in his simple faith he trusted in God to find him more. He brought it (about £5) to the boy, told him to take all, and return on the morrow to his parents. The youth still did not recognise his benefactor, but was so overcome with gratitude and astonishment, that he remained speechless.

It is not always in this world that we are permitted to reap the fruit of a good action, though we have a promise, " Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days." In the case of this old man, however, he was so happy so to receive in some degree the reward of his charity. Three years passed away ; nothing more was heard of the youth, and no one knew of the benevolence of the old carrier. But at this time came a letter to the Vicar of Colle, enclosing a sum of money. It was from this same young man. After detailing the events that happened to him at Colle, the writer said, he had returned to his parents, had abandoned his dissolute mode of life, and applied himself to learn an honest trade. This money was his first earnings, and he requested it might be repaid to his unknown benefactor, or, if he could not be discovered, to the blind carrier he had attempted to injure. The priest sent for the old man, and read the letter to him; his embarrassment and emotion, together with one or two other circumstances, caused the Vicar to question him closely, and thus the truth was disclosed, and the charity of the old man discovered .- Children's Miss. Magazine.

COMMON USE OF FRICTION.

from being obviously true, that it appears on a first examination to be manifestly false. The hoop of the school boy, left to itself. runs on a short distance, and then stops; his falls; all motion on the earth appears to de. have been insisting?

It is reconciled principally by considering allo effect of Eriction, Among terrestrial other terrestial forces appears, on a large objects friction exerts an agency almost as universal and constant as the laws of motion themselves; an agency which completely changes, and disguises the results of those laws. We shall consider some of these ef-

in it is probably not necessary to explain at any length the nature and operation of friedion. When a body caus it move without transing two surfaces to sub together, this rubbing has a tendency to imminist the body's emotion or to prevent it entirely. It the holy of a carriage be placed on the earth without the wheele, a considerable force will be requalite in order to move it at all : it is here the trustalo daidy (mong ant tenings remoiste the incion. I the carriage hoplaced on its e wheels, a much less force will move it, but it moved it will soon stop wit is the frieling at rathe ground and at the axlea which stops it willaced on a level rail road; with well made wand well oiled wheels, and once put in muthere is friction, and therefore the motion would after a time cease.

I. The friction which we shall principally consider is the friction which prevents motion. So employed, friction is one of the lise. most universal and important agents in the mechanism of our daily comforts and occupations. It is a force which is called into day to an extent incomparably greater than all the other forces with which we are concorned in the course of our daily life. We are dependent upon it at every instant and in every action; and it is not possible to enumerate the ways in which it serves us; scarcely even to suggest a sufficient number of them to give us a true notion of its func-

What can appear a more simple operation than standing and walking? yet it is easy to see that without the aid of irretion these simple actions would scarcely be possible. Every one knows how difficult and dangerous they are when performed on smooth ice. In such a situation we cannot always succeed in stan ling; if the ice be very smooth, it is by no means easy to walk even when the surface is perfectly level; and if it were ever so little inclined, no one would make the attempt. Yet walking on the ice and on the ground differ only in our experiencing more friction in the latter We say more, for there is a coucase. siderable friction even in the case of ice, as we see by the small distance which a stone slides when thrown along the surface. It is this friction of the earth which, at every step we take, prevents the foot from shding back; and thus allows us to push the body and the other foot forwards. And when we come to violent bodily motions, to running, leaping, palling or pushing objects, it is easily soon, how entirely we depend upon the friction of the ground for our strongth and force. Every one knows how ompletely powerless we become in any of hese actions by the foot slipping.

In the same manner it is the triction of bjects to which the hand is applied, which enables us to hold them with any degree of firmness. In some contests it was former. y the custom for the combitants to rub heir bodies with oil, that the adversary might not be able to keep his grasp. If the pole of the boatman, the rope of the sailor. were thus smooth and lubricated, how weak would be the thrust and the pull ! Yet this would only be the removal of friction.

Our buildings are no less dependent on this force for their stability. Some edifices are erected without the aid of cement; and if the stones be large and well squared, such structures may be highly substantial and lurable; even when taile and slight, suses so built answer the purposes of life. These are entirely upheld by friction, and without that agent they would be thrown lown by the Zephyr, far more easily than I all the stones were lumps of ice with a thawing surface. But even in cases where cement binds the masonry, it does not take the duty of holding it together. In couse quence of the existence of friction, there is no constant tendency of the stones to separate: they are in a state of repose. If his were not so, if every shock and every breeze required to be counteracted by the cement, no composition exists which would long sustiin such a wear and tear. The cement excludes the corroding elements, and helps to resist extraordinary violence but it is friction which gives the habitual

We are not to consider friction as a small orce, slightly modifying the effects of other agencies. On the contrary its amount is in nost cases very great. When a body lies loase on the ground, the friction is equal to one third or one half, or in some cases the whole of its weight. But in cases of bodies supported by oblique pressure, the amount is far more enormous. In the arch of a bridge, the friction which is called into that, struck with gratitude and repentance, play between two of the vaulting stones. may be equal to the whole weight of the bridge. In such cases this conservafive force is so great, that the common theory, which neglects it, does not help us even to guess what will take place. Ac. cording to the theory, certain forms of arches only will stand, but in practice almost any form will stand, and it is not easy to construct a model of a bridge which will fall.

state of rest.

We may see the great force of friction in the brake, by which a large weight running down a long inclined plane has its motion moderated and stopt; in the windlass, where a few coils of the rope round a cylinder sustain the stress and weight of a large The rule that a body naturally moves for iron anchor; in the nail or serew which ever with an undiminished speed, is so far, holds together large beams; in the mode of raising large blocks of granite by an iron rod driven into a hole in the stone. Prohably no greater forces are exercised in any process in the arts than the force of frictop spins a little while, but finally flags and lion; and it is always employed to produce rest, stability, moderate motion. cy to divest itself of the velocity which we communicate to it. How is this reconcilable with the first law of motion on that agencies, however violent, frequent, or long continued. The perpetral action of all scale, only as so many interruptions of the constant and stationary rule of friction.

The objects which every where surround us, the books or dishes which stand on our tables, our tables and chars themselves, the loose clods and stones in the field, the heaviest masses produced by nature of art, would be in a perpetual motion, quick or slow according to the forces which acted on them, and to their size, if it were not for the tranquillizing and steadying effects of the agent we are considering. Without this our apartments, if they kept their shape, would exhibit to us articles of furniture, and of all other kinds; sliding and creeping

tion, it might run a considerable distance siders its effects, the more he will find how alone, for the friction is here much less; but universally dependent he is upon it, in every action of his life; resting or moving, dealing with objects of art or of nature, with instruments of enjoyment or of action .- The Rev. W. Whewell's Bridgewater Trea-

WONDERS IN FAMILIAR THINGS.

There is inconsistency and something of the child's propensities still in mankind. A piece of mechanism, as a watch, a barometer, or a dial, will fix attention-a man will make journeys to see an engine stamp a coin, or turn a block; yet the organs through which he has a thousand sources of enjoyment, and which are in themselves more exquisite in design and more curious both in contrivance and in mechanism, do not enter into his thoughts; and if he adrure a living action, that admiration will probably be more excited by what is unommon and monstrous, than by what is natural and perfectly adjusted to its office -by the elephant's trunk, than by the human hand. This does not arise from an movilingness to contemplate the superiority or dignity of our own nature, nor from an incapacity of admiring the adaptation of It is the effect of habit. The human hand is so beautifully formed, it has so fine a sensibility, that sensibility governs its motions so correctly, every effort of the will is answered so instantly, as if the hand itself were the seat of that will; its actions are so powerful, so free, and yet so delicate, that it seems to possess a quality in stinct in itself, and there is no thought of is complexity as an instrument, or of the relations which make it subservient to the mind; we use it as we draw our breath, unconsciously, and have lost all recollection of the feeble and ill-directed efforts of its first exercise, by which it has been perfected. Is it not the very perfection of the instrument which makes us insensible to ituse? A vulgar admiration is excited by seeing the spider-monkey pick up a straw, or a piece of wood with its tail; or the eloph int searching the keeper's pocket with its trunk. Now, fully to examine the peculiarity of the elephant's structure, that s to say, from its huge mass, to dedice the necessity for its form, and from the form the necessity for its trunk, would lead us through a train of very curious observations, to a more correct notion of that appendage, and therefore to a tracer admiration of it. But I take this part in contrast with the human hand, merely to show how insensible we are to the perfections of our own frame, and to the advantages attained through such a form. We use the limbs without being conscious, or, at least, without any conception of the thousand parts which must conform to a single act. To excite our attention, we must either see the actions of the human frame performed in some mode, strange and unexpected, such as may raise the wonder of the ignorant and vulgar; or, by an effort of the cultivated mind, we must rouse ourselves to observe things and ac-

THE SURE TITLE.

tions, of which, as we have said, the seuse has been lost by long familiarity.—Sir

Charles Bell.

Father Flynn had been lecturing us on the reatness and power of the church, and commanding us to leave the care of our souls entirely to the clergy, and to be satisfied that what they told us, and nothing else, was right. There was a hold fellow present, one Phil Ryan, a decent farmer, with some small holdings in a place near us. After they were dismissed, all but me and two or three more that were in the priest's confidence, Phil came back, and making his best bo v. said,-

"Place your reverence, I just forgot how I want to lodge a complaint against Mike Connor; he's so contrary, and scrupulous and suspicious."

"Well, be short, man; it's little I'm ly to do in settling your differences; but I always held Mike to be a decenter fellow nor yourself," says Father Flynn.

"Well then," says Phil, "to make short of it, yer honour, I want Mike to rint of me a snug cabin, and a matter of two acres of g and land, on a lease." " Well ?"

"Mike is unreasonable, your reverence, all out; he wants to see my title, to be sure it's good, and to examine all about the little property, which I take very unkind at his hand, seeing he has my word for it all."
"Why, man alive!" says the priest

who had a liking to Mike, "What's got into your head now? Do you suppose any but mere natural would take your bare word in a matter where himself, his interest, and his comfort, are all concerned? Go, give him the satisfaction he wants, and don't be setting yourself up in the place of law, justice, lease, and all !

But Pail did not move. "Plase your re versace, "says he, "I have the head landlord's authority to say that he executed the lease, patting me in possession of these premises, to let as I like; and why should any man stand doubting me, or want proofs?"

"Get along, sir," says. Father Flynn to him again; "produce your lease, shew him the title, satisfy the honest man's mind that his own will be good, or else he's a fool if he has anything to say to you or your holding : it's what every tenant has a right to," says he again to us, "and ye know that, boys,

But what a change came over Phil! He stood as bold as a lion, and as brisk looking as a kid; and never moving his eyes from the pricet's face, that grew all scarlet and blue as he spoke, he said, " Why then, your reverence, will you please to shew me your title to grant me an entrance into the kingdom of heaven; and satisfy me that if I take it at your hands I am safe in possession, let who may object to it?"

don't get it, there's store of places just as | Sabbath-breakers began to consider that the | have been filted and lighted seawards with place that we're depending on your re-verence to engage for us when we leave this

Here the priest interrupted him with a worse word than I'd wish to write down; and turning to us he said,

" Boys, will you see your priest insulted by a swaddling apostate that sold himself to the devil and the bible-men for a few coin? My curse on you if ye don't stop his blasphemous mouth, and drive him out !"

"They needn't" says Phil, looking coolly at us, "I'm not going to trouble your reverence any further, as I've insensed you into my meaning about the everlasting habitation. I meant you no disrespect, sir; but a poor man's soul is precious, and I must have a better warrant than the bare word of any living man before I hazard it for ever,"-Terence O'Grady; in the Protestant another. Magazine.

PERSONAL LIBERTY AT ROME. - I be came acquainted with a young, handsome fashionable Count, who mixed largely in English society in Rome. During an evening's conversation, he remarked, he had never beheld the sea, and had a great de-English, who travel over the world, do not know our system. I applied lately for from my mother was demanded, verilying the truth of my statement. I brought it, the passport was still refused, I was asked who was my parish priest: having answered, a certificate from him was required, as to the propriety of chy being allowed to leave Rome. I got the priest's certificate, they then told me in the office I was very persevering, that really they saw no meessity nor reason for my roaming about the country jun then, and that it was better for me to remain at home with my mother." He then muttered, "The priests, the priests, what a government is theirs."-Whiteside's Ituly in the Nineteenth Century.

IMPLICIT ORGUIENCE AHONG JESUITS. -But what has become of the head of the Propagande, the indefatigable Father Rel-Propagation, the indefatigable Father Rel- became new word. No time was left for obtaining the had been long the leader of the gradding; and in the diffuserment, the pienoviciates, not merely in their mental. but bo hly exercises, sometimes conduct. lag them so far as Twoli and the neighbouring mountains, returning with zealous pupils to the College by milnight. He trained the navicistes into hardy and vigorous men, inured them to fatigue, and fitted them for action in seasons of emergency or peril. Father Rillo, I understand, had travelled in remote countries as a missionary hunself, escaped many dangers, was versed in languages, and, of course, a Jesuit, Ultimately nominated President of the Propaganila, he discharged his duties with remarkable ability, while enjoying the society of a polite and learned capital. Malta is a stronghold of Jesui. lism. A mercantile traveller from Africa chanced to communicate to the B shop of Maita, that a kingdom, haretofore unknown, had been discovered and visited in the interior of that continent, the natives of which were, of course, idolaters, but might possibly be converted it missionaries were despatched to make the bold attempt. The man offered himself to return to Africa on this hazardons mission, provided a competent missionary accompanied him. The Bishop, satisfied of the truth of this communication, wrote to Pope Gregory, acquainted him with the discovery and proposal, and requested his Holiness to send a suitable person to Malta, to proceed thence in the perilous undertaking of converting the aborgines of this unexplored division of the heathen world. The Pope summoned the General of the Order of the Jesuits, and informed him of this communication, requiring him to name a fit man for the dangerous office. The General considered, and then declared he knew of no person at that time in Rome fit for such a mission to the interior of Africa, and so withdrew. However, he quickly returned, and acquainted the Pope, on further consideration he had found in Father Rillo a suitable person for the undertaking. Father Rillo, head of the Propaganda, was commanded to proceed to Africa. The Jesuit instantly obeyed, quitted Rome on his dangerous enterprise, and may have, ere now, been roasted alive for his obedience. amazing the discipline of this Order, when such a man could be summarily sent on such a mission! - From the above.

It would be an interesting piece of information, if one knew how it was that Father Rillo could be spared from his highly important post at the Propaganda. If we are not mistaken, we have heard of a very turbulent Jesuit Father of that name, and perhaps it was thought that he would do the order more good by missionary service in the unexplored regions of Africa, than by ill-regulated zeal at home.]

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE .- The Retail Trader's Plea .- We find some remarkable and very interesting facts illustrative of the humanity of the Sabbath, in the proceedings of a committee of the British Parliament appointed to inquire into the subject of Sabbath descenation in Loudon.

It appears that for a number of years past there has been a large increase of Sunday trading in some districts of London, such as

good to the fore; or if he's turned out le practice was a grievous oppression. A few needn't want a shelter to so to. But the recreant traders, they said, compelled all their fellow traders to compete with them in Sunday traffic, or else give up bustness. The consequence was that the body of traders were in turn compelled to oppress their assistants, apprentices and salesmen, to the number of upwards of 20,000 persons in the districts referred to; and all this grievous bondage, without rest or cessation, failed after all to secure additional profit. On the contrary, according to the most eminent and unquestionable testimony, they made less profit in seven days, than they had formerly when they toiled but six, and observed the Sabbath. Discovering how profitless and oppressive the business of Sanday traffic proved, the traders themselves resolved to break it up. But all their own attempts at extrication have hitherto been balled by a few recusants of their own number. They have herefore gone to Parliament, and in a proportion something like ninety-seven in the hundred, they petition Parliament to lift them out of the ditch into which they have pulled one

We ask our readers to mark these facts. Here is a movement in favour of the Sabbath and against its desceration, not led on by Puritanic strictness and fanaticism, but prompted nd urged by men who find by experience that they cannot do without the institution; by men who have proved to their own satisfaction that it is a loss instead of a gain of time and money to refrain from observing the day of God's apsire to do so. I observed that this was very easy—the sea was but a few miles distant; and if he preferred a seaport, Civita Vecchia was not far off. The Count laughed wife and a seaport laughed with a seap laughed. "I made an effort to accom- would leave to the Jews but five days to: busithe Christian Sabbath by law, though this ness in the week. They observe Saturday religiously in accordance with their creed, but not know our system. I applied lately for a passport to visit the cost; the officials inquired my age, and with whom I lived; I said, with my mother. A certificate ty where it is disregarded.—New York Econ-Belist.

> BALMORAL CASTLE. Describedby a Correspondent of the Edinburgh Witness.

From the south Deeside road, the entrance through a dain gateway, descends through a strubbery lowards the house. There is, besides other offshoots, with which I need puzzle neither myspin nor yan, a centre, quare and lefty, containing the dining room on the ground story and the drawing-room immediately above—both spacious and handsome rooms for a country house. The furniture, and indeed the whole house, is just as it was left at the death of Sir Robert Gordon. he reversion of whose lease from the It of or the reversion of whose losse from the field of Fife's trustees, for a period of twenty-seven years, has been taken by Frince Albert. Oily the ornaments, the plate, and the books have been removed. No time was left for altering tures, the property of hard American, magain, as it was impossible to send them away; and the wails, which are printed of a pale lead colour, would have appeared stained without them. The drawing room has annoh courful, but no splendour. The walls are covered with light-coloured chintz with for a two and have-ings to match. A grand plane to ma one appoint age, and a bagatelle bourd another. brauty of all is the view from the windows an balcony, whence the xell-known town and the hill of Ctalg-Gowan, waving frigrance with every beeze, fill the eye. Attached to the centre there are two wings of equal size, but somewhat differently constructed from each other. Of the wing on the entrast's left hand I know nothing from inspection, sive that it front is partially covered with a greenhous, containing the usual exotics. Nor do I care much about that wing, as it is not intended to contain Royalty. All the apartments that can he spared are devoted to hel-rooms; dressingfooms are so employed, for example; and the only public rooms are the diamz and drawing rooms, and the library and billiard room. The latter is on the groun! Thor of the right wong-that is, on the entrant's right. Nothing is at present in it but empty shelves, and in the centre stands a billiard-table. The entrance-half is at the corner next the library, occupying the remainder of the ground plan of this wing. Over the interior door is a shallow peculiar front; in Datch tile-work is the word solve. The entrance-hall has a Dutch-tiled pavement bearing a dog chained, and the Roman motto care canem. The fire-place is constructed of iron hars crossed on the very hearth, for wood, and the muntel-piece has figures of warries projecting from the wood. Above these, and overhanging the breadth of both the Above library and the entrance hall, is the Queen's bed-room. On its privacy we shall not intrude; only I may mention that the walls, hangings, and furniture are here too of chintz. The house, he it remembered, runs parallel with the river - that is, from east to west. All these rooms, then, look to Craig-Gowan and the south. Prince Albert's diessing moin, off the Queen's room, looks to the east, or down the river. Down a few steps are three rooms, entered from a narrow lobby. In the first of these is the room for the Princess Royal and her maid. Next, there is a small room for the governess. Both these look eastward. the governess. Both these look eastward. To the west is the nursery; a large, well aired room. Indeed, I looked on it with more interest than on all the rest. And you will no suspect my loyalty when I say that I enjoyed the prespect of the Royal nurseling specifing on these heathery braces, amidst cran, craw, and blacherries, and the rippling of the water, and the sound of the wind mellowed through the gentle trees, the untrodden ground below. and the smokeless beaven above, more than the thought of slain deer and Highland gatherings. Would that the "antiquity of shade" would secure for our young and interesting Monarel: a few weeks' quiet play with ner bairns, without the chance of business-Irish business, above all-breaking on the repose of her Highland home. These three repose of ner ringmand hong with white dimi-trooms are papered, and hung with white dimi-ty. The garden is to the right as you enter quite close to the house. It occupies, I should magine, something less than an acre. It is sown principally with annuals.

THE ROYAL YACHT.
The Royal Yacht is greatly improved in her nternal appearance since she was at Woolwich The entire deck has been painted to resemble oaken wainscot, and the inside of the bulwarks is an excellent imitation of American bird's-Westminster, Lambeth, Whitechapel, &c. the deck being of the same agreeable and neat or in the rapacity of a few, it now pattern. On the interior of each paddle-box a has become in those districts the practice of. Royal crown has been richly carved and gilt, almost all. In self-defence, rival tradesmen together with a laurel branch and oak branch and of all other kinds; shifting and erceping from side to side with every push and every wind, like loose objects in a shift's cabin, when she is changing her course in a gale, the would closs in upon him to chastise him; but Phil was a powerful fellow and not to be tensive and incressint in its operation; which is absolutely essential to the business of this is absolutely essential to the business of this which we can form. The more any one confelt constrained to open their shops; & if a con- on either side. The paddle-boxes are joined scientious grocer or draper still locked his door, across the deck by platforms about eight feet

plate-glass, the front being made to rise and fall similar to the moveable roofs of carriages to shade from the sun or protect from rain Royal entrance to the cabins is near the tiller, and lighted on all sides upon deck with plateglass windows, and it contains a table with cushioned seats for resting upon and well adapted for shelter in unfavourable weather. The principal cabin is beautifully fitted up, and the seats are cushioned and covered with crunson morocco leather all round the stern side of the vessel; the fire place near the rudder handle is vessel; the fire place near the rudder handle is quite a gem, being formed of beautifully clustered groups of flowers, highly coloured, and preserved by the finest enamel on a delicate ground, and encased in solid and brightly-polished brass mouldings, the chimnest ename of the brightly branches having the appearance of a bandsome fire-place having the appearance of a handsome pillar aupported on an appropriate base. The handle of the rudder passes through the principal cabin, and is covered completely round with carving, which gives it the appearance of a piller supporting the deck. The chief cabin is profusely lighted with plate-glass windows, and on the side next the passage, the door and winon the side next the passage, the door end windows are filled with ground glass. The dining-room is spacinus, and contains on the walls large maps on spring rollers. The Royal bed-room on the other side of the Royal Yacht is very retired. The posts of the Royal bed are beautifully carved, and the corners of the roof bave each the figure of a dolphin, richly gilt; the curtains are of a pure white ground with a subdued car-mine-co'unred representation throughout the whole of a simple yet elegant opening bud, with two or three leaves attached. The fringes are of a warmer crimson colour, and harmonize beautifully with the other parts of the room. The moulding of the ceiling throughout the principal tooms and passages is formed of cencave and convex representations of a sea shell, the convex one being gilt. The entire interior of the Royal Yacht may be justly termed a naval Palace, befitting the Queen of the Ocean.

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