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Routh's Corner

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

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1849.

Volume V. No. 51.] THE PARTING SPIRIT. Parewell, then orb of splendour, I need thy light no more to have

the state of the s

nNormun nor moonbeam brightens.
Those regions with a ray,
Ent Godshimself entightens
Their one eternal day.

Parewell, sweet onture ! waving With fruits and flowerets fair; Of these but little craving I it Of awhat thouswell canst spare,-

Only an earthly pillow 13 "To bear my douthecold head; And the turf and drooping willow To deck my lowly bid.

The world to which I'm going

Had fairer truit than thine, Life's riversever flowing. And skies that ever shine.

The harps of heaven steal o'er me,
'I see the jusper wall.

Justa who passed before me,
And God, the Judge of all I

Mermon,

PREACHED ON THE FOURTH SUNDAY ATTUE THE EPIPHANY, 1849, AT ST. JAMES CHURCH, STUARTVILLE, BY R. V. ROGERS, MINISTER.

Published by request.

Hen. 1. part of vv. 1, 2. Whom he hath appointed Heir of all things."

There are two senses, in which the term " Heir of all things wis used. It signifies ---(1) Que who is annextor of anything after the present possessor, (Locke)-(2) newly inheriting an estate,"-(Saift John. Diet). The word in the original signifies, a Legal possessor-one whose title can be supparted by law.

I. There is an estate, into which the Son of God has recently, by comparison, been called to enter; -net as God; -because-in - Universal Proprietor ;- "all things were made by Him;" and therefore all are His; and honour; that He by the grave of God - but as The Saviour.

When, as the Got man Mediator. He enterexistence : total don raw duties, and over all things to the Church." (Scott.) obligations: and that new estate and Every sinner that repenteth is a fresh sub-condition was confirmed and established for glory.—Angels rejoice over him. lahed or the resurrection, when He was vine and the chain He as His inheritance by

speaks of Hill est Heir of all things," not cruelty, become enlightened, through the the Church only; but the world also ;-" the heather His man vance, and the utmost when, convinced of the nothingness of their par e-of the earth His possession. - His gods many and fords many, "they east vague written, is " King of Lings, and their idols to the it des and to the bats."-Lard of Lords."

By and by—He will come again to take Earth; '-when the kingdoms of this world shall become " the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ."

-3III. He is " appointed Heir of all

"The Universal Sovereign has instituted Him, by an act of His own will and power, "Heir of all things;" and, in due time, He will possess all things—The Psalmist declares it as "the decrees" and St. Paul says"Ohrist glorified not Himself to be made an Thou art my Son, to day have I begotten Thee, I. c., glorified Him by the appointment of the Art of the appointment of the state of the adignity, a regard for His own honour, as well as the world's good; will secure him in it-"Once have I sworn by my holiness, that I will not lie unto David"-the " covenant"

is "in all'things" well "oldered and sure."— Then Christ "Just reign till He hath put all enemies under His feet"—(1 Cor. xv-

IV. At present This Inheritance of the Lord Jesus Christ, is in Reversion -- Even Beginning of the providence ordereth all He is, beholding His glory thines in Heaven and Earth? - He walks They who have followed Him in the rege in the midst of the churches seeing, if not neration, having suffered with Him, will be

Hereafter, however, the Church shall be abolared as His which Henced and Earth bill bill in Proclaming the Lord God omhipotent reigneth "Then" the marriage of the Lambyincome, sand His wife hath made a Hersell's ready! "then "the holy city, new bna :, med statiwellewbyllnib in the bird inoity.

use to put Himself in possession of all things; just as it is, that by the body, the head executes its plans (see Rom. xix. 11-17). It land of Canaan was gained. It will be so with the Church Christian, and the world that is now.

switte how that the chin the manuface being a me

VI. The present and future glories of Christ are consequences of His sufferings, according to the terms of the covenantwhen His soul shall make an offering for sin He shall see His seed ... (Is. LIII. 10. margin.) The rescue of His people from sin and death,-His power over them as King in ing of His Spirit, giving them grace to help in every time of need, enabling them to live to the power and glory of His grace---then dividing the spoil with the strong, -- is, " because he hath poured out His soul unto death." He is the attraction to His Church, ince He was lifted up on the cross, as He Hamself soid-" I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me"-so that St. Paul says,to us there is one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by Him." (1 Cor. viii. 6.)—The Lord of His redeemed people, and of all things for their benefit (Scott)-The heir differing nothing from a servant, though Lord of all-in the way to the crown fle endured the Cross; was humbled before He was exalted .- He is the gram of seed falling into the ground; to the ye perishing but really the germ of a future goodly seed;-" He shall see His seed, and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in His hands."

There are (1) Present, as well as (2) Fature glories of Christ. Both are implied in the expression—" Thou hast put all things under His feet."

Though-alas!-for this world's happiness-" we see not yet all things put under Hum" (Heb. ii. 8) " but we see Jesus, who this contactor, Ho is, what he ever has been, was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory might taste death for every man'; - Josas placed on the mediatorial throne invested estimo the world, the took, as it were, a new with universal dominion, and made "Head

The subject of redeeming love himself gloriis accounted to be the Son of God with her the Saviour in his body and in his spirit, powers the first-hegulten from the Even the thoughtless world is compelled to dead." - Then thot Son was sent into the bear its part in ascribing glory to redeeming love; for, when they see one, now preachran of Mittate The Church is, in a peculiar ing by his live that faith which once he #2[22,116] helicological. The sacred writer sought to destroy—then they glorify God in says.—The cause girls his own hy to one house; how far more glorious do Jefurchase;—the purchase of His own blood—su's power and love appear, when nations are Songs of praise, equally sweet, and loud and long, ascribe "glory to the righteous one." possession of His inheritance; - the Church when the nominal christian becomes real; prepared by His own grace and power; the when the prodigal returns from the error of world, ripe for ruin, to be destroyed; to be his way; when the backshider is heard insucceeded by "new Heavens and a new viting and encouraging—"come and let us calmly resolving-"I will arise and go to my Father!"-

John saw " Him that is faithful and true," and "on his head were many crowns"-(Rev. xix. 12.) -- This denotes not only the extent of his authority as Creator of the world; but His many victories as " Head over all things to His Church." (Scott.)

Observe-St. John sees the Saciour's coronation after the destruction of the Ro-High Priest, but He that said unto him, man Apostacy, (xviii)-and when He goes forth to judge, and make war with, and smite, the nations who have been leagued with Antichrist .- His crowns betoken Him "King of kings and Lord of lords," 'Then - as "Lord of all," His kingdom shall rule over and in all-" the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ,"-Then-he shall be proclaimed by universal suffrage, not Ueir of-hut possessor of-all things !

VII. It is a thought almost too large for our mind's grap, and yet it is a revealed truth ;- that-in all these glories, His the Church--- the vineyard of the Lord of redeemed people shall bear a part.—The Hosts''-- is "let out to husbandmen" to Church which is His body is to be the macultivate. Christ has not as it were, this part of nifested " fulness of Him that filleth all in His estate in His own hands.—True-as all."—Those whom God hath given to Him, et head over all things to the Church"--His to be redeemed and sanctified, shall be where

and previous of all things, and making all things, and making all things, and making all things, and making all things, and together. Associates in the judgment, awards and previous of the ment, they will judge Angels. Is Christ visible Chartel is managed by men, as "the "their of all things"—believers are "heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ."—They and previously, to sare and provide for."

They are called to inherit a blessing—(1 Pet. iii. 9) are called to inherit a blessing—(1 Pet. iii. 9)
"The that overcometh shall inherit all things." -(Ray, xxi. 7.) Then, both for the Redeemer and the redeemed there is reserved San inheritance"-according to His own promise-" as I have overcome, and ain set! lown with my Pather in Ilis throne, so shall Jerusalem, will come down from Henven; as 'to overcome and sit down with mo on my a bride adorned for her, bushand, "-then throng" realizing the truth — If we have "Harold, the tabernoole of God shall be with the planted together in the likeness of His death, we shall be also in the likeness of His

Church is the agency, which the heir will heirs; heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ." Faith, then, is the link which joins the believer to his reward .- That faith "is the gift of God."-The reward, then, is was so, when, by the Jewish Church, the "of grace not of debt" !- " Father, I will that they also whom Thou hast given me, be with me where I am"-proclaims the ground of the sinner's acceptance, and the saint's reward!

Let me point out the analogy between the Saviour and the saved .--

1. Christ is "appointed heir of all

St. Paul says,—" God hath appointed us to obtain salvation through our Lord Jesus Zion, --His power in them, by the indwell-Christ'-(1 Thess. v. 9.)-You see, thereing of His Spirit, giving them grace to help fore, that in neither is it matter of chance. Both is the effect of predeterminate counsel and foreknowledge.

> 2. The Son of God is "heir of all things." The hope to which believers are called by the Gospel is " the riches of the glory of His inheritance in the saints" (Eph. i. 18)-the inheritance of all things.

3. The Power of God is equally manifested in both.- It is called the "exceeding greatness of his power to usward who believe"- (19, 20)-witnessed in-the resurrection of both ;-the ascension of both. 4. The (ilory of both is from the exercise

of God's power. "He" (God the Father) set Him (Christ) at His own right hand, far above all prin-

cipality and power." "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me on my throne"-speaks the cause of the future glories of the redeemed.

5. The Dignity of both, is alike. The throne of the Son of God is at the Father's right hand—the seats of the sons of and action of a living creature.—The thought God are, says Jesus, " with me on my throne."

Their Sovereignty :- " Far above all principality and power"-declares that of the Redeemer,-"Thou hast made of us Kings and Priests unto God"-is the patent of the believer's royalty !-

6. The Superiority of each, to all besides, will be admitted by all. "At the name of Jesus every knee shall

bow." (Phil. ii. 9, 10, 14) "Wisdom shall be justified of her child-

ren."-" He that confesseth me before men, him will I also confess, before my Father and before his hely Angels. Augels will form a circle further off from the throne than the redeemed sinners.

7. Is Christ the image of the invisible God?-Christians are the image and likeness of Christ.

Is He first-born among many brethren !-Believers are born again of God the Holy (Thost Is He Creator of all things?-The Redeemed will be "to the praise of the glory of

les grace," as " new creatures in Christ Jesu: Does He uphold all things ?- The Church "the pillar and ground of the truth." If He be head: -Believers are members

Did the divine fulness dwell in Him?-Believers have received of that fulness;are "the falness of Him that flicth all in

But we must pause.

Beloved Brethren, it has been my endeavour, from the words-" Heir of all things," (1.) to lead you to consider the superiority of Christ, as the God-man Mediator, -to all created beings, " whether they be thrones or dominions, principalities or powers"-" having been made so much better than the angets, as He hath by inheritance obtained a more excellent name than they.' Heb. i. 4.)

(2.) From considering the position of the Head, according to the word and counsels of God, we have been taught what is, and will be, the condition of the body of .Christ -His ransomed Church ;-(for where the Head is, there the body must be :)-bothnow, Heirs; -hereafter, Possessors of All THINGS !— For what purpose? To provoke you to jealousy !—You see your " high calling of God in Christ Jesus : - now, I wish to lead you to suspect ;- to doubt ;- to deon your doubts, by questioning your-selves, whether, though a promise, so great and glorioue—for a time—a little lower than the angels; through elernity-crowned with glory and honour-though this promise is left you-Any of you are seeming to come short of it!

Brethren !- Either what has been said is true or false.-If a truth, then nothing can be half so important !- But are you acting as if it were " the truth as it is in Jesus?" Can He "whose eyes are as a flame of fire"-" who searcheth the hearts"-can He testify to your constant, persevering, endenvour " to make your calling and election

Brethren !- Our great Teacher saith-The kingdom of God suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force."-It is only to he gotten by force-the force of faith. of prayer, watching noto prayer, resisting, suriving against sin !- Are you thus striving for the mastery ?--It is they who ask, that receive; that seek, who find; that knock, to whom the door of Heaven is opened.— Are you thus asking in prayer, sceking by importunate prayer, musting with that patient perseverance, which will take no deninl ?-laying fast hold on the promise with

The words are strictly applicable-They were spoken to such as you,-professed members of Christ's Church!

Consider-1, Your Character-" Holy

of the heavenly calling;" III. Your Duty-" Consider the Apostle and High Priest of your profession, Christ Jesus"-- Christ's faithfulness as an

example for you.

1. "Brethren,"—the Brethren of Christ,
—sharing his love,—returning His love rejoicing in His love, proving your love to Hun by love to the brotherhood.

" Holy Brethren,"-holy as Christ is holy -making holiness your daily persuit,-holiness the bond of your union both with Him and with each other.

II. Your Privilege-partakers with Christ of the cailing of the God of Heaven,-to Heaven,-to share with Him and with each other the joys of Heaven !- Not Spectators, -seeing the happiness of others; but "Partakers," -to take a part ;-your own part, as the ransonned of the Lord :-- to inherit the blessing-at your Saviour's right hand.

111. Your Duty is consideration-Consider."

"My people doth not consider"-was God's complaint of His Jewish people:want of that serious thought-such as the subject of heaven and hell-life and death should have, is the complaint of the profeesed servants of Christ .- The thought of your " high calling of God in Christ Jesus" may pass through your mind, but it is " like a shadow that departeth." The thought does not take to itself a body, with the life of being called to holiness, to heaven, brings no resolve, with full purpose of heart, to obtain the first, as the assurance of, and preparation for, the last.

Further-What is to be the subject of your consideration ?

"The Apostie and High Priest of your profession, Christ Jesus"-This is to be the object of thought-full of care and anxiety.

As the Apostle: the messenger, - of that which you profess, as Christians, to believeyou are to think of His message. He is "the messenger of the covenant;" and bears a message to the soul of each of you;-a messinge so important that life or death hangs on your reception or rejection of it !- Is this message thought of by you as one of life and death !-Do you read it as telling the way of escape from death and ruin ?-Are you giving all diligence to follow its instructions, to the very letter?

which you profess is "worthy of all acceptation."—The message which He, brings is about Himself; His sacrifice, atoning for your sin; His intercession, pleading for your pardon; for grace to help in every His possession of the house with many mansions for you; His living and reigning for you; His coming again, and receiving you to Hunselt!

ment-yourselves are proof of the work of intercession, for had He ceased to plead, the long-suffering of God had ceased .-Your profession of faith is assurance that the sound of the Gospel has come unto you through His Apostleship; for "how could you hear without a preacher; and how could be preach except be were sent ?"

Beloved!-Have you learnt a lesson o faithfulness to Him-who has appointed you to salvation with its untold blessings -To yourselves -so that being "faithful unto death, ye may receive a crown of

Are you faithful to the instructions, and the light, which you have received;knowing the Lord's will, are you doing it?

Are you faithful to your heavenly calling-living a life of faith and love; -looking forward to the inheritance where nothing that defileth entereth-but where all is holiness and happingss !- Are you girding up the lours of your mind?"

Let us "henceforth be no more children tossed to and fro." (Eph. iv. 14.) Who could believe that the greater portion of us had any better hope than the earth we trend on !- Our minds are earthly-so our pursuits—we seem salisfied—content to iave il so.

Did an inhabitant of another world enter our assemblies, and behold the indifference plainly seen in the countenances of too many; -more--could be mingle with the congregation as they depart; and overhear the conversation -not of what they have just heard-not like the disciples in their way to Emmans, talking together of all these things ;- (Luke xxiv. 14.) but weekday topics, and pursuits, and plans ; -could he become your companion during the whole of your leisure hours-could he Christ?"- I leave tyou to decide the ques-Brethren 1-Look around on whotever

be manifest. His redeemed and sanctified, faith in Christ Jesus"-" If children, then | your profession, Christ Jesus"-(11ch. day of God, wherein the heavens being on uncertain we are of the continuance of our fire shall be dissolved, and the elements time and season of grace. shall melt with fervent heat?-Neverthepeace, without spot and himseless.

know these things before, beware lest ye in order to a right improvement of them acwicked, fall from your own steadfastness; but grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ .- To Him be glory both now and for ever. Amen." (2 Pet. iii. 11-14, 17, 18.)

MAKE THE MOST OF TIME.

Though we are not to live to see the great and final destruction of the Papacy, the blessed Millennium, or Christ's last coming to judge the world: yet seeing death is the equivalent of all these to us, if we be so happy as to get into Paradise; we ought therefore accordingly to spend and improve our time, that we may partake of the future glory when we go hence.

I say death is the equivalent of all these things to us, if we be so happy as to get into Paradise. For then we shall get the conquest over all Antichristian enemies, and be with Christ in a better state than any carthly Millennium can be supposed to be, waiting until he come to judge the world, and till we appear also with him in glory, having reassumed our then glorious bodies.

Improve your time, therefore, and all the opportunities and advantages of it, with your utmost diligence and seriousness, as remembering that ye are dying and accountable creatures, and that your time is given you for this very end, that ye may prepare for a better world.

And now that we see the beginning, not only give a further vent to my zeal and concern for your souls' good, upon this great and practical head, viz. the improvement of time I am gone, I may, by what I have said, and those that survive me, and even (if this discourse last so long) to succeeding generations also. And I suppose ye will the more readily bear with me in this, when ye remember with what unanimity and importunity ye desired me to print a sermon on this head which I preached on New-year's day, 1699, from Psal. 90. v. 12. For seeing I was prevented in yielding to your desire then, I shall lay hold on this opportunity to make amends, in some measure at least, for that Again-He is the High Priest of that seeming neglect, by presenting you with some useful hints on this subject.

And here, as I begin to speak upon this head, the story of Xerxes comes to my remembrance; who, when he saw his vast time of need; His entrance into Heaven; (with whom he expected to have swallowed into heaven or hell; new actors coming up and peculiar! on the stage in their stead. And yet, while I lengthen out my meditation to the end of a century, I find just reason to contract my ought to set about the improving of our time thoughts, and suppose I see both you and all as early as we can, without any delay or others, that crowd our streets and places of procrastination in a matter of this weight and worship, or fill remoter islands and continents, gradually dropping into an eternity, some this year, some the next, and so on. But to proceed to the consideration of the

you what we are to understand by the im. provement of time; seeing this is too plain to need any explication in a general sense. And neither can it be dark to Christians, in a spiritual sense; for it can denote nothing else, but such a national and religious regulation of our time, and disposal of our talents and opportunities, especially as we live under the advantages and means of the gospel, that we may ever be occupied in doing and getting good, so as to find favour in the sight of God, and attain afterwards to the happy enjoyment of him. For seeing, as the apostle says, now is our accepted time and day selves that we receive not the grace of God in vain. We ought to reckon therefore that this space of our life is given us, that we may be taken up in promoting the honour of God and our own and other men's good, as being, in all these respects, in a state of trial. Let us therefore improve our time, by labouring to gain our own assent, and consent fully to the terms of the gospel; by studying the word of God more and more jiby a glose and importial trial of ourselves silvy frequent and fervent prayer; and by an universal and constant obedience to all Gods laws and institutions. And let us argue ourselves. into this as our duty, by considering, how think that you beligge, what you profess to dearly our Lord Jesus has purchased out day, be, - Heirs of God, and joint heirs with of grace and apportunity of salvation is how many have been damued and lost for every they shall be also in the themes of this photole midded himself in the stands of the s how dreadful the condemnation of such will,

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And seeing, in order to improve time less we, according to His promise, look for aright, we ought to lay hold of all the specinew heavens, and a new earth, wherein al seasons and peculiar opportunities, which dwelleth righteousness. Wherefore, be- God puts into our hand for this end; these loved, seeing that ye look for such things, will deserve to be particularly considered by Brethren;" loved, seeing that ye look for such things, will deserve to be particularly considered by 11. Your Privilege—"Partakers be diligent that ye may be found of Him in us. But since it is the work of prudence, that every man know and observe his own "Ye therefore, beloved, seeing ye circumstances and providential occurrences, also, being led away with the error of the cordingly; all that I can do here, is to hint at some generals this way. Therefore 1. Let me advise you to make a right improvement of the circumstances of your outward lot in the world. Are you in a state of prosperity? then be thankful to your gracious Benefactor. Are ye honoured? improve this, that God may be honoured through you. Are ye in any place of power and authority ? lay yourselves out to advance the kingdom of God among men. Are ye rich? remember what Solomon says, that wisdom is good with an inheritance; and therefore serve God with what he gives you. But if ye be in adversity, despond not: but remember. that as prosperity gives men greater advantages for doing good; adversity affords more seasons usually for getting good. For in the day of adversity we are more ready to think and consider, than in the time of prosperity, as Solomon says: for then is the time and season, to consider the vanity and uncertainty of the world, to know ourselves better and God more, and to prepare more readily and thoroughly for another world, 2. Improve your circumstances, in relation to company or retirement. If ye be hurried with company, labour to gain that by them which may in some measure make up your loss of time. If ye can get no good from them, then study if possible to do them good, by insinuating what may tend to their advantage: and then ye can have no reason to reckon your time lost. But if ye enjoy the company of good and wise men, it is not of a new year, but of a new age, I must to be believed what profit and advantage may be got by mutual discourses to edification, where men are communicative, and can bear with different apprehensions about with respect to the upper world; that when things, without running into heats and quarrellings. But if we are shut out from comam about to say, continue to speak still to pany, we may justly look upon solitude and retirement as a happy opportunity of advantage and profit, if we do but know how to improve the same, by filling up such seasons. with study, meditation, and prayer. 3. Improve the means and opportunities of grace and salvation. For, the end of all that Christ has suffered and done for us, is to redeem us from all iniquity, and to purify unto himself a people zealous of good works. Therefore let us so hear the word preached, and so joinwith the prayers of the Church, and so partake of the ordinances of Christ, particular, ly that of the Lord's Supper; that we may be built up a spiritual house, as lively etones concurring to the raising up of such an edifice; and that we may become also a holy army of a thousand thousand men march by priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable by Jesus Christ to God. And up the poor Grecians) is reported to have 4. if at any time or upon any occasion, ye wept, upon his thought, that before a hundred | find the Spirit of God to move your thoughts years should run out, none of all that multi- and affections more sensibly than usually, as After all,—the peculiar point for your before the end of that very year, he was to old: oh! my friends, neglect not such a fair consideration is Christ's faithfulness in the see the destruction of almost all of them, gale and favourable opportunity; but imdischarge of His duties as Apostle and and draw his last breath himself also. For prove this happy season, and strike the iron High Priest—" who was faithful to Him methinks it is a serious and weighty thing, to when hot and malleable. For how dreadful that appointed Him, as Moses was in all his house." (Heb. iii. 2)—"It is finished"—speaks the completion of His work of atonehave finished their course, and be gathered ences therouf, especially such as are sensible

But seeing, to begin aright is one great mean to carry on any thing successfully, we moment. For it is only our present time that we can reckon our's. For as our yesterdays are irrecoverable; so our to-morrows are but may-be's and uncertainties. Theresubject in hand; I suppose I need not tell fore we are always called to hear God's voice, to-day, if ye will do it at all. And therefore let us not delay, but make haste, to keep God's righteous and holy commandments.

Now if we would improve our .time and . life to advantage this way, let us be sure not to. neglect the morning of time. And chere then let me put you in mind of four mornings of time. The 1. is the morning of your life, i. e., the time of your youth, health and strength. Such of you, as have lost this! season in whole or in part, pray double, your diligence, in the improvement of what remains of your time. But such of you as of salvation, we ought to take heed to our are young, be advised to remember votice Creator in the days of your youth, and aer so as ye may afterwards look linck upon your past days with satisfaction and pleasure. 2. The morning of every day is a time to be peculiarly improved for God and your own! good : for the doing so has a mighty influence upon us as to the right spending of the rest of the day. It is a season, that is not miy amica musis, a friend to study as the old saving is, but that it is favourable also: orationi et devotioni, to prayer and devote tion: for while our minds are fresh and uted disturbed with the hurries of company and: business, it is certainly the fittest time vion duty us well as study. And therefore the saints of old were careful not to neglect this. season: 3. Linprove the morning aftevery, week carefully, viz. the Lindle Daying For by their not improving this takent of times as we discharge our duty then, we mayiex! pent God's blossing through the week mibro

Lead to the transfer of the thirty and should should be a state of the transfer of the transfe prophanaium of the Lord's day has been the san bear, to escen a part file moraine of some annifide gehöchnig minerine doug bestroug to pop. a Le Charles bleksing telicongle charle our sellecting ant. India bles the plantice of some hot fields!!

at two darmis reamer celecoping the Year and the last the la conversion : in all which overy one may anatake which way pleaseth hun best. And ga now, that we enter upon the morning the or beginning at a new contary ; let me beseech you to begin this work now, if ye have helphoted it during the years of the tent and of efficiency, will an apparate Soclast age, which ye have run through, whother these have been more or fewer -From Flaming's Apocalyptical Key, 1700.

PAPAL CONVERSIONS IN THE EAST. The people of Behozi are amongst thise Chaldwags who have very recently become of the mode in Thich such prescrites are liked method of open, unreserved preaching mrde, gla licobural I sawn few meerable prints, dressed up in sell-dia horrors of red. think of legislating the Church Missionary Million, miracles of saints and of the bases Virgin; and a hideous infant in Society, and the Society for the Propagaswaddling challes, under which was written tion of the Gospel into a junction, under "L' Lidjo, Bambino,". They had recently one Board, with two Committees, one call-been stack up against the bare walls. "Can od Domestic (for Libours among the set-you miderstand these pictures?" I asked. there professing Christianity in the Coloyou understand incre procues. "we did not place nies) the other Foreign, for the benefit of thed a short time ago, Mutran Yusut, the the heathen and mohammedan: who does Catholic hishop, came to us. He put up not see that the result would be, instead of these pictures, and told us that we were unity, contention; instead of power, weakbut for doing so our Kinyahs (heads of the most; instead of emicience village) were bastinadocal by Mahmeud terroretton of the work! Agher, the Chief of Missouri, and we cot them where they are. And as the Kurds have been bribed not to allow a Nestorian priest to comp to the willage, we are compelled to hear the Catholic priest whim Mutan Yuprayer, lemals, and the Scriptures used by the Chaldmans, They had not been changed only the proper Nestories, had been carefully blougd out with a pen; so and the Sunday et worship of the new proselytes, with the estciception of a few questrations to the pictures, remained as it was before their conversion .-Layard's Ninecch.

# The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1849.

ve Our valued Contemporary, the Southern "Churchman, has an editorial article upon esthe movement for a California mission, reregired to in our last number, which we se-Plect for insertion, as it contains some fura kleo the light in which it presents itself to

out Editor. Upon the clusing paragraph, We may offer the explanatory iremark, that an large portion of the prohitient members of the Chilirch in New York and Counsely cut have all along congratulated themsolves aupon strict adherence to Church principles-upon being what is often very improperly designated High-Churchmen; the Southern Churchman, on the other band like The event of the French reconsistently advocates the views generally called Evangelical, in sympathy with the majority of Virginia Churchmen, and with the paparty within the last few months are notheir Bahops, Drs. Meade and Johns, It corately foretold by the author of the "Apotheir Behops, Drs. Meade and Johns. It cally placed with a supported and defended the cause of work read with aviding at the precedence over the bishop of London. I deny is instituted for the performance of a service not provided for by legislation on the part of the Church, that is, the publication-of-religious tracts and books, with a -special view; to the exhibition of the true sprinciples of the Church, so fatally threatened by the circulation of pernicious pubcheations. It now censures the attempt at establishing a mission in California, by voluntary association, there being an organiextion; called the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, to which, by the General Concention, the establishment and support of missions has been constitutionally assigned, dalling Bourd of Missions has adopt ed. California as one of its stations; it solicita all increase of funds, in order to estab lich that mission on the most efficient footing pratticable but the so-called High Chilichinet of New York and Connecticut stitute a masion separate from that of the Board and then they "carnestly hope!? that this "extra effort and special wing" "illigation ilegive anteriere with" the 1976. diviliances and othose sources from which theestodelitof Missions receives supplies for the support of the effort and work constitutionally assigned to it. We are reminded and male theater who rook the flores from a cally b back, come blowing Novemberday; and, as he let the shorn thing skip a han to the cold. The source of the contention

But while my cutirry concar with the Etitored the Shacher Calerchinan in the eshau a Woodonlead by him, considering what the constitution at the Church has been a better that now the long been, niore explicitly, Whatters inthible Um Chir last, thut the attempt at correing of the Mestonary Spetagods of the Processant Epigoo palitingly into one clambel, directed by the Board of Missions, was a mistale translation of Missions, was a mistale translation of the mission of the m

ngt untilled to frown upon any who price miredito carry on their missionary operalato a real Oliurch institution; it claimed been, that the forced co-operation of parties whose views widely diverge, on many points exceedingly dear to them, has hindeted the missionary work, in point of exciety supported Bishop Soulligate in his Visionary attempts at reforming the Armenian Church by a traturnizing Embassige to her benighted Ecclesiastics, another Society might attack the strongholds of su-

We have for some time been in expectaour heads twoken. We now, therefore, have tion that the organization for Missions in our sister Church in the States would split separation would be taken by those with suf occasionally sends us." On the altar and whom we ourselves agree in sentiment, reading desk were a lew books,—forms of rather than by their antagonists, who are originating the dissentient Mission to California. The present appearances are disferent, and we are not very sorry that this tips is so commonly the fair profession of unity, when in their hearts there is the ove of pre-eminence.

The publication of the Sermon on our irst page having been requested by some of hose for whose benefit it was preached, the nanuscript has been sent to us for that purpase, and we have gladly inserted it in our columns, praviously to striking of a number of copies which will issue in pamphiet-form in-a-dew-days. The cuthor designs the ther particulars of the intended action, and profits, if any, for the Stuartville Parachial Committee of the Toronto Church Society.

The work from which we have taken a extract for insertion under the heading of "Make the most of time," has excited much attention of late, on account of the striking coincidence of late events with the author's interpretation of certain passages in the yaintism of the close of last century, and of the fall (whether temporary or permanent) of Evangelical Knowledge Society, which work is read with avidity at the present day, the authority of the Pope in one case as in the periodical publications. We have preferred extracting from the work a passage which exhibits the author as the pastor solicitous for the spiritual prosperity of his flock, rather than as the interpreter of the prophetical Scriptures; leaving the work to the attention of those who can command time for reading it through, instead of taking from it an isolated passage of interpretation which, separately from the connected view, might gratify curiosity, imther than convey substantial benefit. . 24000 \$ marmett is in

> THE ADVOCATE OF MOREY REPORM. The second number of this publication. issued by the Committee of the Montreal Magilalene Asylum, has come to hand. 11 contains the Report of that institution. read to its supporterant a public meeting held on the 10th of last month, from which we learn that the number at pro-

ANIAMETER IN THE WARREN 19 Discharged for bad conduct. . . 3 537

That is a count shows a large to the count of the country of the c lancasatielo. 10. 21 due to him; the re-

perintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, agallon, inviting the support of all but trainivited we have made a selection for insertion of our 4th page; the subject is Canadian Machanics and Manufactures." Tone separately from the Society. The The number contains several interesting of energle Convention relevated this Society anticles, and a very pretty print of a schoolhouse for a superior establishined. "If pre-

ted days from the day of their, birth, or baptism of the Missionary Society: and the result has with the exception of the entrance; and lits and instance had an instance had occurred with the exception of the entrance; and lits and instance had occurred with the exception of the entrance; and lits and instance had occurred to the entrance; and lits are the Missionary Society; and the result has with the exception of the entrance; and lits are the Missionary Society; and the result has

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIENARCHY, AND the Burrish Government.—Sir R. Inglis, on the Sth of February, moved for a copy of any communication from the Lard Lieutenant of Ireand to the Earl Grey on the subject of the rank of persons described as prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, to which communication Bail Grey adverted in his circular despatch of the 20th Nov. 1847 :- My attention has been lately called by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Guistition in the decayed Fastern lately called by the Lord Lieutenant of Treland in the fact that prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in the British colonies have not hitherto, in their official correspondence with the Gov rament authorities, been usually addressed by of the truth, and exposure of error. Just the title to which their rank in their own Church would appear to give them a just claim. Now, he (Sir Ř Inglis) desired to know what constituted that noble lord an authority to regulate or to interfere in respect to the regulation of the intercourse between the colonial departmen and the officials of that department abroad. This was not all however; for the circular was incorrect, both as to the facts and as to the law upon the subject. It stated " As: Parliamen has, by the Charitable Bequests (Ireland) Act. formally recognised the rank of the Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland, by giving them precedence immediately after, the prelates of the Established Church, it has appeared to the government that it is their duty to conform to the rule thus hald down, and to instruct you offi-cially to a ldress the prelates of the Church of Rome by the titles 'your grace,' or 'your lordship,' as the case may be." Now there never was a grosser missiatement of a plate matter of fact than this, for in the Act alluded asunder, and that the first stop towards to there was not one word on the subject, and the very word "bishop" did not occur in it, The Act only provided that it should be lawful for the Queen to nominate ten persons, of whom five should be members of the Church of Rome whether bishops, priests, or laymen did not appear - fo that the whole statement in the citcular was a complete sketch of imagination and actifier of the noble earls had, it was evident partial repeal of the Missionary organization complained of was that the noble earls referred ion takes its vista those upon whose to amognified it homselves a right to recognise ty certain dignities, or ranks, not recognised by the Sovereign of this country, who was by law-virtule corona—the foundation of all rank and dignity; and to do this to the disparagement and degradation of certain ranks and dignities recognised by the Crown and the Constiresult of allowing to a Roman Catholic prelate recedency over a prelate of the Established Church. He believed it was beyond even the nower of the Crown to create a rank which should derogate from the rank or dignity now enjoyed by common lawer by uet of parliament any other rank, or to create a new order of mobility between a viscount and an earl, or hetween a bishop and a baron's and if this were true in civil dignities, it was pre-eminently so in ecclesiastical. Now, what the crown could not do the potental minister claimed to do, without, as it appeared, even consulting the clown; for no reference to the crown could be observed relied more upon the country than the house

in the despatch. (Hear, hear, hear); and to dr this to the recognition of an authority which up to this time had been by this country, (for he refused to be recognised, and for three centuries had been repudiated - namely, the right of any foreign hower, are hope, prince, or potentate,?? to place in any portion of her Majesty's dominions, at home of abroad, persons when the set-vants of the crown should be expected to address by titles of honour, and who should be allowed proceedence over persons possessing ranks and dignities conferred by, or recognised by the Crown. If this principle could be upheld in the colonies, it could equally be sup and I ask the law officers of the crown o tell the house in what part of her Mejesty? dominions the Church of England is not estab ished? The Sovereign, by the Constitution being a member and communicant of the Church of England, wherever the Crown has authority the Church is to be considered as established It has been well said that colonization was preferable to emigration, and each colony on this principle should be a miniature England ceclesiastical as well as in civil constitution. He pronounced the circular, therefore, unwarranted. He was prepared to be told that no despatch from the Earl of Claren

don existed upon the subject, though such a cocument was professedly, or at least by implication, referred to in the circular. If that were so, the blame recoiled with double force upon the noble earl at the head of the Colonial Office who had taken upon himself without any authority at all, to issue orders, the effect of which was to disparage and degrade the pre-lates of our Church in the Colonies—as for in-stance at Sydney, the venerable bishop of which diocese has been in this manner slighted al the very time when, with something of the self sacrifice of the primitive episcopacy, he has given up part of his income in order to aid in the establishment of the colonial bishopries

Thus was the sprelate—the diffest and most yeneralite in our Colonial Chartle, selected the the first slight single the citation from the Colonist Office; a preadle sanctioned and sent out by the Churcz and Church of the chaid was to be set aside to include the civil disconlined to an exclesional of the set of the control of England, in the person of one briffe mile devoted of her prelates, been the fittled And draparage

inary Society, which was a voluntary and nerinfeedboard Schools of Littles from styling thanks from styling thanks from the case by Sir Herbert in the case by Sir Herbert in the case of the case in the case of the case of

with the exception of the entrance; and its exhibiting the practically inconvenient result right of examining, the question to be examined; cupola, which improves the appearance; friedded by the principle promulgated in this now will be whether, Mr. accordance to the highly important purpose of counts triular. At Sydney it so happened that there taining a ventilating apparatus.

The Roman Cartonia description of him according to this given. took precedence of him according to this circu-It was true this could be remedied by making the bishop an archbishop. But this rould be running an unseemly race with the Church of Rome for the sake of precedence. Moreover, the circular stated that the Roman Catholic prelates had their rank, recognised by Parliament, which was not the fact.

Mr. J. O'Connell observed that all the bishoptics now possessed by the Established Church of England and Ireland had been eslablished by the Pops, and without any refercession supposed to be made by this circular, he did not believe the Roman Catholic bishops cared much about it.

Mr. Plumptre asked whether (as a question of fact) the Roman Catholic archbishop of Sydney took precedence of the Protestant histor of that colony? If so, he called upon Gov ernment to prevent anything so obnovious.

Lord J. Russell had no reason to believe that, in fact, the Roman Cetholic prelate took pre cedence. Some unpleasantness had existed on account of the Protestant prelate having object ed to the Roman Catholic prelate having audience of the Governor with the ring and attire appropriate to his episcopal office - an objection

hich he thought very unreasonable. Sir R. Inglis said, these matters might be nimportant, in the need very but were not so when they were put upon the losting of authotity; and he begged to inform the noble ford that the organ of the Roman Catholics in Sydney had announced that the Reman Catholi prelate was entitled to precedence by reason of the papel built appointing him, bearing date prior to the appointment of the prelate of the Augliean Church. Naw, here was a distinct assertion of an authority on the part of a foreign to power; potentate, or privee to establish dignities in the dominions of the Crown of Engmembers of that house repudiated upon oathbut which now, it appeared, was recognised by the advisers of the Crown. He hoped the motion would be agreed to, as even if the return were nil, it would be satisfactory so far, as showing that the Lord Lientenent had no snate

in the matter. Motion agreed to. The the above, it will be instructive to add e reference to the fact which appeared in the activity from Mr. Whiteside's " Italy," inserted in our number for the 14th of Janua ary, under the beasing ! Protestant Bariel or Rome, how the Papal Consposing deals with English Ecclesiastical Citys by Mayor eciprocity for the conversions of Billish Rro. testant Statesmen. Archdeacon Beresford had drawn up an inscription to he placed over the grave of his deceased partner in the Protestant burying ground at Rome; the departed was described as "wife of the Venerable Marcus G. Beresford" &c. &c. but the Censor struck out the word " Vene rable? as well as the expression of her has band's tinet that death to her was gain. Of her, having died a heretic, the Papal official could not a low such trust to be expressed; and to her husband, being a dentary of herefical communion, he could not allow the use of the term of ecclesiastical equitors; "Venerable," In the mean time, the Hisfish Government scenis to thrust liftles and distinctions upon the Romish hierarchy.]

THE MEMORIAL TO HER MAJESTY, FROM DAY-MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH. - (See last anisher of the Berein,Y.

.. The following letter has been received by J. C. Roberts, Esq., of Treval, who presided at the Church Meeting recently held at Plymouth -

" Sir, -1 am directed by Secretary Sir ruary, 1819: Laturgy in all its parts, and define the ceremonial of the Church in conformity to established nsage; which petition is signed by you as chairman, and was placed in Sir Guorge Grey's hands by a deputation.

"I have the honour to br, sir, your obedient servant, "II. WADDINGTON: " J. C. Roberts, Esq., Plymouth.??

Society FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN NowLands, -- Monthly Meeting, 6th Fe bruary, 1840. The LORD BISHOP OF LONnon in the Chaire

The following Report from the Standing Committee was read to the Board: " The Standing Committee have taken into consideration the reference made to

them by the Board, respecting the proposed celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge on the 8th of March next. They have also had their attention

chilled) since the list General Meating, to several communications from members and District Confillitues on this subject; and they feel that they are acting in accordance with a wish Very generally expressed, in-

The Bisuor of Energy and the Rev. Mr. support of the Foreign and Domesticoup online. On Saturday the 17th February, ments of our general Board of Missible," prelates from styling themselves, bishipps or Jonnet Part, on the preliminary point taised on the histories of sees of the English or Itish bishished Christies, is that they were only termed acethishop or bishop, not Architishop of Diblin of any of help illicit. It certainly did not uppear to him flood. Thus seem and the Bishop's right. The judgment turned merely on technical grounds. It was only a much instruction of the bishop's right. much importance and it he motion, were a preliminary point, but decisive to this effect, urded to this village in the motits of that the trial will new proceed on the motits of it was That there was no such document to the case, namely since the Court has the clied produced. He was not such document to the Bishop's delay of the examination beautiful that the Bishop's delay of the examination beautiful that the Bishop's delay of the examination beautiful that the Bishop's delay of the case in the case of the case o youd the period of 328 days old not preclude his

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA 211

DIOGESAN CHURCH Socility. 81 0 The Annual General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society took place on Wednesday evening at the Masonic Hall. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor took the Chair at ! Schock, assisted by the Lord Bishop, and the Archicacon. A number of clergy of the Diocese were present, and with the proposers and seconders of the Resolutions, and Members of the General Committee, took their places on

The proceedings were commenced as usual by singing two verses of the 100th Psalm, af-ter which the Venerable Inconduction affered up the prayers appointed for the egastion. His Excellency the Lieuteniul Governor then addressed the Meeting in suitable terms.

and afterwards called upon the Secretary to read the Report, which exhibited on the woole a very satisfactory review of the increased use

fulness of the Society.
The following Resolutions were then propos

Moved by the Honble, the Chief Justice econded by the Revil. Lilicin Gilpin, and passed manimously.

1 Resolved. That the Report now read be

received, printed, and circulated under the direction at the General Committee. Moved by the Revd. Historiand Uniaces, seconded by the Revd. Mr. Leaven, and pass-

ed nominiously. 2. Resolved, That this Meeting desires to record its gratitude to Almighty God for His blessing upon the past labours of the Society and its unchaken trust in His protection and

guidance for the time to come. Moved by A. M. UNIACRE, Esq., seconded by the Revd. Mr. Bur Lock, and passed unaul

3. Resolved, That this Society take the present opportunity to express their granification at the successful efforts of the Right Reverend and Honbie, the Visitor, the Associate Alumni and other Friends of King's College, made of behalf of that Issitution, the upholding of which Est bishment is the third object contemplated by this Shorely.
Moved by W. C. Selven, Esta seconded

by the Revel, Frizagrand Uniacre, and passed unanimously.

4. Resolved, That the Society have to som again to thank God that the employment of Visiting Missionaries has been so successful an experiment, and that we half the prospect of obtaining six additional Missionaries for desir-

inte places with unmingled satisfaction.

Aloved by Jans J. Maggiago, Esq., 31, P. P., seconded by Rev. Mr. Annelly and jossed unanimously.

5. It solved, That the following Members of this Society he selected Members of the Stand-Stair, Henry Ince, Beamish Aluratock, J. G. A Creigton, Major Myers, C. 41. Belcher, Nor Al. B. Almon, Hon, Mr. Justice Bliss, A. G. Prayer, W. Marvin, S. P. Fairbanks, J. W. Ritchie, J. W. Markel, T. B. Akins, W. Dun-bar, W. C. Silver, J. C. Cozswell, Brawe, Dr. Almon, P. C. Hill, P. Lynch, W. Gossip, E. Pryor, Junt., Captain Smith, R. A., Cong. General Robinson and Lieut, F. Du Cain, R.E.

His Excellency the Libur Governon retired about ten o'clock, when the Chair was taken by the Loap Histor, and the remainder of the Resolutions were parsed, along with a vote of thanks to His Excellency for his aftendance and the able manner in which he had superintended the business of the cycling. The Doxu-locy was then sung and the assembly distrissed with the Apostolic Benediction - With some omission, from the Church Times, March 2nd.

THE DATE FIRE AT ST JOHN, NEW BRUNSwick.-At a meeting of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church, in the wish of Saint John hold on the Bith Eah.

George Grey, to inform you that he has not Whereas, on the morning of Tuesday the 27th failed to lay before the Queen, the petition of instant, Trinity Church in this City was placed certain of the Inhanitants of Plymouth, De- in the most imminent danger of being destroyvonport, Stonehouse, and the neighbourhood, ed by fire, but under the merciful direction of Lay Members of the Church of England, pray- Divine Providence, was preserved, through the ing Her Majesty to direct the adoption of such intropid and vigorous exertions of a number of measures as shall constitute an authoritative disinterested individuals; therefore, Resolved, and Protestant determination of the sense of the that the grateful thanks of this Board he, cordi-Liturgy in all its parts, and define the ceremo- ally tendered to all those persons, both Civit and Military and especially to those gentlemost perilous situation, and others at other parts of the hulding, hazarded their lives to preserve this venerable structure from the flames.

And further Resolved, that a Copy of this Resolution be inserted in the Public Journals. Extract from the Minutes.

GEORGE WHEELER. Vestry Clerk. We are informed that large Quarto Bibles, handsomely bound, have been purchased by the Corporation of Trinity Church for presentation, with a suitable inscription, to those persons who were instrumental, under Providence, in saving that structure from destruction by on the morning of Tuesday last .- Chron.

THE REV. DR. SEABURY has retired from the editorship of the New York Churchman, in order to devote himself entirely to his duties as Rector of the Church of the Annunciation.

THE NEW MISSION TO CALIFORNIA .-

From the Southern Churchman .- It oppears that the project of the new Mission to Chlifornia independent of the Board of Misdo for presented as having been the first the receipt shifter of a dearthed as having been the state of the s sions, has been taken under the patronage of Spitistions was de a Bemeins! Equies Eyang sois

In every point of view this nievedient appears to us sinconsiderate and buyenent

If we look to the general question of Epizcopul jurisdictions where can we find sufficcopin jurisment individual Bishop, Withdut the purmission of the Church to Which he belongs. or the concurrence of his prettron turathe rol and direct a Missian out of his bym Dio-

and general legislation of the Profestant Episcond Church h the United States, are they not all opposed to the assumption of such authority to state and treated of viceseen The Constitutionisary scients fourth Article:

" Every Hishop of this Church shall oboline the exercise of his Episcopal office to his proper Process, unless requested to stiffin or perform any other act of the Eniscopal office by any Church dantate, of a Bishop."

We admit, of spurse, this; this language was designed to apply abouthe performance of duties strictly Episoopalicanchicas ordination. &c., but it fine bolleint leiter and spier, an application of a far more extensive Engrac-

ter. It assigns 270827 is the jurisdiction of a Bishop, which cannot be exceeded except by the permission of the Canenal Convention. This we suppose will not he desired, and the only question is whether in the care before us there is an extension of jurisdiction by a Hishop, if indeed that fear be questioned, which seems to us to admit of but one possible answer.

There is also a principle had down in the Sth Canon, of 1844, which appears to sus applicable to this subject. "The jurisdie. tion of this Church Extending in edglit. though not always in torm, to all persons he longing to it in the United States, it is herapy enacted that each Missionary Bishop shall have jurisdiction over the clergy in the distriet assigned him," &c.

The Church then, as represented in Geneal Convention, claims occlesiastical " juris. diction" over all the territories of the United States. And even if there had been no spechallegislation upon the subject, it would have been the daty of any individual, or society to obtain its suggion, for this evaldish. ment of its Missions bayond the organized Dieresas. But it has highland, has weektrustea" the duty of establishing such mit. sions to a pacheniar advice, and by conse-quence it fortiges the theirs, ever whom it like indicate, from bate laterage in the execution of that trust. We do not see how this conlusion can be avoided

We do not doubt the good intentions in those who have projected the new Mission to California, nor that the Bishop of Confords cut los t gen it inder his jud-diction from h anis depute steering to do go d. We should tile of be asliminal to multipold sympathy. Covernment atting passifile with us, ottoms a tarrequent assich is designed to rapside the inivilizes of the Church and the Ministry for our directors amograting to Cathornia !! Blit the menutar mode which this been addited Rik ciery o zoni i ikosi pie posta biposakeli un inazpedina i anti propinciali vi ili. Mikitali ilina keiter zono ivil os. adglikati akhistati se adglikati free drom all objection, tand equality of grant California attendading a control of the good along install

Sied Werelesste the proposition the Buyer of Missions) to work take the distributions of the distribution of the contribution of as mone Missins in Cautorn's as while shall be near the fire and supplied market or

ries be found to undertake. The distribution of the flower way be the result/of the flooring unlar enterprise now under ainside entitles the discussion seems to bring introviced uprilled siples of the greatest importance, and id its volve the interests it until existence of the Missions of our Church. If societies of that dividuals may rightfully claim a chara with our general institutions in the privilege of est tabilishing missions, and in the same fields, the influence and usefulness, nay the exist? care of the former, will soon be at an end. A' eneral Missionary Society of the whole Church, cannot, in the nature of things, give satisfaction to all. And if the privilege hea conveded to voluntary associations of doing, the work " entrusted" to that body, in their own way as an "ratra effort," " is special! work," we fear that this mode of operation. will soon cease to be extraordinary or epech al, and become by its frequency lie only

It is only from the importance of the priest ciple and the consequences, to which were nove alluded, that we have ventured to fateral fore in this discussion. Otherwise we should a feel our position to be somewhat sicaligans upholding, as we have ended while! 6 101 the outhority of the Church against a revoluntary and irresponsible association upher. the auspices of Churchinen in New Horks and Connecticut. It is indeed henew position for us relatively, yet we stabil precisely where we have ever stood; obedient in subset mission to lawful authority; but firm in claims ing the liberty which that anthorty has not the right to take away. It is resizer a consist astig

L'Annaliste Religieux et Littégairent New York, 3rd of March .- We have had the pleasure of welcoining the first humber of Mign publication, issued in secondance with the Prospectus of our esteemed brother; the Rev. la C. II. Williamson (see our advertising couls lumine) It chintaine, under approprie le beade es adleclingaliom Il. Esperance, Les Archives dans

Quebuc on Word ymorning, and the news-Dangersterrivudogesterday, We insert first month of the view taken by the European nity of the interpretation of the with reference to the unwigation-laws.

rig Qu Madwendayyethe 14th ? inst.; 2Me. Labou The form the position the assumed last year, has administration of the Naviga-off in the position the assumed last year, has administration of the characteristic and some description the position the assumed last year, has administrative from the position the assumed last year, has administrative from the position the assumed last year, has administrative from the position the assumed last year, has administrative from the from the form of the last year. oi groffidiet lo ubatuver b's tent in liberatify enin the Matteribuliat belie-really to signia conv and the state of the two countries to the yes-election of the film; the opining the cutte the state of the two countries to the yes-the yes the tribute of the two countries to the yes-the yes the tribute of the two countries to the yesnecessary to repeat the details of the measure and the will the enception of the codaring trade in the dry hong disportes, the whole of the Naviration lays were proposed to be abrogated. The briding trade was, to be thrown open, lash side of to be built at any port of the world. "And the piles that the principle of own-spential tend reddined in the plan now proposlays were proposed to be abrogated. to em indianof synchetellig fit find beat indian indiathe coasting trade to all ressels of above one

name was the two the property of above one hupper (1995 harden man to be the property and alteration has been made to be the property of the wing open our conservations in the property of throwing open our conservations in the property of throwing open our conservations in the property of the principal conservations in the principal conservations and colonial o yessule, may participate in the American coast ning trades and indead in the consting trade of the cauntics bordering out in Mediterrines. the Ballis, and other parts of the world. As fa es we inderstand, the incasure will require no reciprocity treaties or conventions whatever

except as respects minor regulations; but a errecensoring the present prohibitory laws in all cases where we find other nations refuse to us the privileges we offer to concede to them. By His proposed law it will be competent for an retical vessel to come to Liverpool from the "United States laden with cotton and tobacco; The Wiff be permitted to discharge all or part of her cargo in the Morsey, take in Manchester goods, or coale, and passengers, and carry their ty Glasgow or London in transit, and clear out Luf discharge. Page participation in the consting trade is not

To be a regular periodical " to and tro" trades bill the dental to the general voyage. It is not vertexistanted while the strict line will be drawn hetween the consting vessels and the fotretgue trading visuels, but the customs officers haring been quesuited on the point, no difficultymes uniformited. The unequivocal declaration of Air. Buctoft that the United States Garcington will unite in the mutual conces-Finns necessarily involved in this vast change. Is most satisfictory, and refleves us of many of the apprehensions we should otherwise expe lande be with the hope of a return to a pro thetire evalent being was of the question, in allemative is left but to be more the postconom belied needent the Canadians from procuring trights for open procure at the lowest tems waveraver it can be charted.

z In the aprison new Aspoint by Mr. Labour simensione natifity be a speed by kill the count ever that mound the Americans, no being the oned restaining prophenomoust at nations, with the largest number of slips, will enjoy the cleaner portion of the Eartenez trade of the world. By the large membal frequent London, Liverpool, north description the description assembly consistent the Colphicas willigus dignorrision, that the Protice taying phinagh, Mintherness have a guiled help himning to expuse the hill in the most affection and the resolution was the same as that of last year, with the mintherness that of last year, with the minter of the same as that of last year, with the minter of the same as that of last year, with the minter of the same as the same alson fill in this expellient to amend the law relating to the constint trade of the University Kimpipail! lot Viscour in this part of the disaffic White to commend the transmission of the Charles of the Charles of the contract of the contrac easy that all the educe engines of the bilter what clience will be educated and with page, they was for the incapyal of ellipsestrations at a testing the education. Jaffire period.

cholera returns have now swelled to 12,495 cases; of which 5549 have died. 2788 have recovered, and 310 I continue under treatment, or the result is not stated. In another poor asy lum near London some unusual murtaliabout fifty. In the provinces the reports exhi-bit a decline, and indeed in a national point of view, are almost insignificant. In Scotland the number of deaths has decidedly decreased, the daily teturns from that quarter being generally, about 60, or 60, and apparently still on the depline, Indeed every thing indicates, with a daily advancing spring, that the disease is de-creasing in violence; and we trust that no reactionary symptoms will discover themselves.
The general health of the metropolis is scarcely sor goodies tile average, but the mortality through Asiation cholera has manifestly diminighed. The weather is generally mild and

The all vits of Ireland have occupied as usual a large portion of the time of Parliament since the session commenced. The necessity for the continuance of the suspension of the Habens Cornus Act has been admitted by overwhelming majorities, and even the ultra Irish members have made but a feeble resistance to its passing the Commons of The bill will pass the House of Lords with hille or phyoposition. The additional grant of £50 000, for the relief of the Irish poor, has also been sanctioned, but has given rise to a variety of debates, all binging upon the question of what is to be done with Ireland . 4

Mr., Duffyle trial, after innumerable delays has at length commenced. During its progress one of the juries very obstreperously exhibited one or the purors very contreperously extinited his party feeling by clapping his hands at some of the sentiments of counsel. Mr. Meagher appeared in court, by Habeas Corpus, to give evidence, and was loudly applauded. After the sentor huge, Ball, had charged the jury, they retired to their room to consider their vertical to their country balled their vertical their with the country that their country balled their vertical their with the country that their well and the country their vertical their well as the country that their well and their sentors. diot; but; although locked up on the night of the 21st othey could not agree, and were discharged on the following mornings; Mr. Dady, methitime, being sent back to prison until the 7th 37 April when he will again be tried. Consiliation Hall the been taken for a Ro-

man Catholis Chapel of Easts to the Catholic Church of St. Andrew's Dublin.

The write of Error in the cases of Measts.
Smith O'Brien, Minanus, and O'Donohoe, will be argued before the House of Lords early

Lord Grey. For the future the convict will be sent to Wakefield or Pentonville; for a lorger or shorter period according to his crime, from sixteen to eighteen months, and from theore will be forwarded to Gibraltar, Bermuda, or Portland Island as a further probation. He will there work in association, and from theore will be transported to New South Wales, where, by good conduct, he will be entitled to 2001 being the field. August 11 of the consummation of German states of the members, for the consummation of German in a unity, and the realisation of the German federally states and the grant of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. August 12 of the German federally states at Porton San Stefano. where, by good conduct, he will be entitled to niticket of leave, not too be granted however till he phys back half the cost of his transport too the colory. The colonial treasury will ruccive amount of telembursement. The Cape of Good Flope will be one of the places of the places of these convicts, who will be discovered in distant of telembursement. The cape of Good Flope will be one of the places of th storithm colony, "The colonial treasury will ruccive with amount of teimbursement. The

Repuerion of the Forces.—Orders have ment of a Republic. been issued to reduce 43 regiments at home, to the strength of 47 sergeants, 17 drummers and having sat from mid-day.

The Ond battalion of the Assembly resumed, M. Savini the following decree: ration and the rese are the regiments included, in the order:—The 2nd battalion of Rilyals, 2d, 3d, 4th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 2d, 2d, 3d, 4th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 2st, 3dth, 2sth, 30th, 3lst, 33rd, 35th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 43d, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th 5tth, and 1sth, 524, 55th, 57th, 59th, 60th, (2d battalion), 621, of the Roman states, 631, 68th, 7th, 77th 81st, 821, 85th, 87th, Art. 2. The Roman 89th, 90th, 92d, and 93d; or 50 rank and file guarantees necessary to the indepecach regiment. 14 regiments in the colonies to exercise of his spiritual power. ments in India and Australia, together with the 37th and 75th regiments, remain at 1,000, and the corps which have been divided into two battallions to remain at 1,000. 47 sergeants, 17 diummers, and 770 rank and two hattalions to remain at 1,200 rank and file. Men of weakly constitution, and not likely to nationality requires.

become robust and efficient; men of short serior who enlisted as lads, and who have not a state of apparent joy and enthusiasm at the grown to standard height; confirmed drunkards; and men of hid character in each regi ment, are to be forthwih discharged, as well as such men as may be disinclined to continue ordered to be discontinued. fraxer -1 very favourable change has

taken place throughout Republican France since our last. The National Assembly, overwhelmed by the unanimously expressed opinion whether by the manifolds of expressed opinion of every part of the country, supported by Marshal long-and at the head of a well described power. On the Ithical grand Te Denai was at my, has voted finally its own dissolution; and whatever ten-polary expedicate may be resort of the proclamation of the Republic. to with a view to prolong its authority, its knell s soundfel, and the new Logislative Assembly the as we before intimated, meet about the which the ministerial majorities varied from about 40 to 100 votes, the proposition of M. Lanjunais for the convocation of the new Legistative Assembly was finally carried, and even the amendment of M. Senard's amendment, requiring the preliminary determination upon the budget and the electoral law, was retuture good legislation. The attitude assumed by the President and his supporters indicates their determination to put down disorder, what-ever shape it may assume. With regard to be secured by the combination of wisdom and toreign politics, a similar change has crept over the French people. The flight of the Grand rients, upon the surject. To the Conadians the Duke of Tuscany, and the violent changes alters with proposed will prove of incaling going on in other parts of Italy, which, at any going on in other parts of Italy, which, at any other epoch, would have roused all France, and caused an irruption of French troops into the plains of Italy, seem now to be disregarded. In vain that sublime patriot, M. Ledru-Rollin, has interpellated the ministry on the affairs of Rome; he received in reply an intimation that the French Government did not mean to acknowledge the Roman Government without previously ascertaining that it approved of its icts, and that the French ministry was anxious that the Pope should be placed in a position becoming a temporal prince and the head of the Catholic Church, and the Assembly, in spite of an ineffectual effort of the Red Reputl caus to fetter the Government by a dictaration of printhe day. The virtuel abandonment of the per nicious principle of propagandism is indeed a sail defeat to the Red Republicans. All the Paris journals are filled with descriptions of the nignmeent entertainments given by the President, whose affability is winning all hearts.

The Bank of France has succeeded in reducking their note erremation from 4311 to 4211. revolution will not be excessive .-- Eur. Times, Austria Dourstons .- In Austria and Hun-

gary affaits have again taken on unfavourable poor as lum near London some musual muttainty, as taken place, but in London destricts the ans, and Bem is likely to give them a great and honour of the country. Seekly mortality does not range higher than deal of trouble. It is impossible to read the New York.—The bark T. accounts which teach us of this featricidal was without being shocked at the frightful vindictireness and narbarity with which hostilities are carried on. The Austrian Parliamentary Comnittee on the formation of the Constitution, has produced a draft of a plan exceedingly demoratic, with a tendency to federalism? Windischgratz has been entrusted with the settlement of the affairs of Haligary, and if the Imperialists finally prevail in again subjugating those provinces, we fear that no rational foundation will be laid for an effective government adapted to the wants of such a mixed population as composes the Austrian empire.

Gunnany .- The Frankfart Gazette publishes the note sent by the Austrian Cabinet to the central power, relative to the question of the constitution. The following is the substance

ferent parts of the Austrian monarchy, neither can it see with indifference an attack made ed, except with the concurrence of Prussia and i Austria. The Cabinet of Vienna has commuin ; but it has not effected a perfect understanding with Prussia on this point. Austria desires to take an active part in the regeneration of Germany, which must be effected by a clear to be continued till a separation of the two races understanding between the princes and the is completed." understanding between the princes and the people, and in her opinion the chief means to obtain this end is a more strict union between the different German tribes. His Majesty the Emperor and his Government declare volemnly, | yesterday at the Exchange Reading Room to that they will not submit to any central power. which may be confided to another German

ment relative to the Schloswig-Holstein of the Chandlan boundary line to Antherst, to entaring the property of the Chandlan boundary line to Antherst, to entaring the property of the Chandlan boundary line to Antherst, to entaring the property of the Chandlan boundary line to the Chandlan boundary line an

British Parliament may be disposed to registate reception of these convicts, who will be disin this matternatial addiscreaming the signal a convincement in this matternatial addiscreaming the convincement in the convergence of the deposition of the Pope, and the establish-

Art. 2. The Roman Pontiff will enjoy all the guarantees necessary to the independence of the

Art. 3. The form of Government of the Ro-

the rest of Italy, the relations which a common

a state of apparent joy and enthusiasm at the result. At two o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th, the flog of the Republic was hoisted on the tower of the Capitol, amid the encering of thousands of spectators, and the young Republic longer in the army. Recruiting is forth with was saluted at its birth by the firing of 101 guns rom the Castle of St. Angelo.

There was a grand demonstration on the 10th n honour of the Republic, and the decree telating to it was read from the Capitol. people loudly appliculed the article providing

The Abu of Pintenze, under date of Gaeta, the 10th, says, "A secret consistory has lately been head, at which the Holy Father and the with perhaps a fresh cargo from her final per bindidle of May. After repeated contests in Cardinals attended. It was decided to demand openly an armed intervention of Austria, France, Spain, and Naples, to the exclusion of Piedmont. The object of this intervention is to restore the Pope,"—Eur. Times.

INDIA .- An account of the taking of Moultan will be found on our fourth page. The Ear. Times states: "It is evident that sharp work jested. The ground is therefore now clear for is cut out for our troops in India for some time ruture good legislation. The attitude assumed to come; but no doubt can be entertained of the final glorious issue to our arms; and that the valour which direct and execute our Indian affairs both at home and abroad."

> UNITED STATES. The new President, in his first address to the people who have placed him in his responsible office, expresses himself to the following effect, in which we are happy to find promise of a wise and peaceful policy in relation to the affairs of other nations. Congratulations to revolutionists will, we trust, be discounlonanced by Gen. Zachary Taylor.

" As American freemen we cannot but sympathize with all efforts to extend the blussings Civil and political liberty, but at the same lime we are warned by the admonitions of History, and the voice of our beloved Washing ton, from entangling attrances with foreign na-tions in all disputes between conflicting governments. It is our intention, no less than our duty dents, it is an intermed, by the out geogra-to remain strictly neutral, while out geogra-phical position; the genius of our institutions, and our advancing spirit of civilization, and above all the dictates of religion, urge us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with bilief placers. It is to be hoped that no, inter-lational question can now arrive which such a disting their noise circuration from 4311 to 421; mathems, and builded still flows into the coffers of the Sank. The report politished by M. Dialization of the Sank follows, shows that the political of the share follows, shows that the political of the flowing the materially improved duting the past year of that the losses hieldiged during the past year of that the losses hieldiged during the past year of the morality and latelligence of its citizens, and upheid by their affactors, to extraint every rethe mornity and intelligence of its citizens, and upheid by their affections, to exhaust every resort of homourable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of one foreign relaturn. The Imperialists have certainly been believe to be conducive to the greatest interests

New York .- The bark Thames, from Liverpool with 313 passengers, arrived after a passage of 68 days, having lost 3 passengers and bringing 76 sick with ship-fever. The mate

was dying, and the captain very ill.

The Ship Liverpool, Capt. Eldridge, arrived at Quarantine from Liverpool, which port she oft with 400 passengers, 40 of whom died on the voyage, and many others are sick at present. The Health Officer, on boatding her pronounced the disease to be Cholera. Captain Eldridge and his crew and passengers on

the 6th inst., were all detained at Quarantine, TAKING THINGS LEISURELY .- Proposal for abolishing slavery in Kentucky .- Telegraphic report from New York, on the 10th instant, -to R. Tindal, and dated New Orleans, 27th b. is received. It occupies seven columns of the Tribune. He advocates the gradual The formation of a unitarian state does not should be fixed, say 1855 when all born after it egatd to Austria, nor desirable with regard to should be free at the age of 25; alf born before Germany. It cannot consent to see broken the the temaining slaves for life, but findle after-bonds which exist between and unite the difnuthority of the state, to pay the expense of their transmission to Africa; the officing of upon the German Confederation, which is one of hirth, and apprenticed till they are 21; and also those that are free at 25 should be free from their apon the German Confederation, which some a faith, and apprenticed the trey are 21; and are the essential elements of European treaties. Hable to be apprenticed for three years, to make tain the colony until the con mencement of the system. All legal rights of the proprietors of paired and unrestricted. The annual transportation of all born after a specified day, on their arrival at the prescribed age, to the culony; and

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH MEETING .- A DUnerous and respectable body of Gentlemen met dosider the propriety of forming a company to extend the line from Amherst to where it will princa,? meet the Quebec line to Our Government has, The Journal des Debats anounces, on the itseems, engaged to build the line from Hali-authority of its own correspondent at Frank, far to Amberst, aut of the public funds; the fort, that the Central Parliament is showing a people of Quebec have subscribed £8000 to-conciliatory disposition; and that the hasts of what she parliament of the line from that city; pacification proposed by the British Govern? and £8000 is required to complete the line from ment, relative to the Schleswig-Holstein and the Chuadlan boundary line to Amberst, to en-

pay a very handsome per centage. Aftersome remarks from the Hon. George R. Young and several other individuals, a subscription was opened for stock, when several gentlemen took, shares to a considerable amount. Mr. Gisborne was then authorised to enquire from the Government when they intended to commence the line from Halifax to Amherst, and what guafautee a company formed to continue it beyond the houndary of this Province would have, that the Government would not neglect to proceed with their part of the undertaking, and to leave altem in the lurch .- Halifax Brit. Colonist.

THE RAILWAY. A word of encouragement

At a meeting of the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railway Company, held a few days since, Mr. Charles Franks, the chairman, intimated that the home government is highly nated that the home government is inguly favorable to the Quebec and Halifax Railway, and will probably provide the capital if the colonies will guarantee 5 per cent, interest. Our Colonial Office need do something, for Lord Grey does not appear to be very popular. hear complaints about the tax on immigrants into Canada as tending to divert the stream to the United States, but suppose you know your own business best. Your meetings in Canada to support the Navigation Laws have infused nuch spirit into the Protectionists here .- Corr. Ouchec Gazette.

NEW BRUSSWICK .- Dreadful Fire at St. John. During the night from the 26th to the 27th ulto, a fire broke out in a building on the north side of King Street, which consumed no less than 49 buildings, and greatly endangered frinity Church, whose cupola and tower were on fire, but the binding was preserved. Three young men were severely burt, having exposed themselves with surprising intrepidity. The value of the property consumed is considered very great and the loss will fall heavy upon some individuals not insuced. The amount of £3000. is reported to have been insured, but does not near cover the loss. A New rivo or rasser. Two hundred

head of cattle crossed the Nagara Suspension

bridge, on the 15th alt., in parfect safety. They were two hours in crossing. They came from Michigan, and were destined to an exstern market. Sixteen were on the bridge at me time, some of them weighed 1600 pounds. PAPER MAKING. Among the improvements Sherbrooke, during the past year, is the erecnotation of an extensive establishment for the ma-nufacture of paper. The nill has been in ope-ration for some time, but owing to some imper-fections in the works, extensive alterations have been required, but the enterprising propri-etar, Mr W. Brooks, has succeeded in overcoming all obstacles, and his mill is now in the full tide of successful experiment." The present sheet is a sample of the newspaper made at his mill. We understand he has large orders for supplying presses in Montreal. We believe he will soon get out some superior Writing and Letter Paper.

In connexion with the Paper Mill Mr. Brooks has a Book Bindery, in which is employed a superior workman, where hinding of all descriptions may be executed.

We are also pleased to mention that the Messrs. Reed, of Rock Island, have rebuilt their Paper Mill, and procured entire new machinery of the best description. We have used some of their paper for mok work, which is of very good quality .- Sherbrooke Gazette.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. ABSTRACT OF Procuents of House of Assumbly .- March 2nd. Mr. Chavean moved for copies of complaints against Mr. M. Cord, the Police Magisrate of Quebec, which were ordered .- The flouse went into Committee of the whole on supplies, and Mr. Hincks made a long financi stolement, which was criticized by Mr. Cayley: Committee to sit again on Friday .number of petitions were presented; among them one from Inverness and other townships, praying for the completion of the Gosford road; -- from the Caput of McGill, College, praying that Students at Law, having graduated or attended a regular Collegiate, course, may be admitted to practice after a clerkship of three years.—The bill for paying Rebellion Losses was read a second time : Yeas 46, Nays 20.

5th. Mr. Christie moved to refer to a select Committee the petition of James M. Ferres, Esq., complaining of being unjustly deprived of the office formerly held by him under the Government; it was negatived by 43 against 18.—Copy of correspondence between H. M. of State for the Colonies and this Secretary Government, on the subject of Immigration and Public Works, was received by message; 000 comes were ordered to be pri

Mr. Larontains moved for leave to introduce a hill to enlarge the representation in Parliament to 150 members—75 from each Province; the division to be founded on territory

and population.

To be read a second time on the 16th instant.

The Bill to raise an income of one hundred housand pounds out of the public lands of Canada for Common School Education, was read the second time, considered in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed. The quantity of land to be set apart for this purpose is 1,000,000 of

7th. The bill last mentioned was read a third time and passed.—A bill to incorporate the Mount Hermon Cemetery Association was tend a second time, and referred; -likewise one to incorporate. Les Sours de Misericorde pour la regie de l'Hopital de la Maternité à

Montreal;"—also "Les Cletes l'accissions de St. Viateur;"—and Quebec Gas Company.

Sth. Hon. Mr. LaFontaine presented, pursuant to an Address of the 29th January last,— Return of money paid in 1848 to Cherical Visitors of sick Emigrants, for the service of 1847 and a Return of special grants to Schools and Colleges .- On motion of Mr. Holmes an Address was voted for copies of all papers or correspondence relative to M'Gill College, hetween the authorities in Canada and the Home Government, since 1840, and of the Charte and Statutes as now amended, or monosed to be amended; also, a list of the Officers, or Professor, texclusively of the Medical Faculty) with the pay of each, together with a Statement of the College Property and Income-the course of study pursued in the Faculty of Arts, and the present number of Students in the same .- The bill for incorporating the Canada life Insurance Company was read the 2nd time, and referred.

COMMUTATION OF PUNISHMENT OF DEATH .-Morris, convicted at last Criminal Term of the Court of Queen's Bench of having murdered his wife, sentenced to be hanged, has had his punishment commuted to imprisonment for life

n the Penitentiary: Administration of the Penitentiary: Medical Department : M. M. Mahony, M. D., is appointed inspection General of Hospitals, which rank he has held locally in Canada; and the retiles upon half-pay. Deputy inspector General Axis. Faxon M.

to prove not only that the line would pay but I has a Balance at Credit of the Account of £743. the stime of the last lannual meeting! | Non-only: " and cessfully conducted an institution which lands o much to the encouragement of habits of sobriety and providence.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS .- A bill now before Parliament, brought in by the Honorable Mr. Mennit, does away with the two of Gazettes published by authority? in Quebec and Toronto, and enacts that all sheriffs advertisements and other legal and official notices which the laws of Lower and Upper Canada required to be published in these Gazettes respectively, shall in future be inserted only in the . Canada Gazette," established at the time of the Opportunity which is now published in Montreal. Published in Montreal will have established at the time of the Union, and cations commenced in the two former will have to be continued in the latter Gazette .-- Quebec

Gozette.
The Uniconstanter, so well known in this harbour, is advertised for a voyage from New York to Voncouver's Island touching at San Francisco in California, and other places:

ST. PATRICE'S SCHIETY, -tellegies alected at the Society's general meeting held on the 2nd instant :

Paul Lepper, Esq., President. Husb Marray and Esqs. V.-Presidents.
Charles Alleys, Esqs. V.-Presidents.
Heary O'Comor, Esq., Treasurer.
William Tims, Esq., Secretary.
H. J. Charlton, Esq., Assist. Secy.
[Committee of Management, consisting of 23 and tempers.]

entlemen; Committees of Accounts and of Installation.]
Physicians. - Drs. Russell, Moffatt, Fitz-

patrick, and McGrath. Chaplain. - Rev. P. McMahon.

The Weather has been cold since lest Sunday -about 10 2 above zero-and until this morning when the Thormometer is again 25 = abeve zero at 8 o'clock.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst. the lady of ARCHI. CAMPBELL Jr., Advocate, of a daughter. At Hedley Lodge, on Thursday morning the 8th met, Mrs. Honatio S. Anderson, of a

On Thursday morning, Mrs. Daniel Mac-PHERSON, of a daughter.
At Belvidere, on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. W.

S. HENDERSON, of a daughter,

MARRIED.

At Chambly, on the fith instant, Dr. F Monson, of Montreal, to Miss Georgiana MARY ANNE, daughter of the late Asst. Comy General A. Kurna, of Chambly, and niece to the Rev. Sir W. Koper, D. D.

DIED

At the Manor House, Berthier, on the 5th instant, the Hon. James Cuthbert, aged 80 On Saturday morning, the 3rd instant., as

Mount Pleasant, in her 62nd year, RIGHEL STREET, the relictof the late Mr. John Noad. At Niagara, Canada West, on the 22nd February, CHAS. L. HALL, Esq., Barrister, son of the late Capt. G. B. Hail, aged 36 years.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (pur Express to Halifux) will be closed at the Quebec

Post-Office, ON THIS DAY, 15th MARCH, 1849. PAID letters and Newspapers will be received

o FIVE o'clock, P.M. UNPAID letters to EIGHT o'clock, on FRI-DAY MORNING.

## EDUCATION.

TES. HATTON, who has for several years been engaged in Turion, purposes open-men in March next, an Establishment in this City, for the Education of Young Ladies. ing had much experience, she trusts that her system of Instruction (in which especial care and attention are bestowed on the religious and moral training of her pupils) will be found to merit the support of these Parents who may place their children under her charge

The course of tuition will comprise the n branches of a thorough English Education, (viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grarr-mar, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Elements of Natural Philosophy, and the Use Giobes, also Needlework,) Music, French, and Drawing.

TERMS:
English (all branches) and French,
Aminor Classes, LEG per annum.
Senior Do. 10 "
Music, 8 " Drawing,..... 6

Reference has been kindly permitted to Lady Caldwell, Mrs. Bowen, Airs. Bowen, Rev. George Mackie; D. D. Rev. I. Hellmuth, Sherbrooke. Mrs. Lunn, Montreal.

Quebec, Sth February, 1549. P. S .-- With reference to the above, idas.

HATTON negs to announce har arrival in Queon THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at So. 20, Anne Street. Quebec, 3th Febr., 1819.

L'ANNALISTE RELIGIEUX ET LUTTERAIRE.

PROSPECTUS OF

## THE REV. C. H. WILLIAMSON,

T) ector of the Church Du Saint Sauveur, in New York, announces his intention of pumishing a Monthly Religious Journal in French.
The late extraonlinery political excels of

Europe, combined with the advantages, winch this country presents to enjoyants, hive repopulation, not only in this with hit is other parts of the United Statesorill heres trans times ever, been no conserpped to their wants or dis-

Chinstances.
There is not al present a Brench, religious. newspaper published in the United States, and

The first number of the paper, which may be 3. 7., after paying all expenses, and £31,772. considered a fair specimen of its future title 4. 2. amount of deposits. The number of lacture and character, will be titley distributed counts is 734, being an increase of 89 since after which it will be furnished to abbaribers

friend to the happiness of especially, those in in: To insure for the paper a pory general circuite humbler walks in life can feel otherwise lation, the price is fixed at the low rate of \$1 a than much indebted to those who have so suc. Year, Such terms us. Jear, Such terms as Sheet; will oblige the proprietor, in all cases, to recurre; payment in advance—without which it must be apparent that the paper cannot be sustained.

One page will be devoted to advertisements, which will be inserted at the rate of \$1 for sixten lines.

sixteen lines.

The office of the paper will be at the Mission station of the Rev. C. II. VIII LIAMSON, No. 68

Duane street, where all communications must be addressed, post-paid. The first number will be Essued on the first Saturday in March: New York, Jan. 15, 1849.

Subscribers' names and payments will be received at Mr. G. Starsley . Bookseller, 4 St.

BOOK AND THACT DEPOSITORY 다. 영, 프용트 글은 교육이 성원이

Church Society, den AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS HILL GREAT SAIDT JAMES STREET, WIL MONTEREAL W

WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS are on SAL E. Montreal, May 26, 1548.

### THE CANADA

# LIFE ASSURA NCE COMPANY

Balablished 21 ST Zeugust, 1817.

## CAPITAL, 250.000.

HUGH C. BAKER PRESIDENT JOHN YOUNG . VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SA DI EFR, Somerions. PHISTOIANS

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

THIS COMPANY IS prepared to effect
Assurance property the value of duration of Human Life = grant or purchase
Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Englowments.

In addition to the verious advantages offer. ed by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled. From the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of company and that which can pound interest much beyoud that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a ances, Survivoisnips of Entowments for a smaller present payment; or yearly premium, and granting increased Annuring whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of thency invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it combles such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy tisks; as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be exected either with on without participations is the profits of the Company; the premiters may be paid in half veariv or quarted in instal and one is and the page CREDIT SYSTUM havita 2 been adopted by the Board, credit will be siven for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
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The above rates, For Exte without Participation and Half Credit , will upon comparisons be found to be Lower them the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the a saured with participation will share in three fourties of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's busin Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Ap-

plication, and any fort ther information respecting the system of the Core party of the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any or the local agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already ap-

Brantford William Mulithead in Cohourg James Cumeron Line.
Coltoine. Robert M. Boucher in London

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Paris

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Port Sarnia

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By nider of the Board\_ THOMAS M. SIBLONS, Secretary, Hamilton.

Forms of Application to the obtained by the Office of State of Sta pplication at the Office of

# WEIGH SO DAYIES.... AGENTS POR QUEUZO

No. 3, 31. James STREET. good with Indiviwich Manical Reserved and frame a Manager and Manager

TRUILDING Et > FOR SALE TION OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE SALE TO THE SALE

#### Pouth's Corner.

THE DOVE AND THE MOUSE. Near a clear little brook, where the wild flowe grow, And hazel-nut, bushes, some high and some low A little field mouse had a nest and a home, From which he oft made an excursion above,

In search of his food, and to bask in the sun, And at times with a friend to gambol and run. One unfortunate day above all in the year,
this Off poor little trious draw entirely no near
To the edge of the brook, wherea nut chanced

le grasped at his prize, when he missed his hold-Too late he regretted his being so bold,

( As he struggling came nearly to die. rand dove, who was resting, fatigued with a flight,

Was moved with pity, and wished to save Our poor little friend from a watery grave!
She plucked a small twig, and she dropped it so well.

That it reached the poor drowning mouse where i And by this assistance he reached once more, Though frighted find trembling, his nest's little door.

A boy who had wondered away from his school, A boy who had wendered away from his school (What a pity it is he could be such a feel!)
I With an arrow and how—he had carned to kill
May poor little bird he might find, at his will—
This boy saw the bird return to the tree,
handshe shought what an excellent roast she would

So he stealthily crept where he rightly might aim, And counted himself quite secure of his game.

Alas! for the dove, if the mouse had not heard.
The steps of the boy as he aimed at the bird:
And then sprang at his foot in het feight.
Lest her own beneficiter should full by his bow: And thus the poor mouse, so hundle and low,

Saved the life of the dove by his bite.

This bite was so sharp, that smarting with pain.
The boy dashed his bow down, and frighted his game.
Who thus fled securely away:

And thus each kind action performed in love Will be surely returned, either here or above, When this world and its cares pass away. Children's Magazine.

### NO MATTER.

A stranger, on passing Ella Seron, would ok back and say, "what a beautiful look back and say, "what a beautiful child!" She is an uncommonly fine, healthy, and lively little girl. She would be loved by every body, if she did not use just two little words so offen, and so much in the wrong place, as to become a sore trial to her mother, and no comfort to her play-mates. The two little words are: "No matter."

One day, she pushed open the parlourdoor, in a great hurry, while baby was standing near it on the inside; the little thing was knocked down by it, and screamed out in a great fright; Ella only just said; "No matter, baby, get up;"-and ran on to get her skipping-rope which she had come for. But her mother told her to let the skipping-rope alone, and to stay in the parlour, in order that she might know, it mattered something to have knocked down her little brother, which might have caused him a sad hurt, and ought to have made lier forget all about her play for a minute,

At another time, baby was playing with his father's stick; and Ella passing by at the moment, without taking notice, the stick hit her ancle: at which she gave a scream, and began to scold baby; that was the time when she ought to have said, " No matter"-because it was not on purpose that baby had struck her, and it really gave ber scarcely any pain to scream for-

One day, her mother bid her put the jug, with milk in it, in the cup-board; but Ella's arm did not reach high enough, and instead of getting a stool to stand upon, and doing exactly what she had been told, she left the jug on the window-sill; the cat got at it, and drank nearly half the milk before somebody saw her and saved the rest. When Ella was told of it, she said, " No she thought there was just enough for baby, and father and mother, and Ella must go without tea for that evening; now that was the time for her to say, "No matter; I can eat my bread and butter and drink a glass of water." Instead of that, Ella was sulky all the evening, and would not eat any thing till bed-time. She asked for a piece of bread then, but she did not get

One day, she borrowed her mother's had painted and pasted on bonnet-board. When her mother wanted the scissors, they were not to be found. Ella was told to find them; for she had them last; after looking a little while, she said, "No matter; Lawill borrow Aunt Susan's, and mother may use them, till her own turn up." But her mother told her it did matter, and she must go on, seeking the scissors, until she found them. After rummoging cliests of drawers, boxes, baskets, and work-bags, the scissors were found in doll's bed, and Ella brought them, thinking that now all was, right. But her mother thought quite differently. She had lots of boads to be sorted, and balls of twine to be untwisted, which she said would be just the kind of employment for Ella now, to show her how much trouble arose from not being thoughtful, and keeping things in good order.

The little girl went on, soherly and quiet-

and at setting the setting and setting to

becoming a woman; how many little girls littlet death by Oro on those who should have died, no older than Ella is now! And offend. I have been informed, that in hesides that, her mother fears that Ella will their meetings the youngest speaks first, most probably become a thoughtless, selfish, and ill-tempered woman, if the evils in her be not corrected while she is a little girl: and so she never says " no matter" to her faults, but she tries to convince her of the evil of them, and to set her upon sceking a right state of mind. And if Ella finds out that a corrupt heart in her is the cause of all her faults; and that none but God can take that away, and give her a new heart, then she will see how perilous a matter it is, to allow the evil heart to work unchecked, and how great the mercy which God has shown to men, in that he shows them to pray: Create in me a clean heart, () God; and renew a right spirit within me." [PSALM

MARCH IN "THE OLD COUNTRY." From " Wild flowers of the year," published by the Religious Truct Society.

The old proverb that "March comes in ike a lion, and goes out like a lamb," though belonging particularly to the month under the old style, is yet generally true. l'here is scarcely any time of the year, in which a few weeks effect a greater change in the appearance of nature, and the state of the atmosphere, than at this time; when, both in morn and eve, "the still increasing day" grows on the darkness, at the command of Him who causeth "the day-spring to know his place; that it might take hold of the ends of the carth." Job xxxviii, 12, 13.]

The vegetation of this month is not only apicily assuming the brighter colours of spring, but daily becomes less thin and scattered. The winding sprays of the honeysuckle are pretty well covered; the spiry branches of the Lombardy poplar look quite green, and the flowers of the ash are coming out on its lealiess boughs. The weil-cased foliage which has been hid in the resinous buds of the horse-chestnut tree, bursts out from its winter shield, and the green flowers of the gooseberry invite the Lee to their nectar. The blossoms of the apricot tree slowly unfold on the gar-den wall, and that beautiful plant, the almored tree, is putting forth its delicate blushing flowers so quickly, and so much in advance of all the other trees in the garden, as to remind us of the haste and vigilance of which it was an ancient sym-" What seest thou?" said the word of the Lord to the prophet Jeremiah, and he said, "I see a rod of an almond-tree. Then said the Lord,—Thou hast well seen: for I will hasten my word and perform it." [Jer. i. 11, 12.]

The article proceeds to enumerate the plants which show their vegetation in England during this month: Mezercon, Daphne, Celandine, Whitlow Grass, Shepherd's Purse, Moschatel, Prim rose, Violet, Auemone, Daffodil, Arum, Cranesbill. It closes as follows.]

And now, as an old poet sings, " palms put forth their braverie," and the early willows are covered with their grey, or rellow catkins, around which, on a bright day, the bees hum perpetually. The wil-low commonly called palm, is the great round-leaved willow, (Salix caprea,) and its golden halls are a beautiful ornament to the woodland scenery. They are called by country children yellow goslings; and the old custom of decking the houses with the willow branch, in the week succeeding Palm Sunday, is still retained in villages It is often, also, carried about at this season of the year, as a representation of the palm branches, which the children strewed in the way when our Saviour entered Jerusalem. It is not easy to guess why this When they arrive at the place, a Priest entree should have been selected to represent ters the premises, goes direct to the spot. the oriental palm, as it is altogether unlike and digs up the sacred stone from the it. If we except the weeping willow, ground. Then all is over, the anger of the it. If we except the weeping willow, (Saliz Babylonica)-which, though com-

matter, I can go and buy some more, if you mon in this country, is not indigenious,—give me the money." But her mother there is little beauty in the willows genebut they are very useful trees to tanner and basket-maker, and are valuable for poles and fences.

The hazel (Corylus avellana) is now decked with its hanging tassels, and the wind, as it rushes on, in playful gusts, through the woods, stirring up the streams, waves also the houghs of the alder, which are becoming covered with their dark gloomy foliage. The alder (Alnus ylutinoa) is a sombre tree. Its leaves are singuscissors, to cut out some figures which she larly glutinous; so much so, that if placed between the teeth, one might fancy, on biting them, that a coating of Indian rubber lav between their two surfaces.

How very different from March in our new country."

AFRICAN SUPERSTITIONS.

From the Rev. H. Townsend's Journal, April and May 1817; at Abbectouta, West Coast of Africa.

Oro is a man in masquerade, whose voice a said to be the sound emitted by a flat piece of wood whirled about. This Oro epresents the spirit or spirits of the peode's deceased forefathers, and under its sanction and influence all their great and severest laws are made binding. Oro is to the Ebas what Egugu is to the Yorubas. and what the Mumbo Jumbo of Park appears to be to the Mandingnes. To an Euro The little girl went on, soberly and quiet- mean the system seems to be very childish. Ty enough for a while, sorting and untwist- The great secret-kept a secret under the ing inbut a play-male of hers came comming penistry of cleatin seems to be such, that a in, to tell her that all the girls were going child, uninformed, could not fail to discovinto the wood to gather strawberries, and or it on healing it. I cannot believe but up among the wild grante hills, sixty or sehave said thur she had work in hand, and, town are alive to the cheat, which they are no matter, she could go some other day'd kept 17077 Bladdening by the penalty only, But instead of that, she burst out crying Oro edities out only at hight, or, as to-day, country boy, to an academy in a small New violently, and thought it very hard that she offer sever if diffs notice has been given of England village, where the writer of this hall to sit at such tiresome work, while her if and thre women are shut up in their (another green country boy) made his achigh friends record among the trees and houses. Egilia, on the contrary, comes bushess. You may be sure that the did not did to day, and dance about the streets highest Year may be sure that the attention of the light special and the streets and the stree

one last. I went to the Meeting as a spectator, when it was nearly over: Sagbua commenced speaking soon afte. I arrived and as soon as he had done the assembly quietly broke up. I should suppose one or two thousand persons were present. We heard that Apparty returned last night from his kidnapping expedition, on which he started nine or ten days since. I understand that this expedition has been an entire failure, about twenty poor people

and the senior Chief or the King, if there be

only falling victims to their avarice, of which number none fell into the hands of Apparty's people. The great reputation enjoyed by Apparty as a kidnapper causes many to follow him whenever he goes out, and, on the other hand, causes a great jealousy among other Chiefs. The law made at the above Meeting, forbidding such expeditions, neither Oro nor all the other Chiefs together can put in force against a mind to;" another had one that " never this Apparty, and messengers were therefore sent on before, to warn people of his intentions, and to disclam, in behalf of graced the table and the window-stool of the the town generally, any participation in the expedition. This caused the expedition to be boarded, and many which came in full. Apparty's intended outrage, however where maimed and halt, where sent away much to be deplored in itself, is calculated, in the providence of God, to bring about much good; for Oro is the only superstition that seems likely to throw any serious obstacle before Christianity; and as Apparty goes out and returns in open defiance of Oro's laws, and nothing follows, the system must, by its own weakness, fall to the of studies, skipping from one science to Upper Canada-tens of thousands of pounds ground: losing its power to terrify, of what another, like a bee among flowers, sipping further use will it be?

During a heavy rain, with thunder and now wandering about the fields, collecting lightning, about five o'clock this morning [3rd of May] a house was set on fire. On uch occasions the worshippers of Shango claim it as their right to Llunder all the property in the house, because it becomes of the colleges of that young and rising sacred to Shango, who has given it to them as their reward. Thus the poor deluded rope to superintend the selection of a phi-people suffer both the loss of their house losephical apparatus for the college. Many and property. The worshippers of Shango were out early this morning-while it was vet raining, lightning, and thundering most learfully-marching toward the houses on fire to share in the plunder. It appears, when a house is on fire, some one of these worshippers manages to increase the burning in order to obtain larger booties. About feel assured he will pardon the allusion to four columns to the attack, and, cleaning the six houses were burnt down this morning. and, strange to say, belonging mostly to the Corresp. of National Intelligencer. worshippers of this god. The cases of louse-burning said to be lightning-struck were so frequent here at one time, in the time of Sodeke, that he threatened to make an example of some of the votaries of this furious deity should the like burnings occur again. The threat seemed to have the desired effect: cases of house-burning by

lightning were less frequent. There is another way by which the igno rant sufferers are still imposed upon. Before the inhabitants of the burnt houses are permitted by the Priests of Shango to take possession of their barn walls again, the are made to pay plenty of money, with some creatures for sacrifice to Shango previous to their pulling the thunderstone, with which the house is said to have been struck, from the ground. The premises will not be safe from danger while the thunder-stone remains in the ground where it struck." Some days after, when the money can be paid, the Priests march to the place with a train of Shango worship pers, drumming and dancing as they go god is appeased, and the premises may be occupied with safety.

But the worshippers of Shango have not rays been successful in their expectation of plunder: the enraged owners of the houses on fire sometimes arm themselves, and chase the worshippers of Shango away from their houses, not without wounds and bruises. They are getting very much into disrepute, in the esteem of many persons, from their uncharitableness. How appropriate is the prayer in the Litany, when used in the native tongue to the God of tempest....Good Lord, deliver us!"-Church Missionary Record.

GENIUS FORCING ITS WAY.

Professor Locke [the inventor of the Magnetic Clock has before made numer. ons contributions to the stock of natural science, and to improvements in the mechanic arts, and is acquiring a reputation honourable to the country, as well as to himself. I have the more pleasure in referring to him, because I know him personally, though I have not seen him for many years. When a person's fame becomes a valuable public property, the publie feel an interest in the history of the nerson himself, and seem to think they have a right to the use of that personal history as public property also. I am not about to gratify this feeling to any extent, but I will add a brief remark or two, by way of yielding the question of public right. Prolessor Locke is one of those self-made men of whom our country has many to be proud of. His native State is Maine; he grew in the township of Bethel, Oxford county. Some thirty-five years ago he came, a green quaintance. Young Locke could learn nothing in the woods of Bethel; he there-

that no one can be certain of Ella's ever | napping and all stealing; threatening to famined it on all sides, and took out his sums of money which have been betrowed and fort of Moultan, has been disappointed. On I penkuife and began to start the screws. Prescrifly he began to separate the parts of the machinery, much to the amazonient of the owner, and against the advice of friends, least he should never be able to get it together again. His courage, however was equal to the task, and he persevered till the old watch was spread out in frag-ments on his table. The nature of the difficulty was discovered, and he resolved to repair it. A blacksmith's shop and a joiner's shop were rummaged for little tools to work with; and where these did not meet the exigency of the case, his ingenuity resorted to some little mechanical contrivance of original manufacture. At last the damage was repaired, and the difficult and numental proofs of this in the broken mill-dams mysterious task of putting the watch together again successfully accomplished. The thing went and ticked again, like a new watch. This successful achievement soon brought the old silver upon the young student's table, and began to put a little change -a very little-in his pocket. One had an old watch that "wouldn't go only when it was would go right;" and another had one "that would not go at all." Numbers of them soon student's room, in the hamble cottage \*cured.'

In short, in this way, by repairing watches and other nicknacks, before and after lessons, he managed to relieve, very materially, the weight of a board bill of a dollar and a half per week.

He was somewhat wayward in his course here a little, and there a little; now reading a little of the philosophy of mechanics, and flowers and plants, and studying botany. In a few years he made his way to Cincinnati, where he soon began to acquire some distinction, was appointed a professor in one city, and afterwards, I think, went to Eulosophical apparatus for the college. Many of his subsequent labours have already been | Whish on the 21st of December. The besieg made known to the public through various scientific and other periodicals of the country. The public already have ample evi-

dence of his philosophical and mechanical genius, and, while I here add my testimony to his worthiness of character as a man, the old watch "for auld lang syne."-

COSTLINESS OF IGNORANCE. From an address by Dr. Rycrson, before the Toronto Mechanics' Institute. - Journal of Education. Mr. Mann, in a speech lately delivered in Congress, against the extension of slavery,

after having shown that slavery destroys common education, and then the fruits of education—the inventive mind, practical talent, the power of allapting means to ends in the business of life, - eloquently proceeds as follows:
-Among whom have these improvements originated? All experience affirm that they have come, and must come, from people among whom education is most general and unconfined. Increase the constituency, if I may so speak, of developed intellect, and you increase in an equal ratio the chances of inventire, creative genius. From what part of our own country has come the application of steam to the propulsion of boats for commercial purposes or of wheels for manufacturing purposes? Where have the various and almost infinite improvements been made, which have resulted in the present perfection of cotton and wpollen of the cotton-gin, and the improvements in reilroads? Where was born the mighty geins who invented the first lightning-rod, which sends the electric finial harmless into the earth; or that other genius, not less benefient, who invented the second lightning-red, which sends the same fluid from city to city on messages of business or affection? These are results which you can no more have without ducation, without imbuing the public mind with the elements of knowledge, than you can have corn without planting, or harvests without

Lord Mahon, in an address at the Annual Soirée of the Manchester Athenaum, the 16th November, as reported in a paper received by me at the beginning of the present week, expresses himself in the following emphatic lan-

"If you look around you, if you see the heaven and earth, "From lightning and greatness and importance which Manchester has attained, and if you consider within how limited a period that attainment has been schieved, you cannot, I am sure, forget that the greatness and this importance are mainly owing to the discoveries of modern science. Consider what rapid advances these discoveries in science have enabled you to make. more than a century ago, the young Pretender marched through your town, and lodged at a house standing not many years since in Market Street; I ask you, if it were possible for him to revisit these scenes, do you think he would recognize them again? Do you think he would see any resemblance between the not considerable country town, as this then was, which he so easily marched through, and what it has now become,—this immense capital of our manufacturing enterprise, this vast mart of of active wealth, this swarming hive of busy industry? What would be have said to those lines of factories which have arisen on every side, affording honourable employment to hundreds of thousands of our people, and the beneficial effects of whose have been felt in the remotest corners of the globe ? When I see, then, so much progress made, and know that this progress is due to science; when the discoveries of science form, in fact, the chronicles and annals of your city-can I doubt for a moment that the study of science requires no words of mine to call forth encouragement from you-that you will be desirous to explore the root of your own greatness, the ground-work of your own im-It is now time for us to turn to our own

country-to some of us our adopted, to others our native land-to all, our home, and the home of our children. I regret that I cannot refer to the history of Upper Canada as an il-Notinator; Ello is a little gill now, and its masquerajor dress has genius was sometrought into requisition. No as near is possible to the possible to the properties of the past of the p

aid out on our roads and bridges, what have 7th the citadel had not been taken: it was beli they all amounted to, with a few recent excep-tions, but almost absolute losses, for want of the requisite knowledge and skill on the part of managers and engineers? What immense sums of public money have been wasted in the construction of various of our provincial works from the same causes? How many private individuals in every District in Upper have been reduced to bankruptcy from the same kind of mechanical incompetency? many enterprising persons have expended their all in the erection of mills and other kinds of machinery, and have at length found their efforts fruitless and themselves ruined on account of the ignorance of the mechanics on whose supposed knowledge and judgment they relied to execute their plans! We have mo the decaying mill-frames, and the dilapidated manufacturing buildings which meet us in every part of the Province. The larger portion of these engineer and mechanical pretenders have been foreign adventurers. They came here, not to improve Canada, but to make money, and then return whence they came. Native skill has had very little part in the public works of our country-native skill has, for the most part, remained alike unemployed and undeveloped. Had the early Government of Canada commenced the establishment of Scientific Schools for Canadian engineers and artizans, at the time, and with a liberality corresponding to that which it displayed in establishing Greek and Latin Grammur Schools, how different would have been the career of our public and private improvements! Had one tenth part of the money been expended in the proper education of Canadian mechanics which has been lost to Canada in consequence of mechanical ignorance, we might have had a school for mechanics, amply provided with apparatus libraries and able Teachers and Lecturers, free to all applicants, in every District Town is would have been saved to our public debt, and like sums would have been added to the pro-ductiveness of our public works.

Moultan has at length been captured, after one of the most obstinate and gallant defences on the part of the enemy ever recorded in ou annals. The city, after having been battered and bembarded by nearly 150 pieces of ordnance for a week, was taken on the 2nd; the fort was expected to be stormed on the 7th Ja muary. The Bombay troops joined Genera ing army now amounted to 15,000 British troops, the allies amounting to about 17,000, or 32,000 in all. The artillery amounted to about 150 pieces of ordnance, of which nearly one half were of the largest calibre. On Christmas day and the day following the force changed ground; on the 27th the troops advanced in suburbs and driving in the enemy on all sides established themselves within 500 yards of the walls. Batteries were now constructed it every direction, and on the morning of the 28th a territic cannonade and hombardment commenced. On the 29th, the heavy guns were battering within eighty yards of the ramparts. On the morning of the 30th, the principal magazine in the fort blew up with a terring ex-plosion—nearly 800,000 lbs. of powder are reported to have been stored in it-blowing a vasi column of dust a thousand feet up into the air. The destruction it caused all round must have heen tremendous. A mighty conflagration, supposed to be that of the principal stores, was now spreading in the town. \$59,000 with of grain were afterwards found to have been destroyed. The enemy's amillery slackened their fire, but still continued unsilenced.

CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MOULTAN

On the two next days the cannounde continued: shells were thrown sometimes every minute, sometimes at intervals of ten minutes and fearful salvos were from time to time discharged from the heavy batteries. A firrious cannonade having been kept up all the previous cannonade having been kept up all the previous night, on the morning of the 2nd a column of Bengal troops, commanded by Colone Franks, consisting of Her Majesty's 52nd, and the 49th and 72nd N. 1., pushed forward to a breach near the Delhi gate. Here they found the enemy determined to oppose them to the last, the breach, besides, proved implacticable, so the troops retired and moved found to the opposite side of the town, where the entrance of the Bombay column had already been effected. The breach stormed by them had been much more complete than the other and the enemy defending it were driven off at the bayonet's point. The fusiteers entered first, and speedily placed their standard within the walls of the own. The Bengal column followed them, and the city of Moultan, which was captured about three u. m., was, before sugget, filled with British troops. The fire from the fort, which had for a time slackened, was meanwhile renewed. In the course of the night a mine was sprung on us, which occasioned some mis-Moolraj seemed determined to maintain himself to the last, and showed no sign of fear

amidst his reverses. On the morning of the 3d the cannonade was again resumed by us, and the Dowlat gate, the last hold of the enemy, destroyed. quantities of pillage were being collected, and the bankers were said to have offered £30,000 if we would leave their establishments alone. We shall most probably hear of the fall of the fort before the steamer leaves. Since the 6th December the grand army under the Com-mander-in-Chief has remained in a state of the most profound inactivity about a march or so from the Sikh camp. The Sikhs are said to have slightly changed their position, and seem as averse as we are to active operations. With Lord Gough and twenty thousand in their front on their left flank and rear, they will speedily have General Auchmuty with 8000 or 10,000 on their right flank, and no assistance promising from any quarter. So soon as the tidings of the fall of Monitan reached, it was supposed that hostilities would be renewed. Brigadier White and force had rejoined the camp of the Commander-in-Chief on the afternoon of the 4th. He had not seen or heard of any enemy Ilis object was twofold-to intercept Narain Singh should be make his appearance, and to prevent any attempt the insurgents under Shere Sing might make to detach a force to the assistance of Moolraj,—an object at one time said to be in contemplation metacan Chutter Singh continues to hover about of

the Indus, with some 4000 or 5000 men under him. He is said to be in communication with body of Affghans, who have come down under Dust Mahammed of Jubbar Khan with the view of recovering Peshawur. His purposes are va iously represented; but our tidings from this quarter are so discordant that scarcely any faith can be placed in them: Allock still holds out, and is not now likely to surrender. Captain Abbot has changed the defensive for the offensive, and is laying siege to some strong bolds in the Hazareh country. The Governor-Gene-ral has established his camp close by the battlefield of Sobration, to be as near as possible to the

mined, with the object of blowing the counter, scarp into the ditch, and then taking the place by storm .- European Times.

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