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

Volume III.—No. 4.7.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1846.

[WHOLE NUMBER 108.

"I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAY." Jon. vit. 16.

I would not live alway: I ask not to stay Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way. The few larid mornings that dawn on us here. . Are mough for life's woes, full enough for its cheer.

1 would not live alway, thus fetter d by sin, Temptation without, and corruption within E'en the rapture of pardon is mingled with fears. And the cup of thanksgiving with penitent tears.

I would not live alway; -no -welcome the tomb, Since Jesus hath him there, I dread not its gloom; There sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise To hail him in triumph descending the skies.

Who, who would live alway, away from his God; Away from you heaven, that blissful abode. Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains.

And the noontide of glory eternally reigns:

Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet. Their Saviour and brethren: transported, to greet While the anthems of rapture uncoasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul From Hymns, just published selected and arranged by the Rev. Charles Bancroft.

FAMILY PRAYER FOR THURSDAY MORNING.

O Thou Father of mercies and God of all comfort, incline our hearts to love thee, and comfort, incline our hearts to love thee, and wards they were embossed, and made of give us strength to serve thee. Make us timber, stone, plaster, and metal. And first truly humble for all our sine: and unfeignedly they were only kept privately in private thankful for all thy mercies.

We have destroyed ourselves, but in thee is our help. Help us, O God of our salvation, and after by embossing. And yet were they for the glory of thy Name. O be merciful up where at the first worshipped; but shortly Name's sake.

We praise thee for the safety and comfort selves to thee; for thine we are, and thee we ought to serve. Give us grace to love thee truly, to serve thee faithfully, and to depend on thee without wavering.

Seremus, for idolary committed to images, brake them, and burned them. Gregory, although to thought it tolerable to let them stand, yet he judged it abominable that they should be worshipped; and thought, as is now on thee without wavering.

With prayer and watchfulness may we now

enter again on the cares and the duties of life.

providence may call us to do, and grant us

May thy love; O blessed Jesus, reign in our hearts, and put the world under our feet. Whilst we sojourn on the earth, may we daily look forward to heaven as our rest, and be travelling towards it as our home.

We humbly beseech thee, O Father, to have mercy upon all men. Bless the Queen whom thou hast put in authority over us. Bless the country in which we live. Remember with thy most gracious favour all who are near and dear to us. Cause them to know thy love, to rejoice in thy salvation, and to live after thy commandments.

Be with us, we beseech thee, through this

comforter in all our ways. cept our praises: through Jesus Christ our only Mediator and Redeemer; to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost; be all honour and glory, world without end.

Our Father, &c. The Lord bless us and keep us; the Lord make his face to shine upon us, and be gracious unto us; the Lord lift up his countenance upon us, and give us peace, both now and evermore. Amen.—From a 4 Series of Family Prayers for Two Weeks, selected by the Rev. C. Bancroft.33

THE MIND OF THE CHURCH upon Laying Slumbling-Blocks where before

images were suffered in churches, yet might idolatry by diligent and sincere preaching of God's word be avoided; it should follow of necessity, that sincere doctrine inight always be had and continue as well as images; and so that wheresoever, to offence, were erected an image, there also, of reason, a godly and sincere Preacher should and might be continually maintained. For it is reason, the warning be as common as the stumbling-block the remedy as large as is the offence, the medicine as general as the poison : but that is not possible, as both reason and experience teacheth. Wherefore preaching cannot stay idolatry, images being publicly suffered. For an image, which will last many hundred years, may for a little be bought; but a good Preacher cannot without much be continually maintained. Item, if the Prince will suffer it, there will be by and by many, yea infinite images; but sincere Preachars were, and ever shall be, but a few in respect of the multitude to he tanght. For our Saviour Christ, saith, The harvest truly is plentiful, but the workmen he but few but the workmen be but, few : which hath been hitherto continually true, and will be to the world's and rand in our Prencher; if they were divided.

Now: images, will continually to the be-

stay this mischief, is in very many places scarcely heard once in a whole year, and somewhere not once in seven years, as is evident to be proved. And that evil opinion, which hath been long rooted in men's hearts, cannot suddenly by one sermon be rooted out

clean. And as few are inclined to credit sound doctrine; as many, and almost all, be prone to superstition and idolatry. So that herein appeareth not only a difficulty, but also an impossibility of the reinedy.
Further, it appeareth not by any story of credit, that true and sincere preaching hath endured in any one place above one hundred years: but it is evident, that images, superstition, and worshipping of images and idolatry, have continued many hundred years. For all writings and experience do testify, that

good things do by little and little ever decay, until they be clean banished; and contrary wise, evil things do more and more increase, till they come to a full perfection of wickedness. Neither need we to seek examples far an example. For preaching of God's word, images among Christian men were first image or picture perish and be lost, painted, and that in whole stories together, And thus it is declared, hat prea which had some signification in them; aftermen's houses ; and then after they crept into churches, and temples, but first by painting, unto us, and deliver us from our sins, for thy after they began to be worshipped by the ignorant sort of men, as appeareth by the We praise thee for the safety and comfort Epistle that Gregory the first of that name, of the past night, and adore thee for all thy mercies renewed to us this morning. May of Marseilles. Of the which two Bishops, we cheerfully renew the dedication of our-

alleged, that the worshipping of them might Preserve us, O Lord, from the evil that is in the world. May we remember thy word, and bring forth the fruits of thy Spirit. Grant us to be pure in heart, and hoty in life. Give thy blessing, O Lord, to all that thy sider ye, I pray you; for experience by and rovidence may call us to do, and grant us by confuteth Gregory's opinion. For notwithresignation to all that thy wisdom may appoint standing Gregory's writing, and the preaching of others, images being once publicly and no regard to any thing compared with thy and women shortly after fell on heaps to worshipping of them; and at last the learned also were carried away with the public error, as with a violent stream, or flood; and at the second Council Nicene, the Bishops and Clergy decreed that images should be worshipped; and so, by occasion of these stumbbling-blocks, not only the unlearned and simple, but the learned and wise; not the people only, but the Bishops; not the sheep, but also the shepherds themselves—who should have been guides in the right way, and lights to shine in darkness—being blinded by the bewitching of images, as the blind guides of the blind, fell Be with us, we beseech thee, through this day. Let thine arm defend and strengthen us; and let thy Holy Spirit be our guide and continued until our age, by the space of above omforter in all our ways.

Favourably with mercy hear these our sup-lications and prayers, and vouchsafe to ac-order: which mischief had never come to pass had Bishop Serenus's way been taken, and all idols and images been utterly destroyed and abolished; for no man worshippeth that

that is not.

And thus you see, how from having of images privately, it came to public setting of them up in churches and temples, although without harm at the first, as was then of some wise and learned men judged; and from timple having them there, it came at the last to worshipping of them; first by the rude people who specially, as the Scripture teacheth, are in danger of superstition and THE MIND OF THE CHURCH idolatry, and afterwards by the Bishops, there was none.

If it should be admitted that although learned, all ages, seets, and degrees of men, women, and children of whole Christendon an horrible and most dreadful thing to think have been at once all drowned in abominable idolatry; of all other vices most detestable of God, and most damnable to man; and that by the space of eight hundred years, and more. And to this end is come that beginning of setting up of images in churches; then judged harmless; in experience proved not only harmful, but exitious and pestilent, and to the destruction and subversion of all good religion universally. So that I conclude, as it may be possible in some one city, or little country, to have images set up in temples and churches and yet idolatry, by carnest and continual preaching of God's true word, and the sincere Gospel of our Saviour Christ, may be kept away for a short time; so it is impossible that images once, set up and suffered in temples and churches, any great countries, much less the whole world, can any long time be kept from idolatry. And the godly will respect, not only their own city, country, and time, and the health of men of their age, but be careful for all places and times, and the salvation of men of all ages. At the least, they will not lay such stumbling-blocks and snares for the time, and here in our country, so true, that feet of other countrymen and ages, which exevery shire should scarcely have one good persence bath already proved to have been the perfence hath already proved to have been the

ruin of the world. Wherefore I make a general conclusion of holders preach their doctrine; that is, the which a preaching mankind is exceedingly priors and inclined to give ear and readil, if they be suffered; and the warnings as experience; of all matters and the preaching than the preacher, to much prove. But a true Preacher, to

as is already declared; if the slumbling-blocks this life, as a probation and preparation for time to time, to be a mournful dispensation-be easy to be laid, the poisons soon provided, eternity? These are infallible characters of And meanwhile he would naturally indulge and the warnings and remedies but seldom given; and if all men be more ready of themselves to stumble and be offended, than to be warned; all men more ready to drink of the poison than to taste of the remedy-as it is tisfied, till he can trace these characters in the before partly, and shall hereafter more fully be declared-and so, in fine, the poison continually and deeply drunk of many, the re-medy seldom and faintly tasted of by a few; how can it he, but that infinite of the weak and infirm shall be offended, infinite by ruin shall break their necks, infinite by deadly venom be poisoned in their souls? And how is the charity of God, or love of our neighbours, in our hearts then, if, when we may remove such dangerous stumbling-blocks, such pestilent poison, we will not remove them? What shall I say of them, which will lay stumbling-blocks where before there was none, and set snares for the feet, nay, for the souls of weak and simple ones, and work off for a proof hereof; our present matter is the danger of their everlasting destruction, for whom our Saviour Christ thed his most premost sincere in the beginning, by process of cious blood? Where better it were that the time waxed less and less pure, and after arts of painting, plastering carving, graving, corrupt, and last of all, altogether laid down and founding, had never been found nor used. and lest off, and other inventions of men than one of them, whose sculs in the sight of crept in place of it. And on the other part, God are so precious, should by occasion of

And thus it is declared, hat preaching can-not possibly stay idolatry, if images be set up publickly in temples and churches.—Book of Homilies; Sermon upon Feril of Idolatry.

PERSONAL APPLICATION OF THE GOSPEI.

The peculiar circumstances in which those are necessarily placed, who are dedicated to quire a general knowledge of their religion as their understanding opens, together with the various degrees of advantage or disadvantage possessed by various situations in respect to the correctness of this knowledge; these circonstances arising out of a NATIONAL faith impose a corresponding dutyupon the preacher, which must be discharged with fidelity, discernment, and discretton.

Christianity, it will be achowleged, in order to be individually available to salvation, must become a personal concent. As Tertullian justly observes, "funt, not nascuntur Christiani." In the first ages, the open assumption of the Christian faith was for the most part, a matter of long and serous consideration. It commonly took place at atime of life when the converts could both undistand and ratify the covenant which reconded them to God and engaged them for the future to obey a new law, and put off the ld man with its deeds. They underwent, a catechumens, a long and strict probation. When they were convinced of the truth of he Christian doctrine, and had pledged temselves to the utmost of their power to liveaccordingly, they were directed to perform a slemn exercise of prayer and fasting for the fregiveness of past sins; and then, and not til then, they re-ceived baptism, and were pronounced rege-nerate. Even in the third century, Origen acquaints us that the Christians were accustomed carefully to examine into the morals and dispositions of those the offered themselves; and admitted none, ill they had giver some evidences of a progress in virtue.† So serious was the obligation ensidered, and so strict the discipline preserved, that many who were persuaded of the truth of the Gospel; delayed the profession of it by haptism, as in this age men procrastinate apentance, because they could not prevail on themselves to resign those sinful habits, which they were well aware must be resigned by Christians.

In the case of infant aptism, there are evidently no similar meansof ascertaining the actual disposition. The lenetit received is strictly gratuitous, or " of ree grace." It is promised, however, to fath and obedience. presupposed in the recipient, and pledged in his name by the sponsors whence it follows that the blessing attached to the sacrament must fail, if the conditions fail in those who are capable of perferning them; and that the faith and obedence must become actual and personal, in those who arrive at a mature age. It his not altered the nature of Christianity, that its external privileges are become ational. Whoever, therefore, professes the hope of the Gospel. must individually embrace the doctrine of the Cosnel: must consent, as incerely as the earliest converts, to refer thatever he does in word or deed to the glor of God; with the primitive humility of the Apostles, must renounce all confidence in sown strength, and must look for salvation though Christ's death with as much personal gatitude as if Christ had suffered for him alone Though in many cases it may be impossible, as was formerly acknowledged, for those who have been placed in covenant with God by baptism, to state at what time and by what rocess the truths of the Gospel became an aclve principle in the mind, still it is undeniale that in all who attain the age of reason hey must become so, or the covenant is muc void: and it is a definite and intelligible destion whether they have actually taken this old or no. How the free was nourished and ivigorated, and enabled to sustain the inclurent seasons which opposed its early growth and strength, we may in vain inquire; but whither it bears fruit or not, and whether that frit gives evidence of n sound stock, any one my examine either us to himself or others. Is he heart possessed of a sincere conviction its own sinfulness and need of a Saviour : floes, it manifest its dependence on the HolySpirit by an habitual intercourse with (God though prayer: does it feel a practical sense of he great business of

Justin Apol. i. 79. † Origon, contr. Cels. Init. 50. faith: and though they will be found in dif-ferent degrees in different individuals, no one should be satisfied with himself, and no sacramental grace, and magnifying the auone should suffer his congregation to be sa-

But if such a frame of mind is indispensable to a Christian's reasonable hope, it is evident that a preacher can in no wise take it for granted that it exists in his hearers as the necessary and gratuitous consequence of baptism; but must require of all who have the privilege of baptism, that they strive to attain it; that being regenerate in condition, they be also renewed in nature: and constantly examine themselves whether they have this proof within them, that they are born of the Spirit as well as of water, and can make the answer of a good conscience towards God."

instant and urgent in enforcing at all seasons this individual appropriation of the truths of the Gospel. In proportion as a community advances in opulence, the more numerous are the temptations to evil of every kind with which it abounds: pride and luxury spread a thousand snares; and as the labour becomes gradually heavier which is required to retain each individual in his own sphere, or to lift him above it, worldly cares coincide with the natural disinclination to spiritual things, and alienate the mind from all interests beyond those of the present time. Very many, therefore, even of those who do not throw off all external professions of religious obligation, content themselves with certain undefined ideas of a Mediator and a mitigated law, and with the performance of those stated ordinanced which one age hands down, not without gradual abridgment and relaxation, to another.

I am aware it is too common to throw out disparaging insinuations against the forms of religion. If there is any weight in precept, or any authority in experience, they are absolutely essential. But let it ever be remembered that they are the means, and not the end. Public prayer and public services are not religion, but the cultivation of religion; the outward aids by which it has been appointed that piety should be cherished, recruited, and confirmed, and the Christian be enabled to approve himself to God in that nabitual subjection of his affections to the divine command which is the sure evidence and genuine fruit

udgment of charity, altention to the outward duties of religion is a presumptive evidence of real faith; just as the common acquaint-ance takes the soundness of constitutional health for granted, where no positive symptoms of disease appear. But it is the physician's business to inquire further: not to be so easily satisfied; and to assure himself not only in a negative way that all is apparently right, but positively that nothing is wrong.

The Right Rev. J. B. Sumner, D. D., Lord Bishop of Chester, on Apostolical Preaching.

THE CLERGYMAN'S POSITION. WHILE INTERPRETING THE XXXIX ARTICLES IN A NON-NATURAL SENSE.

From Anhumble but carnest Address to the Eishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Prot. Episcopal Church in the United States, on the tolerating among our Ministry of the Doctrines of the Church of Rome. By John Henry Hopkins, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont.

Now, then, how is he to discharge his office is a commissioned, ordained, and authorized instructor? If he preaches according to Rome, he is false to the Church. If he preaches according to the Church, he is false to his conscience, for his opinion is, that Rome is ight and the Church is wrong. If he undertakes to reconcile them by putting a nonnatural interpretation on the Articles, which he knows the Church never intended, he is false to all the rules of human confidence, false to the teaching of his theological instructors, false to the laws of language, false to the common sense and reason of mankind. And if, to avoid all these difficulties, he shows every topic of instruction which could involve the points in controversy, and reduces his teaching to a circle which might be trodden in the same manuer by either a Romish priest or a Protestant clergyman, he is false to that Savious who is " the way, the truth, and the life;" false to the example of St. Paul, who shunned not to declare the whole counsel of God," and "kept back nothing that was profitable ?? false to the admonition of St. Jude, that we should "contend carnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints;" and false to that solemn vow which binds him to proclaim and defend the WHOLE DOCTRINE of is own Church, and not a part of it only.

With a mind so warped from its allegiance and yet fully aware that a frank and candid statement of his Trentine opinions would utterly alienate his brethren and disgust his flock, such a man would be constantly tempted to a course of prevarication. He would feel his way, calculate how much the might venture, draw back a little when he had found that he had gone too far, advance again as soon as he dared, and infuse his Roman doctrines just as fast and as openly as he thought politic, hoping to find himself strong enough by and by to throw off the mask, and holdly avow his durling project of unity with Rome, the pole star, yet the needle of the compass the loss of which he gently insimuates, from that points to it, tells him which way he sails.

sacramental grace, and magnifying the authority of councils, and recommending the lives of the Roman saints, and speaking con-temptuously of the character and work of the Reformers, and making an idol of the Church of the Middle Ages, and trying to revive the exploded custom of prayers for the dead, and enlarging the importance of tradition, and bringing the external forms of worship as near as possible to the Roman standard. In all this, his views of expediency would be the only counteracting influence against the interna-tional force of his opinions; for the true and dutiful attachment once felt for the doctrine of his own Church would be no longer his ruling principle of action. And hence his own soul would become more and more infected with In a state of society like that in which our libt has fallen, it is peculiarly necessary to be lot has fallen, it is peculiarly necessary to be and frankness would be abjured. Preaching and frankness would be less and less marked and conversation would be less and less marked by the honest arder of sincerity. The warm and cordial confidence of those around him would be exchanged for the chilling atmosphere of doubt and suspicion. No blessing from heaven could cheer his ministerial course. And, after years spent in this apostacy of the heart, without being able to make any decisive impression upon the Church which he had been vainly attempting to unpro-testantize, he would find himself compelled to go where his opinions had gone before, and exhibit in the sight of man, the treachery which had long been displayed in the sight

> THE INSTRUMENT, IN GOD'S HAND, FOR THE REVIVAL OF TRUE RELIGION AT GENEVA.

From " Lectures on Foreign Churches" by the Rev. Dr. MacFarlan, Greenock.

Before adverting to another mournful proof of the rejection of pure Christianity by the professors and pastors of Geneva, I am called to bear a willing tribute to the memory of a countryman of our own, not long deceased, to whom, as one of the most eminent instruments under God of the late revival in Geneva, the Christian men of that city and canton owe a debt of gratitude which they have not been slow to acknowledge. The person to whom I refer is Mr. Robert Haldane. From the time when he was himself awakened, he felt a strong desire to impart the knowledge of the truth to others in his own and in foreign nances, than to purify the heart, to control, a believe we may say entirely—with the in-passion, or conquer, a guilty habit. In the tention, if God should bless his labours, of reviving Protestantism and winning souls to Christ. As the best mode of accomplishing that end, he made it his endeavour, whereso ever he travelled in France and Switzerland, to gain the acquaintance, and influence the minds, of the so-called Protestant pastors. For some time he met with little success : but. coming to Geneva, he was unexpectedly en-couraged to remain there, as he himself states, by a visit from a young man, a student. in divinity, who called in place of M. Moulinie, one of the pastors in Geneva, to conduct Mr. and Mrs. Haldane to see a model of the induntains, a little way out of town.
With him Mr. H. immediately, entered into conversation on the subject of religion, on which he found him willing to receive information. The student returned with him to the inn, and remained till late at night. He came back next morning with another student, equally ignorant with himself of the Bible and its precious truths. These two brought six others in the same state of mind, with whom Mr. H. had many and long conversations. Their visits became so frequent that it was at length arranged that they should meet with him at a fixed hour, three times a week, with a view to conversation. Mr. Haldane took the Epistle to the Romans as his text, and continued to expound that portion of Scripture during the whole of the winter of 1. 1816-17, and until the termination of the r studies in the following summer, during which period almost all the students in theology egularly attended. Besides these, some who did not wish to appear with the students came at different hours; and several of the inhabitants of Geneva, unconnected, with the schools of learning, and of both sexes, oc-casionally visited him in the afternoon to receive instruction respecting the Gospel. The result of these truly Christian and

peneficent efforts, was, that out of eighteen students who attended, sixteen were truly converted. Several of them have entered in-to their Master's joy; the remainder, dis-persed in different parts of the Continent as pastors of congregations, are preaching with fidelity and ardour the uncorrupted gospel of. Christ; and two of them, Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, the well-known author of the History of the Reformation, and Dr. Gaussen, ex-pastor of Satigny, and author of a recently published work on Inspiration, are professors in the new Theological College at Geneva. Besides these blessed, fruits of Mr. Haldane's selfdenied and devoted efforts, a very considerable impression was made on the other inhabitants of Geneva; so great, as truly to amount to a revival of spiritual religion. In 1827, a venrable Christian layman, now deceased, referring to the happy change thus produced, told the author of this lecture, that if Mr., Haldane were then to revisit Geneva, he would not know it for the same place.

ELECTION. Though the mariner sees not

Thus the heart that is touched with the loadstone of divine love, trembling with godly frar, and yet still looking towards God by fixed believing, points at the love of election, and tells the soul that its course is heavenward, toward the haven of eternal rest. He that loves may be sure that he was loved first; and he that chroses God for his delightful portion, may conclude confidently that God has chosen him, to be one of those that shall enjoy him and he happy in him for ever; for that our love and electing of him, is but the return and repercussion of the heams of his love shining upon us .- Leighton.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1846

The selection on our first page, headed " A CLERGYMAN'S POSITION" &c. is taken from the Protestant Churchman, which quotes that with other extracts from a recent publication of the Bishop of Vermont, characterized by the Editor as a vindication of the Church " from the disgrace heaped upon it by the New York Churchman," and a warning to Churchmen against "the dangers which that journal and its coadjutors have brought around them." That tractarian paper, in announcing its enlargement in size, and a fixed tesolve to make new efforts to obtain accessions to its subscription-list, distinctly avows its adhesion to Tract for the Times, No. 90: "The principle of the Tract," says the Churchman, "was the concession of the right of subscribing the XXXIX Articles to those who embraced the doctrinal matter of the Trent decrees; the views of those whom it was intended to shield, were such as were not repugnant to the doctrine of these decrees. In other words, the principle of the Tract was the toleration in our communion of those who were not opposed to the opinions propounded in the doctrinal decrees of Trent; and the views of those for whom toleration was claimed were such as were reconcilable with these opinions. The principle of this Tract we did not hesitate to adopt, and we cannot look back upon the intemperate opposition which it has received without a sense of shame, not for the Church, for it is no growth of hers, but for humanity. Then, as now, we considered the intolerance and proscription of good men, and sound in the faith, for matters of opinion, to be the fruit of a narrow-minded policy, a cowardly distrust of truth, and an ignorance of the true genius of the Church both before and since the Reformation; or, to sum up all in a word, we took it to be a working of the leaven of Puritanism."

of the Editor of the Churchman were right in attributing to Puritanism the alarm and abhorrence which have been excited by the publication of Tract No. 90, what a body of Puritans we have got upon the Episcopal Bench in England! The late Bishop of Oxford to begin with, at whose instance the "Tracts" were discontinued after the issue of that number—he must have been moved by the working of Puritanism! And the University of Oxford, which condemned Mr. Ward; what a Puritan body! Verily, we have not heard of such a compliment paid, within the Church of England, to Puritagism, since the day that Hooker fought his battle

The Editor of the Churchman is a Clergyman of the Diocese of New York. If the fences are good for any thing which the Protestant Episcopal Church has drawn around her, and which are so commonly alleged as a safeguard to purity of doctrine and a distinguishing advantage enjoyed by her in comparison with other religious bodies-will this misguided individual be suffered to hold the ministerial commission within her pale, while all his energy is directed towards misrepresenting her character, and perverting the eninds of those whom he can bring under the influence of his editorial labours?

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE.—It is with great satisfaction that we find Monday the 27th instant fixed upon for the closing of the next English Mail at the Quebec Post Office.

Our friend who addresses us on the subject of petitioning the Legislature for a clause to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day by means of railroads, will be gratified to find that a petition to that effect is now in course of signature in this city, and will be presented to the three branches of the Legislature as expressing the mind of individuals on this subject whose weight in society may well be supposed to effect the object soughtone so directly bearing upon the moral and religious character of the people.

We have been favoured with copies of "Hymns, intended, principally, as a Supplement to the Pszims in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Praver Book; selected and arranged by the Rev. Charles Bancroft, M. A., Blinister of St. Thounas? Chapel, Montreal;" (Inscribed to the Bord Bishop of Montreal and the Clergy of this Diocese.) "A series of Family Prayers, for two weeks, selected from various approved Manuals," by the same.

As the best way of introducing both these recent publications to our readers, we have inserted on our first page a hymn selected from the one, and a prayer from the other. We

for sale at our Publisher's either at the time of that city. Middleton's assertion in his famous our present issue, or in a day or two from this letter from Rome, is literally and lamentably at latest. The very moderate price brings it true. Rome is pagan still, in all but the names within reach of nearly every family, and we hope it will meet with a ready and extensive. circulation. The two publications are from the Press of Messrs. Lovell and Gibson, and are very creditable to their establishment.

We find that the Philadelphia Banner of the Cross takes notice of the information which we gave, some time ago, that the Editor of the London Record is a member of the Church of England and a Giaduate of Oxford; the Editor quotes, however, from lately, cut from a number of the Gambier Obthe English Churchman (a London Tracturian paper,) an incidental repetition of the old slander, that the Record is edited by a Scotch Preshyterian, and he prefers to believe the English Churchman in preference to the Bereau, introducing the remark that the Berean "does not say how the information was derived."

The information was derived from the quarter which, above all others, must know. The character of it was such as enabled us to clear our mind of the painful impression that an individual professing godliness is continually acting under a disguise inconsistent with Christian integrity. Under such circumstances we should think it a plain duty to believe, even though contrary intelligence with equal claim to credit were to reach us. But the mere assertion of the English Churchman presents no claim of the kind. The Banner may possibly read his Christian duty differently from what we do: he makes his election, to believe that intelligence which enables him to charge his fellow-creature with an iniquitous proceeding. We have no means of convincing any one so disposed.

publication of the same extract from the these little children, for theirs is the kingdom Bishop of Calcutta's work which we inserted of heaven. They beg for Catholic schools. on page 169 of our last volume under the above heading. The testimony thus given, by one of the most powerful defenders, now living, of pure scriptural truth, to the importance of the passage, induces us to insert his letter of recommendation:

" To the Editor of the Western Episcopalian. "Rev. and dear Sir :- I think you will do a favour to your readers, if you will publish the accompanying extract from the recent work of Bishop Wilson, of Calcutta, on the Epistle to the Colossians. His main object in that book, is to bring the testimony of St. Paul, against the errors which were corrupting the Church at Colosse, into bearing upon the similar gross and insidious errors which, having so long held a despotic sway in the Church of Rome, have, within a few years, appeared with such ominous growth in the Episcopal Churches in England and this country. Among those errors that treated of in this extract is one of the most radical.

Yours, &c. "C. P. McILVAINE." " Gammen, March 9, 1846."

EMISCOPAL OBSERVER, Boston, James B. Dow. Publisher .- We have had the pleasure of receiving the first number of the second volume of this monthly publication, enlarged from 60 to 72 pages, part printed in double columns and closer type, and the whole conveying the satisfactory promise of permanency and increasing usefulness. The original Editor, Ira Warren, Esq., A. M., has found himself obliged by other duties to retire from this charge, and the Rev. C. M. Butler will can have things ill our own way: one face Station in the Quaker's Settlereceive communications on the editorial department in future. The following is from an article on the "Position and Prospects" of the OBSERVER. "We wish to know no parties in the Church; except that small one which affects the follies and doctrines of Rome, and that large one which abjures them. We deprecate the perpetuation of those obsolete names, Low, and High Church. The former appellative is now appropriate to but very few in our communion. Experience has proved to nearly all who once sought by concession to appease the spirit of sectarianism, that such charity is trampled under foot. and the person who offers it turned upon and rent. The tendency of the Church is upward, and our vigilance is chiefly required on the other borders. We would bring our forces in one phalanx, to guard the position which looks towards Rome!"

We feel great confidence in the editorial watchfulness thus promised, though we differ from the estimate which pronounces the remanizing party "a small one;" and we earnestly hope it will not escape our brethren, in whose labours we take a most lively interest, that a large party will ever exist in every religious body, whose aim it is to pervert the Church into a mere institution for performing ceremonial and keeping regis-ters, and her ministers into what Mr. Wilberforce somewhere calls " marrying and christening-machines." That party ought to be known, and its tendencies counteracted by every labourer in the vineyard, with penvoice, and influence. We question not that it is, by the present Editors of the OBSERVER; and that the encouragement of spiritual religion within, will be as much their aini, as the protection of the Church's burders against error from without.

THE CIRCULATION AND READING

OF THE SCRIPTURES. As a help to appreciate the assertion of Romanists, that their Church is not hostile to the circulation of the Scriptures, the following extract from a letter addressed to the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, by a gentleman in whom that eminent scholar places perfect means of perpetuatin the evil is this legalized confidence, may render good service :

"Having spent the last winter in Rome, I can personally vouch for the accuracy of

of her deities, and Holy Scriptures are utterly unknown there. I searched eight of the principal hookshops for a copy, in vain. A friend of mine visited tourteen, also in vain, for the same object. I afterwards learned that there was a bookseller, whose name it would not be safe to divulge, who would furnish the English enquirer with a smuggled copy, provided there were no priests in the shop at the time. But for my part, I never could find a bookseller's shop free from them.

Some were always lounging about.
In further elucidation of the same point, we subjoin an article sent to us by a Correspondent server nine years old, and referring to a discovery made at that time, and described as follows:

The following is an extract of a letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cincinnati. John Baptist Purcell, to the Archbishop of Vienna, published originally in the tenth report of the Austrian Leopold Society, and translated and published in the New York

Observer, of Nov. 25th. "The Lutherans and Calvinists have many well-endowed seminaries, and what is still worse, innumerable free schools, in which the youth of both sexes have put into their hands tracts on politics, religion, history, &c. whereby their tender minds are prejudiced against the Catholics, so that the scarcely lisping child learns excellently well his whole religion, which consists in this: that Catholics are men who must be hated and persecuted. In this city alone, this year, were erected twenty-five colosial buildings (called free schools) in which gratuitous instruction is given. It was a capital plan for Protestants, but oppressive to Catholics. The former place their last hope for the spread of their error in the education of routh, which is doubtless a well-founded principle, and in the not altogether mistaken hope, that the poorer Catholics, of whom tiere are so many here, will send their children to these free schools. Then would they triumph over these innocent

VIEWS OF IT.—We perceive that the Right Reverend the Bishop of Ohio has recommended to the Editor of the Western Episcopalian the publication of the same average for the same av of heaven. The beg for Catholic schools, for Catholic teaclers. Who of our brethren on that side of the water, will not be touched by their prayers and sight, and contribute his mite to remove the evil?"

We shall makeno comments on the above, says the Gambier Editor, but simply annex an extract from a etter to the Editors of the same paper, signed by a Cincinnatian and published in the (bserver of the 16th instant.

"Bishop Porcell is an active member of the examining committee of the free schools in Cincinnati, he las attended with the committee and examined the schools, and so far from objecting o them, has been understood to expresshis approbation and promise his aid. At the meeting of the College of Teachers in this ity in October last, Bishop Purcell came foward as the warm advocate of universal popular education, took a very active and considuous part in all the proceedings of the inveting, and strongly advocated and voed for a resolution, recoinmending the Bile, and the whole Bible, (he said he was tee-blally opposed to extracts, he would have the whole,) as a text book for all our schools of every grade: and he also said The Consecon, ... in the same connection: "We Catholics never Gananoque, per M change. What say on one occasion, I say for all time." The same Bishop Purcell now stands engaged o attend a convention, to be held at Columbia, week after next, the great St. James' Church, Kemptville.... 1 10 prime object of which is, to extend the be- St. Jude's Church, Oakville..... 0 10 nefits of the free school system to every family in the state."

[When Bishop Purcell says, "we never change," he probably means, we are ever towards the Lepold Society at Vienna, another towards popular meetings in the United States.]

THE COLOURED POPULATION .- It is reported that, in the course of a discussion upon the Upper Canada School Bill, in the House of Assembly, the oner day, " Col. Prince suggested to the Hon Attorney General the expediency of making some provision for the separate education of the children of Negroes in the Western Dstrict. The white population objected to their children mixing with the blacks in the curmon schools. The demoralizing state of the Negro population, a condition arising fom their previous slavery and want of education, was a crying evil, and it was the duty of the Government to endeavour to snatch the children from the vices and brutish ignorance of their fathers, by some provision for their coral teaching and literary

instruction." We must express our earnest hope that the abomination of thesedistinctions between man and man on account of the colour of his skin will not be imported ato the British Provinces. Let it remain the diringuishing feature of the neighbouring republe—let the States on the south of us exhibit the huge inconsistency of excluding a child from the privileges of Common Schools on acount of his descent from Africans. The whie population who object to "their children mxing with the blacks in the common schools need only move across the Province-line southwards, from which in all probability they rame; for it is not the British white population that would think of raising these objections. When the Editor of the BEREAN for thefirst time entered Upper Canada, having mae some stay in one of the Western States, it was a relief to him, a cause of thanksgiving to God, and of loyal feeling towards Britin institutions, to see, in the Toronto District School, a coal-black scholar among the wites under Mr. Crombie's examination in Latin-doing equal credit to his Master with hi class-mates, and conducting himself withequal propriety. If the coloured race are emoralized, the sures separation from whits, especially in the article of early education. So it proves in the United States; wifess the result of the the one, and a prayer from the other. We your statements, respecting the treatment of Coloured-Schools in its large cities of Boston of Sovereign's reign, the names of Church-

JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. - MONT-REAL, April 15.— We are requested to inti-mate that the publishing day of the British American Journal of Medical and Surgical Science, has been changed from the 15th to the 1st of the month, at which latter date it will for the future punctually appear. One chief motive for the change being the publica-tion of the latest English Medical and Scientific intelligence from Great Britain, usually arriving about the 20th of the month. The Editors of papers throughout the Province are requested to notice this announcement in their journals, to obvinte disappointment .- Gazette.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Plocese of Quebec.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPELRY, QUEBEC. usual annual Vestry Meeting was held in this Chapel on Tuesday the 21st instant, at were read, and the books examined. It was gratifying to discover an increase of upwards of £4, in the Sunday collections. The funds from the Pew-rents had also increased. £7 0s. 7d. had been collected for the Church Society's General Fund and for the Fund for the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen; from a private Association formed at the last meeting to the general interests and benefit of the to our Church.

Morese of Ceronto.

Collections made on Quinquagesima Sunday, towards forming a fund for the support of Students in Theology: Previously announced, in number

41, in amount. £179 10
Christ's Church, Lake Shore,
Dunn, 2 10 St. Paul's Adolphustown..... 0 7 Sandwich. 2 10 St. John's Church, Peterborough. 2 5 St. George's Church, Guelph 4 10 Mission of the Rev. P. G. Bartlett 3 15 Milton Church at Hornby 1 1 Norval 0 18 Streetsville..... 1 4 Do Stone Chapel, Sydenham...... 1 St. Margaret's Church, Scarboro 0 St. Paul's do. do. St. Peter's Church at the Credit, Seymour East Seymour West..... 4th Con. Haldimand lst do. do. Gananoque, per Mr. Wm. Harvey 1 0 St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie.... 1 0 St. Luke's Church, Palermo. . . . 0 14 St. George's Church, Clarke 1 5 St. John's Church, Darlington 1 5 6 St. Paul's Church, Newmarket. . 1 11 ment, Yonge Street..... 0 11 04
 Port Burwell
 0 5

 St. James's Church, Perth
 4 5

 Clark's Mills
 0 15

98 Collections.....£249 10 64 Condensed from the Church.

Portland Church..... 0 10

White's School House..... 0 3

Mr. David Bill's 0 5 3

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KINGSTON .- The foundation-stone of this new place of worship was laid by the Honourable John MACAULAY, Chairman of the Building Committee, on Easter Monday, with religious solemnities, in £270, which it is expected, will be increased which the Venerable the Archdeacon or to £300 when all the accounts are handed in-KINGSTON officiated, being assisted by the Rev. Messrs. HERCHMER and BARTLETT. After the appointed morning-service held in Rev. Messrs. Herchmer and Bartlett.

After the appointed morning-service held in St. George's Church, the Ciergy, the Building Committee, and the children of the Sunday School of St. George's parish, proceeded to the site of the new church, in the erection of which indeed considerable progress has already been made though the form of laving the content of the New Message and though the form of laving the content of the New Message 156. Mrs. Westlake 105 to 156. Rev. W. B. Bond, 105 to 156. Mrs. Westlake 105 to 156. Rev. foundation stone had to be delayed to the present convenient season of the year. record deposited under the foundation stone gives the following sound and scriptural ac-

count of the transaction : The Corner Stone of this Church, Built

In commemoration of the services of the Rev. ROBERT DAVID CARTWRIGHT, late Assistant Minister of the Parish of Saint George, by means of contributions from his friends United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as in this Country, and

DEDICATED To the Glory and Worship of Almighty God, by the name of SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH,

was hid by
The Building Committee,
of which the Honourable John Macaelay was Chairman, on Easter Monday

The Thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1816.

our Sovereign's reign, the names of Church- feature in the news is the activity and extent

dignitaries, Clergy, Church-wardens, Building Committee, Architect &c., and concludes with the quotation from the 127th Psalm, Prayer Book version :

Except the Lard build the House, their labour is but lost that build it.

Diocese or New York.—St. George's Church, City of New York.—The following record of the munificent gift of Peter G. Stuyvesant, Esq., to the corporation of this Church, conveys information which we are assured, will be gratifying to our readers. We understand that the venerable edifice in Beekman-Street will still be kept open, in conjunction with the Church to be erected on Stuy vesunt Square, under the rectorship of the Rev. Dr. Tyng. "At a meeting of the Vestry of St. George's

Church, New York, on Thursday, March 19th, 1846, a communication was presented from Peter G. Stuyvesant, Esq. tendering to that Chapel on Titesday the 21st instant, at 30°clock, P. M. Present—the Rev. John E. F. Simpson, Messrs. Taylor and Weston, Chapel-Wardens, and others of the congregation. After prayer, the minutes of the last meeting the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That this Vestry accept the gratuitous offer made by Peter G. Stuyvesant, Esq., of the lots of ground fronting on Ruthford Place and Sixteenth-street; and farther

"Resolved, That this Vestry tender to Mr. Stuyvesant their grateful acknowledgment for his munificent gift to this corporation, and the ing £10., for the relief of Poor, and for other purposes connected with the Chapel: total immediately the erection of a church edifice for past year £72 18s. 33d. Messrs. Weston of a style of architecture, and an extent of acand Taylor, having already been in office four commodation for worshippers, such as shall years, were re-elected Chapel-wardens; after prove a permanent and appropriate record of which several resolutions were passed, tend- his liberality, and a great and lasting blessing

h.

"By order,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
Clerk of Vestry."

"Boot Church Prot. Churchman.

The following is the Patition referred to in a preceding column :-

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament As-

sembled. The Petition of the Bishop of Montreal and certain Clergymen and inhabitants of the City of Quebec.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH: That your Petitioners have reason to believe that sundry Bills will during the present session be introduced into your Honorable House for the formation of Rail Roads in different portions of the Province :

That while your petitioners rejoice in the progress of improvement in whatever shape,. and the increasing facilities afforded to Commercial enterprise within the Country, they would most earnestly deprecate the introduction of any practice connected with such undertakings which would tend to the dishonour of Religion and the prejudice of moral observance among the people and, by consequence, to the detriment even of the worldly interests of all parties concerned, since the continuance of blessing and prosperity can ill be looked for, in the violation of the divine commands:

That these effects would manifestly follow, and, in all probablity, to a deplorable extent, from the practice of Sunday-travelling upon the Railroads, the general introduction of which your Petitioners, nevertheless, cannot do otherwise than apprehend as by no means impossible, unless it should be prevented by legislative enactment:

Wherefore your Petitioners most humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and to provide against the possibility of such evils as are in the expectation of your Petitioners, by means of a clause to be inserted in every Bill for the extension of Railway privileges, prohibiting. all travelling, or transport of goods or other articles upon the Railroads, on the Lord's

day.
And your Petitioners will ever pray.

COMMON SCHOOL BILL .- After all, it appears that this Act will undergo a revision during this Session of the Legislature : on Monday, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Papineau, the House went into Committee to consider the expediency of amending the Elementary Education Act of Lower Canada, and a Resolution was agreed to: to be reported on Mon-

The mineteenth ANNUAL BAZAAR for the support of the FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, Was held at the National School House on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The display of useful and fancy articles was large, and it is gratifying to learn that the sales of the two days realized about

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- From Messrs. E. heen made, though the form of laying the to 156; Mrs. Westlake, 105 to 156; Rev. Wm. Thompson, 105 to 156; Miss Ogden, 105 to 197; Mrs. Platt, 105 to 156; Dr. Crawford, 105 to 156; Bomb. Copeland, 105 to 156; Ass. Com. Gen. Thomson, 105 to 156; Rev. Henry Grassett, 105 to 156; Ass. Com. Gen. Stanton, 105 to 156; Hon. Justice McLean 110 to 161: Rev. Chas. Winstanley, 79 to 182; Rev. W. Anderson, No. 105 to 156; P. Moir Crane, Esq., Ynschwn, No. 27 to 130.

> To Correspondents :- Received W. S.; -R. V. R.; -C. B.; -M. O's cover con-tained 22s. 6d., and we have credited, accordingly, as far as the 41st No. of Volume IV. Not Un. to-morrow,

Nocal and Political Antelligence.

Eunopean News, -from papers received before Wednesday -Several sailing packets have strived at New York; bringing dates from Liverpool to the 11th of March, but nothing has been heard of the Unicorn. The principal of warlike preparations at home which seem very ominous; and the accounts of the insurrection in Poland. A few selections from English Journals follow:

Great fears are entertained that the next year's crop of pointoes will be more extensively diseased even than the last. The sets even from the most carefully selected cuttings are found to be strongly marked with the

The Globe says that all leaves of absence to officers belonging to regiments serving in India have been cancelled, and they have been ordered to join their respective head-

quarters by the overland route.
WARLIKE PREPARATION.—In addition to the 44 and 50-gun frigates already in commission, the following vessels of the same class are either preparing for commission of undergoing careful examination, namely,— the Gloucester, a line of battle ship razeed to a 50-gun frigate; the Raleigh, 50; the Southampton, 50; the Isis 44; the Cornwall, 50; the Conquestador, 50; the Horatio, 44; the Constance, 50; the Portland, 50; the Java, 50; and the Alfred, 50.

There are already at sea the following vessels of this class,-the Grampus, 50; the Eagle, 50; the Melampus, 44; the Vindictive, 50; the Warspite, 60; the Vernon, 50; Endymion, 41; the President, 50; the Winchester, 50; and the America, 50.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The Augsburgh Gazette of March 2, publishes a letter from the frontiers of Gallicia of the 25th ult., announcing, that on the 23d and 24th, the insurgents of Cracow had crossed the Vistula, in the direction of the Vielicza. and that General Collin, being menaced by the movement on his right, had thought proper to fall back upon Moghilam and Wadowicze.

The reinforcements he expected from Mo ravia and Silesia would, it was feared, be intercepted by the insurgents. A letter from Breslau of the 28th, positively states that the latter attacked Podgorzee on the 23d, drove the aristocracy out of the town, and followed them as far as Madowicze. The entire of the Western part of Gallicia was then in actual revolt. No account had reached from the Eastern Districts.

The insurgents had, on the other hand, penetrated into the Kingdom of Poland, with out experiencing any serious resistance. A report prevailed that a revolt had broken out at Lemberg. Countess Potozka had arrived at Breslau with a passport delivered by the Provisional Government of Cracow. The Provisional Government of Cracow. Israelites of that city were said to have ten-

dered their services to the new Government. According to news, dated Breslau, 3rd March, Silesia- The insurgents muster 40,000 strong, and are led on by priests with the sword in one hand, and crucifix in the other, forcing all they meet to join them.".

EUROPEAN NEWS RECEIVED YESTERDAY. The Unicorn, which was so long expected, has at last made her appearance. She left on her appointed day, the 19th of March, and reached Boston on Friday last, thus having been 29 days on her passage. She was a week in the ice, and had to put in at St. John (Nfld.) for coals. Her news is a week later than previous dates, and not of much interest; except that the preparations in England of all the materials for war and the equipment of heavy frigates and war-steamers are on a very extensive scale, and seem to indicate that war is expected, while the public mind is much excited and the war-feeling increasing daily. The Unicorn brought: 34 passengers. 44 We may soon expect to receive the English Mail | penses for the Judges of that District. of the 4th inst... and as that will give 16 days later than the Unicorn, her news is comparatively of little importance. The Irish Coercion Bill has gone to the House of Lords, and will probably pass, though in a modified form. The accounts from Ireland are very unfavourable in every way. From India there is nothing later which can be depended on.

The other day at Portsmouth, in order to est how soon a line of battle-ship could be dismantled at the time, had her masts rigged, her guns pointed, her stores housed-in short everything appertaining to this splendid manof-war was nut in "apple-pie order" in sixty hours by the officers and crew!

The official appointment of the Earl of Catheart as Governor General is gazetted.

The insurrection in Poland was completely crushed for the time, and Cracow occupied by the Austrians. It was believed, however, that the great body of the insurgents would retreat to the mountains of Gallicia and continue a guerilla warfare.

The Regiments selected for India service are the 10th Hussars, and the 8th, 24th, and 32nd Foot. The 18th and 98th Regiments are also under orders to move from China to

The number of seamen required by the navy estimates is 27,000; boys, 2,000; marines affoat, 5,500; ashore, 5,000—total, 40.000.

RUSSIA. The Augsburgh Gazette publishes a letter from St. Petersburgh, of the 27th ult., from which it would appear that the Emperor of Russia is not disposed to change his system as regards religious matters. He is said, two days after his return, to have conferred new honours on some of the public functionaries who have been most zealous in the endeavour to compel Roman Catholics to embrace the

Greek faith.
The official journal of St. Petershurgh states; that the number of persons throughout the whole kingdom, Poland excepted, not professing the dominant religion, amounted, at the end of 1843, to 8,634,373. Of these 2,753,876 were Roman Catholics; 322.626 belonged to the Armenico-Gregorian Church; 16,084 to the Armenico-Catholic Church 1,669,601, to the Lutheran Church, and 40,691 to the Reference Church. At that former and the Principal or Governors of period there were in the empire, 2,317,644 Mahometans; 11763,731 Jews; 233,312 Camaites; and 175,914 worshippers of Fetoreless, for copy of all correspondence heiches. Besides convents, there were 14,098 churches, mosques, synagogues, and other places of worship; of these, 2009 belong to the Roman Catholic Church; 52 to the Armenico-Catholic; 935 to the Armenico-Gregorian; 885 to the Lutheran; 34 to the Reformed; Government was not prepared to introduce any 6,199 to Mahometans; 3,052 to Jews; 158 Bill having for its purpose the repeal of the to Compiles; and 265 to worshippers of Found Tenure. The House, af

Company of April 1880 April 1880

An extensive colliery is contemplated to be presolution in favour of appropriating a sum of opened jout by Earl Grey on his estate at Chevington; the produce of which, said to be calculated at an annual vend of forty thousand chaldrons, will be shipped at Warkworth harbour, by means of the branch line of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, now before Parliament.

UNITED STATES .- The American Senate has passed the Oregon bill, which gives notice for the termination of the treaty of joint occupancy. Hostilities have actually commenced between the American army and the Mexican forces, two American dragoons having been taken prisoners.

Mexico.—American papers furnish news as late as the 29th of March, from Matamoras on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, which divides Mexico from Texas. At that date, the American army under Gen. Taylor were on the banks of the river, and as the Mexican forces were in the vicinity, it was expected that a collision would take place. Mr. Slidell, the American Mini-ter to Mexico, not having been received in that capacity, has returned. The President of the Mexican Republic, Paredes, has issued a spirited proclamation, setting forth the injuries received by his governmen from the United States, and the determination of the Mexicans to repel force by force.

Nova Scotta.-Mr. Ruggles, a gentleman who had been provisionally appointed by Lord Falkland "Collector of the Customs" at Annapolis, has been superseded by an order from the Board of Customs at home, which has always been very jealous of having its rights interfered with.

The Hon. Alexander Stewart is likely to be the new " Master of the Rolls."

DANGEROUS FIRE AT KINGSTON. -- On Thursday a room attached to the Magazine of Fort Henry was discovered to be on fire. The manner in which the fire originated has not yet been discovered. We have heard that the Magazine contains 500 bbls gunpow-der.—Had this quantity exploded, the injury done to Kingston would have been very great. This is the second time within a short period that the town has been in danger from the same source. - Kingston Argus.

PARLIAMENTARY .- On Monday the 13th inst., a number of Petitions were presented Sir Allan McNab, Speaker, rose and addressed the House; setting forth the necessity he was under, of "requesting that he should for a season be relieved from the duties of his office, in consequence of an impending domestic calamity arising from the dangerous and he feared hopeless state of the health of Lady

Mr. Draper moved that Mr. Speaker's request for leave of absence he granted for the easons assigned by him .- Carried.

Mr. Draper moved, seconed by Mr. Aylwin, that the Hon. A. N. Morin be desired to take the chair, to supply the Speaker's place during his absence, and no longer.—Carried. Mr. Morin being conducted to the chair expressed his thanks for the honour conferred upon him.

The House then adjourned for an hour. The following petitions were read :

Of Wm. Dawson and others for aid to complete the road from Pointe Levi to Kennebec Of Wm. Power and Jean C. Bruneau, Esqrs. Circuit Judges for the District of Quebec, for an allowance for past and future travelling ex-

Of the Committee of Management of the National Schools at Quehec, and the same of the Quebec British and Canadian School So-

ciety, for pecuniary aid.
Mr. Daly laid before the House two messages from His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, recommending, that the arrears of salary due to Hon. L. J. Papineau as Speaker of the House of Assembly, amounting to £4,500., should be paid; and, that meagot ready for sen, the Bellorophon, which was sures should be adopted to acquire suitable lots of ground in the City of Montreal for the erection of a Residence for the Governor of the Province, of a Parliament House and Public Offices, - and to provide the means of carrying these objects into execution.

The Committee to which the petition of the Supervisor of Cullers for an increase of salary was referred, reported in favour of an increase to £500 Cy. A motion to that effect was carried by a vote of 29 to 9, (on Wednesday.) A motion was made, that the Administrator of the Government should be informed of the choice of a new Speaker by the House and, after some remarks from Mr. Draper in allusion to the debate which had previously arisen from the correspondence read by Mr. Lafontaine, and which Mr. Draper felt himself bound to make in justice to Mr. Caron, whom he might now once more in sincerity and truth designate his honourable friend, the House adjourned. On the following day, the House of Assembly was summoned to the Legislative Council Chamber, where the new Speaker addressed His Excellency and, to his announcement of having been elected by the House, received the following reply through

the Speaker of the Council: "I am commanded by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government to declary to you that he receives the communication just made by you, with full confidence in the wisdom and judgment of the Assembly who have thus appointed you to be their Speaker during the absence of Sir A. N. M'Nab."

Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Moffatt, an Address was ordered, for copies of any report or other communications made to the Executive hy the Royal Institution since last Session, in reference to the offairs of McGill College; also copies of all correspondence for the same period, between the Executive and the Colonial Secretary, and between the

On motion of Mr. Chahot, an Address was tween the Executive Government, the Quebec Trinity House, and the Quebec Corporation, concerning the Cul-de-Sac, in Quebec, since 1st January, 1840.

The Attorney General East mentioned that

The House, after some debate, adopted a

money for acquiring a lot of land, and building a Court House in the City of Montreal, and then went into Committee to consider the expediency of amending the law relative to the manner of levying duties upon Spirits, proposing that instead of levying the duty upon the capacity of the still, it should be laid upon the quantity of spirits actually manufactured.

Mr. Aviwin moved for an Address to His Excellency for information of all location tickets granted and mining rights given to parties, to work the mines on Lake Superior. with the names of the applicants, which was carried. The House went into Committee upon the School Bill of Upper Canada. The Superintendent of Education is to receive £500 per annum or such sum less than that as should bear the same relation to the sum appropriated for Schools in Upper Canada, as that appropriation hears to that for Lower Canada, together with £175 per annum for a clerk and contingent expenses. Mr. Gowan spoke at some length upon the various clauses of the bill, which he recommended as superior to the old bill in many particulars. Committee rose and reported progress.

On Friday, Mr. Cayley brought forward a motion for the repeal of the Colonial duty of 3s. on wheat imported from the United States for grinding or exportation. An amendment was proposed, and finally carried by a majority of 6 votes, postponing the consideration of the subject until the following Tuesday (the 21st). The House, then, on motion of Mr. Draper, adjourned, and the result of the matter caused some little excitement in Montreal. Some predicted the resignation of Ministers, but many ministerialists were in favour of the delay simply as an act of courtesy to U. C. members, and will finally sustain the measure.

MR. CARON'S PAMPHLET.-The Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Council has published, both in French and English, the whole of the correspondence between him, Mr. Draper, and Mr. Lafontaine. Mr. Draper having expressed himself satisfied as regards matters between himself and Mr. Caron, it only remains to inquire what position Mr. Lafontaine now occupies before the public, upon Mr. Caron's shewing; the following is from the

preface to the letters:
"Nobody will admit that Mr. Lafontaine could, for purposes to him known, take advantage of circumstances which he himself had created.". "This itep (the publication of the letters) is taken by an honourable man (Mr. Caron) whose only regret is that be placed unlimited confidence in one who did not deserve it." So much for Mr. Lafontaine.

OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION .- The Queen, the first steamer this season from Montreal, came to the wharf last Friday at noon, bringing down a good many pissengers and a large freight. She left to retirn on the following evening. The Sydenham made her first appearance on Sunday mirning, and since that ay the two above boats lave formed the daily line, bringing the mails. We believe, neither the Montreal nor the Quibec will commence their trips before the first prox. The steamer Canada came in on Sinday from Montreal with two laden barges in tow.

GENERAL RELIEF Fund .- At the regular weekly meeting held on Monday last, the Preasurer's statement was handed in, showing the gross receipts to be £162,182 18s. 8d. of which there was on hand a balance of £93,408 7s. 2d; £73,37 3s. 7d. being at interest at 3 per cent. The Treasurer having resigned his situation, on account of being required by his official (uties at Montreal; Mr. Joines Bolton was appointed General Treasurer, and added to the General Relief Committee. The Compittee appointed to confer with the Corporation upon its claims to receive aid, out of the Relief Fund, towards the expense of widening the streets in the burnt districts, had not agreed. therefore made no report, and were discharged. The motion of Mr. Stott, in reference to the aid claimed by the Corporation, was then put; it was moved in amendment and carried, that the Corporation be informed that all the funds of the Committee are disposed of.

BREAD has been reduced in price; the 4lb white loaf to SJ.; the 61 brown to 11d.



By the Queen Steamer from Montreal 16 days' later intelligence from England is furnished, brought by the Steam-Ship Cale-donia, which reached soston on Monday. The principal topic of nterest is the news from India. The India Mail brought the official accounts and details of two more sanguinary battles betweet the Anglo-Indian army and the Sikhs, in both of which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The first action was fought by the division under Sir Harry Smith entirely defeating the strong body of Sikly, who crossed the Sutlej; the second by the main army com-manded as before by Sil H. Gough, and Sir H. Hardinge, who stormed the Sikh entrenchment, defended by 30000 Sikhs, and 70 pieces of artillery, cospletely routed the enemy, captured his gun, camp and baggage The loss of the Sikhs in the last battle is estimated at 10,000 to 12000 men, but their discomfiture was entire, ind after the action was decided against them, a vast number perished in trying to crostthe river. The loss of our forces was severe iso; the official accounts give 13 Europeanand 3 native officers as killed, (among whom to notice Lieut. Col. C. C. Taylor, for many years stationed on particular service at St. Jons) besides 306 noncommissioned officers and privates, total killed 320. European officers founded 101, native 39, others 1,923; tota wounded 2,063 killed, wounded and mising 2,383.

The war is now consideed at an end : the Sikhs have demanded terms, and have agreed to pay £1,500,000 stg., for the expenses of

the war. The thanks of Parlament were again voted to the Indian army a medal is to be struck in commemoration of the victory, and the Governor General and Sir H. Gough are to be raised to the neerice. The crowded

MELANCHORY ACCIDENT :-- On Monday the 13th instant, as a raft was passing down the River Blanche, in the Township of Lochaber, t became jainmed ill a narrow and rapid part of the stream, when the six men on it were carried away, and two of them, Mr. Alex. McBean, and a man named Kennepack, said to belong to Quehec, were drowned. The others were extricated, but severely injured.

POTATOES. - The Gardener's Chronicle English) states that experiments show " that in the very early crops of potatoes, raised by artificial heat or by very great care and shelter in warm situations, there are already decisive indications that potatoes, even though themselves sound, if of an infected stock. produce diseased and barren plants. There s even reason to believe that potatoes, from diseased districts, though the particular stock to which they belong is not affected, are unfit for seed." As this is a matter of great and universal consequence, any information which agriculturists in Canada may be possessed of by observation or experience in their particular localities, will be advantageous to the community. It is to be hoped that experiments here may not produce the same results, or the culture of that necessary and useful vegetable must be for the time abandoned.

F 1	QUERE	c, APRIL, 184	6.
Date	Day	Thermo.	Weather
April 16,	Thurs.	29 above	Fine
" 17,	Frid.	35 "	Fine
" 18,	Sat.	40 "	Very fine
" 19,	Sun.	47 66	Fine
" 20,	Mon.	38 "	Very fine
	Tues.	47 "	Very wet
	Wed.	36 "	Fine

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

No arricals from sea

The steamship St. George returned from Isle aux Coudres, last week, but could not bring up the Maria, she not having yet floated. She left again to lay down the different buoys in the river. The Light-Ship sailed on Thursday last for her station in the Traverse, with a light westerly

The steamer Pocahontas returned to port on Tuesday, the 14th, from Green Island, where she and gone for the purpose of towing up the ship aurel, which vessel was wrecked on that Island last fall, but the heavy gale of last Sunday morning, from the N. W., made the sea run so high and beat so heavily against the ship, that one of the chain cables broke and the other anchor came home. The ship drove much further in shore, where she now dries at low water, and cannot have the final labels and the state of the labels. be got off until the cargo is discharged.

FIRST LAUNCH OF THE SEASON .- A fine bark of about 425 tons, named the Mary Seton, was launched yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Atkinson, Usborne & Co. from their ship-yard at Diamond Harbour, and went off in fine style.

SAILED FOR MONTHEAL .- March 12, Great Britain, from Deal; Pearl, and Lady Seaton, from Gravesend.

MARRIED.

In St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on Thursday the 16th instant, by the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, J. Henry, Lefroy, Esq., Capt. in her Majesty's Royal Artillery, third son of the late Revd. J. H. George Lefroy, of Ashe, in Hampshire, to Emily Mary, edded, daystyre of the Honourable Lefroy. eldest daughter, of the Honourable John Beverley Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

Also, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, at the same time and place, George William Allan, Esq., only son of the Honourable William Allan, of Moss Park, Toronto, to Louisa Matilda, third daughter of the Honourable the Chief Justice.

DIED. At Toronto, on the 10th inst. D'Arcy Boulton,

Esq. aged 56 years. On Thursday morning, the 16th instant. Artimas, the infant son of Dr. A. Jackson, aged two

At Montreal, on the 11th inst., George Auldjo, Esq., aged 56 years.

ENGLISH MAIL. I ETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till MONDAY, the 27th instant. - PAID Letters to THREE o'clock, and UN-PAID to FOUR, P. M.

FOR SALE, A Thorough-bred AYRSHIRE BULL, two JAMES GIBB, Esq., Commercial Chambers; or at the Office of this Paper. Quebec, 16th April, 1846.

MENDERS will be received by the Standing L Committee on Printing and Binding, on or hefore TEN o'clock, A. M., on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., for the BINDING of the JOURNALS and APPENDIXES of the present Session, in

the following form :
Per vol., if not over 600 pages Single Crown size, half-bound, with Morocco backs and corners, to be approved by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

By order.
ALFRED PATRICK, Clk. Committees, Leg. Assembly April 15.

Newspapers in this City, Toronto, Quebec, and Kingston, will insert the above till the 25th A. P.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TENDERS FOR PRINTING. PHE STANDING COMMITTEE on PRINTING and BINDING will, until SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at TEN o'Clock, A. M., receive from any Party or Parties within the Province, TENDERS for the PRINTING, in the English and French Languages (or for each separately), of the IOURNAL and APPENDIX of the Present Session, ir the following form :-

Composition, per thousand ems; Press Work, per token of 250 sheets single, crown paper.

The Journal to be printed in Small Pica The Appendix in such type as the Clerk superintending shall direct.

By order. ALFRED PATRICK, Clk. Com'tees. Leg. Assy. Committee Room, 2nd April, 1846.

The different Newspapers published in Toronto, Quebec, Kingston, and in this City, will insert the above until the 25th instant; and inclose their Accounts to this Office for

ENGLISH BOOKS.

VARIETY of CLASSICAL SCHOOL BOOKS English, Latin and Greek—just received, and for Sale, cheap, at G. STANLEY'S, No. 4, St. Arme Street. Quebec, 19th March, 1846.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. DIVIDEND will be paid on the 1st April next, at the Office of Messra. C. & W. WURTELE, of Five Shillings in the £, to the Creditors of the late W. B. JEFFERY'S Estate. CHRISTIAN WURTELE,

Quebec, 27th March, 1846. Assignee.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

H. PORTER & CO. take this opportu-H. PORTER & CO. tank to their friends and the Citizens of Quebec for the liberal supnort they have received since they have commenced business in the Coal line; and still offer for Sale BEST NEWCASTLE GRATE and SMITH'S COALS, for Cash or approved Credit:

Orders thankfully received at the Coal Wharf, No. 41, Champlain-street, Quebec, 2nd April, 1846.

W. HOLEHOUSE,

PLUMBER, GLAZIER, AND HOUSE PAINTER, No. 3, ARSENAL-STREET, Lift and Force Pumps - House and Ship Water Closets-Ship's Scuppers, &c. Quebec, 2d April, 1846.

EDUCATION.

R. BRAY intends to open a SCHOOL on the lat of May next, in Flavier St., over the shop occupied by Mr. Owen, Pianoforte maker, and hopes that his experience as a Teacher, together with strict attention to his duties, will secure him a share of public patronage.

Terms-from £1 5s. to £1 15s. per quarter.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Official Mackie, Hev. C. L. F. Haensel, Rev. W. W. Wait, J. A. Sewell. Esq. M.D.

MRS. DUNLEVIE informs her friends and the public of Quebec and its vicinity, that she has opened a BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, at her residence, No. 28, Ann Street. Having engaged an Assistant who has taught in one of the first Seminaries in Edinburgh, and who is fully competent to take entire charge of the English department, and as Mrs. Dunlevie will herself give instruction in French, Italian, Music and Singing, she hopes to give satisfaction to those who may place their children under her care. Terms—Board and Tuition in English and French grammatically, History, Geography, Writing and Arithmetic, Plain and Fancy Needle Work:—

Senior Classes, per quarter ... £10 0 0 Junior do. 8 0 0 Senior Classes...... 2 10

 Junior do.
 1 17

 Music.
 1 10

 Singing.
 2 0

Towels, Knife, Fork and Spoon.

Mrs. Dunlevie intends opening a class for
Young Gentlemen under eight years of age—

Per Quarter£1 10 6.
28, St. Ann Street,
Quebec, 2nd April, 1846.

Quebec, Jan. 1st 1846.

FOR SALE, ENGLISH Linseed Oil, French Burr Stones,) Imported this London Bottled Porter, season. WELCH & DAVIES, season. No. 2, Arthur St. Quebec, 26th May, 1845.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

THIS Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to assure against fire.
()ffice, Gillespie's Wharf, open from 10,
A. M. to 4 P. M.

GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co. Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

Mutual Life Assurance

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

GLASCOW. THE Constitution and Regulations of this

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

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

miums, apply to R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

Just Received, and for Sale at the Office of this Paper:

ADVICE FOR THE NEW-YEAR:

OR, A PASTOR'S OFFERING TO HIS FLOCK : BEING

ASERMON Preached in St. Thomas, Church, Montreal, on Sunday, the 4th January, 1846, BY THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, A. M.

Published by Request. PRICE_9d. PER COPY. state of our columns forbiefurther extracts. | payment. A. P. | Quebec, 17th Feb. 1846. Quebec, 11th Feb. 1846.

Poutil's Corner.

GLEANINGS FROM THE POET COWPER'S LETTERS.

Cowpen's Dog. I must tell you a feat of my dog Beau. Walking by the river-side, I observed some water-lilies floating at a little distance from the bank. They are a large white flower, with an orange-coloured eye, very beautiful. I had a desire to gather one, and, having your long cane in my hand, by formed of his poctry.] the help of it endeavoured to bring one of them within my reach. But the attempt proved vain, and I walked forward. Beau had all the while observed me very attentively. Returning soon after to wards the same place, I observed him plunge into the river, while I was about forty yards from him; and when I had with a lily in his mouth, which he came and laid at my foot. [The incident thus related in a letter to Lady Hesketh, is found described in verse among his poems under the title of "The dog and the nvater-lily."

COWPER'S KITTEN.-I have a kitten. my dear, the drollest of all creatures that ever wore a cat's skin. Her gambols are not to be described, and would be incredible if they could. In point of size she is likely to be a kitten always, being extremely small of her age; but time, I suppose, that spoils every thing, will make her also a cat. You will see her, 1 hope, before that melancholy period shall arrive, for no wisdom that she may gain by experience and reflection hereafter, will compensate the closs of her present hilarity. She is dressed in a tortoise-shell suit, and I know that you will delight in her. It is all very well but unless she becomes a cat, she will not keep the house clear of rats and mice. The kitten's hilarity is very amusing, but we want the cat to drive away a nuisance.-- EDITOR.]

THE USE OF A PATTERN. -I thank you for the snip of cloth, commonly called a pattern. At present I have two coats, and but one back. If at any time hereafter I should find myself possessed of fewer coats, or more backs, it will be of use to me-

COWPER'S ADVICE TO A STUDENT AT CAMBRIDGE. - You could not apply to a worse than I am to advise you concerning your studies. I was never a regular student myself, but lost the most valuable years of my life in an attorney's office, and in the Temple. I will not therefore give myself airs, and affect to know what I know not. The affair is of great importance to you, and you should be directed in it by a wiser than I. To speak however in very general terms of the subject, it seems to me that your chief concern is with history, natural philosophy, logic, and divinity. As to metaphysics, I know little about them. But the very little that I do know has not taught me to admire them. Life is is too short to afford time even for serious triffes. Pursue what you know to be attainable, make truth your object, and your studies will make you a wise man! Let your divinity, if I may advise, be the divinity of the glorious Reformation ; I mean in contradistinction to Arminianism, and all the isms that were ever ignorance. The divinity of the Reformation is called Calvinism, but injuriously It has been that of the Church of Christ ein all ages. It is the divinity of St. Paul, and of St. Paul's master, who met him in the way to Damascus.

THE PLACE WHERE TO STUDY THE CHARACTER OF LADIES.—Your sisters are fitter to judge than I, whether assemblyrooms are the places of all others, in which the ladies may be studied to most advantage. I am an old fellow, but I had once my dancing days, as you have office in 1700, lived altogether at Oates, the now; yet I could never find that I learned seat before mentioned, and died in 1704, half-so much of a woman's real character aged seventy three years. by dancing with ther, as by conversing with her at home, where I could observe her behaviour at the table, at the fireside, and in all the trying circumstances of domestic life. We are all good when we are pleased; but she is the good woman, who wants not a fiddle to sweeten her. "If I am wrong, the young ladies will set me right; in the mean time I will not teaze you with graver arguments on the subject, especially as I have a hope that years, and the study of the Scripture, and His Spirit, whose word it is, will, in due time, bring you to my way of - thinking.

PRAYING IN LATIN.—I happened to say [at Mr. Throckmorton's] that in all professions and trades mankind affected an air of, mystery. Physicians, I ob-served, in particular, were objects of that remark, who persist in prescribing in Latin, many times no doubt to the hazard of a patient's life, through the ignorance of an apothecary. Mr. Throck-morton assented to what I said, and turning, to his chaplain, to my infinite surprise observed to him, "That is just as absurd as our praying in Latin." I could have hugged him for his liberality, and freedom from bigotry, but though it rather more decent to let the matter pass without any visible notice. I therefore heard it with pleasure, and kept my lege." After the Restoration, they were

one ever since I was fourteen years of linction of considerable honour, being ap-laition, were separted by the slightest touch.

to the name of a poet, than a maker of mouse-traps has to that of an engineer; but my little exploits in this way have at times amused me so much that I have often wished myself a good one. Such a talent in verse as mine is like a child's rattle, very entertaining to the trifler that uses it, and very disagreeable to all beside. This is not the estimate which others

THE VALUE OF EARTHLY THINGS -- I delight in baubles, and know them to be so: for rested in, and viewed without a reference to their Author, what is the earth, what are the planets, what is the sun itself but a bauble? Better for a man never to have seen them, or to see them with the eyes of a brute, stupid nearly reached the spot, he swam to land unconscious of what he beholds, than not to be able to say, "The Maker of all these wonders is my friend !"

AN UNWORTHY AIM,-He who can command admiration, dishonours himself if he aims no higher than to raise a laugh. Editor suggests the following modification: He who may become useful-and who may not?-dishonours himself if he aims no higher than to be amusing.]

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN LOCKE was born at Wrington near Bristol in the year 1632. He pursued his studies at the University of Oxford, and became Student of Christ Church. The ordinary course of studies then in repute had no attractions for him; but he fell in with the works of the French Philosopher Des Cartes, and his attention was powerfully directed to the pursuits in which that writer has acquired just celebrity. He spent some time in Germany and France, and acquired the patronage of the Earl of Shaftesbury. whom he followed to Holland in the year 1682. During his absence from England, Charles II. then reigning, Locke was unjustly accused of having published a pamphlet against the government, and was deprived of his place as student of Christ Church. When the King died, the injured man's friends offered to procure a pardon for him; but he forbid their interference, since he was conscious of no offence that could require to be pardoned by the government. During the short reign of King James II, then, a formal demand was addressed to the States General, by the British Ambassador, that Locke, together with eighty three other individuals, should be delivered up to be conveyed to England; Locke found it necessary to live in concealment, but he was able still to cultivate intercourse with several men of learning, among whom were Limborch and Le Clerc whose names are celebrated in the annals of science. King James having abdicated the throne, and the Prince of Orange being settled as Sovereign of the British dominions, Locke was enabled to return to his native country in safety. ... He did so in 1639, and the persecution which he had endured gave him a claim to some good appointment. He accepted a place as Commissioner, first of Appeals, and afterwards of Trade and Plantations, but spent most of his time at the country-seat of Sir Francis Masham, twenty-five miles from London, where he could command every comfort that a rich establishment afforded, and had the peculiar broached in this world of error and satisfaction of seeing his views respecting education carried into practice in the education of the son of his hosts. Sir Francis and Lady Masham.

Locke's most important work is an Essay on the Human Understanding; he wrote on Government and on Toleration, and also Commentaries on some of St. Paul's Epistles, which prove that the uncommon powers of his mind led him to regard the truths of revelation with the highest reverence. To the study of these he seems to have devoted the last years of his life. He resigned his

ROBERT BOYLE, the seventh son of the Earl of Cork, is an instance similar to that of John Locke, of a man eminent for mind and attainment, and at the same time filled with the highest reverence for the faith revealed in the Scriptures. He received his early education at Eton, but in 1638, being then at the age of eleven, he was sent abroad under the care of an accomplished tutor, and spent several years at Geneva, Florence, Rome, and other cities of Italy; he then travelled into France and returned to Geneva, where he was detained on account of the troubles which had broken out in Ireland. His father held an important post in that country; and when Robert; Boyle, returned to Ireland in the year 1644, the Earl had just died and left him considerable property, including the manor of Stalbridge in England. At this place, the young man exemplary industry to a variety of studies.

In those days, so troublous on account of the contest between the King and Parliament, Boyle associated himself privately with a small number of learned men for the purpose of investigating subjects of natural science. They lield, their meetings first in London, afterwards at Oxford, and styled themselves "the Philosophic Colpleasure to myself. (1) and distinguished by the name Cowpen's estimate of himself, as of the Royal' Society. The levers F. R. S. have since that time become a dist

age, when I began with translating an | pended to the names of the scientific men | On one side were an old boiling-pot and elegy of libullus. I have no more right who are Fellows of the Royal Society frying-pan, wood-axe, &c., all in rust, a tothe word Fellow in this case meaning bacco-box, with a rudely manufactured member. In 1680, Boyle was chosen pipe, on the table, an old, worn-out, and President of the Society, but he declined the rust-eaten carabine and cuttuss in the corner: honour. He had, by this time, written a there was a shelf which had once, served variety of important troatises, and the for a bed, with seal-skins on it. I searched whole of his works fill five volumes in folio, minutely, but could not find either paper or which have been repeatedly published.

In the midst of his scientific pursuits, he did not omit scriptural and theological nate recluse was. It was a dismal scene. studies. Lord Clarendon solicited him to en- I came out and gazed on this hut for some ter into holy orders; but he thought, his time, - a thought struck me, and I proceeded writings on the subject of the Christian to execute it. All was a ruin and now falfaith would have greater weight coming ling. The only thing I could now do for from a layman than they would if the author were a member of the clerical body. He The only way I could even do that was to remained unmarried to his death, and spent cover it with the ruins. A few blows of a large sums every year for purposes of heavy stone against the posts laid all prosbenevolence; among these he included trate, and shut out the sight for eversome which had special reference to the diffusion of Christianity among distant nations, such as the translation, printing, and circulation of the New Testament in the Malay and in the Turkish languages, and of Grotius, on the Truth of the Christian Religion, in Arabic. He promoted, with great liberality, the printing of the Bible in Irish and Welsh; and by his will he founded a lecture to be preached annually "in defence of Christianity, without descending to any controversies among Christians." The endowment has given occasion to the publication of many valuable treatises known by the name of the "Boyle Lectures." This distinguished philosopher and eminent Christian died in the year 1691, and his funeral sermon was preached by the celebrated Bishop Burnet on the text, Eccles. ii. 26: · God giveth to a man that is good in his sight, wisdom, knowledge, and joy."

WILLIAM CANTON was a native of the county of Kent, and served his apprenticeship with a mercei, in whose employ he seems to have continued to that person's death which took place in 1441, Caxton being then twenty nine years old. He was now appointed agent for the Mercers' Company in the Low Countries, and King Edward IV. also employed him to conclude a commercial treaty with the Duke of Burgundy. His orgagements detained him abroad for the space of thirty years; and during this period he contrived to make himself acquainted with the art of printing, then newly invened. He returned to his native country in 1471, and immediately set up a printing establishment, from which, in the same year, proceeded the first book printed in England with metal types. There is an assertion that a book had been printed at Oxford, three years previously, by Corsellis; but that was executed with wooden

types, if it was rally printed so early, Caxton was much patronized by the Abbot of Westninster, and his press, was set up in the Abbey, or very, near it. He thought himself fetting old and feeble at the time he published the first book from his press; but he lived twenty three years longer, in very influstrious application to the important art which he had introduced into his native country, and which there, even as in Germany, contributed mightily to the trammels of superstition, and bring about about lifty years later.

Caxton died in the year 1794, having attained the gool old age of eighty-two,

THE REMAINS OF A RECLUSE IN AN ISLAND NOW UNINHABITED.

When I was letter than half way down the weather side at about four miles inland, I came sudienly on a space of ground which was partially clear, and where a few trees lay that had evidently, a few years ago, been cut down by some one. On further entering this space, there were mustard, pumpkins, melon, Indian-corn, sweet potatoes and tobaco, all growing indiscriminately, and in a very wild state, tall weeds and suckers of young trees starting up here and there from the roots of the old ones. In looking about I saw what was once a spade, but the blule of which now was only rust, and fell in peces when I touched it monary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECwith my foot. Near this, in a hollow, was spade, but the blale of which now was only a well with wate enough, but overgrown and covered with weeds. It was regularly CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy built round with stone. I continued my include an array of names which, for characwatch over this olce well-cared plantation ter and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. Dr. JAYNE, being himself a the clearing, which was walled along for several hundred yirds by solid rock. Up near this, almost poncealed by a clump of all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, trees, and nearly wergrown by wild vine, I' discovered a hous, or rather hut, on a comfortable scale. There was no sound of human voice here all was still. I knew, from the indications about that it was long since the place hal been attended to. The net-work of vinesround it was so thick and close, that I had to make an copening engaged matter. In ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE through with my axe. On entering this wild barrier, I cone at once on the house, which was built gainst the rock, with a shed roof, thateled; the sides and front merely posts of yood, interfaced with vine branches, and overed lover with mud. The whole was a falling state: there was only a doorway ito it, but no door. I now with strange feeligs, entered the door : there was ample light trough this rule to see all. It was a melanchly sight and discovery to me. In the cente of the floor, near a rude table, lay the skieton of a man, only partially concealed y what had once been a covering of skis. On my touching it, it fell to powder: de bones, though in appo-

unything that could give the least information as to the name, or who this unfortuthis remnant of humanity was to bury it. Whilst in those sens, I made many inquiries from captains and others frequenting those islands about this solitary man, but no one knew or had heard anything about him. He must have been dead for many years, from the state of the skeleton, the hut, and the long-neglected plantation. I left the grounds, without touching anything, with a heavy heart, and could not eat a bit until I was miles away from it.—Cheever's Ad-

ALL MAY BE CURED!!!!! BY HOLLOWAY'S

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