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WAKING SONG.

Rose Grandison at the Plano (in "Lady Mary.")

Hark, O hark! Tis the glad note of the lark, Rise, my soul, exulting, soaring. Rise, thy day-spring pure adoring, Now the dawning glory mark, From shadows dark.

Come, sweet light, Cheer my spirit, chase my night, Hence thou weary, wakeful season, Throbbing pulse, distracted reason, Fitful fever, take your flight. Heaven is bright

[Yes, dear girl, but what have you seen of heaven's brightness? Your beauty, loveliness, skill, and accomplishments will not bring you there :- are you born again? Have you evidence that the Spirit has done that for you which the water of baptism signified ?-- EDITOR.]

REPLY,

RIGHT REVEREND DANIEL WILSON, D. D., LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA,

TO AN ADDRESS

Presented to him at a General Meeting of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, President, in the Chair.

(CONCLUDED.)

"It is an encouraging circumstance in the prospects of India, and of the Church at home, that Mission-work, when properly conducted, tends rapidly to raise the tone of holy doctrine and love in its supporters; it unites and elevates. All great pursuits bring out some master principle, and throw into the shade matters of a subordinate character. Old errors and defects are insensibly remedied, and all join heart and hand in the blessed enterprize. There is also, now, if I mistake not, a conjuncture of circumstances peculiarly favourable to new efforts; and rejoiced shall I be if anything I can humbly suggest-and it will be but little, and that little submitted to the better judgment of his Grace and the Society, may contribute to that increased love and public confidence, without which the success of this and other missionary institutions. in their present position, can scarcely be looked for.

"I. The first thing I would venture most respectfully to intimate as applicable to India -and I presume equally so to England—is the importance of a wise and studious en-deavor to heat the irritated and alarmed minds of the Christian community, by promoting a cessalion from controversy, and the restoration of peace on the footing of sound scriptural truth. There is a general suspicion now affoat-a dread of innovation-a fear, and not an unreasonable one, of Popery; and a dislike to changes in our old usages and forms, as prevalent in 1832. The Protestant feeling is roused. His Grace's most mild and seasonable Pastoral Letter of January last, lays an admirable foundation for this attempt. The morbid excitement of the Protestant mind can only gradually of the Protestant mind can only gradually be calmed. In itself, it is a right and noble feeling, and entitled to respect; and it may be kept from excess, and effectually calmed too, by an enlightened course of proceeding. Our Societies have only to stand aloof from the tendencies of the extreme movement, as now so fatally developed, and all will right

"2. One excellent and sure method of promoting this, is by carrying out the plan, which the Society has already adopted, of circulating the unadorned accounts of the missionaries themselves. Here the full glory of the Gospel shines forth. The natural language of piety goes straight to the heart. When one of your missionaries says, 'I spoke to them for some time of sin, redemption through the merits of a Divine Saviour, prayer, holiness, and their duties in reference to the Church, into which they seek an entrance,' and then adds, 'may God guide them by his Holy Spirit,' every Christian mind responds.

" So again, when the missionary tells me, I cannot feel satisfied if I do not speak of Christ's merits, and power to "save even to the uttermost all who come unto God by him;" may God make each heart a "temple of the Holy Chost;" we cannot but feel a sympathy with him and his labours.

"In like manner, when another sums up his doctrine thus- The members of our congregation are taught to know God, and to "flee for refuge to the hope set before them in Christ," he touches the inmost soul of every sincere follower of our blessed

"Nor is the effect otherwise when your Secretary at Madras says, he hopes to welcome, ere long, several learned and devoted missionaries to carry on the good work, to proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ," and the great truth on which our apostolic and every true Church is built, that "being justified by faith we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ."?

"These trustworthy and simple accounts transport us, as it were, to the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles of St Paul.

"The language of official Reports and documents should harmonize, as much as possible, with this spirit. This is my third remark. This is done already in a great measure by the different Societies; but it will be wise, as it seems to me, to come back to first principles more and more, in such a state of con-

us to become all things to all men.' The reception of the teaching of the Church's_ a 'right to the privileges of the Church'the having communion with the Catholic or Anglo-Catholic Church,' are not, I humbly suggest, the descriptions which we should too much dwell on, the terms have been so fearfully abused. There can be no objection to such language, if occasionally used-most of them occur in our Liturgy and offices -but they should by all means be intermingled with the direct scriptural descriptions of conversion, as a 'turning unto God' -the 'receiving of Christ'-the 'being led by the Spirit'-the 'knowing the power of Christ's resurrection'-and the having 'fel-' passing from death unto life' and 'from the power of Satan unto God:' otherwise the Church hides the Saviour. Under the present irritation, I am persuaded that it would Paul.

"A. Regularity in some plan of visiting and holding Meetings is found most desirable, and is, in truth, essential to any considerable improvement in our funds. Circular letters long previous arrangement, are inconvenient Gosper, held on Wednesday July 23, 1845, and unproductive. The Auxiliary and Diocesan Societies must be supported by persons actual progress and wants of the Missions. The necessity for this is to be lamented. It springs from the infirmities of the Church. But under present circumstances, a wellcult and laborious at first, cannot be dispensed with.

"5. It is an obvious remark, that the Society should use all fit means, as I presume Articles in their plain, grammatical, and natural sense, for missionary labour. Nothing will more tend to inspire confidence. All depends, under God. on the choice of menmen of God-men really qualified by inward nicty, simplicity of faith in Christ, and the love of the souls of the Heathen, for the great work to which they are to be called.

"6. I cannot avoid thinking, further, that it is important for the Society to avail itself This venerable Society, connected as it is so in India and at home, of the present very peculiar state of the movement question. It is in a totally new position from what it was held—and may it always continue to hold! some years since. The solemn judgments —its own neculiar position. My own views of the Ecclesiastical Court have scaled publicly and formally its condemnation. Differences of opinion, as to the tendency right of Episcopacy as appointed by the on the whole of its earlier publications and proceedings, need not now be adverted to. It s enough that the entire system, as a system, is at length confessedly rejected by all the authorities of our Church. My own persome years before those judgments. I endeavoured accordingly, in 1842, to unite all take somewhat higher or lower ground upon sidered to have been a second time fought and won; and our Protestant Church rescued by the mercy of Christ, from the greatest peril that had threatened it since the settlement at the glorious Revolution of 1688. It is God's prerogative to bring good out of evil. His ways are unsearchable. The moment of favour to our Church may be now come. He may, perhaps, be pleased to turn the ex cited minds of both clergy and laity to the divine object of Christian Missions; and from the embers of an extinct controversy to raise a holy flame of love and pity for a lost world. Thus will the darkest night bring on the brightest dawn. The diffusion of earnest and enlightened piety of late years at home has been represented to me, s quite as remarkable as the contemporaneous obstacles. The clergy are said to be improving rapidly as parish priests: all is activity. The liberality of the laity has been nobly called forth. The fine spirit of churchbuilding has become the glory of our land. National Church education, as I am told, amidst a thousand difficulties, is making rapid progress. The same is the case, in its degree, in India. The influence of our Church is greater there than was ever known. This is God's doing. He seems to be setting before us, at home and abroad, a 'great' and effectual door' for occupying the ardent minds of men-if only we 'know,' and surely we shall know, the 'day of our visitation.' portunity, as an old writer observes, is the golden spot of time.

"7. Penitence and humiliation of soul before God, with carnest prayer for his grace and blessing, is the last suggestion which I would venture to offer. It is an obvious one, however, and scarcely needed. God ahases and exalts. He punishes Churches and nations by allowing a spirit of error or division to arise. We then seek his face. We acknowledge our sins and transgressions, personal and collective, before his footstoolcontroversy ceases. We succept' as the prophet says, ' the punishment of our iniquities.' We cast ourselves upon the infinite mercy of God in the sacrifice of his Son. We search and try our ways, and turn again to the Lord.' His 'anger then is turned away.' He again slifts up the light of his counte-nance upon us. Truth and peace appear. We wonder at our former infatuation. Afflictions are sanctified; the work of God is carried on in a lowly, Evangelical spirit; and Christ alone-not man, not instruments, not flict as the present. Charity should lead Churches-has all the glory.

complex descriptions of conversion, as an ready occurred to the honoured members of admission into the Catholic Church a the Society now before me, and are in the ready occurred to the honoured members of to the wants and sorrows of the people. (Imcourse of being acted upon; as a distant visitor, however, absent for thirteen or four-teen long years, his Grace will forgive me for alluding to them, invited by the tenor of your affectionate address. I am now far advanced in life, and the time of my departure must be at hand.' I may never see you more; and I should have felt ashamed of myself if I had hesitated to say here, hefore this Society, as I have long done in India, what I thought might be conducive to its interests, at whatever expense of my feel-

ings.
"Finally, be of good cheer, honoured brethren, in the name of the Lord. The lowship with the saints;' in a word, the holy principles of the Gospel are never appealed to in vain. There is a boundless mass of wealth in the great mine and treasure- For two hours the Chapel is closed. house of Christian charity. We have hardly yet opened the ground. Let the heart of the be our wisdom, at least in India, thus to act. pious and well-disposed be warmed with the car. They remind us that the day is not The heart of the earnest Christian delights exalted cause of Christian Missions, and they yet gone. A little of the Sabbath remains; exalted cause of Christian Missions, and they yet gone. A little of the Sabbath remains; to meet with the very language itself of St. will soon begin vigorously to bring forth the let us gather up the fragments that nothing be rich ore. The immense majority of the de- lost. At a quarter past 7, the people assem-voted members of our Church, and of other ble in the Chapel. It is brilliantly lighted, bodies, only want to have an assurance that and its 200 seats are soon filled. The worship it is indeed the work of God that, upon the begins by a hymn of praise. A shorter serwhole, is going on, in order to start forward vice is then pronounced, a chapter read, a are not read; collection-sermons, without a to our aid. It is not the worldly and careless psalm sung, and a plain and practical dis-long previous arrangement, are inconvenient who will effectually help this, or any other course delivered. It is done. The Minister Missionary Society. It is the pious, the who has officiated takes his seat, and the devout; those who know the value of the Pastor rises in the desk. He salutes the duly authorized to give information of the Heathens' souls from having learnt the value people with some pleasant words, and reviews of their own; those who understand somewhat of the Divine mystery of the God of our their privileges, and commends them to the salvation, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost: of Saviour of sinners, that great Shepherd of the eternal redemption of the blood of Christ; the sheep, and describing his power and organized system of this kind, however diffi- of the virtue of his infinite sacrifice as God- love, leaves Him finally and vivilly before man; of the mighty operations of the sanctifying Spirit of grace, the Lord and Giver and the day is concluded. of life, as our Nicene symbol expresses it; A few linger to salute and of the blessedness of employing wealth, him of some one in trouble, or to ask assistthey do, of letting it he known that they take and time, and talents, and all we have and ance for some person in distress. the utmost care in the selection of pious, are, to the glory of the great Giver-these learned, and devoted persons, receiving our are the men to whom will answer to

"It is a wide basis on which the Gospel stands. There is an intelligible, broad view of the vast doctrines of Christianity which, in the magnificent cause of Missions, ought not to be cramped by the details of individual and unauthorized sentiments, nor by private systems leaning to over-statements or understatements on matters of Church government. intimately with his Grace and all the Episcopal authorities of England, has always -its own peculiar position. My own views of Church polity coincide with those of our Reformers. I fully believe in the Divine apostles, divinely inspired to settle the Church; though circumstances may arise, as they did at the period of the Reformation, when bishops cannot be obtained, and when God accepts and blesses Churches imperfect in suasion has been, that it was condemned for their formation, as Hooker and all our best

"It is the cordial belief in the mysteries of redemption themselves which enables us to apprehend the blessings of our own salvation, which places us at once in our efforts under the Divine benediction, which involves our cause in the grand purpose of God as unfolded in the word of prophecy, and connects our labours, however weak in themselves, with the power and grace of Christ in the destined universal diffusion of his

Gospel. "The safety of our beloved country may also be assured by the decided and wise course of this great Society in the present emergency. God looks on nations collectively. If governors themselves are backward in their duties to the cause of Christ, it is not impossible that the efforts of such institutions as this, with our honoured archbishops and bishops at its head, may in some measure repair the defect.

"But I have done. I beg forgiveness for any warmth of manner or sentiment. I need only further assure his Grace that I shall be most ready, if my health is restored, to take any public steps I can under his direction, whether by sermons of this Society.
"D. CALCUTTA." whether by sermons or any other method, for

LORD'S DAY ENGAGEMENTS IN ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN, AND THE

CHAPEL CONNECTED WITH IT. It is delightful to think of the privileges of which the Gospel is administered and professed. At 9 o'clock, you may see the childhortation to pray. The service of God begins: Confession.—Prayer,—Praise,—Chanting,—Litany,—Commandments—Pro-Hymn succeed. Now, strengthened and to be cruel or unkind to any thing." elevated by devotion, the congregation sit for "And now let me hear about the butterflies

"These suggestions have, I doubt not, al- I words prepared and prayed over, and adapted t pression is perhaps produced,—resolutions formed, prayers framed.) A blessing is pronounced

Again, at two o'clock, the van-guard assemble,—the children enter the Chapel, take their seats, engage in short prayer, and then are questioned on the lesson of the day, uniting at the conclusion in a song of praise.

At 3, they join the congregation, and reenter the Church. A second time the service is celebrated, and the people worship, and the word of God is dispensed. After this, the parish library is opened for the use of the congregation, and the children assemble at the libraries of their respective schools, select their books from a thousand at their disposal, and retire with the smiles and often with the caresses of the female teachers.

Evening has set in. The clear and silver tones of St. Ann's bell break again upon the the labours of the day; reminds them of their minds. The blessing is then pronounced,

A few linger to salute the Pastor, to tell

Go, man of pleasure, strike thy lyre. Of broken Sabbaths sing the charms; Out's is the Prophet's car of fire Which bears us to a Father's arms,

St. Ann's! " Peace be within thy walls and prosperity within thy palaces. "-From St. Ann's Church," by a Sunday School Teacher.

THEATRICALS.

"They are going to have private thearicals at Herondale," said Miss Rushton, addressing herself to Rose, as she finished reading a note she had just received from her sister, Lady Lyndon. "Julia and Lyndon have been, it seems, for the last two days at Herondale, and her letter is full of nothing

but this play."

"More shame for them," said Mr. Arden. they ought to know better." He had been sitting for some considerable time, as he sometimes did, in a brown study, with his eyes fixed on the ground, and his hands clasped together before him, their fingers closely locked together, except that now and and drawn in, his mouth at times working, and his eyes glancing from under his knit and heavy brows.

"Really, Frank," said Mrs. Rushton, "your language is objectionably strong."

"Truth is always strong," replied Mr Arden, "too strong sometimes not to find objections in those who dislike to hear it."
"Oh, you will be always a cynic!" she

replied, smiling, "there is no curing you." "It is my fault and my infirmity to be so, Caroline, and I am afraid my clumsy fingers are not suited for catching the butterflies of Herondale. I must borrow the net of gauze and the skill of Rose, who makes even butterfly-catching graceful. By-the-by, Miss Rose, I have never scolded you for your chase after that butterfly yesterday morning, when I caught you almost flying over the flower-beds in the pursuit of your poor victim. and I suppose it has long since quivered away in the agonies of death, impaled by your delicate hands. Well, well! for my part, I cannot quite understand this sort of scientific savageness, for I suppose I shall be told that the poor insect was wanted for a collection, and the science of entomology will have to enswer for the writhings and agonies of that joyous creature."

"Oh, I so entirely agree with all you have said, dear excellent Mr. Arden," replied Rose, " but indeed I am not culpable in this instance; I only imprisoned that gorgeous butterfly for half an hour under a large glass shade, and upon a profusion of heaped-up flowers, with their caps of nectar all brimming, at least so I suspect-for my prisoner, after fluttering about, a very little while settled down quietly and had the sense and St. Ann's Church, and the simplicity with taste to set about visiting the nectary of every flower, and then obligingly opened its radiant wings, poising itself in the most ren and youth assembling, dressed with care, graceful positions, and giving me full time and discovering the general prosperity of the to paint it. It is the rarest and most brilliant people. The chapel is open, and both of its of all the English butterflies; and it will floors receive their precious charge. Here just complete the collection which I have may be seen more than 300 scholars with 60 been painting for Geraldine. It was the only teachers. At ten, the Pastor enters to one I wanted, and the only one that I have inspect the schools, and to smile on the dear never seen alive, and its purple wings have lambs of the flock. At half-past ten, the furnished me with the tint that I wanted in great Congregation enter with solemnity the one of my pictures. I have placed it on Church. The organ commences its notes of that wreath of honeysuckle, Geraldine, where solemn and elevated music. It stops. The I told you I wanted to carry out some of the Minister pronounces some sentences of Holy colours of the picture with a rich touch of

ing, - Litany, - Commandments, -Psalm and satisfied. I could not think it was like you

instruction. Then follows the preacher, in at Herondale," continued Mr. Arden.

" But perhaps we ought to think of the three sieves, before we allow ourselves to speak of others," observed the Bishop. "And what is that story ?" said Mr. Ar-

maxim, which all will do well to attend to when they speak of those that are absent. The maxim is this, that before we allow ourselves to find fault with any one behind his back, we should ask ourselves three questions. The first, 'Is it true?' The second 'Is it kind?' The third 'Is it necessary?''
"Admirable!' said Mr. Arden, "a maxim

I hope never to forget." "It will make you, however, Frank," said Mrs Rushton, " more silent than ever, and add to your long dark moods of taciturnity." "All the better, dear Caroline; but I fear it will not stop my speaking as sharply as

you say I usually do, to a person's face.22

"But would there be any conversation," said Lady Herondale, "if this maxim were rigidly observed ?"

"We all talk too much," replied the Bishop, "and much that we say is exceedingly un-profitable, often not strictly true, very often unkind, and still more often unnecessary. Wa are all apt to forget that we all shall have, at the great day, to give an account of every idle word that we have spoken."

"And the tongue," said Lady Mary, " is, we know, 'a member that no man can tame,

it is a world of iniquity." But even that world of iniquity can be controlled, and made the instrument of righteousness," observed the Bishop, 6 for with God all things are possible. David speaks of it as the best member that he had, Wake up my glory (that is my tongue); I will sing and

give praise with the best member that I have." " I should have thought," said Mr. Arden, turning to Lady Mary, "that you, at least, had this maxim of the Bishop's ever uppermost in your mind, for no one talks so little as your ladyship, and I cannot remember to have heard you say an unkind word of any one: while I am always struck with your strict observance of truth, even in the most trifling statements."

"So you flatter as adroitly as any one," said Mrs. Rushton, a slight tone of bitterness mingling with her cou tly manners.

"Truth, again, dear Caroline," replied Mr. Arden, with a sharp bright glance at his sister; " as for this excellent woman, I rather glorify God on her behalf, and the grace of God wh ca she has sought and He has given her. I do not praise her, but I rejoice to see what watchfulness and prayer can accomplish and what grace has done. But we shall never get to Herondale, or hear more of these abominable theatricals. You will not consent, I hope, Caroline, to that dear child taking any part in them; for I know that you and Geraldine are to join Rushton at Herondale to-morrow." With all her powers of self-control,

Mrs. Rushton was unable to conceal her vexation and annoyance, that such a question was put to her in the presence of Lady Mary and the Bishop. But she endeavoured to smile, though there was an expression in her then a finger of one hand was freed, and clear gray eyes which was anything but that kept tapping upon the back of the other of good temper. "Really, Frank," she hand, his lips being all the while compressed answered, "you are so extremely brusque in your way of questioning, that one hardly knows how to answer you at once. For my part disapprove of a young lady's taking part in such a mode of amusement as much as you do; but I have a horror of Geraldine's making herself in any way peculiar, and having a scene at Herondale."

"And, therefore," said Mr. Arden, "to prevent a single scene of that kind, you would perhaps allow her to exhibit among the seenes of a playhouse."

"A playhouse," said Mrs. Rushton, "how strange you are!"

"And what will the large hall of Herondale be, but a playhouse, if they turn it into one? But to come to the point,23 he continued, with a perseverance quite provoking to his sister, "is my modest Geraldine to act?"

"I know nothing about it," said Mrs. Rushton, "I have not seen Julia's note, I have not been consulted."

"And when you are?" said Mr. Arden. "Then," said his sister, suddenly recovering her good humour, "I shall leave Geraldine to decide for herself."

" And what do you intend to decide upon ?" said her uncle, turning to Geraldine.

" If I may be allowed to speak," said Lidy Mary, "I would say, that I think Geraldine should not be questioned now. Mrs. Rushton has given, what appears to me, a very reasonable answer; and with regard to the amusements of the world, (while I should decidedly except theatrical amusements of any kind.) the renouncing them by choice must depend, first of all, on the state of the heart; though the convictions of duty, and a deep sense of the danger of temptation, will often lead a truly conscientious person to relinquish every thing of the kind, even while he still feels inclined in his heart to indulge in them. Some indeed who have spoken to me on the subject, have told me, that they have taken the latter course, and have had reason to bless God for doing so s they have acted simply from a sense of duty, and have at no distant time been enabled to overcome in their hearts, the inclination which they at first resisted, so that the word ndulgence could never again be connected in their mind with such umusements."

"Well, well," said Mr. Arden, rs ho walked into the library of Deercourt, where Lady Mary and her sister and daughters were sitting at work. " Folly seems to wear her cap and bells at Herondale, and to reign as lady of misrule among the party there. His face, as he said this, wore an unusually serdonic expression. Wilton has been calling at the vicarage, to take leave of the

theatrical follies of Herondale. I asked him, to his great annoyance, if they had no part for him to play, and when he assured me that he was to be merely a spectator. I told him there. the fable of the lark who was found among the sparrows in the farmer's field, and who shared their fate from being caught in their company. Alas, birds of a feather flock together. And what do you hink of that old goose, Colonel Rushton? he is going to act and take the part of a footman, while Lady Herondale appears as a pert chambermaid. Julia too is to turn actress. I wonder whether my discreet and worldly-wise sister is standing like a hen disconsolate and distracted, because her duckling takes to the water, or whether she submits with her usual accommodating graciousness, thinking it right not to make herself singular. My poor Geraldine! I dread the effect of such society upon her. O that she might prove like a dove among the chattering throng, and unfold her wings and flee away into the wilderness of quiet Deercourt and be at

"We expect her every moment," said Lady Mary. "Elizabeth and I drove to Herondale yesterday, and Geraldine asked me before them all if I would receive her for a few days. I wondered at her firmness, for she was assaulted by several of the party; but though her colour came and went, as one shaft after another of raillery and ridicule was aimed at her, she stood her ground; and her purpose was not to be changed. Mrs. Rushton, it seemed, whether willingly or not, had already given her consent, and Geraldine had written a note to propose coming to us, just

before we arrived. "Geraldine is a good girl," said Mr. Arden, "I felt assured that she would not disappoint me. Wilton tells me," he added, "that his friends, the Prince and Princess, are going with a party from Ravenstone. O, I cannot believe it," said Rose.

"And why, my dear child?"
"Because," said Rose, "they are so "So what?" he rejoined. "They are Roman Catholics, and I thought you knew he will go to mass on Sunday morning, and to the play on Sunday evening. Why, when I was at Bath last year, every one was going over to Oscott to see a play which the youths were going to act there."

"My dear friend," said Lady Mary mildly, do you not think we want the Bishop's three sieves to sift our words through ?" "They will pass the first sieve at any rate,"

he replied, "for it is true." "But the second will stop them," said Lady

Mary, " is it kind?" "It is not meant to be otherwise," he answered. "And as for the third sieve, I suspect my words will pass that; for I think it is necessary to bear my testimony in these times, especially before young people like your Rose there, against such unchristian absurdities. With regard to the theatrical entertainment at Herondale, for instance, it does appear to me to be a monstrous folly, not to call it worse, that the tenantry of Herondale, and even some of the Brandon shopkeepers, should be invited to make an audience to see your sister-in-law, a high born and high bred countess, come forth upon the stage as a pert simpering waiting-maid, and my brotherin-law, a fine tall Colonel of the line, appear before them dressed as a footman. And what I am now saying to your ladyship, is almost word for word what I wrote to your kindhearted brother Lord Herondale, when he invited me to come and make one of the

"But is it not possible," said Lady Mary, "to rebuke in a wrong spirit?"
"Or in other words," he continued, "is

not mine a wrong spirit? Does not your ladyship mean to say that? I confess that these things make me angry and bilious. I love and honour the aristocracy of the land; I am jealous for their honour, and I am the more disappointed when they act like mountebanks."—From "Lady Mary," by the Rev. Charles B. Tayler, M. A.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1845.

Through the kindness of a friend we have had the perusal of a letter to a disringuished Clergyman in England who was not at the Liverpool meeting for Christian Union, by a Lay-member of our Church who was, and who describes in glowing terms the scene which he witnessed, and his anticipations founded upon the measures there initiated. It appears that an association is to be formed under the name of "THE EVAN-GELICAL ALLIANCE," " the term Protestant being advisedly excluded as involving too much of worldly politics in its general acceptation." Committees are sitting in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin, er for the purpose of preparing an authorized report of proceedings for publication (as Reporters were excluded, to prevent garbled reports from being circulated) and also to carry out the objects of the Conference, preparatory to a public meeting which is intended to be held in London next Summer; and previous to which, a general meeting of the several Committees is to be held at Liverpool in January." The basis of union, which will be extensively circulated in the United Kingdom, on the Continent of Europe, and in America, is to be such as to exclude equally Romanism and Sociaianism. The most pleasing part, to us, of the account is that which describes the tenderness of feeling towards the Church of England, manifested by some of the most influential of the dissenting ministers who had, in time past, been among the severest in opposition to the Church of England and her members; and we think this intelligence the more striking,

the kingdom, we suppose) out of the seventeen denominations which had their representatives

We will now rest upon this striking circumstance our assertion that the success of the measures in contemplation will mainly fession recommended to dying persons, as a depend upon the favour which they may meet with among members of the Church of England; and we may venture upon a guess that the tenderness of feeling among dissenting members of the Conference was closely connected with the evidence before them that Churchmen had learnt from past events, to prove to be of authority. Until it should be doubt the success of attempts at bringing various denominations to act harmoniously together. Believing that, among the 250 members, there was a sincere desire to merge minor differences and to find a common bond of union, we think a feeling is to be perceived as pervading the whole body, that the members of the Church of England are those who above all others have to be won in order to ensure success to the enterprise. And their accession will be sought without requiring from them the relinquishment of any article of faith or practice which distinguishes them as Churchmen.

But, when there is so much good in the Church of England, when the co-operation of her members is so valuable, and the basis is willingly laid so as to bring them into the union without any interference with their churchmanship-we must confess the question springs up before us in a very lively manner: where is the necessity that there should be seventeen denominations, all professing to be one, and yet all worshipping in a state of separation from one another? How much broader might the basis of union be made, if some of the minor differences were discovered to be that when a Roman Catholic goes out of the utterly unworthy of being weighed in the world he goes into a monastery, otherwise balance against the grand and beautiful effect which would result from our presenting an outwardly unbroken front, even as we are bound together inwardly by essential union?

We have no reason to believe that our re-

marks will reach many members of dissenting communities; if they did, we may hope that | formally declared to be true. 22 our intention would be appreciated by every sincere friend of union among those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. To our fellow-Churchmen, clerical and lay, we appeal for union of heart and effort, to the effect of presenting our communion as one in which the soul, anxious to flee from the wrath to point out the misinterpretation contained in come and to lay hold on eternal life, will find it? every needful help from an experienced and laborious Clergy, and from a spiritually minded and united Laity, willing to assist in the propagation of Gospel truth with offerings of personal service and pecuniary supplies. To be a sound and affectionate member of the Church, it is not needful to assert that no part of her system or practice admits of improvement-on the contrary, such exaggerated assertions only wound the cause which they may be meant to subserve. But neither does the admission of defects involve the duty of separation. We may well be suffered to cling to our Church as she is, while those who have separated from her are so much at variance among themselves upon the system and practice which ought to be preferred. In the mean time, we may, by clinging to her, give effect to the working of her institutions, counteract the pernicious machinations of those within her who are eager to pervert her helps towards devotion into substitutes for devotion-who would put the "sign of regeneration" in the room of regeneration itself-the outward sacramental act in the room of the "spiritual food and sustenance" signified thereby-and punctual attendance at Church-privileges in the room of the preparation of heart required for the worthy partaking thereof. We may show the causelessness of that disgust which has been excited at home and abroad (see Letter from Germany in another column) by the romanizing attempts within our borders in modern days, assert the spiritual character of our Zion, and be truly members, whether with or without subscription, of the true Evangelical Alliance, while firm and attached members of the still Protestant and reformed Church of

At the close of our Editorial last week, we quoted a portion of an extract from Dr. Pusey's three letters published in explanation of the grounds upon which he would have us believe that it is still consistent for him to retain his position in the Church of England-inciuding very comfortable preferment. A Correspondent of an English paper, adverting to a report that Mr. Newman is going to enter the so-called Society of Jesus, observes that "the Jesuits can teach that gentleman nothing, but they may learn a trick or two from him." We are disposed to add that Mr. Newman may possibly learn something yet from Dr. Pusey. We now insert the whole

41 have myself known and know such, persons of tender minds and scrupulous consciences, who did and do not hold definitely the doctrines especially regarded as Roman (I use this language because some reject as Roman what is so evidently primitive doc-

Ken's words, receiving the faith of the whole Church before east and west were divided. Such received, explicitly, all which they knew the Church to have received; implicitly, whatever she does receive, whether they knew what it was or no. I mean that their habit of mind is expressed by the conremedy against temptations to doubt, Credo quicquid credit Ecclesia. Now persons of this habit of mind, apart from any definite reception of doctrine which they might not see to be doctrine actually held by the Church, will still shrink from committing themselves to a denial of that which might, after all, cleared up what is the mind of the whole Church upon such doctrine, they wish themselves to remain in a state of abeyance upon it, neither rejecting it, nor yet making it part of their belief. Regarding, according to our pious Bishop Andrewes' prayer, the western, eastern,' (i. e., the orthodox Greek Church) and our own, to be integral branches of the Church, they cannot receive doctrines on the authority of the Roman Church alone. They wait thankfully where God has placed them looking that He will clear up in His time what is now dark, and unite what is now divided. They consider our Church to be in a state of appeal, waiting for a time when the differences between her and the rest of the Western Church shall be cleared up, if God They do not, then, formally accept what is now looked upon as distinctive Roman doctrine, yet neither would they formally reject it, for fear, if it should prove to be true, they might be rejecting the truth. Such would, e.g. neither reject invocation of saints, nor yet do they actually practise it; they do not make a definite doctrine of a purifying process with a pain after death a part of their belief, nor yet do they disbelieve it. They are, as I said, content to suspend their belief about it any indefinite time, even until their death, if so be (as in St. Augustine's mind it was a probable opinion only) only holding implicitly the entire faith of the Church -i. e., denying nothing which the Church really holds. I ought to say further (although it will pain some) that considering how large a portion of the Church the Roman communion contains, to how great a degree the doctrines it formally receives are held in the eastern, how much holiness she has had, and what holy books (the fruit of the Spirit of God) she has produced, they shrink from declaring that to be untrue, which she has

THE EPISCOPAL RECORDER.—Has not our friend's Compositor placed "Berean" in such a position (see number of Nov. 15) as to make us seem to say something, which we quoted from a contemporary on purpose to

To the Editor of the Berean.

SIR,-I have purposed for some time back to have cautioned right thinking persons. through the medium of your excellent paper, against allowing books which may fall into their hands, to go into those of young persons without first narrowly inspecting them. A number of modern publications, all of beauti-ful exterior, but full of deadly poison, have found their way even into my remote district One of my children lately brought me a little halipenny book, given to her by a friend [?] entitled "A Talk in the Garden" [published by J. Burns, Portman Street, London and called my attention to the following question and answer: "Why will the baby have on a clean white frock when christened?" "Because being christened makes baby clean from sin, People who have been christened can help doing bad things if they please." The of zeal, in comparison with the propagators of error, who thus endeavour to graft the opus operatum of Popery even on the minds of infants. I did intend to offer some further remarks on this painful subject, but have been anticipated by you and your correspondents. I do rejoice at the increasing circulation of your paper, devoid as it is of mere worldly politics, and devoted to the spread of true Church of England principles, as being those of God's own Word. Let the potsherds strive with the potsherds of the earth, and go on in the strength of the Lord, having the prayers of God's servants presented in your behalf.

I am, Sir, Your brother in Jesus Christ, S. B. ARDAGH, Rector of Barrie. October, 1845.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.'

Sin,-In defiance of this plain command. and to the disgrace of Protestants who tamely submit to it, a sale of property took place after Divine Service on Sunday last at LaColle: 1 was the more surprised at this, inasmuch as the order for the sale came from a Protestant

It so happened, that according to previous notice given, the Sacrament of the Lord's Sunper was administered; I was informed that the sale was to take place at the Church door during its celebration, as many of the people were expected to leave after the conclusion of the sermon, and the officer was afraid that he would not discharge his duty if he allowed the bulk of the people to leave before the sale commenced; I therefore sent to him to say that I did not consider Divine Service over until after the celebration of the Holy Communion. and he, in consequence, deferred the sale until this service was concluded.—This is the most gratuitously wicked practice that ever was sanctioned by a Christian community, as I shall be able to show.

In the present instance it was supposed, that the greatest number of people assembling together at the time of public worship, the pro-perty would sell the best at that time. For the information of the gentleman who ordered the trine,) who, as myself, either do actually sale, I have to say, that out of two large concerning they were not yet sufficiently read in details, did implicitly, cast themselves with lic, there were only about a dozen present, and entire faith into the aucient Church, received four out of these, in consequence of an ad-

and, I believe, not one member of the Church of England did bid. The bidders were a Canadian and some members of another denomination, who, as I believe, came from a distance to my Church solely for this purpose.

With regard to the question, generally, whether property does sell the best after the Divine Service :- It is well known that there are but few in the country parts (and I imagine that it was for the Habitants in the country that the law was made) who are able to purchase, and it is also well known by every one who knows human nature, that men are always to be found where a bargain is to be had.

this practice is that the French Canadians, who for the most part, cannot read, could not be advertised of sales by a written notice. But does the publication by mouth after Divine Service necessarily entail the Sale also on the Sabbath ?

I call, then, upon all my brother clergymen, members of the Church of England, and Protestants in general, to petition against this ungodly practice.

Let the French Canadians be advertised by mouth after Divine Service if it be necessary but let it be optional with Protestant congregations to do this, or append a notice on the Church door, and let no sales be made on the Sabbath. I say, my brethren, let us petition for this from every Parish and Township, and surely the Legislature will never refuse so reasonable a demand.

For my own part, I intend to refuse the administration of the Lord's Supper to any memsale, until he repent of his sin, inasmuch as 1 breach of the Sabbath.

There was a time, and that not long since, when British Officers were required to be present at idolations ceremonies in our Eastern tention to religious truth, many a one will in Officers might lose their commissions if they did not reply to an insult by a challenge. It tants unconsciously trample under foot and of which we complain less so?

I am, Sir, Your obedient humble servant, CHARLES MORRICE, Minister of La Colle, And Chaplain to the Troops at Hse-aux-Noix.

La Colle, 30th Oct., 1815.

Profanation of the Lord's day similar to that exposed in the above has been the subject of a letter in our columns once before-only we had never heard of a case where the front of a Protestant place of worship was made the scene of such an enormity. We fully think that an effort should be made for such an amendment of the law-that is, the old French law-as to make such transactions illegal .- Eptron.]

LETTER FROM GERMANY.

"It is a somewhat difficult matter, just now, when German life seems to be all in a state of fusion or fermentation, to gain such a comprehensive view as to be able to say: such is the state of things with us;—and if I were to succeed in doing so much, perhaps the next minute would alter the scene.

" You remember the days of rationalism or indifferentism, out of the frigidity of which. two directions have been taken in a search for inner warmth and closer combination. Speculative philosophy has professed to give influence to the Christian dogma by elevating reason, and proving the accordance of religion with it. On the other hand, a return to the principles of the Reformation has also led to the exhibition of the Christian dogma with its direct claim upon the human heart to embrace it by faith. Results have attended both these movements. But it has been of the build found that the elevation of reason has not the Protest been friendly to the reception of the Christian dogma; since reason, pretending to judge the dogma, disavows man's need of it, and asserts the claims of man's own self as paramount, and religion to have no place where self rejoices in its own sufficiency. The appeal to the human heart, it must be confessed, has not been unproductive, neither, of lamentable fruits in spiritual pride, and resting in the outward religious service, besides that the separatism which commenced with a search for superior purity, has here and there run into exercises not remarkable for purity, under the cloak of asceticism and powerful excitement. Add to this the advan-tage which the Church of Rome has been quick to take-by open demand where occa-sion served, and by gentle insinuation where otherwise—for the recovery of her former ecclesiastical and political pre-eminence, and you will not wonder that the real communion of saints, instead of having acquired a visible being, is engaged in a contest with open foes and professed friends, and has to be sought for in the fires of tribulation and under the weight of oppression.

"But that need not hinder us from rejoicing at the fact that there exists a widely spread longing of heart for religious sustenance; and that the fusion which has brought the different ranks of men nearer to each other, which has led to the recognition of human rights, and has made men to associate themselves for united efforts, and vastly multiplied the interchange of kind services among nations -that this vast effect has afforded many facilities to an onward movement in the diffusion of Christian knowledge and the extension of its influence.

I view composedly even Pasevism as one of the impulses which must help the onward movement. Surely there are many in the 23, the Asylum has been made the subject of Church of England, not so hopelessly determined not to see as to be blind to the new real Herald of the 11th inst., over the signareasons which are daily furnished to us Pro- ture of HAMPDEN. The writer manifests an reasons which are daily furnished to us Protestants on the Continent, for preferring the march of our own Reformation to the hampered and half-way stopped course of the only to the comferts, but to the rights of the English Church in the 16th century. In some points Puscyism does seem to us to arrive at its preposterous results just by carry-

" Casting my eyes across the sea to England

ing what is set forth as Anglican to farthest

good old Pastor, for he sets out for Rome next as the Church is said to have been "the least not picking or choosing, taking this doctrine they bid for this property, and told them that been deduced. But there is, otherwise, sophweek, and he, it seems, is to be present at the represented?" (in proportion to her numbers in land rejecting another, but in good Bishop if no one bid some other course must be taken; but he represented?" (in proportion to her numbers in land rejecting another, but in good Bishop if no one bid some other course must be taken; but here is, otherwise, sophweek, and he, it seems, is to be present at the represented?" (in proportion to her numbers in land rejecting another, but in good Bishop if no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is no one bid some other course must be taken; but in good Bishop is manly-in their mode of acting as official characters a duplicity so perilous, that the German Protestant must be excused if he suspects the system which allows them, unmolested, to hold their official situations.

6. But, as I have said before, I look upon this, even as I do upon some of the movements in Germany, as indications of a recovery. We are to become conscious of evils existing and then seek for wisdom to apply a remedy,

"The most noisy among religious movements in our country at present is the widely spreading separation from the Church of Rome The principal argument urged in favour of under the guidance of some of her own priests. It is the embodiment of one extreme of the great division which has long existed in the Roman Church in Germany: some have clung to her bosom as a duty to God himself, irrespective of Pope and Priesthood. believing that from Him she has received a commission to hold forth revealed truthothers on the contrary have been attached to the Pope and his Priesthood as constituting the Church, irrespective of the truth. Now the extreme of the former division has arisen in the multitudes who cast aside Pope and Hierarchy, Celibacy, Latin Worship, the five unscriptural Sacraments, &c. &c. and claim to be the true original Catholic Christians. I should have greater expectations of direct good from this movement, if it gave less indication of a rationalistic dealing with mat-ters of faith. But I look for results indirectly from the discovery of a freedom of thought and action which had scarcely been supposed ber of my congregation, who shall bid at such to exist under the popedom-from the concessions which it will be found needful to deem it hypocrisy for a man to say that he make-indirect gains, these, to the Protestant truly repents of his past sins, when, in the element, in addition to the direct increase of face of that confession, he openly commits a influence to the principles of the Reformation which must spring from this movement. We may be allowed to hope that, in the midst of the various contests which now require atpossessions: there was a time when British the stillness of devout longing for peace find the hidden treasure which the fiercer combais not so now-and why? These were stains that each of these in his measure will conupon the national character. Is the grievance tribute towards the diffusion of light over countries and nations."?

' [This is a somewhat bitter pill for those who have so self-complacently denounced the German ecclesiastical system, for tolerating Neology. We are glad that, since the above letter was written, some of those to whom the writer's remark applies have found it necessary to relinquish their efficial situations.

The above is taken from two letters from the same writer, a Layman, with the omission of what does not boar upon subjects suitable for these columns. In order to bring the whole into connection, some freedom has been taken by the Translator. It may not be unprofitable to English readers to discover the sense in which an intelligent foreigner of good observation and extensive reading anticipates help to a good onward movement, even from Tractarianism. In allowing the writer to speak his mind freely as a foreign Protestant, we do not, of course, pledge ourselves to the adoption of all his sentiments.—Enrion.]

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dlocese of Queber.

TRINITY CHURCH, MONTREAL, We understand that a collection was taken up at this place of worship on Sunday last, on behalf of the Church Society, for the special object of providing a fund for the support of the widows and orphans of Clergymen; the amount collected was over £38, and some additions to it were promised from persons who had come unprepared.

The Cathedral Churchwardens most gratefully acknowledge a donation of £25, from J. H. Kenn, Esq., to be applied in part payment now the Protestant burying ground, St. John's Suburbs, to replace, temporarily, the Chapel burnt down on the 28th June. The expense of this temporary building has been also in part defraved (to the extent of about £60) from monies sent for the purpose to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, by Joshua Watson, Esq., of Clapham, near London .- (Mercury.)

Plocese of Teronto.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto has been pleased to appoint his Senior Chaplain, the Rev. A. N. Bethune, D. D. Rector of Cobourg, and Diocesan Professor of Theology, to be the Bishop's Official and Ecclesiastical Commissary for the Archdeaconry of York, by Commission dated the third of November, 1845 .--

Township of Etobetoke, C. W .-- In the Montreal Herald we read an acknowledgement from Mr. C. Geddes, of the receipt of £10. from His Excellency the Governor General, towards the erection of a Protestant Episcopal Church in the above Township.

PROTESTANT CHURCH AT JERUSALEM .-The Turkish Government has at last granted the Firman necessary for the prosecution of the work commenced for creeting the churchbuilding in connection with the Episcopate of the Church of England at Jerusalem. It is stated that the opposition which Lord Ponsonly offered to the worthless ministry recently superseded by the Sultan was the great impediment to its being granted at an earlier period.

LUNATIC ASYLUM AT BEAUPORT.

To the Editor of the Bereun. Sin,-Since I addressed to you the account of this new and praiseworthy institution, which you inserted in your paper of October a letter, which was published in the Montsuffering inmates: that there should be no possibility of any infringement upon the liberty of persons of sane mind; no chance of unjust restraint by parties acting from consequences—and I should imagine that the interested motives. In this feeling every most difficult part of the work for the friends friend to humanity will cordially unite. And of Christian truth is, to fight off those results I am quite sure that none could be more everything which she received, because she dress I made to them, left the ground. I when you cannot take out of the hands of desirous to remove every thing which might received it on an authority out of themselves, warned them of the sin they would commit if Puscyites the premises from which they have tend to cast suspicion on their benevolent

to whose spirited exertions the Province is indebted for the present Asylum. Under this impression, I beg to offer a few remarks upon the subject.

It must be confessed that the case which the writer supposes is by no means an impossible one. One of the Physicians in charge of the Asylum might be a Magistrate; he might also be the Medical Attendant of the Gaol, and in his Magisterial capacity might commit to gaol as a vagrant a person whom he would afterwards report to be insane. He, as Physician to the Gaol, would probably be consulted as to the state of the prisoner's mind, and would thus have the power of his person until he and his brother Physicians of the Asylum decided that the patient had recovered his senses. All this might occur under the present state of things, and there-

or the present state of things, and there-fore ought to be prevented by proper means. Of all the prisoners now in the Asylum, those from the former institution under charge of the "Religious Ladies of the General Hospital" were removed to their present residence by order of the Commissioners appainted by the Government, (Dr. Painchaud, Messrs. J. Neilson, Jas. Gibb, L. Massue and P. Langlois). A large number were received from Montreal and other distant places, and seven were sent from the gaol here, by order of the Civil Secretary. I understand that two or three are in the gaol now, who cannot be removed for want of this

The release of the patients depends upon their recovery. I am happy to be able to state by the way, as an evidence of the good effect of kind and proper treatment, that one patient from Montreal was discharged a short time since, cured; that another, who was an inmate of the former Quebec Asylum for twelve or fifteen years, has so far recovered that he is allowed to visit his friends, always returning in the evening; and that a confident hope is entertained that this man, along with several others, may soon be discharged. All the patients at present in charge are Government patients. The Asylum is open to others whose friends may wish to place them there, paying for them at a fixed rate. But in such a case a process must be gone through, similar to that required in England, and entitled, "de functico inquirendo." The friends must apply to the Court to have the lunatic interdicted; and, upon proof of his insanity before a Jury, the Court orders the patient to be interdicted and to be placed in the Asylum. This mode of proceeding renders any improper or unjust treatment almost impossible; and, if it were made imperative to adopt this course before committing any person to the Asylum, would remove all that danger of abuses of which HAMPDES complains.

With these remarks I take my leave of the one great want is still felt at the Asylum, that of regular religious services. No Clergyman is attached to the Asylum, nor have any yet visited it; and I have the authority of one of the Medical gentlemen for asserting that their visits would be very gladly received, as they have always found such services to have a soothing and beneficial effect.

OBSERVER.

To Correspondents .- Received Maria, Mother ; -Juvenis Academicus, enclosing \$1 for the Church Society, which will appear in the Treasurer's next monthly statement ; - M. W.; -C. B. enclosing a remittance ; - Poetry, not had time to read; but our friend, as a con stant reader, must know that it ought to be submitted to The Unknown, and J. A. says we are not to let anybody see it. We will let him hear from us again .- GS.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Messis. Thomas Tait, from No. 53 to 104; - Wm. Spragg, No. 83 to 131; Robert Easton, 75 to 104;-Joseph Titfin, No. 70 to 121.

Political and Bocal Entelligence.

STEAM LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS .- We understand that it is intended to have sixteen line-of-battle ships, and eight or ten frigates, with screw propellers, as block ships for our sea-ports. The armament of the 72-gun ship will be twenty-six 42-pounders, twenty-six 32-pounders, and four 56-pounders. She will have the masts and yards of a 46 gun frigate, and a crew of 568 men, which will include officers, seamen, marines and stokers. Each ship will only take six weeks' provisions and water, and be made to act 18 both offensive and defensive. The engines Se are to be of 450 horse-power. The 46-gun frigate will have the masts and yards of a 26-gun frigate, and be armed with twenty 42-pounders and three 56-pounders, with engines of 300 horse-power, and a crew of 306 officers, seamen, marines, and stokers. Six weeks' provisions and water will only be put on board. Tenders for muchinery are to be advertised for ; the other part of the work will be done by the dockyard .- United Service Gazette.

THE LOCUSTS .- Several vessels which have recently arrived report having seen large fields of grasshoppers or locusts, off the Western Islands. By comparing the different accounts, it appears that these insects extended over an area of 600 miles square. Capt. Madigan, of the ship Hercules, from Odessa, fell in with them in long. 16, lat. 36, and sailed in the midst of them, from east to west, for 500 or 600 miles, leaving them only at the distance of 1,000 miles from land. Mr. J. G. Hurd, a passenger on board the ship Sylvanus, Jenkins, from Trieste, gives the same account to us, and adds that there were great numbers of the locusts in the air as well as in the water, and that for several days they had had many of them on the masts and sails of the ship. They were drifted about upon the water, sometimes in broad fields, and at others in long windrows, as seaweed is often seen on the outside of the Gulf Stream. The impression of all the gentlemen is that they had been blown off from the coast of Africa .- Hong-Kong Re-

nature occurred; immense masses of rock were rolled into the valley, the inhabitants of which fled in the greatest consternation. The damage done is estimated at 400,000f.

RISE FROM THE DUST-YARD TO ARGYLE-SQUARE. - Edward Riley, living with his fainily in Hadlow-street, Burton-crescent, hav-ing been proved next of kin to Major-General Riley, who recently died at Madras, leaving property to the amount of 50,000l., to the whole of which he has become entitled, has, within the last few days, amused the neigh-bourhood by his conduct. From having been but a workman in the dust-yard in Maidenlane, he has now become a man of independence. On Thursday he called in his cab on a tailor, in Seymour-street, and taking him to the dust yard desired him to measure the whole of the men in the yard for a suit of clothes, which being accomplished, he ordered them to go to a hootmaker's, where they were all served. On Sunday he ordered a butcher to supply each of them with a joint of meat. Riley has taken a house in Argyle-square, and upon entering it he purposes giving a dinner to all the dustmen in London, and illuminating the front of his house .- English Paper.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson, the author of "Locksley Hall," the "May Queen," and some other beautiful poems, has just received a pension of £200 per annum from Her Majesty. Sir R. Peel made the intimation very delicately through Mr. Hallam, the historian.

It has been determined to creet a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Sir Thomas F. Buxton, by public subscription, limited to two guineas each.

MENICO AND THE UNITED STATES .- Re cent arrivals from the former country announce that the Mexican Government is desirous to renew diplomatic intercourse with that of the United States, in the expectation of effecting an amicable arrangement with regard to Texas. The democratic journals in the United States, the organs of the party the President favours, are still blustering upon the Oregon question and, if they only were to be consulted, war would be inevitable. But it is pleasing to find that many respectable journals strongly oppose this wholesale demunciation of the British right to Oregon, and condemn the policy which, for party purposes, would plunge destroyed about 2000 Bushels of Oats, and the nation into a war. The Houble, Daniel 2000 Bundles Hay, three Cows and a Pig. Webster, in a speech which he lately delivered before a public meeting in Boston, upon this grasping and overbearing spirit. The following extracts deserve attention :-

"But, gentlemen, in this point of view is this a subject upon which it is proper by popular appeal, or by loud representations of patriotism, or by a sort of stormy defiance of the subject for the present, only adding that power of a great nation on our side, -is it proper on the other side by cries about the maritime ascendancy of England, the great wealth, the dignity, the power, the martial prowess of England, is it a question on which, by outcries of this sort on either side of the ocean, these two great communities are to be embroiled and plagued in all their commercial and friendly relations, or to be compelled to run into the horrors of war ? No, gentlemen ! the spirit of the age is against it."

> "Now, gentlemen, who is the man at the head of either government who will take upon himself the responsibility of bringing on a war between two nations like Great Britain and America, upon a question of this kind. until he is prepared to show that anything and everything that he could do, has been done to avoid such a terrible and ultimate result ?"

THE ICE TRADE .-- The Boston Shipping List gives the following account of the ice trade from that port the past year:

To Hong Kong 600 tons.
Calcutta
Port Spain 150
Rio Janeiro 240
St. Thomas 218
Demerara42
New Orleans 1,630
Charleston 120
New York 200
New Tork
Total for October 3,740
Desiles for months 0.002
Previous four months 9,993
Total for five months13,733
ONTREAL PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS BANK. Abstract.
nount due to Depositors, 30th
June, per statement £111,117 15
45.
pt. 30-Amount
deposited in the
3 months ending
this date£42,569 19 4
Amount with-
drawn 30,682 17 1
Hawaring boyon in I

Balance due to Depositors this date£123,004 17 10

Increase this quarter.......11,887 2 3

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL .- The Treasurer of this useful institution acknowledges the receipt of £50 cy. from the Executor to the Estate of the late Mathew Struthers, Esq., of Montreal, being a bequest of that gentle man.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. -A call of £3 16. cy. per share, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the Bank of B. N. America in Montreal, on or before the 31st Dec. 1845. This, with the deposit made on subscribing, will complete the first instalment of £4 16. per share.

HUMANIZING TENDENCIES OF THE TURF. -It is stated, in a full account of the New York Hurdle Race, at which one of the riders lost his life, as mentioned in the last number of the Berean, that when announcement had been made of the critical state in which the unfortunate man was, and the Judges had determined upon interrupting further progress of the race, the owner of the horse Black Doug-The Basic Gazette publishes intelligence of the slipping of a mountain in the Grisons on the 7th Oct. It occurred at Buschlaws, and carried away an entire forest of young trees.

| The Basic Gazette publishes intelligence of the slipping of a mountain in the Grisons on the 7th Oct. It occurred at Buschlaws, and carried away an entire forest of young trees.

| The Basic Gazette publishes intelligence of the slipping of a mountain in the Grisons on idea of claiming the purse, as if his horse had won the race. How foolish it must have seemed to that individual, to make so much the THREE o'clock, and GNPAID to FOUR, P. M.

| N. B. The Quebec both to publish the numbers, and the Publications. las-from Montreal, it is said-directed his

undertaking, than the respectable gentlemen On the 14th another catastrophe of the same of a man's life, compared with the disappointment of the spectators in having the sport interrupted!

> GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The last bulletin, under date of the 11th inst., reports His Excellency's health as steadily improving.

> INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS. -Albion Longe, No. 4.—On Thursday last the above Lodge held its first anniversary in the Lodge room, Chateau St Louis. Most of the members were present, together with a number of ladies and gentlemen who attended upon the invitation of the members. At 8 o'clock the Noble Grand, E. L. Montizambert, Esq., took the chair, and soon after the choir, accompanied by the fine organ belonging to the Lodge, at which Br. F. H. Andrews presided, sang the opening Ode to the air of the national anthem. During the evening other pieces of music were performed and addresses were delivered by E. L. Montizambert and P. Sheppard, Esquires, explanatory of the objects of the order. They are given at full length in the Mercury of Saturday, and from its report we gather the following particulars as to the foundation and increase of Odd Fellowship here and else-

> In 1843, Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1, of the Province of Canada, was established at Montreal under a charter from the Grand Lodge of the United States. There are now there Queen's Lodge, No. 2, and Commercial Lodge, No. 5, besides Prince Albert Lodge, No. 3, at St. Johns, and Albion Lodge, No. 4, at Quebec, Victoria Lodge, No. 6, at Belleville, and Orien tal Lodge, No. 7, at Stanstead, all under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Province of Canada at Montreal. There are also several lodges in different parts of Canada which hold their charters more directly from the Manchester Unity. There are besides Hochelaga and Stadacona encampments.

> are said to have 50,000 members, and in England nearly half a million.

Fire.-There was an alarm of fire last Thursday. It proved to be in the barns at Belmont, between four and five miles from town, on the Ste. Foy road, belonging to Sir HESRY CALDWELL. Only that to the west was burned, and the other saved. There were

The Gazette mentions that the fire was caused by the carelessness of a servant who exciting topic, rebuked with severity this placed a candle near some combustibles, and makes some very proper remarks upon the ne- bark Reaper, which was wreeked near Millecessity for extreme cantion on the part of servants and masters. Many fires originate in ther, which, with the hull, and cargo, were sold this manner.

> Sr. Andrew's Society .- At the Quarterly Meeting of this Society held on Friday before last, the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:

President-John Thomson. Vice-Presidents-Jas. Dean and Jas. Gibb. Treasurer-Duncan MacPherson. Secretary - Thomas M. Clark.

Assistant Secretary -Robert Mitchell. The funds are said to be in a prosperous condition, and eighteen new members have been added during the past year.

THE QUEBEC MEDICAL BOARD, on the 4th inst. admitted to practice :— M. M. Tetu, of Quebec, and Masse, Robi-

chaud, McCallum and Gernon, of Montreal; and to the study, M. M. Dussault, Lebel and Blanchet.

Monday's Gazette contains a notice, signed Chas. Roger, of his intention to publish a political paper entitled the "Quebec Observer," provided sufficient subscribers can be obtained to secure its continuance for one year. The day of publication is not named, nor the period for the issue of the first number.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND.-The Treasurer has received the following sums since the last

Subscription of Hon. Wm. Smith £50 0 Collection in the Congregation of the Church of England in the 2 10 0 Missionary there

Post Office.-We are glad to find that our interpretation of the clause in the new regulations, copied in our number of Oct. 30, is correct: English newspapers may now be re-posted, after being taken out of the Office and opened, between any two places within British North America, at the charge of 1d.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 15th Nov., 1815. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

William Burns Lindsey, the younger, Esquire, to be Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor in all her Majesty's Courts of Justice in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada.

The Canada Gazette, published by authority, November 15th, contains a proclamation pro-roguing the Provincial Parliament, to Monday, the twenty-ninth day of December, now next ensuing.

Also the following Railway notices :-Application for an Act to incorporate a Company to construct a railroad from Kingston to Montreal. Signed by J. A. MacDonald, M. P. P. and nine others, and dated Kingston, 8th Nov., 1815.

Application for an Act to incorporate the Toronto, Cobourg and Kingston Railway Com-pany, also the Kingston and Montreal Rail-way Company. Dated Toronto, 8th Nov., and signed by W. H. Boulton and five

Application for an Act to incorporate certain persons to construct a railway from Hamilton to Toronto. Dated Hamilton, 10th Nov., and signed by Sir A. N. Macnab and nine

ENGLISH MAIL.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

No arrivals from sea. 39 square rigged vessels and 5 schooners yet

remain in Montreal and Quebec, to clear.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

Loss of the new Clyde-built Ship European. " Bay of Mille Vaches, 4th Nov. 1845. "Yesterday morning, the ship European, Capt McBride, was driven on shore, her masts are cut away to keep her from rolling over, 3 lives lost-She is loaded with Flour, Ashes. &c. Mr. Auld and lady, and Miss Goddard, daughter of Mr. Goddard, of the 14th Regt, passengers, are on shore and in good health. The ship will be a total wreck, but the cargo may be partly saved. There is also a ship laden with deals on shore at L'Islets Boissé, below Esquimin River."

Wherek of the Reaper. - Capt. Seaman, of the bark Reaper, which sailed hence on the 25th ult. for Poole, returned here on Saturday morning, and reports that his vessel was driven ashore near Mille Vaches, (a few miles above the wreck of the European.) on the 4th instant, during an easterly gate, which was accompanied with snow. and it is teared she will go to pieces. The crew. and part of the materials, have been saved. Captain Seaman also reports that the European

Captain Seaman also reports that the European was breaking up.

The name of the other vessel ashore below Mille Vaches, has not yet been ascertained.

The ship Charlotte, which returned from below with loss of masts had a new set and has again

The man who was saved from the wreck of the schr. Gasp 6 Packet, arrived here on Saturday and reports that the number of lives lost in the unfortunate Schooner, was seven. Capt. Brulotte, was washed overboard about twelve hours before the vessel was wrecked.

A letter from the keeper of the light house, or Green Island, reports that on the 5th inst, a small schooner, nearly new, with the name Margaret, P. E. Island, on her stern, drifted ashore a complete wreck, and went to pieces. No persons were on board and it is feared the crew must Albion Lodge, Quebec, numbers 215 mem- have lost their lives. A good deal of the mate-bers. In the United States the Odd Fellows rials of the vessel and part of the cargo were

The new ship Eliza, Morison, which sailed on Sunday moring, for Liverpool, had the greatest cargo of Flour that had ever, we believe, been cleared from this port, 8725 barrels flour.

The vessel reported ashore on the Manicouagan shoals, by the steamer St. George, proves to be the bark Elizabeth Atkinson, J. Meldram, hence on the 27th ult., for Plymouth, with a cargo of timber. She was stranded on the Morning of the 4th instant, during the late violent gale from the east. The vessel and eargo will most likely be a total loss. Capt. Meldrum, and crew have arrifed in Quehec

The Schooner Celina, came up from the Vaches, with part of the materials saved from The hull brought £18, and the cargo, consisting of White and Red Pine, Deals, Staves, &c. £60 Ship European.—The passengers (Mr. and

Mrs. Auld, and Miss Goddard.) and crew of this vessel came up from the wreck, on Tuesday evening, in the schr. Ludy Bagot, Capt. Mc-Bride remained below, to save what he couldessels cleared outwards at the Custom House of Father Point, from the 16th of October to the

3rd November, 1845 :-Oct. 15 - Argyle, Drewery, loaded at Mitis, 597 tons.

" 23-Stakesby, Richards, " Trois Pistoles, 437 tons. "Somersetshire, Dempster, " Isle Verte,

449 tons. Nov 3 – Barbadoes, Greig. " Islo Verte 333 tous. The Mountaineer, Cary, and Christiana, Browns-

ion, sailed without clearing.
The Camden is loading at Trois Pistoles.

BIRTH.

On Sanday morning, Mrs. George Irvine, of laughter. In Montreal, on the 5th inst. Mrs. Samuel Og den, of a daughter.

DIED.

On Sunday last, at the Citadel, Lieut. II. F. Stirke, 14th Regiment of Foot. last, Mary Hamon, relict of the

late Mr. Jno. Codville, aged So years.
In Montreal, on the 15th inst. at the age of 30 years, Robert Paterson. Esq. eldest son of Alexander Paterson, Esq. Irvine, Scotland, and partner in the mercantile house, of Gillespie. Moffatt and Co.

On the 7th instant, after a short and severe illness, at Oshawa, Canada West, aged 22, Alice Webster, wife of Henry Atkinson, Esquire, and daughter of Mr. Joseph Webster, of Montreal. In Bytown, on the 29th ult., after a short ill-

ness, Eliza, the wife of Christopher Armstrong, Esq., Judge of the District Court.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 18th Nov., 1845. Beef, per lb...... 0 2 a Mutton, per lb 0 3 a Ditto, per quarter 0 0 a Lamb, per quarter, 1 6 a

 Veal, per lb
 0
 3
 a

 Do., per quarter
 1
 6
 a

 Pork, per th.
 0
 5
 a
 0

 Eggs, per dozen.
 0
 0
 a
 0

 Potatoes, per bushel,
 1
 6
 a
 2

 Maple Sugar, per lb
 0
 3
 6
 0

 Oats per bushel
 1
 8
 a
 2

 Hay per hundred bundles
 25
 0
 a
 35

 Straw
 ditto
 17
 0
 a
 20

 Fire-wood
 per cord
 10
 0
 a
 13

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

NOTICE.

A LL those persons whose statements of loss by A the fires of the 28th of May and 28th of June last, were given to the Committee of Distribution for the mere purpose of affording Statistical Information, and not with a view to obtain relief, are severally requested to forward their names, with the names of the Streets in which they resided at the time of the fires, to the undersigned in order that their names may not be published with those of the applicants for EWD. II. BOWEN,

Parliament Buildings Secretary,
7th November, 1845. Distribution Committee. Parliament Buildings

N. B. The publishers of all Newspapers in Quebec, both French and English, are requested to publish the above Notice in three successive numbers, and in the languages of their respective

NEW BOOKS.

Just received from England, and for Sale by CILBERT STANLEY. No. 4, ST. ANN STREET.

An assortment of bedutifully kilustrated

ANNUALS, In morocco and crimson silk bindings, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CHILDREN'S ECOUS,

In great variety, plain and coloured. A Catalogue is in preparation, and will be ready in a few Quebec, Nov. 13, 1845.

F. H. ANDREWS, ORGAN & PIANO-FORTE TUNER.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Nov. 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER. DASTRY FLOUR in Half-Barrels,

Spenn and Olive Oil, Sperm, Imperial, Adamantine, Composite and Wax-Wick Candles,

Preserved Ginger,
WITH A SUPPLY OF
Genuine FRESH TEAS.

M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 13, Fabrique-sz. Quebec, 15th Oct. 1845.

SIGHT RESTORED. NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED.

BY THE USE OF ROYALFAMILY OF Great Bri= taln.

Recom-THE MOST Eminent PHYSICI-

For its efficacy in removing Disorders incident to the

HYES AND HEAD.

THE FORCEPS, 11TH DEC., 1844. This Scientific Medical Reviewer made the following critique on GREMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF, demonstrating its powerful influence on those delicate organs, the Eye and Far-

GRIMSTONE'S EVE SNUFF.—Perhaps there is no one thing that has effected so much good, and that in so pleasant a manner, as Grimstone's Eye Snuff; and we are really surprised that it has not commanded more attention from the medical profession, for although we are aware that some eminent professors of the medical art have taken advantage of its usefulness, there are many who, however they. might be convinced of its utility, prescribe it not because it is a simple remedy that might, on a future occasion, be restored to without their aid. Independently of its esesulness in removing pains in the head and inflammations of the eye, it is a pleasant stimulus to the nose, so that those who use it combine pleasure with profit, and we can scarcely understand how snuff-takers can forego its advantages for compounds that in many cases possess only the recommendation of being foreign. We would recommend every one requiring its aid to try Mr. Grimstone's Snuff, and we feel convinced that they will be grateful to Mr. Grimstone for the talent he has displayed in forming his excellent compound, and to ourselves for calling their attention to it.

Other Testimonials can be seen.

The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per Zealous. THOMAS BICKELL,

Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware.

St. John Street, Quebec.

Receiving ex "Choice," for Sale, OBACCO PIPES, Black Lead, Shot, Paints, Spades and Shovels, Bar Iron, Anvils, Vices, Patent Cordage, Patent Proved Chain Cables and Anchors.

-ALSO-400 BOXES TIN PLATES. C. & W. WURTELE. 1st Oct. 1845. St. Paul-street.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COM-PANY, of Hartford, Ct., and is now prepared to take risks against Fire.—This office has now an Agency in Montreal, which has been in operation for the last 20 years, has been always prompt and liberal in settlement of losses. Such being its character, the undersigned 10068 10. fidence and patronage.

DANIEL McGIE, signed looks for a portion of the public con-

Quebec, 7th July, 1815. Hunt's Wharf.

Mutual Life Assurance. SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-

ANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET,

GLASGOW.

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

popular principles.

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

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON.

Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

Poutli's Corner.

THE LITTLE PEACE-MAKER.

Master Golmer, the tanner, and Master if he did not keep off tender feelings. Wintel the baker, in a small town in Germany, were good neighbours and had been intimate friends for many years. The himself, he managed to have his attention them in the pains bestowed upon their baker was little Lebrecht Golmer's god- taken up with serving customers, keeping children. And upon a review of all that father, and the boy was nearly as much at accounts, and directing his journeymen; but has come to the visitor's knowledge rehome in Master Wintel's house as in his his wife felt lonely and distressed, and they own father's; and with good reason, for he had no comfortable evening-hour as they received from his godfather every kindness used to enjoy while the tanner's house was that a little boy can value, and more too than ever open to them, and theirs to the tanner he cared for-the baker often inquired ofter and his family. All parties accused themhis learning and behaviour, and gave him selves in secret of having quite needlessly good advice and admonition. To tell the truth, the boy thought more of the cracknels to have ready for him, than of her husband's instructions; but he felt, however, that his godfather was a real benefactor to him, and certainly there was not a place in the whole town where he liked so well to be, when he was not at home, as at the baker's.

It would take a long time to tell of the friendly intercourse which the baker and the tanner, and their wives, kept up with each other. Mrs. Golmer never spun her thread so fast and even as when Mrs. Wintel had brought her spinning-wheel across the street to spend the evening with her -and so it was with her neighbour likewise; nor did the tanner ever enjoy his pipe of tobacco so much as when he was sitting on the green bench under the baker's shop-window, and his neighbour smoking his Porto Rico by his side. They were doing well in the world, enjoying the good will of their fellow townsmen, and drawing personal comfort from the exercise of mutual kindness and affection.

But they were not faultless people, for all that; and on an unhappy morning their neighbourly comfort was suddenly interrupted. The tanner had a little pet dog which was fully as familiar at the baker's as its young friend Lebrecht, so that it went in and out and looked for bones to pick and dishes to lick without any hindrance. But it came to pass that the baker got a large and herce mastiff to keep guard about his premises; and the next time the little pet came and picked up a bone in perfect confidence, down came the mastiff upon him and treated him as a vile thief--in fact he gave him a severe bite, so that the poor thing could only limp home amidst screams and howlings. The tanner hearing the noise, came out in a great passion to see who had hurt his pet: he saw the mastiff growling at the baker's door, and at once he took up a stone and flung it at him with some angry words at people who "did not chain up such an ugly beast." The stone flew in at the shop-door-out came the baker with some words still more angry at people "who flung stones and ought to be fined by the magistrate to teach them better." Then came the two wives at the windows. and each of them had some sharp words to be had where they are to be found. say against the other's husband: the end of the debate was, that Master Wintel put his March last, found from 40 to 50 girls in light-blue coat right over his white apronwithout ever rolling down his shirt-sleeves -he was so bent upon making the tanner of the same wretched families as the boys, smart for his outrage—and away he went smart for his outrage—and away he went quiet, winning, and maidenly; but the to lay his complaint before the magistrate. boys were full of mischief—their hands. Before he had finished, in came the tanner feet, head, nay the very trank itself seemed to present the mastiff as a nuisance, and perpetually struggling to play tricksevery body present was astonished at seeing their cunning glances told what fun they the two neighbours appear in court like thought it, to be attending school. One inveterate adversaries. The tanner had to boy, apparently aged 17, was addressed by pay a rixdollar for breaking! the baker's the others as "captain." He was as self. dollar for not tying up a savage dog-and had acquired the mastery over the rest by the two families were separated, from that his pre-eminence in cuming. When the day, in affection and intercourse, more than if the one had lived in China and the other to pitch a tune, and the boys must follow in Egypt.

In the midst of all this, one person remained free from excitement, and took a right view of things, but was made innocently to suffer from the passions of those general laugh by his company. At the who ought to have rather taught him how to regulate his temper—that was poor little Lebrecht. He was at school while the disturbance went on at home. On his return, he found that his godfather turned his face away, instead of smiling at him in the usual manner as he passed the shop-window. He thought he must see what was the matter, as soon as he had unstrapped his books and his mother was waiting to tell him that he must not set foot in the baker's shop, house, or yard again, and he must pass the house as if he did not know who lived in it. The poor boy was quite incredulous—he opened his eyes and ears, and his mouth too, as if too deep for us." he did not know how to take in this incomprehensible news that he was not to know his godfather and Mrs. Wintel, and go in to them for rolls and cracknels and twists-but when he drawled out a long "Why, mother"-she gave him a box on the ear and told him he should have much worse, if he souls. Some were weak in body, and did not do as he was bid.

Lebrecht went into a corner and began to cry hitterly-and, to tell the truth, when Mrs. Golmer dealt so roughly with him, it debt under which they are laid, as the was really in order to keep up the irritation following occurrence may show. A in her which was going down as she looked teacher, in passing through Field-lane, into his good-tempered face and beheld his was attracted by a boxing-match which wonderment; -and as she perceived, too, was going on. On remonstrating with the that she had nothing to say in answer to the parties on their folly, one of the most bruquestion "why ?" her unusual severity help- tal came up to him in a fighting attitude. ed her out of that difficulty. But she felt Suddenly a boy rushed through the crowd, very wretched soon after; and when her and cried in threatening tones, "You hour which sees his purpose accomplished,

and down-cast that he also began to speak learning, much good has already resulted: in a rough and peremptory manner, for he most of the scholars have learnt to read was afraid he would begin to cry with them, and they are supplied with books suited

way at the baker's. As to Master Wintel ledge the good which has been done to taken up with serving customers, keeping children. And upon a review of all that caused an interruption of harmony and good-will; but none of them was disposed and sugared twists which Mrs. Wintel used to take the first step towards reconciliation. (To be continued.)

THE RAGGED SCHOOL IN WEST STREET,

SMITHFIELD, LONDON. There are several Sunday Schools in London, kept on purpose to give instruction to children of the most wretched class, who would not be admitted into other schools on account of their ragged, diseased, crime-worn appearance, and whose parents could not be nduced to clean and clothe them so as to make them fit to sit on the same bench with the children of better conducted people. The one in No. 65. West Street, was founded in the year 1841 by Mr. Provan, one of those individuals who seem only to become more intent upon carrying their point, when they find the resistance arising from vice, ignorance, and degradation to be obstinate and disheartened to ordinary minds. The neighbourhood where he commenced the school is the very head-quarters of thieves, their vice and wretchedness. Many of course, &c. &c. the boys had already been in prison for stealing, to which they were brought up by their parents. Crime was the trade by which they were to make out their living. If they became honest, the parents would think them spoiled for life.

And yet, Mr. Provan collected 45 young persons, from 6 to 18 years of age, to com. mence his school with; and the number has increased so that on an average a hundred now generally attend. The institution is of a religious character; but on three days in the week, the school is also opened for instruction of an ordinary kind, given free of charge by a benevolent lady. The house where the school is kept has a battered, worn aspect-the children would not go into any other-still less would they be induced to come out of the filth and discomfort of their haunts into a more respectable neighbourhood. They must

A visitor to the school, in the month of one room, and about 60 boys in the other. He describes the girls, though they were window, and the baker had to pay a rix- possessed as a man of forty, and evidently Superintendent gave out that he was going him, the "captain" whispered, loud enough to be heard through the room: "Follow him! I wonder where he is going to?" This jest was hailed with a singing, all sorts of tricks were going on among the boys, yet they pretended to look grave and to pay the most respectful attention; in the mean time the girls sang with a sweetness and expression that went to the very heart.

During teaching, questions of an unanswerable character were submitted by the boys to their master; for example, " If put them in his little shelf in the corner; but you were starving and hungry, wouldn't his mather was waiting to tell him that he you steal?" "What is the use of hanging a bad fellow; will that convert him? Various other attempts were made by the captain to puzzle the teacher, and failing, he was heard to say, "that's no go-he is

Yet, even amongst these boys were some to whom the word of kindness was evidently a "word in season," and who drank in the tender accents with which they were addressed-perchance for the first time-as if it were music to their gentle in mind, perhaps silently rendering gratitude for the service of love bestowed upon them. Indeed even those of the rougher cast seem not insensible of the

to their circumstances; some of the pa-Things went on pretty much the same rents even have been brought to acknowspecting this self-denying mode of labouring for the recovery of the criminal and wretched, he has been led to ask the ques-Why is there not a "Ragged tion: School" in every large town in Great Britain?

> GYMNASTIC EXERCISES. Dr. Thayer's Apparatus, Boylston Hall, Boston.

The spacious and commodious hall taken by Dr. Thayer, is designed to furnish opportunity for exercise to those men and lads of the city, whose occupations are sedentary. The room is clevated and well aired; the apparatus is extensive and has been scientifically constructed. The instruments are prepared respectively to exercise the different limbs, organs, and muscles of the human body; -one set being more specifically adapted to exereise the legs; another the arms, a third the chest, and so on. Here are parallel bars, horizontal and oblique; fixed and swinging climbing poles; wooden ladders, horizontal and oblique; rope ladders, do. do.; one set of weights for the flexor muscles, and another for the extensor; a boat whose oars are drawn backwards by weights, where one can row all day, and during the severest squalls, without any danger of upsetting house-breakers, coiners, and other outcasts or drowning; a wrist machine to of society. To them Mr. Provan applied strengthen the hand, wrist and fore-arm with his offer to teach their children. The spool-ropes, which in addition to exerparents saw no advantage in the prospect cising the chest and arms, show how which he held out. If their children were to much harder it is to get up in the world become reformed in manners and correct in than to slide down; the slack-swing, the principles, they would not answer the ring-swing, the bar-swing; movable and parents' purpose near so well as they did in immovable vaulting horses; the flying

It is a pleasure to look upon this scene when the room is well filled, the apparatus in full use, and the gymnasts passing round from one piece of the apparatus to another, to give the requisite variety to their exercises, and to allow each different part of the body to "take its turn." It is not the vigour, the agility, or the quickness; it is not the length of the leap, nor the height of the vaulting, which alone delights us in contemplating this scene. To a reflecting mind, there is a deeper pleasure than could be derived from beholding any mere exhibition of strength, should it equal a lion's, or of fleetness though it should emulate that of a stag. We know that every leap and spring aids in renewing the substance of the body, and therefore in giving greater hilarity to the spirits, and superior vigour to the intellect. Every motion helps to mate friends, he said he did not know construct a fortification against disease him. His wife then came to his bedside, and to render the body more impregnable against its attacks. It requires, indeed. no very strong imagination, to see the norrid forms of the diseases themselves, as they are exorcised and driven from the bodies which were once their victims, and are compelled to seek some new tenement. Those prodigious leaps over the vaulting horse, how they kick hereditary gout out of the toes! Those swift Saviour, he is my only hope." somersets, with their quick and deep breathings, asthma, and phthisic from the throat and lungs. On yonder pendant rope, consumption is hung up like a malefactor, as it is. Legions of head-aches are impaled on those parallel bars. Dyspensy ost its victim when he mounted the flying horse, and has never since been able to regain her accursed throne, and live by gnawing the vitals. There goes a flock of nervous distempers, ticdouloureux, and St. Anthony's fire;there they fly out of the window, seeking some stall-ted alderman or fat millionaire. or aristocratic old lady. Rheumatisms and cramps and spasms sit coiled up, and chattering, in the corners of the room; -the strong muscles of the athletes having shaken them off, as the lion shakes the dew-drops from his mane. Jaundice flees away to yellow the cheeks and blear the eyes of my fair young lady, reclining on ottomansin her parlour. The balancing-pole shakes lumbago out of the back and kinks out of the femoral muscles, and stitches out of the side. Pleurisy and apoplexy, and fever, and paralysis hover round; they look into the windows of this hall, but finding brain and lungs and heart all defiant of their power, they go away in quest of some lazy cit, some guzzling drone, or some bloated epicure at his late supper, to fasten their fatal fangs upon them. In the mean time, the rose blooms again on the pale cheek of the gymnast, his shrivelled skin is filled out. and his non-elastic muscles and bones re-

THE JOYS OF HOME.

ioice anew in the vigour and buoyancy of

youth .- Com. Sch. Journal.

See the traveller. Does duty call him for a season to leave his beloved circle -the image of his earthly happiness continues vividly in his remembrance. In quickens him to diligence; it cheers him under difficulties; it makes him hail the husband had finished his work for the even- leave him a'one, Bill, or I'll knock you and his face turned towards home; it ing, dismissed the people, and shut up the down; don't you know that's my teacher?' communes with him as he journeys; and

tannery, he found both wife and boy so sad As regards the acquirement of useful he hears the promise which caused him to hope, "thou shalt know also that thy tabernacle shall be in peace, and thou shalt visit thy habitation and not sin. O! the joyful re-union of a divided family-the pleasure of a renewed interview and conversation after days of absence. Behold the man of science. He drops the labour and painfulness of his research, closes volume, smoothes his wrinkled brow, leaves his study, and unbending himself, stoops to the capacities, yields to the wishes and mingles with the diversions of his children.

" He will not blush, that has a father's heart, To take in childish play a childish part; But bends his sturdy back to any toy, That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy

Take the man of trade. What reconciles him to the toil of business? What enables him to endure the fastidiousness and impertinence of customers? rewards him for so many hours of tedious confinement? By and by, the season of intercourse will arrive, he will be embosomed in the caresses of his family he will behold the desire of his eyes, the children of his love, for whom he resigns his ease; and in their welfare and smiles, he will find his recompense.

Yonder comes the labourer. He has borne the burden and heat of the day; the descending sun has released him from his toil, and he is hastening home to enjoy repose. Half way down the lane, by the side of which stands his cottage, his children run to meet him; one he carries, and one he leads. The companion of his humble life is ready to furnish him with his humble repast. See, his toilworn countenance assumes an air of cheerfulness; his hardships are forgotten; fatigue vanishes; he eats and is satisfied; the evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around his garden, enters again, and retires to rest, and "the rest of a labouring man is sweet, whether he eats little or much." Inhabitant of this lonely, lovely dwelling, who can be indifferent to thy comfort? Peace be to this house. "Let no ambition mock thy useful toil,

Thy homely joys and destiny obscure. Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile. The short and simple annals of the poor."
[Christian Herald.

THE POWER OF THE SAVIOUR'S NAME. When the pious Bishop Beveridge was on his death-bed, he did not know any of his friends or connections. A minister with whom he had been well acquainted visited him, and when conducted into his room, he said : "Bishop Beveridge, do you know me?" "Who are you?" said the Bishop. Being told who the minister was, he said he did not know him .-Another friend came, who had been equally well known, and accosted him in a similar manner, "Do you know me, Bishop Beveridge?" "Who are you?" said he. Being told it was one of his intiand asked it he knew her. "Who are you?" said he. Being told she was his wife, he said he did not know her. "Well," said one of them, "Bishop Beveridge, do you know the Lord Jesus Christ?" "Jesus Christ," said he, reviving, as if the name had produced in him the influence of a charm, "oh, yes, I have known him these forty years, precious

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TIME undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee to the Estate of the late Mr. W. B. JEFFERYS, Plumber and Painter. All persons having claims against the late Mr. Jefferys, are requested to send them in duly attested, without delay. CHRISTIAN WURTELE,

St. Paul's Street Quebec, 26th June, 1845.

MHE Girls' department of the British I and Canadian School will re-open on Monday, the 6th instant, in a room in the Military Asylum.

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