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MRS. JUDSON'S FUNERAL.

fThe devoted and energetic wife of the Rev. Dr. Judson, Baptist missionary in Burmah, died on her passage to the United States, at St. Helena, and was buried there on the 25th of September of last year.]

> Mournfully, tenderly, Bear onward the dead; Where the warrior has lain Let the Christian be laid : No place more befitting, A rock of the sea! Never such treasure Was hidden in thee.

Mournfully, tenderly, Solemn and slow-Tears are bedewing The path as ye go; Kindred and strangers Are mourners to-day; Gently -so gently, O bear her away

Mountally, tenderly, Gaze on that brow; Beautiful is it In quietude now; One look ! and then settle The loved to her rest, The ocean beneath her, The turf on her breast.

So have ye buried her-Up! and depart. To life and to duty, With undismayed heart. Fear not -- for the love Of the stranger will keep The casket that lies In the rock of the deep.

H. S. Washburn, in the Hosto Christian Allianer

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN THE PAYS DE VAUD.

Correspondence of the Continental Echo.

Veray, Oct. 30, 1845, The Revolution of which the Canton de Vaud was the theatre in the month of February last, placed at the head of the Government men who are openly hostile to the progress of religion, and who scrupled not to declare on public excasions, and in the grand council that they were "weary of the moral restraint imposed upon the country," and were happy to free themselves from the "nightmare" (cauchemar) occasioned by the revival of religion. Harsh measures were necessarily to be expected, for, as there was no valid ground of justification for the revolution, it was all laid to the account of religion; and, having begun with making the expulsion of the Jesuits their prefext, they declared that they would end with the "Momiers," as they call all evangelical Christians, all Lithful pastors, and pious members of the National

Church, as well as Dissenters. Persecution of course ensued; some religious meetings were forced to give way to the popular famults, and the government took no steps to repress the disorder; in fact, in some cases, they rather encouraged it. Under these circumstances, the clergy of the National Church held a meeting on the 6th of May, and presented to the grand council a pelition in favour of liberty of conscience, pleading, forcibly, the cause of toleration in relation to the Dissenters. To this were attached the signatures of 208 members of the clerical body. A little later, on the 26d of May, in consequence of a vote of the grand council, which aimed at the restriction of ministerial liberty in the National Church, by forbidding pastors to officiate at any religious service except those held in the churches, two hundred and twenty-two ministers addressed a memorial to the government, declaring that, to carry out such a law would be to act in opposition to the interests of our Church, the advancement of the kingdom of God, and, above all, to the commands of our Master-Christ, Significant as were these proceedings of the feelings of the

Your readers are aware how that, contrary to the laws which regulate such matters, the council of state ordered the pastors to read, from the pulpit, a political address. It was in order to pass judgment upon the pastors who refused compliance, that a meeting of the four classes into which the Vaudois clergy are divided, was convened for the 22nd instant.

pastors, they made little impression on the

The council of state had denounced the pasiors as "guilty of insubordination, and of having conducted themselves in a manner inconsistent with the character of ministers of the Gospel." They demanded that they should be judged separately, each according to the circumstance and degree of resistance shown by him to the orders of the government; and, making use of the terms in a circular previously addressed to all the municipalities. with a view of exciting public unimadversion against the pastors, they described their refusal to read the proclamation as "an unheard-of scandal, and hitherto without example." After having gone through all the counts of the indictment, and heard the accused in reply, the four classes have just come to a solemn decision that "without admitting any distinction between the pastors, all having been sued for the same offence, and the differences between them arising solely from the various proceedings of the civil agents irregularly sent, they do completely acquit, and pronounce them all innocent."

The four tribunals were unanimous, with the exception of the class of Morges, in Which two voices, and two only, pronounced class of Lausanne, the accused chose as their

having interdicted the reading of any matter foreign to religion from the pulpit, there could be no insubordination on the part of the pastors who had refused to read the proclamation. "In a free country, it is the law which governs, and it is in submission to the law that liberty consists. The council of state having violated the law, it is right that they should be resisted." In the course of the discussion, the tone of which was calm and firm throughout, several of the pastors who had read the proclamation declared that they

had done so only from ignorance of the law upon the subject, and from not having had time for reflection, the proclamation having been handed to them just as they were about to ascend the pulpit. One of the members recalled to the recollection of the meeting, with historical accuracy, circu astances very similar to those which now called the class together, as having occurred in England,

towards the end of the reign of the Jesuit king, James 11., in 1688.

Besides the affair of the proclamation, the class of Lausanne were also engaged in investigating an accusation brought by the council of state against the pastors Bridel, Scholl, and Descombar, for having taken part, contrary to its orders, in the meetings held at the Oratoire of Lausanne, charging them with a insubordination, and conduct inconsistent with their character as Ministers of the National Church." The class understood all the importance of this question, and having listened to one defence full of simplicity, love, and evangelical truth, spoken by M. Bridel, in the names of himself and his brethren, they gave a unanimous verdict of entire acquittal. One of the principles upon which they grounded this decision being, that "that could not be called a crime in a minister of the National Church which was his duty as a minister of Jesus Christ."

I experienced deep feelings of gratitude towards God, in being permitted to take part in these deliberations. We have no wish to exaggerate their importance-it may be that the government will listen to the voice of justice; but it is also very possible that they will continue the course which they have begun; and in that case, we must expect new trials. Be it as it may, however, we have abundant cause for gratitude towards God. who has thus graciously sustained us hitherto, and enabled us to do our duty. To Him alone be all the glory ascribed! Thus we seek, you see, the union of all who call upon the name of the Lord in sincerity, wheresoever they may be found; and, in spite of all the opposition of the enemies of the truth, the kingdom of God is advancing among us.

I hope, from time to time, as occasion may offer, to let you know what the Lord is doing in our favour, happy if, by this means, I may engage some of your readers to remember us before the throne of grace. We entreat the fellowship of their prayers and your's, desiring, before all, to do nothing but what is according to the will of God in Christ.

Faithfully yours,

Extract from a letter dated Fleurier, Neufcha-

tel, Nov. 19. A meeting of all the clergy of the National Church was called together of Lausanne, on the 11th instant. Nearly one hundred and eighty pastors and ministers were present. The sitting lasted two days, animated. The presence of the Lord was deeply felt. An abundant spirit of prayer prevailed. The result of the discussion has been, that about one hundred and sixty pastors or ministers have sent to the government their resignation, to date from the 15th of December. They ground their determination on the several acts of oppression and injustice of which they think they have been the victims, and declare that they shall not resume their duties unless tull guarantees are given to the church and to themselves. This document, signed by all the 160 ministers, was sent to the council of state on the 13th or 14th instant. On Saturday, the 15th, a proclamation was issued by government in a firm, moderate, and yet decided tone, condemning the conduct of the ministry who have sent in their resignation, and justifying that of the government, chiefly under the plea that the church is national, and must be subject to the state. They appeal to the ecclesiastical law of 1839, which has been made without the concurrence of the church, and of its ministers, as a proof that the church must be subordinate to the state. They allege that the olorgy, in general, having accepted that law. have acknowledged the principle that the church must submit to the state. They finally declare that they (the government) are going to request the great council of the nation to invest them with full powers to act in this emergency as they shall think fit.

A CALL TO THE MINISTRY. Letter from a Clergyman.

My Dear Son,-I have heard, since your mother's return home, that our friends have proposed to you to be a minister of the Gosnet. This is a matter so very important that I have concluded at once to write to you about it. I would have you weigh such a proposition intelligently. I doubt not, my dear son, that you will also carnesily pray for

Divine direction. It is your duty carefully to consider such a proposition made by friends, kindly promising sufficient means. It is an act of kindness which should be treated with gratitude and respect. It may also be a providential indithe accused guilty of insubordination. In the cution of the will of God respecting you. For this reason especially, it ought to be advocate M. Mounard, translator and author anxiously considered, that you may have such

He powerfully demonstrated that the law That such a proposition is made to you, does not make it certain, that it is God's will that you should be a minister of His Church. But still it is an act of His providence, that should lead you to a very serious considera-tion of it. Other reasons must decide whether it is your duty to be God's ambassador to sinners. Have you ability for the work? Have you the right character? These questions will decide the important point. Rightly understood, they will prove whether or not il is God's will, and whether you are indeed "moved by the Holy Chost."

As to your ability, your friends think that you have sufficient, or they would not make the proposition. I also think, my son, that you are not deficient in natural abilities to acquire and impart knowledge. Your friends are the best judges in this respect, and we

will suppose this question answered favourably. The next question, have you the right character? is the principal, most important one, and the one which will chiefly decide the matter of inquiry. In deciding this question, you must inquire not only whether you are a sincere Christian, but whether you have such additional gifts of the Holy Chost, as will constitute a suitable character for the sacred and arduous duties of the ministry of the Gospel. The minister, or one who should prepare to be one, must not only be a Chrisvan, but he must be more-he must have those peculiar qualifies which will show that he is called of God, or moved by the Holy Ghost. These qualities constitute the right character, and now, what are these qualities?

I can only mention some of the principal ones. The first quality is a willingness to endure self-denial, and lebour of mind and body for Christ's sake. Every Christian must have a willing disposition to endure self-denial and l labour; but he who is moved by the Holy Ghost, will have this disposition most distinctly marked in his character. work is one, if rightly performed of great abour and self-denial, and if called to it by the Spirit, he will evince this necessary gift.

The next quality is a posuliarly strong and zealous love for "Christ crucified." He is to preach this suffering Saviour, as the Land of God set forth, slein for the sing of the world; he is to be Chal's ambassador reconciling sinners to God through this now glorified Saviour; he must therefore have such a sense of the exceeding precionsness of Christ as to love Him most ardeally, and thus be disposed to "know nothing among men but Christ crucified." This quality, then, if the Holy thost maves him to preach the Clospel, he will manifestly possess. It is absolutely necessary for his work.

The last important quality I shall mention, is, a devoted and most anxious desire for the salvation of his fellow-men. The Christian must possess this, and the preceding qualifica-tion; but he who is really "moved" of God, will feel it intensely. It will not only enter into his prayers and daily efforts to do good, but he will anxiously labour, and supplicate before God for their salvation. He will improve every opportunity for bringing them to Christ: he will feel strong affections stirring him to preach Christ to his fellow sinners; and this will influence him to be as active as his situation may allow, to bring them to Christ. This quality, you will perceive to be absolutely necessary, and he who is moved by the Holy Ghost, will most undoubtedly feel it, and feel it strongly.

gifts and operations of the Holy Chost have moral meaning as distinct and definable as ceased, that those whom he moves to be ministers, must have these qualities, this Popular usage, in fact, required three words appropriate character strongly manifest in to express three distinct varieties of character.

It is not by a vision, or voice heard by the ear, nor by dreams, and revelations otherwise than those of the blessed Bible, that we know when we are set apart by the Holy Ghost for the ministry. Yet we may know the call of God to preach His Gospel, as certainly, as we may know whether we are His children by adoption and grace. We know this call in the same way, namely, by our dispositions. affections, and actions, constituting a right or appropriate character.

Whether, my dear son, you have this qualineation, I cannot tell. From some things I know of your character, I hope you have, and your friends must believe that you have, in making such a proposition. Of this, however, you are the best judge yourself. Prayerfully examine yourself, and decide as in the presence of your God. You must not, however, look for more distinct evidence than you do for being a Christian. I trust you in the hands of God. Nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to see you a minister in God's Church, or preparing to be one, shall ever remain your loving father. A. J. Episcopal Recorder.

THE CAUSE OF MISSIONS.

There was a time, indeed, during the ages of chivalry and gross superstition, when there was zeal in abundance to propagate a spurious Christianity, which had little or nothing of the spirit of the Gospel; but it is only since the blessed Reformation, and I might almost say, it is only since the beginning of the present century, that a true and growing Missionary zeal has been stiered up in the Churches of

shall not vex E ohraim;" when Christians for operatives, he talks of workmen; the enshall be "like-minded one towards another, according to Christ Jesus;" and " with one mind, and one mouth glorify God, even the word of dignity and significance with him, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.22 The result instead of being degraded to imply something of missionary love and zeal has been that God the opposite of a gentleman. If a man who has blessed his own work; and by means of the several societies of Christians, all alike of the strong things that Mr. Brown may say "holding the Head," and preaching the "un-searchable riches of Christ," and wholly intent on winning souls to Him, many of Satan's strong-holds have been shaken; and numbers have been brought, not merely to the profession, but to the saving and experimental knowledge of God. Yet, after all, it is but a "day of small things," and the numbers of true converts hear no proportion to the immense multitudes who are still led captive by the devil at his will, without any knowledge of "the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom He both sent, which is life eternal." And why is it so, but because the number of those who bear the name of Christ is compara- nail into a block. He is a man, to use a very tively small who, in accordance with the spirit of the text, have devoted their personal services, or even a portion of their worldly substance, to the grandest and holiest of all (which he very generally is), tian call a causes, the making of God's "war known upon earth, and his saving health among all nations?" If you can hear these truths with indifference, where is your title to the Christian name? Oh! it is only a name; for where, beethren, are your bowels of com-

passion, where your love of God to be found?
The importance of this subject is so great, whether for the matter of it, or as a test of your sincerity, that I will endeavour, in the his downrightness is not much in his way, second place, to expose another objection. It may even become ornamental to him, and your sincerity, that I will endeavour, in the which shows itself in the readiness and avithey with which many professing Christians find fault with the men and measures employed in mi-sions to the heathen. Since it has bleased God to employ men as his instruments in converting and saving their fellow sinners, it cannot fail but the work in its progress anthropy. It is tarber a dangerous weapon will manifest symptoms of imperfection, and in any one's hands, but doubly dangerous in it cannot fail but the work in its progress the treasure is designedly put into earthen the grasp of those who have not high birth vessels, that "the excellency may be of God, or station, or the right of rich revenues, to and not of men." If the cavillings and cen- privilege them to wield it. sure, therefore, were confined to the agents merely, there would be little toom for complaint. But when we see the good work itself called into question, and ridiculed on account of the failures and errors of those who carry it on ;--when we see all the attempts to send a prenched Gospel to the heather decried, because here and there a missionary acts imprudently; -when we see the whole scheme of converting the natives to Christianity held up as vain and visionary, because it does not proceed with all the rapidity of other human labours ;—are not such censures and such objections most unreaspoolie; and can we trace them to any other source than the want of the indivelling love of God and man in the hearts of those who make them?
—Rev. Humphrey John Hore, B. A.

UPRIGHT, DOWNRIGHT, AND STRAIGHT-FORWARD.

It is very common to say of such a mar that he is "upright," it is not less common to say of such another that he is " downright. or of a third that he is "straight-forward." Occasionally, the same person is said to be both upright and downright, and even straightforward, all at the same time; and we now and then hear a man called upright one day, down-It you remember or examine the character right another, and straight-forward on the of ministers mentioned in the Scriptures, you next. It would thus seem that the words are will find these were their peculiar characteris- to some extent synonomous. It will be found. ties. So we may conclude, as miraculous however, on examination, that they have a their more obvious and physical significations. and adopted these, all of good Saxon descent to supply the want. Thus a downright man. although he may be an upright one, is not necessarily so, and vice versa; and the straightforward man may possess qualities which are not inherent to, and of necessity existing in. the character of either.

Mr. Smith, for instance, is an upright man He acts with fairness in all his dealings. He would wrong no man of a farthing. He would not injure his neighbour by word or deed. His fame is pure before the world. His word was never broken; and his promise is as good in the market as another man's bond. He holds up his head, is not ashamed to look anybody in the face, and walking erect in the dignity of conscious honesty, is called upright accordingly.

Mr. Brown, again, is a downright man, He may or may not exhibit the moral rectitude of Mr. Smith. He may not, strictly speaking, be an upright mun; but he does not thereby forfeit his title to be classed among the downright. The phrase implies not so much a moral quality, as a manner and a peculiarity. The upright man may hold his tongue, but the downright man will speak out, loudly and boldly, without fear of the consequences. Mr. Brown always allows his indignation to find yent. He speaks his mind ; and if he combines both uprightness and downrightness, calls a rogue a rogue, and a lie a lie, and cares not whom he offends by so doing. A great conqueror is, with him, a great mu derer; a duellist an assassin; a fraudulent bankrupt, a robber. He condemns in plain terms what he does not approve, and never deals in innendos, "or hints his doubts." Neither will be indulge in Christendom. In the furtherance of this heactouries when his mind is full of bitter venly object, Christians of all denominations meanings, and call him an 6 honourable conmeanings, and call him an 6 honourable genare more engaged, and it is a pleasant and joy- tleman " whom he imagines to be the very ful thing to see harmony of feeling pervading reverse, nor designate another as his "noble the whole family of Christ, and those un- friend" whom in his heart he considers his happy dissensions forgotten in the presence of very ignoble enemy. He has no patience the heathen, which have too often marred the with, or toleration for, any kind of terms Christian character and weakened the Chris- which tend to gloss over error. Even where of the continuation of "Muller's Swiss good reasons as will satisfy your conscience, lian cause. Happy, happy period! when no deception is attempted, he does battle on listory," and at present paster of Montreux. whether you decline or accept the proposition. "Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah behalf of plain speaking. When people talk

dearing word 'wife,' is not banished from his vocabulary for that of 'lady;' and 'man' is a with impunity, he would get knocked down for his frankness; but the very audacity of the downright man takes the world by surprise, and forces it into admiration. It forgives the insolence for the sake of the courage, and the harshness for love of the sincerity. Mr. Brown, moreover, has a clear head for detecting a sophism, and a knack of getting at the gist of a dispute, though it may be swathed about in redundancies and circumlocutions. He clenches an argument with home y common sense, and drives a truth into the mind of an antagonist with as wuch force and as little ceremony as a carpenter drives a common phrase, who will "stand no nensense," and would rather a thousand times be thought rule, boorish, and disagreeable spade other than a spade, compromise an opinion, or abandon a prejudice that he had once defended.

In every condition of life, in the very extremity of distress and poverty, a man may be upright, and will be the better for it; but to be lownright is not over prudent in him who has his fortune to make, or any wordly advantages to expect from his fellows. If a scan be rich, pass for caustic wit and interesting eccentricity. The worst that will be said of him is that his ill nature is extremely piquant and original. If he be poor, it will receive no such honourable appreciation, but be universally condemned as unjustifiable mis-

Mr. Jones, the straightforward man, has the candour of the downright man without his incivility. He uses clear and intelligible nguage on all occasions, but does not hold himself hound to select the harshest phrases which can be found. Integrity also belongs to his character; but being more conscioucusly marked by straightforwardness, no one thinks of speaking of his unrightness. The notable points in the straightforward man are the directness and openness with which ha acts in his intercourse with the world. The takes the broad highway, and not the crooked path. His objects may partake of the usual business character of salfishness, but he does not make the n worse by attempts to disguise them. No he says, I am here a man of business; and pursue my interests, leaving others to do so oo, as they have a right to do. Thus everyhody knows at once what he would be at; and arrangements are made and bargains struck with half the trouble which they would cost in other hands. Sometimes this straightforwardness is felt as a little out of taste; but all are sensible of its being extremely convenient, and generally acknowledge in the long run that Mr. Jones's mode of doing business is the best. It is amusing to see a quirky or circumambient man come into dealings with Mr. Jones. He is upt to be confounded by the very transparency of the other's mind. It puts him out, manage admirably with one who took comming ways too, however much he might be upon his guard; but straightforwardness is a new mode of fence, and he sinks under it. It is the same way with the sophist, and the man who has a bad cause to defend by clever arguments. The arrow-flight directness of Mr. Jones's common sense overthrows nim at the first encounter.

Straightforwardness is not always combined with wisdom; but when it is, it becomes a masterly power. Even by itself it can hardly fail to elevate its possessor in the esteem of mankind. As a rogue is defined to be a fool with a circumbendibus," so may one who has no bad designs and no circumbendibus about him be said to possess a kind of wisdom. In Don Quixote, we see straightforwardness mixed with hallucinations; and it is interesting to reflect that one good quality—the good faith, simplicity, and thorough honesty of the poor hidalgo-makes him respectable amidst all his absurdities. Generally, however, the straightforward man is no fool, but one in whom all the elements are well combined, with a keen eye, a clear head, a good heart, a passionate love of truth, and an unfaultering determination to pursue it.

We trust, as the world gets older, upright and straightforward men will increase amongst us, and downright men become more scarce. The first qualities are unquestionably virtues: but the last is at the best an unpleasant characteristic. Downright men do not see the things quite in their true light. They are oddities in our social scene. The soft worls which they deprecate and which they never will consent to use, what are they but the result of an improved civilization? In ruder age, when bad actions were more fre quent and of a grosser nature than now, it would have been cowardice and baseness in any who could see the evil to speak of it mildly. But now, when a tolerably equable standard of good conduct exists in all classes aiming at being called respectable, and when a yast tribunal instantly condemns any occasional aberration, softer terms are sufficient; and merely to express surprise at any little delinquency conveys, in these days, a severer reproof than would have been borne two hundred years ago by a violent public declamation. -Lublin Christian Journal.

Union.—The promoting of Christian union is in perfect accordance with the ordination vows of the Church of England, and with her devotional liturgy. our ordination for the priesthood, the Bishop asks, Will you maintain and set forwards, AS MUCH AS LIETH IN YOU, quietness, peace and love among ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE? Previously also to receiving the Lord's Supper, the first prayer which we offer to the Divine Majesty is, Beseeching Thee to inspire continually the universal church with the spirit of truth, unity, and concord; and grant all they that do confess Thy Holy Name may agree in the truth of Thy Holy Word and live in unity and godly love.' therefore, clergymen are promoters of Christian union, they are carrying out their ordination vow, and all other members of our Church are acting in conformity to their frequent prayers.—Rev. J. Haldane Stewart.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1846.

The short article inserted above under the heading Christian Union is taken from the venerable writer's Invitation to United Prayer, on the 1st of January 1846, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. The document did not reach us in time to be inserted so as to reach our Subscribers before the 1st of January; and we therefore occupied the space which would otherwise have been allotted to it in our last number, to our full extracts from the address of the Liverpool Conference. The Invitation sets forth, as remarkable events which have happened during the past year:-

First, the grant of the Firman for building a Protestant Church in Jerusalem, by the Sultan, at length obtained through the powerful influence of Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

Second, the very remarkable success which has attended the preaching of the Gospel in France, and the present movements of the Roman Catholics in Germany.

Third, the encouragement given by our rulers to the Church of Rome.

Fourth, the desire which has lately arisen in the Church of Christ, for the scriptural union of all sincere Christians. The above ex tract is taken from this part of the Invitation.

In accordance with the strong feeling of duty thus avowed by Mr. Stewart as a Christian, and as a member, and minister of the Church of England, he has given in his adhesion to the principles which have been agreed upon at the Liverpool Conference, and has joined the division of the Provisional Committee formed at that place. The London division includes fourteen Clergymen of the Establishment, Messrs. E. Bickersteth, B. Noel, A. S. Thelwall, H. H. Beamish, T. R. Birks, T. Grimshawe, Dr. Marsh, J. B. Reade, S. Thornton, Dr. Holloway, J. T. Parker, Thos. Mortimer, W. Sawyer, and W. W. Pym. As a very striking proof of the power of those catholic truths laid down as the basis of union, it is reported that Mr. Charles Hargrave, formerly Vicar of Westport, county Mayo, Ireland, has sent in his adhesion. This greatly beloved, but misguided individual had been induced, by conscientious scruples, to relinquish his living expressly declares belief in the same; it would appear, therefore, that Mr. Hargrave has discovered his error in that point through commenced at Liverpool.

The celebrated Merle D'Aubigné has signified his approbation of the proposed Alliance, and formed a Committee at Geneva, to act in connection with it.

It gives us the greatest satisfaction-and no doubt it will do so to our Correspondent A SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, as well as to all others concerned in the proper observance of the Lord's Day-to be enabled to state that orders have been given for the Police to prevent all sliding within the city-walls on that sacred day. The constituted authorities, from whom this salutary measure proceeds, deserve the thanks of the community for their attention to the serious evil which, by allowing among our youth the public indulgence of mere pastime, to the violation of one of God's commandments, threatened the religious character and endangered the brightest hopes and best interests of our population.

We always regret to see the name of acelebrated English University used as an appellative by which to designate certain errors which for some time have insidiously undermined the character of our reformed Church : and we ourselves have not, to our knowledge, ever adopted that usage. It does not seem to us just to affix a stigma upon the University which, by its constituted authorities, censured Dr. Pusey and disavowed Mr. Ward, while Bishops saw not the way open before them to call these Clergymen to account for their delinquencies. If blame rests somewhere, the heavier weight does not seem to fill upon the seat of learning which has, by the means within its power, testified its condemnation of departures from pure doctrine. The deepest us, when we see the dishonour done to it by cess attempted. They make their inquiries some degenerate sons; and it is under that feeling that we fulfil the painful task of inserting a piece, setting forth the expectations party, no design to promote or encourage engendered in a Roman Catholic upon personal equaintance, as he asserts, with some of the leading resident members of the University. The quotation is found in a long article inserted in Le Canadien under the heading: "Some upon the same principle. Would to God that reflections occasioned by the conversions to all of them carefully inquired into the character Catholicism in England." We express our own expectation that every true-hearted Anglican who calls Oxford his ALMA MATER will be roused to jealousy for her character when he hears of the Romanist's boastful anticipations; that he will not rest until he has arrived at a decisive conclusion upon the question whether a visitor like the writer of the following piece could carry away anticipations, in any wise tending in that direction, from intercourse with him—a conclusion which hall shape itself into a determinate resolve

that, with the exercise of the most "lovely hospitality," he would combine such "frankness" of conversation as would banish from the Romish Ecclesiastic's mind every expectation of a return of the University of Oxford to the perversions called the "ancient faith"-and that, if " ignited matter" must reach his perceptions, there, it should be such as to make the place too hot for him.

"Words fallen from the lips of an Ecclesiastic who visited that celebrated University last year-words of truth which we have made it our duty to collect, have unveiled to us a mystery which to this day had escaped every nvestigation, or at most had made itself but feebly felt by minds desirous of laying hold on t. Oxford,' he told us, 'is unquestionably the centre of the movement of which England becomes more and more the theatre: there the return is worked out to the ancient faith, as Collegians call it, that faith which they have found again and which they have had the frankness of recognising in the bosom of the Roman Church. Being intro-duced by Lady Russell of London to one of the most distinguished members of one of the three or four and twenty Colleges of this immense establishment, I have, by the intimacy with which he kindly honoured me, been able to form a just estimate of the state in which scientific research has there placed catholicism. Invited with lovely and frank hospitality, I was so fortunate as to become the table-fellow of seven gentlemen, all Fellows and renowned Professors of the University, whose highly interesting conversation, united with the touching manifestations of English hospitality, contributed not a little to make me find every thing that I expected on their part. These men, with whom a fortunate circumstance brought me into contact, were individuals of note, whose names-some of them at least, have shed a bright lustre; the public in England cannot deny the reputation which Messrs. Ward, Oakley, and Morris have justly acquired by their literary productions. With these learned men, and severa

others, as Messrs. Temple, and Cossin, I have been permitted to converse at length upon Puseyism and Catholicism; their words, animated by the truth which has so ardently captivated them, showed me the very depths of their souls, and there I discovered strong thought, a powerful will—the will to separate themselves sooner or later from a Church the lying instruction of which they have learned to combat. Catholicism, its dogmas and exalted its beauties, lauded its truth; one of church requires liberty and autonomy; she them, Mr. Morris, said that his delight was in scientious scruples, to reinquish his fiving and join the Plymouth Brethren. That society is well known to reject belief of the institution of a Christian ministry, while the institution of a Christian ministry, while the converted in the sumbers of the sumbers of the converted in the sumbers of the sum basis of union for an Evangelical Alliance ford has seen practices re-appear in its bosom most complete governmentalism, stands forth expressly declares belief in the same; it which Protestant rage drove from it, more and every where demands the rights of the cross is held in honour there, at least with some of its members; the Roman breviary shake off the dust of the secular studies parishes) 135.—Catechumens (in 17 co than three centuries ago; the sign of the means of the work of union thus auspiciously is resumed by a certain number among them; I can testify to this fact as regards Mr. Morris who, in order to silence my doubts on the terests of Christianity. Not the people merely, subject, has even shown me the copy which he has in daily use. Auricular confession seems not to be unknown among them, as I may conjecture from what discretion has permitted me to learn from their lips. Oxford-I must confess it, since such is my conviction founded upon undeniable facts-Oxford is placed on an immense volcano (ready for an eruption ignited matter is incessantly elaborating in its bosom: we may foretell what the result of it must be. Does not the imposing mass which lately, on the occasion of Mr. Ward's trial, espoused his cause and defended his opinions, corroborate my anticipations in this respect?' "

THE DUTY OF PATRONS.

The allusion I have here made to the duty of patrons induces me to ask your attention for a lew moments to a topic, by no means foreign indeed to the purpose of our present meeting, that of the Pastoral Aid Society; for it is a society by whose kind and liberal assistance this diocese has largely profited. Having also derived much seasonable aid from the Additional Curates' Society, which has more extensive means at its command, I should not have thought it necessary to do more than make a thankful acknowledgment to each, had not a most unjust imputation, as it seems to me, been cast upon the former society, as if their method of proceeding interfered with the constitution of our national Church, and with the legitimate exercise of the episcopal office. My experience for many years has led me to form quite the opposite conclusion. Their grants are made solely upon the application of incumhents with the approval of their bishop. They do indeed exercilly inquire into the merits of most attached to the Christian faith, is he who the individual who is to receive his salary most desires the independence of the body of from them. They do not think themselves bound to be satisfied with those formal inspensable. They wish to be assured from the best sources of information that the person proposed is in every respect worthy of the grant they make. There is no authority of examination assured assured from the proposed is in every respect worthy of the grant they make. There is no authority of examination assured assured assured from the person of examination assured assured from the person of examination assured from the person of the person documents merely, which are in all cases inympathy with the University arises within of examination assumed, no inquisitorial pro-

confidentially of those in whom they have reason to place confidence, but the inquiry has no connection with a religious school or peculiar opinions, but simply to ascertain the worthiness of the person who is to partake of the fund entrusted to their management. And my reverend brethren, sincerely do I wish that every church patron in the kingdom acted and fitness of those whom they nominate to a vacant benefice-that they would regard themselves rather as the patrons of the flock for whom they appoint a minister, than as the benefactors merely of him whom they nominate as minister; and whom the bishop cannot by law refuse to institute, unless he judges him unworthy to exercise the ministry in any parish whatsoever, however convinced he may be that he is very ill-qualified for the particular charge to which he is appointed.—Charge by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

The following extract from an address delivered by D'Aubigné on the 8th of October, at the opening of the Theological School of Geneva, will be read with interest. The speaker had recently visited England, Scotland, and Germans.

"I see in our days some Christians who would remain frozen in certain forms, however defective they may be, however insuffi-cient for the present time. That they have existed, is with them a sufficient reason for perpetuating their existence. We have here i horror of progression of the perfecting of the church. There are countries in which the church is governed by the most unbelieving members of the community. No matter; it ought to remain thus. In another, it is ruled by lawyers and jurisconsults. This state of things is also zealously defended.

"Again: beyond the Rhine we behold a friend to the Jesuits seated on the throne, one who compels soldiers of evangelical sentiments to adore the host. No matter; doctors, otherwise very respectable and very orthodox, unhesitatingly proclaim him summus episcopus of

"But I see, at the other extreme, in face of this obstinate immobility, an unheard of fickleness,-a taste for novel experiments,-a thirst for incessant change, a mania for clothing the church in a succession of new habits and new forms, beginning by resuscitating the apostles, and ending by a denial of the church herself. for myself, I at once protest Gentlemen, against this deathlike immobility, and this laid their hands on them." Acts vi. 6.—feverish love of change. Let us ask life, pro- The first Rev. gentleman is appointed to the gression, growth; but that of a holy and well Parish of Lancaster; Rev. Mr. Tippet to the organized body. Gentlemen, the lesson that I would give to the church, and which I re-ceive myself from the Master at whose feet we ought all to study, is this: "Be no more children tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the slight of men and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive; but speaking the truth in love, let us grow up into him in all things,

who is the Head, even Christ." "That which has struck me most forcibly in the countries whence I have just returned, -that which, in my view, everywhere characterizes the present epoch,—is the tendency which the church everywhere exhibits to stand erect, to constitute a body well compacted and knit together for edification in love. The church rouses herself from slumber; she emerges from her swaddling-hands; she begins to have a conscience of her own; theology, occupied the greatest part of the time she understands what she ought to be; she this novel love-feast lasted; every one rapidly advances to full-grown maturity. The wishes to be governed by herself, and not by Stewart, A. B. was ordained Priest. Christian commonality. Not laics only, but tisms, (in 20 parishes) 137.—Confirmed, (in which once engaged their attention, and begin to occupy their thoughts with the existing inbut kings, thus occupy themselves. All this gulations adopted, towards increasing and exhappens, not only in countries which have tending the Diocesan Missionary operations, always contained Reformed [i. e. Calvinian] The Bishop's address speaks encouragingly Churches, it is old Lutheranism itself, which, after three centuries, repudiates its consistorial bureaucracy. They ask elders, synods, a complete Presbyterian constitution, with indepen- Vermont, we find the following simple but dent functions; and the (Roman) Catholic King touching address to his brethren in the Church. plete Presbyterian constitution, with indepenof Lutheran Saxony has just laid such a proposition before the States-General of his king-

What then, gentlemen, when all is lifewhen all is progress-shall we invoke the stillness of the sepulchre? Let those do it who will. For myself, if I see any portion of the church exhibiting symptoms of its former vitality, and framing its constitution, not by extravagant funcies, but according to the well-known rules of the word of God and of the Reformed Church, I range myself on that side."—Continental Echo.

How PRINCES MAY BENEFIT THE CHURCH. -Ah! Gentlemen, very far from dreading to see the prince become a Christian, it is precisely what we desire. We ask him not to be an atheist; because then he would tyrannise over the Church. We ask him to be a Christian, because then, in humility, he will confess his own feebleness; he will acknowledge the powerful hand of God, whom he will leave to accomplish his own pleasure, and to whom he will ascribe the glory. We now observe that kings, ministers, and magistrates, indifferent or hostile to the Gospel, everywhere seek to rule, to enslave, to degrade the Church; and that, on the con trary, the prince who shows himself the Christ'; he who, it is said, on mounting the throne, put this fine, this touching question to one of his ministers, with whom he con-

The King of Prussia.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dlocese of Quebec. INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

Payments made to the Treasurer at Quebec, on account of the Incorporated Church Society, in the month of December, 1845. Dec. 3-A friend, per A. W. Moun-

tain, Esq., Parochial Visitor. £2 10 ... 13-W. Patton, Esq., Annual Subscription to 1st July. 1 5 " 31-The Honble. E. Bowen, Life Subscription.... The Rev. J. H. Nicolls, Bi-

shop's College, Lennox-ville—Life Subscription, 12 10 0

£28 15 0

T. TRIGGE, Treasr. C. Socy.

We beg to inform such of the Clergy of the Diocese, as have not yet received their packets of the Church Society's reports for 1845, that they can obtain the same by application to the Assistant Secretary, the Rev. D. B. Parnther, Montreal.

PARISH OF QUEBEC. Number of Baptisms, Marriages, and Bu-rials, entered in the Register of the Cathedral

Church for the year ending 31st Dec. 1815: Burials. Baptisms. Marriages. 59

Separate Registers are kept for the Cha-pelries of St. Peter and St. Paul—as also for the Congregation under the charge of the Chaplain to the Forces.

Diocese of Toronto .- The Lord Bishop of Toronto has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie to be Classical Tutor in the Diocesan Theological Institution, established at Cobourg; and his duties in that department will commence with the term which begins on Tuesday the 13th January next.—Church.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.-The Lord Bishop of Fredericton held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of that City, on Sunday 21st December, on which occasion Mr. Thomas W. Robertson, of the University of King's College, Windsor, N. S., Mr. A. W. Tippet, and Mr. H. V. Stuart, Students in Divinity, were ordained Deacons. The candidates were presented by the Venerable the Archdeacon, and the Sermon was preached by his Lor ship's Chaplain, from the words-" And when they had prayed, they The first Rev. gentleman is appointed to the Curacy of St. Stephen; and Rev. Mr. Stuart to the Mission of Stanley .- Ohs.

On Sunday the 14th December, the Lord Bishop of Fredericton held an Ordination at St. Luke's Church, Woodstock, when Mr. S. Jones Hanford, Son of James T. Hanford, Esq. formerly of this City, was ordained a Deacon. Mr. Hanford is to officiate as Curate of the Parish of Woodstock.

The Rev. N. Disbrow, lately Curate at St. Stephen, has been appointed Rector of Bathurst, and has proceeded thither to assume the duties of his new charge. -- St. John's N. B. Courier.

Diocese of Nova Scotia .- The Lord Bishop of this Diocese held an ordination in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on Sunday morning, the 21st December, the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland being present and assisting, when Mr. William II. Cooper, Divinity Student of King's College, Windsor, was ordained Deacon, and the Rev. James

the following statistics:-Parishes 31.--Families (in 16 parishes reported) 615.—Bap rishes) 757 .- Contributions, (in 19 parishes) \$1236 73.

Resolutions were passed, and efficient re-The Bishop's address speaks encouragingly of the prospects of the Church in the Diocese.

In the report of the Rev. James Sabine, for many years rector of Christ Church, Bethel, "It is not likely I shall ever see you again in Convention. My infirmities and afflictions are such as to preclude the hope of any

future labour and usefulness in the work of the ministry, in which I have been engaged for nearly half a century .- Hold fast and abide by the things which ye have already attained in the Gospel, and wait for the appearing of the Son of God from heaven, who will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and give the full reward of grace to all who love his appearing."
The Rev. Mr. Sabine departed this life,

October 3d, just two weeks after the close of the Convention .- Prot. Churchman.

INSANITY IN CANADA. According to the Census Returns, the number of the Insane and Idiotic in Canada is greater in proportion to the population than in the United States.

The total population of the United States is 17,069,453, and the number of the Insane and Idiotic is 17,457 or 1 to 977. The population of United Canada is 1,199,604; the number of Insane and Idiotic is 2,376 or 1 to

We subjoin the following particulars respecting the Insane and Idiotic in Canada, taken from the Census:

Lower Canada, population, 693,549. Males. Females. Total. Idiots,..... 478 472 Lunatics,..... 152 155

Upper Canada, pop. 506,055.
Males. Females. Total. Idiots, 221 178 399 Lunatics, 211 478 719 The foregoing is from the May number of that excellent Journal, "The British and

American Journal of the Medical and Phy-

sical Sciences." We notice that the number of the Idiotic in Lower Canada is three times greater than the Insane, while in Upper Canada the number of Insane far exceed the Idiotic. How is this to be explained? By the different origin of the population? The inhabitants of Lower Canada are nearly all of French origin-those of Upper Canada, British.

The insane of Canada are at present very poorly provided for. According to the Montreal Medical Gazette there does not exist a single Lunatic Asylum in Canada; the receptacles for them do not deserve the title of Asylums.

We are pleased to be able to add that one is now building at the expense of the Government at Toronto.

[The above is from the American Journal of Insunity, published at Utica in the State of New York. It is highly satisfactory to be able to state that the "receptacles" formerly in use for the insane in Canada are vacatedat least not occupied by human beings, we hope—and that private enterprise has provided one Lunatic Asylum with us, while a public measure is preparing another. The question touching the comparative numbers of idiots and lunatics in Lower and in Upper Canada respectively is an interesting one: the Editors of the Journal do not allude to the circumstance that the population of French origin is all Roman Catholic, among whom elementary education used to be miserably neglected, while in the Upper part of the province Protestantism preponderates and early school-instruction, which may act upon mental development hereditarily, has always been more fully provided for.—ED.]

SCHOOL-EXAMINATIONS.

A report has lately been printed which was delivered by the last Annual Committee for examining the Public Schools in the city of Boston-establishments which have long enjoyed the credit of pre-eminence among the nstitutions of that character on this continent. The result of the examination was unfavourable to an almost incredible degree, and it is intimated in the Report itself that objections to the method pursued, as having been unfair, are not wanting. We have nothing to do with that, nor do we form any conclusion against the Masters of those Schools as if they had not generally done as well as could justly be expected from them, situated as they were; the document, however, includes so many important suggestions and points of information that we purpose laying large extracts from it before our readers, and we commence with a statement of the mode of examination adopted by the Committee. There are nine-teen Public Grammar and Writing Schools in Boston; the term Grammar School does not imply that the Classics are taught in them; all the instruction is confined to the English language. The Committee were required to examine the first class only in each school, because it was judged that from the result there it would be fair to judge of the steps which had led to the state in which the class was found; and the time of the Committee could not be afforded for more work, to be done

"It was our wish to have as fair an examination as possible; to give the same advantages to all; to prevent leading questions; to carry away not loose notes, or vague remembrances of the examination, but positive information, in black and white; to ascertain with certainty, what the scholars did not know, as well as what they did know; to test their readiness at expressing their ideas upon paper; to have positive and undeniable evidence of their ability or inability to construct sentences grammatically, to punctuate them, and to spell the words. One of the papers prepared was a list of words to be defined, all of them taken from the reading book used in the class; another was a set of questions upon Geography; another upon Grammar; one upon Civil History; one upon Natural Philosophy; one upon Astronomy; one upon Whately's Rhetoric, and one upon Smellie's Philosophy.

No school had studied Smellie, or Whately and therefore none could be examined in these; fifteen declined to be questioned on Astronomy, six upon Natural Philosophy, and two upon History; all of the schools were examined in Geography, English Grammar, and Definitions.

"Our plan of proceeding was as follows: in order to prevent the children of one school from having an advantage over those of another by ascertaining what the questions were to be, they were privately prepared and printed; then, without any previous notice, each member of the committee commenced, at eight o'clock in the morning, with one school, and spread before the first division of the first class the printed questions in geography. The maps and books were put out of the way; the scholars were placed at a distance from each other, so as to prevent communication by whispers; they were told that they would have one hour to answer the questions, and that they should not lose time in trying to write handsomely, as the chirography would not be taken into account. Then they were set to work. Notwithstanding all that was said about their being taken by surprise, about their being unused to such a mode of questioning, about their inability to express what they knew in so short a time, we found that in a few minutes they were all

"At the end of the hour the committee man gathered up his papers, and went as quickly as possible to the next school, and remained there an hour, and then to a third. After the noon intermission; the committee commenced again, and visited three more schools. Thus each committee man finished the examination in geography of six schools, and the three finished all the schools in the city. The next day we took the questions on another subject, and thus finished the whole."

busily at work; all adapted themselves to

their new circumstances with that readiness

which characterizes our countrymen, and

generally, they had exhausted their power to

answer before the hour expired.

We subjoin the summary of the result as given by the Committee; repeating our remark that we have nothing to do with the condemnation implied in the statement. We have also to apprize our readers that the department of Arithmetic, which is not mentioned in the list of studies, was investi-

* These studies are permitted, but not

gated by a separate Committee. They do not give a more favourable account of the result than their colleagues.

ce The whole number of pupils present in the schools on the days when we examined, was 7526; the whole number offered for examination,—a number comprising the flower of the Boston Public Schools,—was 530; their average age is about thirteen years, six months. The whole number of questions put to them

Astronomy......31

Making a total of 154 questions 154 To these there should have been 57,873 answers, if each scholar had been able to answer: but there were only 31,159, of which only 17,216 were correct in sense, leaving unanswered 26,714. The 31,159 answere contained 2,801 errors in grammar; 3,733 errors in spelling; and 35,947 errors in punctuation. Some of the errors in punctua-tion were of no great consequence; for instance, in enumerating the rivers or lakes of a country, the scholars often omitted to put commas between the names; and a large proportion of the errors arose, doubtless, from mere haste. But punctuation is very much a matter of habit, and if the children had been accustomed to punctuate carefully, they would not have failed so egregiously.

"These results are surprising, when it is considered that the answers were very short,some merely an affirmation or a negation, in one word. They would, however, have been more so, had we rigidly adhered to the rules of criticism, and set down every answer as incorrect which was not faultless; but we have put the most lenient construction upon the answers, and whenever it appeared that the scholar had any tolerable idea of the subject, we have recorded his answers as correct."

MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL .- Notice is given in the public journals that the school is hereafter to be held in the new School-House which has lately been erected by the Managers for the use of the Institution.

MILITARY ASYLUM .- A Collection in aid of this charitable institution was taken up in the Cathedral Church of this city, on New-Year's day, after a sermon by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, and amounted to £16.

THE REV. E. C. PARKIN begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Ten Pounds from the Gospel Air Society towards the completion of the Mission House at Valcartier.

To Correspondents: Received S. B. A and replied;—D. C. G.;—D. B. P;—W. D;
—R. H. B;—W. A;—Dr. G. parcel sent yesterday from No. 1. vol. II.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- From Capt. Bent, No. 83 to 131; Mrs. Wm. Torrance, 92 to 117; Mrs. Francis Cottrell, No. 92 to 143; Rev. George Bourn, No. 92 to 143; Capt. Anderdon, No. 92 to 117; Messrs. P. W. Ronald, No. 1 to 52; Brown, W. Gwy, No. 92 to 143; R. Annesley, No. 79 to 104.

Volitical and Local Antelligence.

Russia. - The Russian Covernment has issued a new decree to increase the difficulties of emigration from that empire. A Russian subject who desires to make a tour of Europe must be 21 years old, pay £38 to the Government, and produce a certificate of morality besides, he is obliged to engage himself to come every two years into Russia. If those formalities are neglected, the estates are con-

The establishment for the poor at Glasshouseand drying apparatus have been used by 29,080 persons.

VICE-ADMIRAL VER HUELL, Peer of France, and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour died recently in Paris, at the advanced age of 81. He was not only exalted in rank and station as a naval man, but a promoter of religious efforts and a consistent Protestant.

The Earl of Devon, through his under agents, has forwarded £2,000 worth of rice for the relief of his Irish tenantry.

The late Sir Gabriel Wood, whose demise took place in London a few weeks ago, had given in charge of appointed executors the princely sum of £80,000, to be expended in the erection and maintenance of a hospital in Greenock for the reception of the aged, infirm, and disabled seamen of that port.

The London Morning Chronicle says that a committee is forming of members of the Bar and solicitors, for the purpose of setting on foot a public subscription in honour of Mr. Justice Story. It is intended to offer to the benchers of Lincoln's Inn a marble statue of this eminent Judge.

WALKING ON THE WATER .- From Hanover we hear of a practical discovery of a kind so curious as to require some further explanation before we can quite understand it. The report is that two young men, the one a Swede and the other a Norwegian-taking hint from that sort of foot-gear of fir-planks called skies, by means of which in those northern countries, the inhabitants pass through valleys and ravines filled with snow without sinking-have been exhibiting, in that capital, the exploit of walking on the water by means of skies-made, however, for the latter purpose, with iron plates hollow within. Backwards and forwards, much at their ease, according to the report, did the exhibitors walk and run-going through the military exercises with knapsacks at their backs, and finally drawing a boat containing eight persons, all without wetting their shoes. The Minister of War has, it is said, put a portion of the garrison of Hanover under the training of these gentlemen, for the purpose of learning what might prove so useful a military ma-

propose carrying their invention into other countries, our readers will probably suspend their opinion till they have a nearer view of this novel meeting of sky and water. Mechanic's Magazine.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY .- It appears from the Anti-Slavery Reporter that an inquiry having recently been made of the Colonial Department, by Mr. John Scolle, respecting 379 persons who, two years ago, remained in a state of slavery in the Island of Ceylon, the Under Secretary, James Stephen, Esq., wrote in reply, on the 13th of November, by Lord Stanley's desire, that "an ordinance was enacted by the Lagislative Council of Ceylon, in the month of December last, to provide for the total abolition of slavery in Ceylon, and that the ordinance has been confirmed and allowed by the Queen."

Noble and Intrepid Conduct of a Ship's CREW .- About the middle of October last, the barque Helen, Captain Clayton, of Belfast, left Quebec on her homeward voyage with a cargo of timber. The vessel encountered a severe gale on the 31st off the east end of one of the banks of Newfoundland, but being trimbuilt and stout she rode gallantly on, and the crew had little to fear. At this time they discovered a vessel less fortunately situated, when Captain Clayton, desirous if possible of rendering her some assistance, hailed her, and asked if they had any boat that would bear them on board the Helen? The answerbeing in the negative, and perceiving also that the vessel was water-logged, without a rudder, and in such a state that she must speedily become a total wreck, felt some difficulty as to the course he should pursue, as in case he sent some of his own men in the boat they might perish, and his own vessel would be left without sufficient hands. He accordingly offered the boat to any of his crew who would volunteer to go and assist the ill-fated vessel. Three of the men without hesitation offered themselves, - Daniel Mearns, second mate, James M'Kenna, carpenter, and John Martin. They entered the boat, and after incurring a host of dangers, reached the wreck, and brought off seven of the crew in safety. They returned again and again, until every individual (twenty-two in number) was placed in comparative safety on board the Helen. The vessel proved to be the Harrison, of London, and there was little doubt she must have sunk shortly after the crew had been rescued, She had been in a disabled state for nearly a week previous to the storm. Their joy at being rescued was, as might be conceived, extreme, and they expressed their gratitude to Heaven for their wonderful deliverance. On the 10th ult., the Helen fell in with a vessel for Greenock, and was relieved of nine of the crew of the Harrison. On Monday last the Helen reached Belfast, where the captain of the lost vessel acknowledged the services of the three men who had acted so heroically, by giving them a handsome douceur in money.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The most recent letters from Rome state, that in an assembly of cardinals, presided over by Cardinal Lambruschini, it was resolved that a new loan should be raised to pay two additional Swiss regiments, and to increase that body to 10,000 men. "The Swiss," adds the Journal des Débals, from which we copy this, "will take the place of the national troops in all the principal places in the Roman

It is impossible to make a more unanswerable reply to our Ultramontane contemporaries, who affirm with their accustomed good faith. that the Holy See possesses the confidence of the majority of its subjects: it is the Pontifical Government itself which gives the lie to our honest journals; for assuredly, no one horrows or augments his debts merely for his own pleasure. If the cardinals decide on paying several thousands more of Swiss troops, it is because they have great need of them, and wish to put them in the place of the national street, London Docks, has now completed soldiery in the principal towns of the Pontifical being afraid of every one.

What reply can be made capable of satisfying an intelligent person? They may cry out against the spirit of the age, and accuse all their adversaries of pantheism or atheism: unfortunately, however, accusations are not proofs. The Pontifical Government is incessantly protected by the soldiers of Austria, who are ever watchful on its frontier: but this is not enough. It had also for its defence five or six thousand Swiss; but even this is not enough. The Holy See has need of 10,000 Swiss in the interior of the country, and 50,000 Austrians on its frontiers. Can another country in Europe be pointed out which has fallen to such a depth of degradation? It is but too evident that the power of the priests, like the civil authority, exists only by artificial strength: morally, it is

This is not all. It appears that these priests wish to be cruelly revenged for the aversion which they have created, and the terror which they feel. Several papers state that there are 7,000 persons in the prisons of the Roman states. We believe this number to be much exaggerated; but will our opponents acquaint us with the exact number of the prisoners?

The history of the refugees ought especially to be seriously considered. Immediately they arrive in the territory of Tuscany, they are met with the most touching marks of the public sympathy, and when it is stated with certainty that the Grand Duke refuses to give them up to the Pontifical Government, the enthusiasm kindles on all sides. The box of the Prince in the theatre of Florence is filled with chanlets of flowers, and all Italy rings with shouts

of acclamations. It is, then, a truth, that these insurgents were not wretches and brigands, as the Diario di Roma and the Guzette of Bologna have declared; a whole nation is not smitten with admiration for such people as they are represented to be by those prints; and in truth, the names of the refugees show that several belong to the nobility, the landed gentry, and the lettered classes. If we wish to seek for brigands, they should be sought in the ranks of those volunteers whom the cardinals have armed in their first fit of terror, and to whom they durst not for an hour confide the care of

neuvre; and as MM. Kjellberg and Baleken the public treasury or the prisons .- Paris Sémeur.

> WINDWARD ISLANDS .- BARBADOES .- Sir C. Grey, the Governor, opened the Provincial Legislature on the 21st Nevember, with the usual forms. In his speech he congratulated the two Houses on the prosperous state of the finances. The expenditure of the Colony is about £35,000 stg., while the income reaches 15,000. A severe drought prevailed.

> UNITED STATES .- The accounts from this nuarter, of late, have been more pacific, and ead to the hope that the present disagreements may be arranged without the ultimate resort of nations, war. Various reports are current upon the subject of certain movements among some of the leaders of the democratic or war party at Washington, who, it is said, are anxious to preserve peace; and the newspapers, which may be supposed to indicate the course of public opinion if they do not often lead it, are taking a calmer and perhaps more prudent, view of the claims of the two countries, and are not quite so resolute in pressing the undoubted right of the United States to the whole of the Oregon Territory as they were a short time since. It is also asserted that the American Cabinet are by no means disposed to support the high tone of the President's message with regard to the same question. Time only will show whether these conjectures are well founded. In the mean time it will be the part of prudence to prepare for the worst, as the clouds, though dispersed, may again collect and discharge their thunders upon us when least expected .- The news had a favourable effect on the stock-market in New York, which before was much depressed.

> The following extract from an American newspaper shows that the present differences between Great Britain and the U. States do not prevent the interchange of courtesies between their representatives.

> The British Minister gave a very magnificent entertainment within the last week-at which several of the Senators and Members of both political parties, attended-showing at least, that the social negotiations are not in the desperate condition represented by those disposed to make mountains of molehills. Indeed, Mr. Pakenham, in his whole intercourse at Washington has evinced a spirit of hospitality that has not been surpassed by any of the Foreign Legations, and equalled by none but that of the Russian.

> THE NOVA SCOTIA PARLIAMENT IS SUIDnoned to meet for the actual dispatch of public business on the 10th January.

THE RAILROAD. -- We learn that the Di rectors of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad have received by the last steamer the most cheering assurances of the state of their Company. Never having been in the Stock Exchange it has stood the test which has proved fatal to some far louder pretensions to character and substance. The whole stock has long since been subscribed by bona fide holders, and the necessary delays caused by preparing and signing the deed of settlement lave alone caused the apparent loss of time.

We deeply regret the explosion of the Great Western. The event has fully justified the apprehensions of those who drew bad auguries from the fact of all the Stock being in the hands of some ten or twelve men, and of its being pushed into the market at a premium. The extracts given in our last from the Times and Morning Chronicle fully explain the causes that have led to this eplorable result.

It is said that Lord Stanley expresses himself most anxious to forward the Canadian Railroads, and that if we have no war, the whole line from Montreal to Lake Huron will assuredly be taken in hand by men of substance and character of whom such severe truths as those of the Times and Chronicle will never be uttered .- Toronto Patriot.

MONTRUAL, Dec. 26th.—The Secretary of the first six months of its experiment, and states; it is because they place greater con- the Montreal Permanent Committee for the during that period the warm baths, wash tubs, Indence in the army than in the people. The relief of the sufferers by the late fires at Quecardinals have apparently good reasons for bec, begs to acknowledge the receipt of a box of clothing from Cornwall. The different stage proprietors have kindly forwarded it the entire distance between Cornwall and Quebec without charge.

> St. George's Society .- The Annual General Meeting took place on Monday last, at which the usual reports were read and Officers elected for the ensuing year. J. Charlton Fisher, Esq., LL. D. was re-elected President of the Society. From the Annual Report, which is published at length in the Mercury of Tuesday and occupies a column and a half, we give the following abridged account of the operations of the Society during the past year. It has been ten years in successful organization, and the number of members, together with the receipts, has steadily increased. The former exceed 200 in all, while the amounts received during the last twelve moths from entrance fees, annual subscription, collection at Divine Service on St. George's Day and other sources have enabled the Society to dispense £171 11s. 3d in charity besides adding ±300, to the per manent fund, which now amounts to £1,000. Additions are annually made to this fund, the interest from which, together with two-thirds of the annual subscriptions, forms the charitable fund. The number of cases, in which relief proportioned to the wants of the claimant has been afforded, amounts to 44: the parties were assisted by donations of money, provisions, clothing, board and lodging, medical assistance and free passage to the mother country. £65. were allotted to members of the Society who were grievous sufferers by the disastrous fires. Five members of the Society have died since the last report, Messrs. Windsor, Jeffreys, Kirkwood, Kemble, and Kerr; the latter two had been Vice-Presidents. An act of incorporation is to be applied for from the Legislature at their next session. An address to Lord Metcalfe (as Patron of the Society) upon his departure from the Province, was adopted and signed by all present and is to be forwarded to his Lordshin through the medium of J. M. Higginson, Esq. Civil Secretary.

MILITIA APPOINTMENT. Fourth Battalion of Quebec. To be Ensign :- James Sealy, Gentleman.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND. The only sums eccived by the Treasurer since the last statement are the following :-

Subscription of Messrs. Day & Nelson, ... £20 0 0 Collected in Upper Ireland by the Rev. Richd. Anderson,

Missionary there....... 10 1 3
Total receipts to the 7th inst., inclusive £69,487 19 11

Among the vessels which have reached home from the St. Lawrence, the Bark Ann. McGary, of Montreal, is mentioned. She left Quebec on the evening of the 11th November. and arrived on the 3d of December at Liverpool, thus completing the passage in twenty-

Sir Randolph Routh, late Commissary General in this Province, is one of the Reliet Committee appointed to sit in Dublin, for the purpose of taking measures for the support of the people during the present scarcity of food.

QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR, 1st Jany, 1846. Number of prisoners under sentence by

Do. untried..... Military prisoner.
Detained as witnesses in a case of felony

Total, 118 (48 of the above are females.)

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

In addition to the disasters which have already ocen mentioned in the columns devoted to mari time extracts, it is painful to be obliged to add the accounts which tollow of the loss of several other outward bound vessels, accompanied by severe suffering and loss of life on the part of the crews. Letters have been received, announcing the wreck, on the Manicouagan Shoals, of the ships Sir R. Jackson, and Jane Morrison; and of the Queen on Dog Island, near Miquelon The crews of all these vessels reached the shore with much difficulty, and after great suffering and toil; but many of them were very badly frost-bitten and, it is feared, will be obliged to undergo amputation. A sailor of the Sir R. Jackson, died after getting to land. The Captains and men of the first named vessels succeeded in reaching the Hudson's Bay Co's post at Jeremie, 180 miles below Quebec, where they received every kindness and attention, from Mr. Comeau the Superintendent, of whom they speak in high terms. The crew of the Queen have arrived at

Sydney, Cape Breton.
Sr. Jons N. B., Dec. 27.-We learn from Captain Nathaniel Doggett. (Commissioner of Wrecks) that the barque Sir Henry Pottinger, James Campbell, master, which sailed hence on Saturday morning last, for Bristol, went ashore at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon of that day during a snow storm, in Whale Cove, on the N. E. end of Grand Manan - crew saved .-When boarded by Captain D, she had nine feet water in her hold, but it was expected she would be got off, should the weather continue

The Sir Henry Pottinger returned to port this morning, water-logged, in tow of the steamer North America, which had been despatched to Grand Manan, for that purpose.

Ship St. Andrew Robertson, of and for this port from Hull, with a cargo of coals, &c. went ishore on the Seal Ledges, near Machias, at 10 o'clock on the night of the 19th instant. Got off with loss of anchor and chain; rudder unshipped and making water fast. Struck again on another reef where she lay till daylight. With assistance from the shore, got her off again, and run her into a cove, between two islands, where she now lies full of water. The St. Andrew belonged to John Wishart, Esq., of this city, and was insured, MELANCHOLY DISASTERS.—The schooner Mary

Ann, Capt. Meloney, from Tynemouth Creek for this port, with a load of deals, lost her sails in the gale of the 11th inst, when off Mispeck; and becoming altogether unmanageable by of rudder was drifted ashore on Long Island, Grand Manan, the next day, tull of water. Two men perished from cold-one of them is stated to have left a wife and six children at Quaco Capt. Meloney had his feet frozen. The schooner will be got off.

DIED.

On Monday night, Margaret Anne, eldest daughter of the Honourable William Walker, Esquire, aged seven years and five months. On the 4th inst. Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Mr. Clarke Ross, aged 10 months.

On the 17th December, at Stamford, Upper Canada, Amey, wife of Lient, Colonel De Latre,

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC

TIME next stated Meeting of the CENTRAL L. BOARD, will (D. V.) take place on WED-NESDAY the 21st JANUARY, at the National School House, MONTREAL, at TWO o'clock. P.M. WM. DAWES, St. John's, C. E. Secy. Ch. Socy.

2d January, 1846.

CONFIRMATION. VARIOUS short and familiar TRACTS on the above subject, are for SALE at the Repositiony of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, National School.

D'Auteuil Street, Dec. 1845. OFFICE OF LOSSES IN 1837-8, L. C. WARDROBE OF THE LEGISLATIVE

Assumbly, Montreal, December 22, 1845. **DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMISSIONERS appointed for Inquiry into the Losses sustained by her Majesty's Subjects during the Troubles in Lower Canada of 1837-S, and also arising from and growing out of the same, sit DAILY in the WARDROBE of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, in this City,

from Tex o'clock, A. M. until THREE, P. M. All claims to be made in writing, and addressed to J. G. Barthe, Esquire, Secretary to the Commission.

J. G. BARTHE, Sec. Com. on Losses. To be inserted twice a week in all the Public Papers of Lower Canada until further

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

THE partnership heretofore existing be-

THOMAS FROSTE & Co., Quebec, and FROSTE & HARRISON, Montreal, is this day dissolved hy mutual consent.
R. M. Harrison is hereby authorized to settle all outstanding accounts in America,

> THOMAS FROSTE, R. M. HARRISON. Quebec, 6th Dec. 1845.

and Thomas Froste in Great Britain and Ire-

NOTICE.

name and on his own account. R. M. HARRISON. Quebec, 6th Dec. 1845.

HE Subscriber will continue the business

of Thomas Froste & Co., in his own

OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS, Montreal, 19th December, 1845.

NOTICE -To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House, Three Rivers, on TUES-DAY, the FOURTH day of AUGUST, one thou-sand eight hundred and forty -six, at the kour of ELEVEN, in the forenoon:

That Real Estate, known as the Saint Maurice Forges, situated on the River Saint Maurice, District of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, comprising the whole of the Iron Works, Mills, Furnaces, Dwelling Houses, Store house, Out Houses, &c, and containing about fifty five acres, more or less. The purchaser to have the privilege of buy-

ing any additional quantity of the adjoining land, (not exceeding three hundred and fifty acres.) which he may have at the rate of seven shillings

and sixpence per acre.

The purchaser will also have the right of taking Iron Ore, during a period of five years, on the ungranted Crown Lands of the Ficis Saint Etienne and Saint Maurice, known as the lands of the Forges, which right shall cease on any portion of the same from the moment the said portion is sold, granted, or otherwise disposed of by the Government, who, however, shall be liable to no indemnity towards the purchaser for such a cessation of privilege. Also, the right (not exclusive) of purchasing Ore from Grantees of the Crown, or others, on whose property mines may have been

reserved to the Crown.

Fifteen days to be allowed the present Lessee to remove his chattels and private property.

Possession to be given on the Second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and

forty-six.

One-fourth of the purchase money will be required down at the time of sale, the remainder to be paid in three equal annual instalments, with interest. Letters Patent to issue when payment is completed.

Plans of the Property may be seen at this office D. B. PAPINEAU, C. C. L.

The Canada Gazette will please publish this. advertisement, and the other newspapers in Lower Canada, in the language they are printed in, once a fortnight till the day of sale. The Chronicle and Gazette, Kingston, and Toronto Herald, will also insert the above.

CHAMBLY CANAL TOLLS TO LET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received until Monday, the TWENTY-NINTH day of DECEMBER next, from parties desirous of LEASING the TOLLS of the CHAMBLY CANAL, possession to be given on the 1st January next en-

Tenders to be sent to the Commissioner of Customs, Montreal, marked on the outside, "Tenders for the Tolls on the Chambly Canal." Security will be required in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds for the proper tending of the Locks of the Canal, providing a sufficient number of Lock Tenders therefor, tending the lamps, and furnishing the oil necessary for the same, and for the protection of all property belonging to the Board of Works placed under the charge of the Lock Masters or Lessee.

All information respecting the revenues of the Canal can be obtained, by application, at the Inspector General's Office.

Montreal, November 18, 1815.

SIGHT RESTORED. INERVOUS READAUNE AND DEAFINESS BY THE USE OF

Patronized by ROYAL FAMILY OF Great Bris tafn.

Eminen. PHYSICI ANS,

Recom-

mended by

THE MOST

For its efficacy in removing Disorders incident to the

EYES AND HEAD.

THE FORCERS, 14TH DEC., 1844. This Scientific Medical Reviewer made the following critique on Grimstone's Eye Snuff, demonstrating its powerful influence on those

delicate organs, the Eye and Ear.
GRIMSTONE'S EYE 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, he resorted to without their aid. Independently of its usefulness 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 shuff-takers can forego its advantages for compounds that in many cases possess only he 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 Ze dous. THOMAS BICKLLL Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware. St. John Street, Quebec.

^{&#}x27;In the girls' schools the average age of the tcholars examined is about 14 years.

Pouth's Corner.

THE QUESTION SOLVED. (See last Berean but one.)

The answers which I have had are correct so far as that Dick was wrong, and Tom was right. But the particular answer I looked for is not come. It was this: When Dick says, the fish is lighter than the water, he speaks of specific weight; when Tom says his load will become heavier, he speaks of absolute weight. I will try to explain the two terms; but before doing so, I will just remind my friends of a common joke which probably they have heard used, and in which there is a puzzle of the same kind as that which caused Dick to find fault with Tom; it is sometimes asked: Which is lighter, a pound of lead, or a pound of feathers? The answer is often given in a hasty manner: The pound of feathers!and then the poor answerer is laughed at. He imagines that the question is about specific weight; and feathers certainly are specifically lighter than lead: but one pound of feathers is absolute weight; and that is equal to the same absolute weight of lead.

I will now use the word gravity instead of weight; and explain to you that specific gravity is the weight of one substance compared with the weight of another substance precisely equal to the former in bulk. Take a cubic inch of gold, and it will weigh upwards of twice as much as a cubic inch of copper; a ball of fine silver will weigh full ten times as much as a ball of mahogany of exactly the same size. If you first weigh a cube made of copper, press it into soft wax so as to leave its exact model in it; then take it out and fill the cavity with water; afterwards weigh the water which exactly fills the cavity, and you will find that the copper weighs nine times as much as the water. I will now set down the specific gravity of several substances; the comparison is made with rain-water, If the weight of a certain bulk of such water is 1, then the weight of exactly the same bulk of

Fine gold is..... 19.640 Lead.... 11.325 Fine Silver..... 11.091 Copper...... 9.000 Iron 7.645 Glass..... 3.000 Coal 1.250 Mahogany..... 1.063Oil..... 0.920 0.240Cork Common air -0.112

From this list you learn that mahogany has only just a little more specific gravity acknowledgment that his private life was than rain-water; oil just a little less, hence it always rises to the top of the water: cork has much less specific gravity; hence it Mr. Fox commenced his public career swims so very easily, and can help to by obtaining a seat in the House of Comfloat other substances which are much hea- mons, which he did when only nineteen

have something to think of, till I resume attracted the notice of the Government, by the subject, take the task which Archi- whom he was appointed to the office of medes, the mathematician, had set him by Hiero, the King of Syracuse. The King before he lost his office and became the had ordered a golden crown to be made, and when the goldsmith delivered it, a suspicion arose that he had kept back some ministrations, but they did not continue of the pure gold and put base metal to leng in power, and for twenty years he make up the full weight again. Hiero re- and distill the opposition. In the year guired Archimedes to find out the truth of 1750, the celebrated Wm. Pitt first took the matter; and he did, without interfering his seat in Parliament as a friend of the with the workmanship. The task led him party which Mr. Fox opposed; so that to the discovery of this rule: A body, these two distinguished individuals alweighed in water, loses as much of its weight most immediately came in contact, and Take this rule in connection with the ascertained fact that gold is nineteen times as heavy as rain-water, and can you assign a way in which the goldsmith's fraud may have been detected?

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

BURKE.-Edmund Burke was born in the city of Dublin on the 1st January, 1730. His father was an attorney who had first practised his profession in Limerick, but afterwards removed to the capital. His son commenced the study of the classics with a quaker of some reputation as a teacher, named Shackleton, and applied himself very faithfully while he remained with him. The young man had a great affection for his instructor, and in after life, whenever he used to visit Ireland, which he did almost annually for forty years, he never failed to pass a few days with his old master. After leaving the quaker, Edmund went to the University of Dublin, but did not distinguish himself there at all. Upon leaving this, he soon betook himself to London, and became a student at law in the Inner Temple. Here, while only preparing himself for the honourable profession which he had chosen, he was also compelled by his poverty to try and earn something by contributions to different publications of the day. After a time, he turned his attention to writings of a more substantial and lasting kind, and sickness had swept off two-thirds of her soon attracted attention from the elegance officers and men. Her captain and both of his language no less than the energy her surgeons had perished. The wan, and power of his style. In 1761 he returned to Ireland for a short time; soon after, through the influence of a friend, he obtained a seat in Parliament, where he may be said to have commenced between the plague-ship and the shore. his public career. Many questions of He sternly commanded them to weigh importance at that time engaged the at- their anchor and depart. tention of Parliament and the country, among which were the troubles just com- already insufficient to carry on the duty of mencing in the American Colonies, which the vessel, was daily becoming scantier of station and education, rushing with afterwards terminated in the declaration under the attacks of the fever. The impatient and importunate eagerness into

steady opponent of the harsh measures which were proposed against the Colonists, and, by his conduct upon this occasion as well as upon one or two others where he advocated the cause of political and religious liberty, no less than by his talents and eloquence, he acquired tor himself a high character as a member of the House of Commons. In 1785, upon the return of Warren Hastings from being Governor General of the British East Indian possessions, Mr. Burke felt it his duty to call for a public investigation of the abuses which he charged upon the administration of this gentleman. A trial was granted, and lasted for seven years, and Mr. Burke as the accuser displayed great eloquence and power of language in his speeches, but the length and result of the trial disappointed his hopes. In addition to his laborious public duties, he published several works which display his usual ability. He died in 1797, in his 68th CHARLES JAMES FOX.—The subject of

this notice, unlike many others in the list of distinguished characters, was deseended from a noble family, being the second son of Lord Holland, and was born on the 13th of January, 1749. He was also related, by his mother's side, to the unfortunate royal house of Stuart. He passed many years of his boyhood at the celebrated public school of Eton, from which he went to Oxford University. The record of his life at both these institutions is anything but satisfactory to "Bereans." Being the favourite child of his father, he was supplied by him with money in the most indiscreet manner which, of course, exposed him to many temptations; and though at Eton he showed some signs of the talents which he possessed, he was more remarkable, while there and at Oxford, for his extravagance and dissipation than for diligence and attention to his studies. Having left Oxford, Mr. Fox travelled for some time on the Continent of Europe, where he continued his extravagant style of living. To give some idea of the money wasted in this way, it is stated, that £100,000 were paid by Lord Holland for debts contracted by his son before he became of age! The dissolute habits, thus acquired in youth, became confirmed by advancing years; and though his talents were such as to raise him at once to public favour when he became a politician, justice compels the neither conformable to the laws of morality nor of religion. The period when years old, was favourable for one of his I now stop for this time. If you like to character and qualifications, and he soon Lord of the Treasury; but it was not long continued to be rivals during their lives. During this eventful period of English History, many things occurred to draw forth Mr. Fox's abilities, and to display his eloquence and skill as a debater. After the death of his great rival in 1806. Fox once more was called to the Ministry. Having been always averse to the war then unhappily raging with France, he soon embraced an opportunity which presented itself for opening a correspondence with the French minister Talleyrand, and this subsequently led to negotiations, though unhappily they were fruitless at the time. One act of Mr. Fox's administration, entitles him to publie distinction and gratitude for the share which he had in promoting it. The African slave-trade had not then been declared unlawful, but was carried on to a great extent. Mr. Fox had always contended for the abolishment of this cruel and un-Christian traffic, and he had the gratification of obtaining, after many disappointments, the full and final consent of Parliament to a bill for this purpose, which was brought in while he was Prime Minister. He did not long survive, but died on the 13th of September 1806, aged 57 years.

THE CONTRAST.

Not many weeks since, the Eclair

steamer auchored in Funchal roads. The dread yellow flag drooped from her mast-head. A strange and deadly worn survivors sought relief from the inhabitants of Madeira.

The governor of the island deemed it his painful duty to forbid any intercourse

The scanty crew of the steamer,

plight, without medical aid, they were on the point of being compelled to put to sea, and cross the Bay of Biscay.

There chanced, however, to be at Madeira, Sidney Bernard, an English surgeon. This man and seven seamen, volunteers from English merchantmen, came forward and offered their services in taking the Eclair home.

It is needless to waste words in praising their noble conduct. A more signal act of cool, disinterested heroism is not on record.

The Eclair reached the Motherbank. The fever still raged between her decks. Many had died on the passage from Madeira, the pilot who boarded her in the channel died, and the heroic Sidney Bernard, having accomplished the humane task he had assigned himself, died also.

A merchant at York speculated boldly and successfully in railroads. He bought in as low as he could, he sold out as high as he could; and when he made a permanent investment, he took the best care he could that the concern in which he had placed his capital should be well

He was a clear-headed, energetic man. His gains were enormous. He is now an M. P., a large landed proprietor, and, as for his possessions in railway shares, he and the Income-tax Commissioners can alone guess at their amount. His name is George Hudson.

Many people have closely watched his operations in the share-market, and have imitated them. Many people have sought his advice and followed it; and many people, by so doing, have milmuch money, and hope to make room by the same means.

So, in order to evince their gratitude for past and future favours, the British public have got up a subscription for a testimonial to the most successful speculator of the day. In the list are to be seen the names of the noblest, the wisest, the fairest in the land. Nearly £20,000/. has already been collected for the Hudson Testimonial, and money still pours in,

Alas for Sidney Bernard and the gallant volunteers of the Eclair; alas for their widows and orphans !

No testimonial is proposed to record their daring humanity; no subscription is raised to provide for the families of the dead, and to reward the unselfish courage of the survivors.

Our nobility and gentry crowd forward in hundreds to do homage in purse and person to the Railway King, but not a single individual has appeared desirous of rewarding, or even noticing, the high deserts and melancholy fate of Sidney Bernard and his companions in danger and in death.

Nov. 19. M. S. II.

Since the appearance of the above in The Times, the writer of it has received applications from many individuals who are anxious that a subscription should be set on foot for a "Bernard Testimonial.

Messrs, Courts and Co., Strand; Messrs Robarts, Curtis, and Co., Lombard-street aud Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith Mansion-house; have kindly consented to receive subscriptions for this purpose; and any other London or country bankers, who feel disposed to do the same, are requested to signify their intention to M. S. Higgins, 105, Piccadilly, London,

The promoters of and subscribers to the Hudson Testimonial are carnestly entreated to confer on this undertaking their powerful support.

When a sufficient sum shall have been collected, a committee of the principal subscribers will be formed to decide upon the most appropriate shape for the "Bernard Testimonial" to assume .- The London Times.

REBUKE TO RAILWAY SPECULATORS.

At the Birminghan District Court of Bankruptcy, on the 21st of November last, Mr. Commissioner Balguy delivered his sentiments upon the case of a Bankrupt. J. H. Suckling, in the following terms:

"I think the present case is one of so much importance, as it is the first of the kind which has occurred before me, that I shall not now deliver judgment upon it, or say how far I may be disposed to excercise the power which is vested in my hands. I quite agree with Mr. Smith that in the exercise of my power I should look into all the circumstances by which the case is surrounded. It appears that the bankrupt in the present case commenced business in 1843 with no other capital than £100. of his own, and a further sum of £300. which he had borrowed from his father. In this state of things the bankrupt thought fit, in the spring of 1845, to embark those means in speculation which he ought to have retained in his own hands for the legitimate purposes of trade. Now I must say that any one in the situation of a trader who acts in this manner, greatly misconducts himself. Perhaps, however, this pallist-tion might be pleaded for the bankrupt that he was but following the example of those whom he might reasonably look upon as his superiors. When he finds the magistrate, the clergyman, and others

of independence. Mr. Burke was a equinox was at hand. In this pitiable these gambling adventures, I can well understand how easily a person in his situation might fall before such temptation. With respect to the examples of those of the clergy who have lent themselves to such transactions, I cannot express myself too strongly-men who, with great semblance of piety and zeal, in their holy temples fulminate the loudest denunciations against the selfishness and wickedness of mankind, are nevertheless to be seen rushing with a zeal as ardent, and perhaps more sincere, to the temples of Mammon to gratify their cupidity.

Wealth is power, and a power which most of us are anxious to possess; but it must be sought and acquired by honest and honourable means—by the display of talents-by the exertion of industry. The mania that has so long prevailed could furnish cases which, morally speaking, deserve the greatest punishment, and might probably be made the subject of criminal prosecution. Whether the deluded and plundered victims who have been thus injured will have spirit and energy enough to expose the frauds by which they have suffered, or to bring the perpetrators to that punishment they so well deserve, I know not. It is possible these bad men may escape with apparent impunity, but there is a tribunal from which there is no retreat-the jurisdiction of conscience, that principle of the mind whose prerogative it is to prescribe to every other, and to pronounce that sentence from which there is no appeal, and which admits of no mitigation. That the time will come when we shall see these frauds exposed, I do most heartily and sincerely hope. I have expressed myself thus upon the subject, as it is one upon which I have thought with much anxiety. I should be gratified if anything I have said would serve to reclaim one adventurer, or deter others from plunging into transactions which present the chance of such fearful consequences. The case before me, though it is not upon a great scale, furnishes a perfect and striking illustration. If the bankrupt had abstained from the speculations, he would not have been called upon by his father to repay him that money which he had advanced for the purposes of trade. The bankrupt might have progressed slowly but surely, and at this moment he might have been not only a solvent, but a prosperous man. I conclude, therefore, as I began, that as regards the certificate, the case is of too much importance to permit me to decide immediately upon it."-Reported by the London Times.

PROFITABLE FORGETPULNESS .- The reason why the men of the world think so little of Christ is, that they do not look at him. Their backs being turned to the sun, they can see only their own shadows; and are therefore wholly taken up with themselves. While the true disciple looking only upwards, sees nothing but his Saviour, and learns to forget himself.—Payson.

APPLICTIONS CONTROLLED BY GOD.-His mercy hath set a period and appointed a place how far and no farther the sea of affliction shall flow; and where the waves thereof shall be stayed .- RUTHERFORD.

F. H. ANDREWS.

OREAN & PIANO-FORTS

TUNER.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Nov. 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the ATNA 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 looks 100 a.p. fidence and patronage.

DANIEL McGIE, Hunt's W signed looks for a portion of the public con-

Quebec, 7th July, 1815.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

THIS Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to assure against fire. Office, Gillespie's Wharf, open from 10,

. M. to 4 P. M. GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

HE 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 he 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 Preminus, apply to

R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

COALS. N EWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's Coals, for Sale by II. H. Porter & Co. Porter & Co's. Wharf, Late Irvine's. Quebec, 29th May, 1845.

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

JEFFERY HALE. Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1845.

EDUCATION.

[ISS EVANS begs to inform Ler friends and M the public, that she purposes opening a FRENCH and ENGLISH SEMINARY at No. 1 Des Grisons Street, Cape, on MONDAY, 5th MAY SEXT. Reference can be given to most respectable families in this city, where she has instructed as visiting Governess for some

For terms (which are moderate) apply at the School. An early application is requested, as the number of pupils will be limited. Particular attention will be paid to Biblical instruction. Quebec, 15th April, 1845.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL

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The moral, as well as intellectual, training of the pupils, and their religious instruction will be special objects of the Teacher. High School, 22d January, 1845.

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