

have one or two grammar schools; and to crown all, they have a college, in which some fifty youths are receiving a classical and mathematical education.

HARPER'S PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT, NEW YORK.—The establishment of the Harpers gives employment to 400 persons, including 25 girls; supports directly or indirectly, (independent of authors,) about 1,600 persons, and occupies an immense area equal to seven or eight large fire-story houses.

There are 19 double medium presses, worked by steam, and 3 Napier presses. From 69 to 70 reams of paper are consumed per diem. The celebrated Bible absorbed 6,000 reams.

The fixtures, machinery and tools, in their bindery are valued at \$13,000. 52 barrels of flour are used per annum for paste, and 42 of glue. 18 tons of shavings are sold per annum to the paper maker, which he uses in re-manufacturing: 730 packages of gold leaf, 1,200 doz. steepskins; 750 pieces of muslin of 40 yards square each, and 60 tons of paste-board, are used annually. From 6,000 to 7,000 volumes, 300 pages, Pmo., are printed daily. Nearly two and a half millions were thrown off during the last year. 800 lbs of metal are used weekly for casting—giving 41,600 pounds per annum. 500,000 pounds of stereotype worth 74 cents per pound, the product of ten years, are stored away in vaults which extend, of course, under ground from Pearl Street to Cliff Street.

The whole buildings are owned by the Harpers, and the stock in trade is certainly worth about \$1,500,000. Some authors may well bless the house; it has paid to Stevens about \$50,000—70 Prescott half that sum, and to other writers, native and foreign (among the latter I may mention Bulwer, Macmillan & Co.) a large number of the Harpers' employes have been in their service twenty years—that is, since the commencement—an undeniable proof this of the Brothers' promptitude in business and kindness of heart.—Boston Courier.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1847.

It is with great satisfaction that we hear of some progress made towards the separation of Protestant patients from those who are members of the Church of Rome, in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital in this city. We have already offered remarks upon the advantages to be expected from this arrangement: the saving of time and exposure to the Protestant Clergyman attending upon the sick; the religious comfort to the sick in being placed together with those who hold the like faith with themselves, and who can unite in worship under the guidance of the Clergyman who visits them.

If Priests of the Church of Rome will take advantage of a Protestant's being placed amidst a number of Roman Catholics, and, upon the mere testimony of such persons, that the Protestant asked for the Priest, will manifest an eagerness to administer baptism and extreme unction to the person in a state of delirium, incapable of either understanding a plain question or giving an intelligible answer to it;—if it requires the dissuasion, and partly the authoritative interference of three medical men and a Protestant Clergyman to stop such a proceeding;—if Roman Catholic attendants will watch the opportunity of a Protestant patient's weak and helpless state, and refuse him the offices which they are paid to render, unless he will renounce his faith;—if a case has quite recently arisen which caused the instant dismissal of an attendant for having profanely sworn at a patient because he was still holding to the Protestant faith;—then verily it is not to be wondered at in the

least, that Rome may count up some cases of secession from Protestantism, through means of the numerous advantages she derives in our crowded Hospitals, where the vastly preponderating number of patients and of attendants are her members, leagued together in a fatal persuasion that they will not only cover their own sins, but acquire positive merit, by bringing a "heretic" into the bosom of their church—through such means as it may be necessary to apply for the purpose. The cause of wonder is all on the other side: how Protestant Churches can allow their members to be exposed to evils so fatally affecting the soul's state through eternity.

CHURCH ROOM FOR THE POOR.—From the Bishop of Rhode Island's Address to the Diocesan Convention.—The preaching of the Gospel to the poor, as it was a proof of the Messiahship of Jesus, so is it, also, one of the most blessed fruits of his religion. It is one of the encouraging signs of the times, that the attention of Christians has been so much drawn to this peculiar duty in our day. If we would enjoy the blessing of our Lord and be acknowledged as his disciples, it must not be neglected by us.

Whether churches entirely free can be supported without endowment or regular charitable assistance from others than the worshippers in them, is an embarrassing problem which remains yet to be solved by the result of experiments now in progress in this and other cities. But there is another mode of securing the preaching of the gospel to the poor, which is, in my judgment, more eligible, and exempt from all the embarrassing and perplexing difficulties connected with churches where neither taxation nor pew-rents are allowable. That is, the providing of free sittings in churches built by the rich and those in moderate circumstances, and supported by their contributions, whether in the form of taxation or otherwise.

THE LATE OXFORD ELECTION of Members of Parliament is thus commented upon by the *Church and State Gazette*: "Up to the middle of Friday the Tractarian candidate had a slight majority, which, we know, his partisans despaired of maintaining, as it was produced chiefly by the votes of the Romanisers, who had rushed to the poll at the earliest moment. Up to this point, therefore, the struggle was clearly between the anti-Tractarian and Tractarian strength, and there was every prospect that the yet unpolled voters of the former would have turned the scale triumphantly in their favour.

THE POPE COMMITTED TO THE CONFLICT.—The following remarks are from the Roman Catholic paper, published in London, *The Tablet*. It is needless that those who read with special remembrance that those with whom this "Holy Father" (we quote the expression with reluctance) has entered into conflict are his own children—that most devoted son, the Emperor of Austria, seems to be the worst enemy the present occupant of the papal throne has to contend with; the King of Naples, another pillar of the papacy, is next to the Austrian monarch; the King of France, also a member of the Church of Rome, seems to occupy a somewhat equivocal position all the time, and it has even been hinted that the heretical English Government is looked to for help, if the Pope should be hemmed in on all sides by the Sovereigns who acknowledge him as their ecclesiastical head. What will this division of a house against a house end in? "To the course on which the Holy Father has now entered, Rome is committed. Not with sloth, or timidity, or cowardice, or for any selfish purpose, but in a spirit of heroic piety; God has permitted the Church, in the person of the newly-consecrated Pope, to be committed to this great conflict. He is made a spectacle to angels and to men. Much de-

pends on the issue of what is now doing, of what is now obstructed. The minds of all men within and without the Church are fixed on these significant events, and accordingly as they are carried through the visible Ruler of the flock, will be the devotion of many to the invisible Ruler thereof.

WE venture therefore to express a profound hope—we may almost say a firm expectation—that the policy of Pope Pius IX. will meet with signal success. But let us understand a little more accurately what is meant by success in these affairs. The two glorious Apostles whose relics even yet hallow Rome—were they successful?—The world has generally agreed to think so; and yet one of them was crucified with his head downwards, and the other had his head smitten off with a sword. Were Pope Sixtus II. and his Deacon St. Lawrence successful? We imagine they were, though the one preached his triumph from the gibbet and the other from his burning couch. The great Pope St. Gregory VII.—Hildebrand—whom the enemies of the Church stigmatise as the most arrogant defender of the Supreme Pontificate; whom Bossuet presumed to censure as too bold a follower of novelties; whom a German emperor besieged in the Castle of St. Angelo; and whom a Norman Duke rescued from that destruction; whose whole reign was made up of storms and commotions; for whom Rome itself was no place of safety; and who died at Salerno with these memorable words on his lips:—"I have loved justice and hated iniquity; wherefore I die an exile"—was he successful in his policy? Surely the most complete success attended him, and no Pope need desire a higher destiny than his. He commenced a great conflict against the powerful abuses of his time; on them he inflicted many deadly strokes; and he rendered it easier for those who came after him to extirpate the abuses which it was only given him to diminish, but not to pluck up by the roots."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.—It is very gratifying to be enabled to announce that the collection, made in aid of the Church Society, and for the special object of providing a fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, last Sunday morning, at the Cathedral, after a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Mackie, amounted to £23 15s. 6d.—At the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, the sum of £8 11s. 2d. was collected for the same object at St. Peter's Chapel, about £1 10s.; at the Marimonts £2 9s. 9d., and at All Saints £1 15s. 7d. The new organ lately imported for the Cathedral was used at Divine worship for the first time last Sunday morning.

MONTEREAL.—The collection at St. Thomas' Church, last Sunday, for the above object, was £19 1s.

QUARANTINE STATION—GRAND ISLE.—The Rev. N. GLENNON went down to the Quarantine Station on Tuesday last, to take his turn of duty in ministering to the sick and dying immigrants.—The Rev. C. J. MONROE and the Rev. C. P. REID returned by the boat on the afternoon of the same day, having left the Rev. R. ANDERSON, on their departure, in good health and engaged, with unabated interest, in the performance of his sad but deeply important duties.

Diocese of Toronto.

THE LORD BISHOP of Toronto requests that the next collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese, be made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sunday, the 17th October next, in aid of the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in the Diocese.

In consequence of a severe domestic affliction, which has obliged him to return suddenly to Cobourg, THE ARCHDEACON of York is under the necessity of suspending his official appointments from Lloydtown onwards, until further notice.—The Church.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION, which meets triennially, in the month of October, is composed of the House of Bishops, consisting of all the Diocesan and Missionary Bishops in the United States, and of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, consisting of four Clergymen and four laymen from each Diocese. It legislates for the American Church within the limits of the United States, but can make no alteration in the Constitution, or in the liturgy and offices of the Church, unless the same has been adopted in one convention, and submitted to all the Dioceses, and afterwards adopted in another convention.

Secretary of the last House of Bishops—the Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, D. D., of New York.

Secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies—the Rev. William Cooper Mead, D. D., Norwalk, Ct.

The next convention meets in New York on the first Wednesday in October, 1847.

By a joint resolution, passed in 1844, the officers charged with providing a place of meeting for any future session of the General Convention, were instructed to select some suitable building used for secular purposes, and not a Church edifice. Inquiries are frequently made whether this has been done. We are unable to answer them. It is not likely that a suitable secular building can be provided, and in this event, it is supposed that application will have to be made for St. John's Chapel. The officers charged with the duty ought to act without delay, and make their arrangements public, for the convenience and information of the Convention.—Prot. Churchman.

MISSIONARY DUTIES IN CANADA.

Assured, not only that you have my personal interests at heart as a kind and faithful friend, but also that, as an older brother in the Gospel, you have an anxious desire to know how the truths of that Gospel take root and grow in different and distant parts, I give you a slight sketch of my proceedings in this mission. The experience of a month, during which I have not been idle, has given me a pretty good insight into the nature of my duties here, the advantages and disadvantages of the place, the obstacles and difficulties to be encountered, and the prospect of surmounting them—though this can only be a matter of time and perseverance. I have officiated regularly at two places: in the morning at our church which is of a good size, beautifully situated by the river side; and in the afternoon at a school-house, about three miles back, on the high road, where a new church is building, and where, indeed, I expect to have the largest congregation, chiefly settlers from the north of Ireland, of a respectable class, and steady Churchmen; some, I believe, very well disposed. In both places, the number is increasing; and I have great hope that it will not be long before I have a good congregation, strongly

attached to me. As far as I can learn—not wishing to flatter myself—they are well pleased; indeed, they express great satisfaction and delight in my going about to see them in their remote and humble dwellings through the woods. They are a people of a peculiar class; their good-will and esteem seems to be soon gained and easily kept—only take the right way. A little condescension prudently exhibited, and an interest manifested in their welfare; a zeal and desire to promote their happiness seen and felt by them—it is astounding what an effect it has, and how much good it produces; while nothing is more certain than that the contrary would prove the ruin of the Church.

Upon calculation, yesterday, I found that I have about fifty families scattered here and there, in all directions; some living on the roads and by the river side, and far back in the bosom of the everlasting forest; some too far, indeed, to get often to a place of worship, and some, I fear, that never come at all. I have seen about half of them already, the nearer ones, scattering as I go, the "Children's Friend" and "Friendly Visitor" you gave me, which are received and read with avidity. Yesterday I took my first excursion into the woods, accompanied by a parishioner in the capacity of a pilot, a very good man and a pillar of the Church, who came for me in his wagon, and we started off about 10 o'clock. During the day we called at ten different houses, having to walk to some of them some miles through the woods, making our way through narrow and almost impervious passes. The forest, however, afforded a grateful shelter from the heat of the sun, for it was overpoweringly hot; and the kind welcome we received, going from house to house, more amends for the fatigue. There is a rural simplicity about the people, and their homely way of living, not unengaging. But there is also among some of them much ignorance of divine things, and deplorable disregard of the Lord's-day; indeed, Sabbath-breaking is an open and a crying sin here—I might say among all classes almost, but I hope for better things. Many have long been in the habit of going no where; they would not go to the Dissenters, and they had taken a dislike to the Church. I had no idea the Church-people were so numerous as I find them to be. After a long day's journey, I got home at 9 o'clock.

As I fear I shall not be able to travel much to a distance during the severity of the winter and the rainy seasons, I am the more anxious to make the most of the fine weather in becoming acquainted with my people, and collecting them together. I purpose—if my health will bear me out in my resolution—seeing them all round four times in the year, and this will be done partly walk. However, pastored visiting in these inclement days is shamed out of the society of the rich and the good—a grievous sign of the times—it is everything amongst the poor. Surrounded as I am by Dissenters on every hand, and by enemies of the worst kind, Millerites, Universalists, and such other abominable sects, whose proceedings are in fact shocking to common sense, to say nothing of religion, and decency, you may wonder how I get on. I go, however, very quietly and easily to work; determined to make no invasion on the territories of others; in preparing I attack no dogma, rail against no sect, avoid all personalities, give utterance to no harsh expressions, but calmly endeavour to extinguish darkness by holding up the light. I give, according to the best of my knowledge and ability, a full, clear statement of what I conceive to be Gospel-truth, and leave my hearers to judge between that and the fatal errors and delusions so prevalent among them. This I believe to be the surest and safest plan; and I do not think it will be unsuccessful. Indeed I am more and more convinced that, among the worst, the most ignorant, and even the most opposing characters and classes of mankind, there is something so peculiarly attractive in all you will understand by simple Gospel-truth, simply told, that it will not fail to win its own way, and draw over some, perhaps, whom we least expected. Clear truth faithfully exhibited carries a vigour with it which fallacy and error cannot withstand. To the practical working of this proposition I look for success in my endeavours here, for indeed there is much to contend with. Many who come regularly to Church are avowed Universalists, of the worst sort. They deny the divinity of our Saviour, believe in no future punishment, and are very assiduous to propagate their doctrines—so miscalled. Millerism, which is a mixture of profanity, debauchery, and indeed daring blasphemy, is another evil, not so extensive, yet withal leading many of the ignorant astray; and indeed, it may most truly be said that extreme ignorance of the Scriptures is the foundation of these deplorable delusions. One man, who had long been a Millerite, having been repeatedly disappointed in his expectations of seeing the Messiah, and especially on one occasion, when he was held in breathless suspense by a luminous appearance in the heavens—which after all turned out to be nothing more than an unusually brilliant display of the Aurora—gave up his creed and turned Universalist, and says he "has now got hold of the right end on't!" A very aged Universalist, whom I have gone to see several times, and reasoned with, very seriously, about his soul, replies to all I say only that he must take his "chance," and so must I; and all must take their "chance," and that all will ultimately be saved, for Christ said he would "draw all men unto" him. There are many like this man, but it is peculiarly lamentable to witness such a state of mind in the aged, apparently just entering into eternity.

I must not stretch further at present. This will give you some idea of the nature of my public duties; with regard to personal comforts I may just say that we are living in a snug and convenient house, we find the people kind, though strange in their manners and habits; and after making the needful and reasonable allowances, I find myself quite as well off as I expected. If you can come to spend with us a fortnight or so, let us know, and we will have a spare corner ready for you. VERUS.

THE EDITOR of the BEREAN begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of "A small sum for a special object from one who has experienced the faithfulness and goodness of Him who is indeed the FATHER OF THE FATHERLESS, AND THE HUSBAND OF THE WIDOW."

THE BAZAAR in aid of the funds of the Male Orphan Asylum commenced yesterday, according to advertisement, and continues this day, at the Wardrobe of the House of Assembly.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Lady Caldwell, No. 183 to 234; Col. Wolff, No. 172 to 223; Messrs. H. Pryor, No. 182 to 233; James Turnbull, No. 53 to 156; E. Ahern, No. 131 to 182; Dr. Crawford, No. 157 to 205.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received C. Y.;—D. C. G.;—S. B.;—S. G.;—L. C.;—Paper from Portmouth.

Local and Political Intelligence.

On Tuesday, the news, which had been received at Montreal by Telegraph, reached this city, that the French Steamer Union had arrived at New York on Saturday, bringing twelve days' later intelligence from Europe.—On Tuesday, the Montreal mail brought also accounts of the arrival of the Cunard Steamer Britannia at Boston, bringing news from Liverpool to the 4th inst. The following is the Telegraphic despatch, as given in our city papers:

Flour and Meal.—Best Western Canal Flour sells at 24s. 6d. a 25s. 6d. per brl.; Richmond and Alexandria, 23s. 6d. a 24s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s. 6d. a 24s.; New Orleans and Ohio, 20s. a 21s.; Sour, 18s. a 20s.

Indian Meal, 14s. a 15s. per brl.; Corn, 26s. a 27s. per quarter, White and mixed Wheat, 6s. 6d. a 7s. 6d. per 70 lbs.

Oats, 2s. 2d. a 2s. 6d. per 45 lbs.; Bailey, 30s. a 30s. 4d. per 60 lbs.

The gradual downward tendency is perceptible in the Corn trade. A large business continues to be done in wheat and flour at declining rates, mainly influenced by the large supplies. Both home and foreign crops generally considered full average.

Prime Mess Beef, per tierce, new 90s. a 92s. 6d. Ordinary do. 82s. a 88s. Mess per brl., 50s. a 52s. 6d. Ordinary 42s. a 48s.

Prime Mess Pork, new per brl., 65s. a 70s. Old, 53s. a 60s. Mess, 63s. a 74s.

The Great Britain Steamer successfully floated on the night of the 27th ult. and arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Co. of Liverpool, and Gray and Rockburgh, of Greenock, have failed. Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co. met Messrs. Prime, Ward & Co.'s drafts for 470,000, after refusing acceptance.

The New York firm of Prime, Ward & Co. suspended payment on the 9th inst.—From the *European Times*, and other English papers, which came to hand yesterday, we glean the following items of intelligence:

Mr. W. Robinson, Governor of the Bank of England, had failed—(from: W. R. Robinson & Co.).

The Duchess of Praslin had been poisoned at the Hotel Sebastien, Paris. The poisoner, her husband, afterwards killed himself, and the affair created great sensation in Paris. She was the mother of three children. The eldest son, 17 years old, was so deeply affected by the outrage which had been brought upon the family, that he committed suicide. Prince d'Artois killed a woman whom he had brought with him from India; this act is attributed to insanity.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—Our last number described the voyage of the royal squadron from the Isle of Wight, and its arrival in the Scottish waters on the 19th ult. at Loch Ryan. Upon entering the Clyde, the following day, the same demonstrations of popular affection and loyalty which had been exhibited throughout the royal progress were shown by all ranks of the people. While her Majesty entered the river the American frigate Macdonough, which came over with food for the destitute Irish and Scotch, had her main foremast and bowsprit decorated with British colours, the United States ensign being at gaff peak. She gave the Queen a royal salute of 21 guns. Her Majesty invited Commodore de Kay and his lady to visit her yacht on her return, but from some change in the arrangements of the royal squadron, the visit was not performed. Her Majesty and the royal party, after having visited Inverary Castle, the Western Islands, and the most remarkable spots on the lakes, retired to Ardvreck Lodge, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, on the 21st ult., where her Majesty is enjoying the delights of privacy, and Prince Albert the pleasures of shooting, hunting, and deer-stalking. It is expected that the royal party will continue their stay in Scotland for three weeks longer.

EXPERIMENTAL TRIAL OF THE NEW ACCOUTREMENTS FOR SOLDIERS.—In order to test the new accoutrements sent to the 1st Royals, from the Board of Clothing, Lieut.-Col. Bell directed a sergeant and three privates, in heavy marching order, with full kits, &c., to march to the barracks at Bury and back—a distance of about 194 miles.—This march was accordingly performed on Thursday last, and the day being very wet, and the roads exceedingly heavy, no day could have served better to test the utility of the alterations. Two of the privates had the old form of accoutrements, and the sergeant and the other private wore the improved form. Both these latter speak very highly of the new accoutrements, and were evidently, on their return, much less fatigued than the privates wearing those of the old make. In one particular the new accoutrements require a little modification. The buff belt, round the waist, when saturated with the rain, stretched considerably, and this allowed the knapsack to settle lower, occasioning too much weight upon the loins. This might be remedied by substituting leather for buff for the waist-belt. With this exception, the accoutrements are considered a great improvement upon those now in use; but, we believe, further comparative trials are to be made, under the directions of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot and of Lieut.-Col. Bell, before these officers make their formal report on the subject.—*Manchester Guardian*.

INFUX OF GRAIN.—It is reported that the stocks of grain and flour in London are accumulating to such an extent, that the warehouse room at command no longer suffices for their reception, and that recourse had been had to Greenwich for partial accommodations. A notice has been posted at the North and South America Coffee-house, in London, requiring the consignees of several cargoes of corn, lying in the river Thames, to come forward and claim them. Priests have fallen to such an extent that the responsibility of accepting consignments of corn has become a serious matter, and hence the disinclination of the consignees to claim the property. GENERAL ESPARTACO.—It is said that the General is about to return to Spain, and will again take an active part in politics. It is further reported that the British Government have recently offered him a pension of £2000 a year, the General's affairs not being so affluent as to allow him to remain in England. The offer was most respectfully declined by him, and from the most honourable motives. In the official letter, communicating the gracious intentions of the Queen, it is said these words occur:—"Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and her Majesty's Government, animated by sentiments of the most lively friendship towards Queen Isabella II, would see, with the deepest regret, the first and most distinguished of her Catholic Majesty's servants obliged to abandon England, otherwise than to return to his native country with all the honour and dignity becoming him; and which are his due."

THE ALBERT DOCK.—The Ship St. Vincent, which arrived in the Albert Dock a few days since, discharged a cargo of flour 5900 barrels, every one of which was weighed, in 24 hours, by one gang of men and one wharf. The business at the Albert Dock exhibits a steady and continued increase. In