

entertain their minds with variety and delight; sometimes, for ornament and reputation; some- times, to enable them to victory of wit and contra- diction; and most times, for lucre and profession;

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1846.

We were led, a few weeks ago, to remark upon the groundlessness of the assertion made here and there, that the danger to the Church, from Rome- ward tendencies, is past, and that the Church is at rest.

Upon a verdant hillock the sacred sign appears, A damsel on no trembling arm an eager babe uprears, With a sister's yearning love, and an elder sister's pride,

Who may the maiden's thought divine, performing thus, In sight Of all the heavenly Watchers, her pure unbidden rite?

Perchance a breath of self-reproach is fluttering round her heart:— Thou, darling, in our Saviour may'st for certain take thy part:

But much I've sinn'd and little wept: will He not say, 'Begone?' I dare not meet His searching eye; my penance is un- done.

Now, let the cool-headed and scripturally taught Christian think over the body of Romish divinity here insinuated by a Church of England Clergy- man and Oxford divine.

Nothing of this is openly given as a statement of the poet's religious opinions. It is introduced as in keeping with the scene described, found in a coun- try where the papal Church rules, the actor one who holds the faith of that Church.

It gives us much pleasure to extract, for our first page, a few of those remarks by which the Editors of this valuable periodical introduce to the notice of their readers the Bishop of Delaware's excellent Charge on the "Lawfulness and Responsibility of Individual Judgment in Things Spiritual."

Something primitive.—A recent trait of good feeling among a class little understood and often harshly condemned, deserves, we think, passing rec- ord at our hands. The clergyman of Kirton had a portion of his glebe this year in wheat. When

utterly unconscious of the objectionable features of the book, and assure us that they will be removed. But two Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States have been engaged in committing that publication to the press, and they must bear the responsibility.

DIVISION OF BISHOPS' AND REDUCTION OF EPISCOPAL INCOMES.

After so long a period of apathy or despair, we cannot expect to see "the nation born at once" to a sense of the want in all its extent, or that it should at once see how it is to be supplied.

Above all, we would deprecate the feeling of aristocratic refinement, "quod lecto gaudet et umbrâ,"—the notion which the late wonderful proceedings of Church Commissioners have so far fos- tered, that a Bishop is a kind of stately animal, that can only dwell in a palace, with a proper arrange- ment of kitchens and conservatories, and with the ability to give excellent dinners.

The above is furnished to our hands by the New York Protestant Churchman, by whom it is taken from the columns of the London English Church- man, a publication which we are not in the habit of seeing, but which we know to advocate, in general, views widely differing from those set forth by the BEREAN: it would probably claim to be High Church

PERSECUTION IN MADEIRA.—Recent accounts from this island bring evidence both of a continued working of the leaven of scriptural instruction which has been thrown into the mass of ignorance and superstition brooding over that fair portion of God's creation, and of the unmitigated hostility of the ruling powers against the spread of gospel-light.

EPISCOPAL OBSERVER, Boston, James R. Dow.— It gives us much pleasure to extract, for our first page, a few of those remarks by which the Editors of this valuable periodical introduce to the notice of their readers the Bishop of Delaware's excellent Charge on the "Lawfulness and Responsibility of Individual Judgment in Things Spiritual."

We thank the respected author for his plain, strong words. We see not how any mind that has had doubts and difficulties upon this subject, can fail to find satisfaction in this luminous, discriminat- ing Charge. It places the Author in the fore-front of the defenders of the truth, in a day of darkness and rebuke for our beloved Zion, and animates us who, in humbler spheres, are contending for the truth

monies; History of the Thirty-nine Articles; Dio- cesan Conventions; Rev. Charles Bradley on the Lord's Supper; Bowing at the Name of Jesus in the Creed; Letter to the Editor; Night upon the sea; Pages from the Ecclesiastical History of New England; Positive Institutions and Moral Princi- ples; Review of New Publications; Review of an Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine, by John Henry Newman; Bishop Lee's Charge; Sum- mary.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE REV. E. P. WAD- HAMS FULLY ACCOUNTED FOR.—The Protestant Churchman furnishes us with the following extract from the (Roman) Catholic Herald, which is full of interest:

Of Mr. Wadhams' admission into the fold of truth, we may mention some particulars which will be read with interest. He made his profession of the Catholic faith on Sunday, July 5th, in the chapel of St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore. This deeply interesting ceremony was performed at the high mass immediately after the Gospel. A breathless silence prevailed whilst this young clergyman, in the presence of the assembled priests and semina- rians, knelt at the foot of the altar, and read in a clear and audible voice the form prescribed in the Roman ritual.

Mr. Wadhams, when a youth, was sent by his parents, who lived at Westport, Essex co. New York, to Middlebury college, Vermont. In this institution he completed his course of studies, and graduated in 1838. During the same year he went to reside in Kentucky, where he was advised to enter upon his theological studies, and to take orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

It will be recollected that the soundness of Mr. Carey's views was asserted so confidently as to render the protest of Drs. Smith and Anthon fruit- less; the young Tractarian was admitted to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and expressly recommended to the confidence of Church- men by the (now suspended) Bishop B. T. Onder- donk. Death prevented the further development of those views in Mr. Carey; and we are permitted to hope the best wish regard to the foundation on which, in his dying hours, he rested his hopes for acceptance with God.

PERSECUTION IN MADEIRA.—Recent accounts from this island bring evidence both of a continued working of the leaven of scriptural instruction which has been thrown into the mass of ignorance and superstition brooding over that fair portion of God's creation, and of the unmitigated hostility of the ruling powers against the spread of gospel-light.

How very painful it must be to these authorities, that the severer penalties "are abolished," and the bodies of these persons cannot be consigned to the flames: they do the next best, however; the fierce climate of Angola will despatch the heretic.

The following are some further manifestations of the spirit which rules in the Portuguese dominions: "About six weeks ago six persons were condemned to ten months' imprisonment for having resisted justice. They had met on November 16th, to read God's word and pray together. Some police heard of their meeting, and without authority went and broke open the door and beat the people most vio- lently on their refusing to go to prison without the presentation of a competent warrant.

SOMETHING PRIMITIVE.—A recent trait of good feeling among a class little understood and often harshly condemned, deserves, we think, passing rec- ord at our hands. The clergyman of Kirton had a portion of his glebe this year in wheat. When

nearly ripe, a body of labourers working on a neigh- bouring farm sent him this message:—"We see, sir, that your corn is nearly ready, and we are glad to see that it looks well; but we don't hear who is to cut it. Now we should like to cut it; and if you'll give us leave we will come down some evening, af- ter hours, and when the day's work is done, and reap it for you." Assent was readily given; and on two evenings—"after hours"—a band of ten or twelve labourers, true to their word, came down to the glebe, set to work with a will, and very speedily put the crop in sheaf. The English peasant is often described as sullen, selfish, ungrateful. We doubt the justice of such a description; and the anecdote we now give confirms us in our unbelief.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

Table with columns: Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for S. Stott, Mrs. Annual Sub. to 1st July 1846, LeMesurier, H., Forsyth, J. B., etc.

Diocese of Nova Scotia.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held a Confirmation in St. Paul's Church, HALIFAX, on Sunday the 9th August, when upwards of 70 candidates ratified the vows made for them in baptism.

Diocese of Ohio.—From an account of the annual meeting of the Convention of this Diocese which we find in the columns of the Episcopal Recorder, we learn that Bishop Melvaine contem- plates his removal from Gambier, where he has hitherto resided, to the populous and important city of Cincinnati on the Ohio river.

A sermon preached by the Bishop on the occasion of consecrating the church-building in which the Convention met (St. Peter's, Delaware) on 1 Chron. xxi. 1. is described as one of a series of discourses which are soon to be published, and of which his sermon on "The Holy Catholic Church," published two years ago, is the first.

LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK.—There is, in addition to a movement for the separation of Long Island from the State of New York, so as to make it a state by itself, some proposal for erecting the Pro- testant Episcopal Church in the same into a Diocese distinct from that of New York of which it now forms a part. Long Island is said to number about twenty-five parishes.

letter inserted in the Episcopal Recorder, that the projected separation of Long Island from the Dio- cese of New York is constitutionally impracticable, the 5th Article of the Constitution requiring at least 30 Presbyters to belong to the newly to-be-formed Diocese, and the extent of it to be no less than 300 square miles in one body.

To the Editor of the Berean. Sir,—A circumstance lately occurred in the mo- ther country, which caused a good deal of comment at the time on the part of many of the public jour- nals, and to which I wish to direct your attention,

A person was brought before one of the London Police Offices, on a charge of assault. The com- plainant in the case was called upon to state the circumstances of the assault; and the customary oath was about to be administered to him, when the question was asked, whether he acknowledged the Divine origin and authority of the Book upon which he was about to make oath? His reply was, "that he did not; that he did not believe in a God," if I remember right. The presiding officer then declined to receive his testimony, and the accused person was discharged for want of evidence.

Quebec, Aug. 1846. Inquirer. We have no doubt that the person in this case would have obtained protection, if he could have proved an assault by evidence other than his own. He has a right to be secured in every privilege like any other inhabitant of the country; only his evi- dence can not be taken because, not believing in the being of a God, he is not known to be subject to those motives which are always supposed to keep other men within the limits of truth when under oath. In fact, there is no oath which can be admin- istered to such a person, and therefore we do not see how he could give evidence which a Judge could admit.

The Rev. C. L. F. Haensel acknowledges, with many thanks, the receipt of Five shillings and Ten Pence, the contents of a Missionary Box kept by a Sunday Scholar now deceased, to be added to the funds of the QUEBEC JUVENILE CHURCH MISSION- ARY ASSOCIATION.

To CORRESPONDENTS:—Received C. B.;—Mik- ros: the plans have been received;—S. & S.;—A Berean; the subject will be borne in mind;—W. S.; Mr. Hall's payment was acknowledged in our num- ber of August 13th: we purpose writing in a day or two;—W. D. will be attended to.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED:—From Major Watson, No. 127 to 178; Rev. W. W. Wait, 2 copies, No. 105 to 156; Rev. F. W. Sewell, No. 105 to 156; Mrs. Christie, No. 53 to 156.

Local and Political Intelligence.

FURTHER EFFECTS OF THE GREAT STORM IN LONDON.—Surrey Zoological Gardens.—Mr. Tyler, the proprietor of this popular place of public inter- est, will be a severe sufferer. The conservatory, in which the carnivorous animals are kept, has sus- tained such injury that to repair the glass will cost at least 2200l. When the storm was at its very highest, a singular incident occurred in this build- ing. A noble lioness, which had been noticed for some time to be with young, became most uneasy, and roared terrifically; but it was at first considered that this was produced by fear, as the other animals were more or less acted on by the appearance of the vivid flashes of lightning; but in a short time she gave birth to a cub. It is feared, however, that it will not live, as there can be very little doubt that its birth was hastened by the fears of its mother.

The monkey-house, which was also seriously damaged, presented an extraordinary scene during the storm; its inmates were so alarmed by the lightning that many of them covered their eyes to prevent them seeing the flashes of lightning. The splendid foliage of the garden suffered severely by the hurricane, and one tree was blown down. Three parts of the gardens were covered with water.

LONDON, AUG. 1.—A swimming-school was insti- tuted by the Eton College authorities in 1836, in order that fatal accidents to the boys on the Thames might be prevented; a regulation being made that none who could not swim should be permitted to in- dulse in boating. Since that time, fourteen hun- dred of the scholars have passed the swimming test. There are annual "swimming school games"; when professors of swimming and diving, and medals, are bestowed on the most expert. Yesterday week these games were held, and everything went off well. Two hundred and seventeen of the present scholars are swimmers.

The Metropolis is supplied with water by eight companies. The daily supply of the whole amounts to 36,000,000 gallons; and the houses to which this vast quantity of water is distributed are 250,000, or an average of 144 gallons to each house. EFFECT OF SULPHATE OF IRON ON VEGETATION.—The Journal d'Agriculture Pratique asserts that a tree, of which the wood is tender, poor, and sickly, to which a strong solution of sulphate of Iron should be applied, revives and puts forth an extraordinary vegetation. This solution of sulphate, of which M. Paquet has made many successful applications this summer, should be given in and with the water, when the plants or trees are watered, so that the roots may more readily absorb the chemical agencies which reanimate the vital forces of the tree. CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE ARMY.—At the time of the steamer's departure, the proceedings of the inquest on the body of the private of the 7th Hussars whose death was supposed to have been