

"Light is the countenance of Jehovah," said the setting sun; and the glow of evening answered, "I am the border of His garment." The clouds rolled themselves together in heaps, and said: "We are His tent, the tabernacle of His presence;" and the waters of the firmament replied in thunder, "The voice of Jehovah is upon the waters, the God of glory thundereth, the Lord is upon many waters."

"Upon my wings does He fly," said the whistling wind; and the soft gale of evening whispered, "I am the breath of the Lord, the token of His life-giving presence."

"Songs of praise re-echo round me," said the parched earth, "shall I alone be dumb and silent?" The falling dew replied, "I will refresh thee, that thy children shall shout for joy, and thy nurslings, quickened, shall bloom as the rose."

"We bloom in gladness," said the meadows refreshed; and the full ears of corn rustled and whispered, "We are the gift of God, His storehouses for the needs of man."

"We bless you from above," said the moon, "We bless you," said the stars; and the grasshoppers chirped forth, "He blesses us with drops of dew."

"And quenches my thirst in the desert," answered the hind; and the springing roe, taking up the song, replied, "And He provides for me."

"He gives us food," said the wild beasts of the forest, "And clothes our lambs," bleated the flocks.

"He heard my voice when I called upon Him," cried the hoarse voice of the raven. The turtle-dove cooed, and the swallow with her fellow birds said, half slumbering, "We have found a house, a nest to lay our young, even the altar of the Lord, and under the shadow of His wings do we sleep in perfect rest."

"In perfect rest," responded the night, and prolonged the calm sound until the cock, fore-runner of the morning, lifted up his voice.

"Open ye the gates, the gates of the world. The King of glory comes forth. Let men awake and praise the Lord, the Lord of the whole earth."

The sun arose, and David awoke from his dream of psalmody; but so long as he lived, its sweet tones remained in his heart, and daily did he echo them upon his harp.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1845.

We find it difficult to express the satisfaction which we derive from having in our power to insert a letter from our Correspondent Observer, which proves that we did not presume too much when, in our paper of January 30th, we declared that the exposure just then made, in the then so-called Lunatic Asylum were reduced, "carried with it the irresistible necessity and pledge of prompt measures to wipe out the stain" which was then a reproach to our social condition.

If we had reason, on that occasion, to thank the Grand Jury who had presented the state of the old Asylum, we have the more inducement now to acknowledge the meritorious efforts of the three medical gentlemen who have succeeded in establishing the institution at Beauport. Since our correspondent's letter reached us, we have had the pleasure of reading an account of the present Asylum in the Quebec Gazette, coinciding with that given by Observer, in all the particulars touched upon by the two informants; and we call upon all the true friends of our race to rejoice at the "restoration to humanity," as it is justly called, of the unfortunate beings now enjoying the mild and sympathizing care and watchfulness of the parties in charge of the Beauport Asylum.

A wish having been communicated to us that a Discourse recently delivered at the Cathedral in this city might be committed to the press, we have asked our Reverend brother, the preacher, for the manuscript, and have his consent to its insertion in this number of the Berean.

ORIGINAL POETRY IN PERIODICALS.—The following is cut from the Episcopal Recorder. "W's lines are accepted. In reply to his remark, or rather that of his friends, "that worse have been published in the Recorder," we take occasion to say, that we do not always publish either the prose or poetry sent to us, because of its literary excellence. On the contrary we are often painfully aware of the absence of it; but we are disposed to think that the Spirit of God often suggests hallowed thoughts to those whom he has not gifted with literary taste or talent, and we are sometimes afraid of repressing that Christian zeal and love, which ought to be allowed to 'cover a multitude of sins.'"

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
A few years—may we not almost say a few months since—there arose in the very heart and centre of our church a schism, alarming and perilous, if only on account of the learning and piety of its promulgators, and of the number of intelligent and youthful disciples who hearkened and subscribed to it. How many anxious and faithful Christians who discerned the cloud in its first gathering, and watched with fear its gradual advance, would have found instant consolation and peace could they have been told that, beyond the narrow channel which divides our island from the continent of Europe, Providence had struck one mighty blow at error, and was ready to restore to mankind a thousand souls for every one betrayed by falsehood and removed by Satan! What shall we dread from Innovation here, what apprehend at home from the lame and retrograde movements of a handful of misguided ministers, when the cheering announcement comes to us across the sea that the minds of nations

have been visited by light, and their eyes opened upon truth?—that they can endure the yoke of ignorance no longer, and that they have resolved sternly and steadily to remove the shadow which for centuries has stood between them and their God? Thousands of men from the North Sea to the frontiers of Switzerland, born, nurtured, and bred in Roman Catholicism, who lisped their image worship in the cradle, and in their manhood gave an usurper the allegiance due to Heaven, have risen unsolicited, in the strength and spirit of one man, to declare that Popery is a snare for human souls; that they can no longer submit to it and be faithful to their consciences; that the Bible is erring man's sole guide, and that the Bible contains no warrant for the fables and inventions of Rome.

Is it too much to regard this great solemn rising as the dawn and advent of a SECOND REFORMATION? We believe not. We have a firm belief and hope, incalculable as have been the benefits and inexhaustible the fruits of the first grand separation, that the blessings resulting from the second will be no less extensive and conducive to the interests of humanity and the happiness of the world. Both have had one common origin. Providence, in both instances, has commenced a stupendous work with a marvellous simplicity, and apparently with no aim towards the accomplishment of high and heavenly designs. It is thus she ever delights to labour. A seed is dropped upon the ground, if not invisible to mortal eye, at least too insignificant to arrest attention. It is only when the root has fastened in the earth and the foliage spread above it, that we remember the atom, and acknowledge with awe the wisdom and early purposes of God. In the 16th century a Dominican Friar sold in indulgences and roused a Luther into action. In the middle of the 19th century a Romish archbishop exhibits a relic, and summons a Ronge and a Czarski to the defence of reason and the honour of the Divinity. Such are the beginnings of revolutions, of which no man is born to see the end.

The serious attention of Englishmen is invited to the facts which will be placed before them. They fill us with the liveliest hope for our fellow-subjects in Ireland, whose moral and social degradation, attributable as it may be to a certain extent to causes with which religion has nothing to do, is most unquestionably connected with the spiritual bondage to which every Roman Catholic is doomed, and from which the Apostolic church of Germany undertakes at once to deliver him. All the evils which in Germany have hastened, if not produced, the present crisis, do not happily exist in Ireland. It would be contrary to all reason and experience to suppose that Ireland can eventually escape the effects of a shock, still acting upon Catholic Europe, or ultimately refuse to share in the good which comes with the sanction of a Catholic priesthood, and without the offensive odour of Protestant proselytism.

[The above is taken from the London Times. We need not say to our readers that we do not look to that paper for enlightened views on religious movements; but it is interesting to find it pronounce so strong an opinion of the real importance and wide spreading influence of the reforming measures in Germany; and especially its anticipation that the sister island cannot remain untouched by the shock which has been given to the Roman power in the centre of Europe.—EDITOR.]

RONGE AT STUTTGART.—The arrival of Mr. Ronge attracted a numerous assemblage at the meeting held to day. After a speech from the President, and a few words from a member of the Committee, Ronge got up and amidst the deepest silence spoke with an inspired voice [in an animating strain?] The President then proposed that Germany should be divided into western and southern provinces, and this was declared by acclamation. Twenty-four communes sent representatives. The votes were taken by communes, by which several delegates had four votes, and several others had only one vote between them. The next Council is to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. It was further decided that a synod should be held annually, but more particularly this year, on account of the quantity of business. The meeting broke up at 7 o'clock. The next assembly is to be held at Cronstadt [qv: Canstadt?—Gleaned from a letter dated 15th September, in the London Record.]

AT KONIGSBERG, on Sunday the 24th of August, the German Catholics held their first public service in the Protestant Cathedral which has been granted to them for use during the intervals of Protestant worship. On that day, three hundred years ago, the first Protestant Bishop preached his first Gospel sermon in that Church.—Continental Echo.

SOLENN BAPTISM OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY CONVERTED JEWS.—The city of Saratoff, on the Volga, recently was the scene of a spectacle which for magnificence could scarcely be equalled by the cities of western Europe. One hundred and thirty Jews recently enrolled in the army, having expressed a desire to embrace the Greek Catholic faith, the 4th of June (O. S.) was appointed for their reception into the bosom of the Church. On that day, early in the morning, the liturgy was said in the cerkief (cathedral of Saratoff,) the neophytes, as not being yet baptized, and therefore unworthy to enter the holy place, standing outside the door which faces the west. After the service the whole congregation in procession, with banner and music, followed by the Israelites two and two, proceeded to the banks of the Volga, where they were baptized in the usual form, after which they joined the congregation, and returned hand in hand to the cathedral, which, as now forming part of the Christian community, they entered, and the whole concluded with an impressive discourse by the priest. The whole place on the banks of the Volga was crowded with people of all nations and religions—Catholics, Lutherans, Mohammedans, and Pagans—who viewed this novel spectacle in amazement.—Bremen Gazette.

[That the occurrence above described was a "spectacle," and that it was "novel" need not be disputed; but that it was one of "conversions," remains totally devoid of proof, and little in accordance with probability. We should like to know whether it was the Clergy with the word of God or the Corporals with the knout that brought about the

"desire" for reception into the bosom of the Greek Church in these unfortunate Jews under the operation of the Russian military discipline. We remember the account of the Russian Clergy given by Von Blasius (Berean of the 2nd instant.)

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—We are happy to learn that the sum of £50 1s. 2d. was collected in the Cathedral Church of this city on Sunday morning last, after the Sermon preached by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Vermont, 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.—The amount collected at St. Paul's (Mariners') Chapel, was £4.

MONTREAL.—TRINITY CHURCH DISTRICT VISITING SOCIETY.—The Annual Report of the Society, which has recently reached us, shows a steady continuance of its benevolent labours. Nineteen ladies and nine gentlemen are devoted to the self-denying work of visitors, besides the four medical gentlemen who give their professional services, and the Rev. D. B. Parnter, whose services are engaged by the Society and who has been enabled, "by pastoral visits and by instruction in the simple elements of our faith, to carry the wholesome truths of the Gospel to many whose circumstances would have presented a bar to their knowledge of spiritual things." The number of visits paid by him has been 557; and 705 poor have been relieved; the total number of visits 2533. The Society's receipts, arising from sacramental and congregational collections (two after Semi-annual sermons, which amounted to £169. 1s. 2d.) and donations, have amounted to £388. 15s. 3d. and there remains in hand a balance of £12. 8s.—The Ladies' Clothing Society in connection with this institution has had an income of £25. 9s. 3d. and has gratuitously distributed 145 articles of clothing. The appropriate passage of Scripture on the title-page of the Report is from Prov. xiii. 17: "A faithful ambassador is health."

KINGSTON.—NEW CHURCH.—On Monday last the corner-stone of a Church on Wolfe Island, opposite the town, was laid by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Allen and the Rev. R. V. Rogers. The Rev. Mr. Huntingford, of Oxford, England, was present on the occasion. The site chosen for the new Church is a commanding one, affording a fine view of the bay and town of Kingston, from its elevation, and is situated about a quarter of a mile from the ferry-wharf. The building will be of stone, and erected in the Gothic style. It is intended to seat three hundred persons.

Besides the clergy, were present the Baroness de Longueuil, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. R. D. Cartwright, and a very respectable number of the Islanders. The unsettled state of the weather prevented a lower notice being given, or the attendance would have been much larger.

It is a matter which should excite the most heartfelt gratification, that at a time when our city is suffering so severely in a pecuniary point of view, so much is doing in our midst and neighbourhood for the spread of the doctrines and the discipline of the Church of England. Oh, that the Holy Spirit would take up his abode in each of our Churches, at once the Teacher and Sanctifier.

It is understood that the entire cost of the building now about to be erected will be defrayed by the Baroness de Longueuil. Most sincerely do we congratulate the Islanders on their present prospects, and anticipate soon to have the pleasure of witnessing the opening of this little sanctuary.

We must not omit to notice the kindness of Capt. Ives, in conveying a number of our Kingston friends to the Island, free of charge, to be present at the interesting ceremony.—Kingston News of October 2nd.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, Right Rev. Edmund Law, D. D., died at Banwell, Somersetshire, on Monday the 22nd of September, at the advanced age of 85 years, after having been thirty years Bishop of the Church. He had been for many years unequal to the duties which attach to the Episcopal office, and the Bishop of Salisbury had for some time been charged with the functions of the see of Bath and Wells, in addition to those of his own diocese. The deceased Prelate was uncle to the Earl of Ellenborough and the Recorder of London. Dr. Wilberforce, Dean of Westminster, and Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College, London, are mentioned as among the most likely to succeed to the vacancy.

SECESSION TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.—The Rev. W. F. Wingfield, of Christ's Church, Oxford, and till lately Curate of St. Mark's, North Audley Street, London, has declared his secession to the church of Rome. He assigns the following as reasons which have compelled him to this step:—1. A majority of the Bishops, in their Charges, have specifically and most distinctly condemned the hypothesis maintained in Tract 90. 2. A majority of the Clergy, in the more favourable of the two Universities, have condemned Mr. Ward's assertion of Dr. Newman's doctrine. 3. The Ecclesiastical Judge, in the stone-altar judgment, and in Mr. Oakley's case, has most positively rejected the doctrine of Rome.

ACCESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME.—Miss J. A. Pinnington, of Upper Bedford Street, Toth Park, Liverpool, has renounced Romanism, and embraced the Protestant faith.

DIOCESE OF JAMAICA.—The Lord Bishop of Jamaica recently delivered his primary charge to not less than seventy-five clergymen of the established church, at Spanishtown, the greatest number ever assembled in any British colonial possession upon such occasions. Connected with the established church at Jamaica there are now seventy-six churches and chapels of ease, offering accommodation to 51,000 persons. Of these buildings his lordship said:—"I have consecrated five, while thirteen more are awaiting the rite at my hands. In the parish churches, and in most of the chapels, divine service is performed twice on every Sunday, and once at least in the week. I

wish I could add, to each chapel a Sunday School is attached; but I confidently hope that the period is not far distant when this wish will be literally fulfilled. The total number of the clergy in the whole diocese is 102. The whole cost of the maintenance of this clergy, exclusive of the bishop and archdeacon, amounts to £32,000 annually, (not including house rent,) of which £3,900 is defrayed in England, and the remaining charge provided in the colony. There are in the island 100 schools in connection with the Established Church, in which 7000 children received daily instruction at the annual cost of £7228. Of this £1221 were borne last year by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts; £826 by the Society for the Propagation of the Christian Faith; £1252 by the parents of the pupils.

THE BISHOP OF ILLINOIS.—We are grieved to learn that this aged Prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. Philander Chase, has met with a dangerous accident. In travelling on the 1st of this month, early in the morning the stage which was full of passengers was upset, and was scarcely prevented from rolling to the bottom of a precipice. At the advanced period of the Bishop's life, it is not without fears, as regards the continuance of his hard service in the western wilderness, that one contemplates the consequences of the occurrence, though we trust that his life is not in immediate danger. The following is from a letter of the Bishop's lady who was his fellow-traveller:

"I yesterday wrote a hurried line to Dr. Heber Chase, to apprise him of the accident that had befallen us; he has doubtless communicated it to you. Nothing further can be said than this, your uncle is suffering much from internal bruises and, without doubt, has one, if not two fractured ribs. He has, I think, a good physician, Dr. Henry. Dr. Barclay from Bedford has also been to see him, and agrees in the course pursued. Severe as the trial is, we have much to be thankful for, good physicians and a comfortable house. Mr. Hartley's tavern is only a quarter of a mile from the scene of the over-turn, but it took a long time to reach it, and my dear husband suffered almost death in riding the short distance in a common bay wagon. "The cause of the disaster was, doubtless, the driver's falling asleep. All who have been to the spot are astonished that we were not dashed to pieces; the wheel ran along the edge of the precipice, and the carriage lost its balance just where a ledge held it from going to the bottom; the road was good and wide—we had nine inside and two outside passengers; the tramping in the hurry and confusion in extricating themselves from the wreck, I think is the cause of many of the injuries your uncle received. Dr. Henry staid here all night, and sat up; he is of the opinion that the lungs have sustained no injury; he is now being bled for the third time. We trust in the goodness of God, that he who has smitten will heal and again raise his servant to perfect the work committed to him."

LOOCHOO MISSION.—The earnest endeavours which have been used to procure means for establishing a mission in the Loochoo Islands have been crowned with success. The sum of £869. 5s. 4d. has been contributed, and a missionary has been obtained in the person of Dr. Bettelheim, a converted Israelite who has graduated in the medical profession, has a knowledge of some ten languages, among which are several Asiatic ones, and has met with a very kind reception from the Bishop of London who has been pleased to promise him letters dimissory to any one of the Indian Bishops most conveniently situated for the missionary to apply, for orders. He will be accompanied by Mrs. B. and a single female teacher with a view to the establishment of schools.

RESIDENCES OF THE CLERGY,
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,
In the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.
QUEBEC.
The Right Reverend George J. Mountain, D.D. Lord Bishop of Montreal, residing at the Rectory.
Rev. R. R. Burrage,—14, D'Auteuil-street.
" Wm. Chaberton,—Côte Ste. Genevieve.
" George Cowell, M. A.,—St. Lewis Heights,
" C. L. F. Haensel,—15, St. Stanislaus-street.
" George Mackie, A. B.,—13, St. Ursule-street.
" E. J. Senkler,—10, St. Genevieve-St.
" E. W. Sewell,—14, St. Ursule-street.
" J. E. F. Simpson,—68, Champlain-St.

MONTREAL.
Rev. Joseph Abbott,—McGill College.
" W. Agar Adamson, A. B.,—54, St. Urbain-street.
" Charles Bancroft, M. A.,—1, Durham Place, St. Lewis-street.
" John Bethune, D. D.,—Bleury-street, near Côte à Baron.
" D. Fallow,—absent in Europe.
" W. T. Leach, M. A.,—4, St. Helen's-street.
" F. J. Lundy, D. C. L.,—Côte St. Antoine.
" D. B. Parnter,—55, Champ de Mars-street.
" J. Ramsay, M. A.,—St. Lawrence Suburbs.
" D. Robertson, M. A.,—58, St. Dominique-street.
" G. F. Simpson, M. A.,—Beaver Hall.
" Mark Willoughby,—Town-Office in St. Denis-street.

To the Editor of the Berean.
Sir,—The call for active exertions and liberal measures on the part of the laity towards the support of the ministry in connection with the Church becoming of necessity loud and urgent in our days, I cannot forbear mentioning, for the information of your readers, an instance of active exertion and liberality on the part of a Clergyman, which may serve as an encouragement to the Laity. I am well acquainted with the following circumstances:—When the Rev. W. M. Shaw, whose expected return to England on account of ill health you announced in your paper of April 10th, was first stationed in EMILY, Colborne District, he found no dwelling-house provided for the Clergyman; shortly after he

purchased three acres of land and built a commodious parsonage, the expense of which he could only have defrayed by saving out of his small salary, thereby stinting himself and partner of many of those comforts which the hard-worked missionary in Canada must be allowed to stand as much in need of as men in other situations of life. On his departure from the station, Mr. Shaw presented this land and parsonage to the Church for the use of his successors in the mission; and they will be no mean comfort to the Rev. K. Harding who succeeds to this mission.

It will not be in the power of every Clergyman to do likewise, and justly it is not to be required of any one; but self-denial and liberality much smaller than what is involved in the above instance would enable the parties benefited by missionary services to provide a parsonage in every locality where there is a Clergyman to take up his residence.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

To the Editor of the Berean.
Sir,—I have just returned from a visit to the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport; and as the public will doubtless be glad to hear of any improvement in the condition of this unfortunate class of our fellow creatures, a few particulars as to the establishment may be acceptable. Some of your readers will perhaps remember my visit, during last winter, to the Lunatic Asylum under the charge of the "Religious Ladies of the General Hospital," of which the Berean of the 20th of February contains some account. My experience upon that occasion enables me the better to decide as to the amelioration in the condition of the patients.

The present Asylum is held in the extensive premises at Beauport belonging to Col. Gully; the situation of which is pleasant and airy, commanding a very extensive and picturesque view of the city and harbour of Quebec, together with the approach from sea. There are about 200 acres of ground attached, which are under cultivation. I fortunately arrived just at dinner-time, so that I had a very good opportunity of seeing the patients together, as well as the food given to them. Mr. Wakeham, the Superintendent, kindly gave me every facility for becoming acquainted with the interior economy of the institution, and from him I obtained the following particulars. Drs. Morrin, J. Douglas and Fremont are the gentlemen who have established the present Asylum, and Mr. and Mrs. Wakeham are in charge of it. They have under them some half a dozen men and women who act as keepers. The building is of stone and consists of two parts, which are now, however, connected. One part is about 70 feet long by 50 wide, the other 120 long by 40 wide. At present only one flat is occupied, and there is accommodation for 120 patients. Workmen are now preparing the second story, after the completion of which, there will be room for fully 200. The actual number there is 84, forty of whom are females. Two boys are deaf and dumb.

When I entered the dining-room, about 40 male patients were seated at a long table, eating very heartily of some good soup, meat, and potatoes, with bread and water. The food seemed good and abundant. The patients were perfectly free from restraint, and the keepers waiting on them. This freedom presented a strong contrast to the state of things in the old Asylum, and spoke much in favour of the new system. The females had their dinner in their own part of the building, which is quite distinct from that of the males. There is a large yard enclosed by a high fence into which the male patients are allowed to go at all hours. Arrangements are being made to provide a separate place of exercise for the females.

Their sleeping apartments are comfortable. There are several wards or good sized rooms holding eight beds each for the males; and the rooms for the females are smaller, and contain four each. Both are well ventilated and kept clean, and the beds seemed very good. Each patient has an iron bedstead. As before stated, all are free; only when any one is unruly, he is put for a time in a place of confinement provided for that purpose. But even these places are comfortable, well ventilated rooms, and far surpass the cells of the former Asylum. About twelve or fifteen of the patients are allowed to work in the fields every day, thus improving their own health, and assisting to take care of the property. Every attention is paid to the personal habits of the inmates, and one of the medical gentlemen before named visits the Asylum every day, while all three meet once a week. All those who are now there are Government patients, and many of them, probably, confirmed and hopeless cases; still some have improved very much during the short time they have been there; as an evidence of which Mr. Wakeham pointed out several who were brought there heavily chained, now walking about quiet and tractable. On Sundays they are assembled to hear prayers read by the Superintendent, when all, without distinction, attend, and behave with much decorum and order. No Clergymen have, as yet, visited the Institution, but they would be gladly received by Mr. Wakeham. The days for visitors are Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

The above particulars, I trust, Mr. Editor, will give some idea of the present institution; and if compared with the account of the former Asylum, will show how much greater is the prospect of recovery to the patients, who seem now restored to humanity. The Asylum is as yet only in its infancy, and much remains to be done. Still an incalculable amount of good has already been effected, for which every humane person ought to be truly thankful.

Quebec, 20th October, 1845.

TO CORRESPONDENTS: Received C. Y.; J. R. S. L.

RECEIVED PAYMENTS:—From I. R. Eckart, Esq. No. 53 to 104; W. T. M. balance paid to No. 104.

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX RAILROAD.—The friends of this important measure are reminded that a meeting is to take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the sitting hall of the Parliament House, to take into consideration the steps necessary to forward the desired object.

OBSEVFR.