

In reach of the cannon of vessels of war; but it cannot sink the foundations of its temples without mauling the bodies of our martyrs.

ECCLIASTICAL.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to contribute £10. each, towards the completion of two places of worship in connexion with the Church of England;

DEANERY OF JERSEY.—The Queen has presented the Rev. James Hemery, M. A., to this office, void by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Jeune, now Master of Pembroke College, Oxford.

To the Editor of the Berean.

Sir,—It gave me satisfaction to recognize, in your correspondent E. E., a joint advocate with myself for the recovery, by the Church of England, of the suspended functions of self-government;

I was further gratified to perceive that his views harmonize with mine, expressed in former letters, as regards the exercise of similar powers in the Colonies, under such modifications, too, as shall secure for the Bishops and Clergy in their deliberations and decisions the benefit of Lay experience and co-operation.

And even though we should be found to differ as to the time and the mode of attaining these results,—agreeing as we do in the above material preliminaries, I invite his assistance in diffusing such information respecting them, as may tend to convince the judgment of the Church of their importance; and then, the thing once understood and decided by a majority of her members, the subordinate considerations of the time and the when, would doubtless be as easily adjusted, as the "when" is readily discovered where "the will" exists.

To wait, however, as counselled by E. E., for some decided movement on the part of the Church at home, I confess appears to me to be only postponing the acknowledged desideratum—not merely to an indefinite and distant period, but to a time when the task of its accomplishment will be more difficult than at a nearer day;—only deferring the introduction of the approved organization, until there shall have sprung up a host of temporary substitutes requiring to be re-modelled or removed, and of complicated interests to be conciliated or destroyed.

The Ecclesiastical Institutions of the Mother Country groan under the incrustations of centuries, and require to be touched with the extremest delicacy. The ivy of venerated usages which has grown around them, indicates a state which admonishes of the wisdom of but slow repair. But in the Colonies we are forming, not re-forming, our Institutions; not repairing, but erecting, our edifice; and as we are doing this in a young country comparatively free from the hindrances presented in an old one by vested rights and antiquated practices, I venture the enquiry anew—Whether our Colonial Churches are not in a position of facility for securing the advantages of Ecclesiastical Legislation, without waiting for the tardy and encumbered movements of an older country, and of the Parent Church?

If the adjoining States had broached the idea of Ecclesiastical self-government whilst yet Colonies of England: or if, after they had acquired political independence, the Episcopal Churches therein had preferred to continue ecclesiastically connected with the Church of England, and had then agitated the proposal for legislative authority subject to Metropolitan control: and if, in either case, they had been met with the advice, and had acquiesced in it, to wait for some decided movement by the parent church—first for recovering her own suspended functions, and then for conferring similar powers on her Colonial daughters—where had been the constitutional order, vigour, and efficiency, already exhibited in the Young Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States? For aught discernible to the contrary, the lapses of three quarters of a century had found church matters quoad legislative government, precisely where we find them now.

But we are not always wont to tarry the leisure of the Parliament, or of the Church, at home. The Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, have already invoked the intervention of Colonial Legislatures to legislate for the Provincial Churches; and matters of minute detail affecting the internal policy of our Communion, have already been discussed and enacted in Bodies, the majority of whose members were ignorant of her principles, and hostile to her efficiency. Church legislation was wanted. It was called for by every year's increase in the membership of the Church of England, and by every year's enlargement of her Incumbency. And, crippled in regard to constitutional action for herself, her necessities suggested the dangerous substitute of secular legislation in matters purely ecclesiastical. Successive years, and growing emergencies, will probably witness repetitions of

these precarious precedents, until the Episcopal Churches in the Colonies will be involved in the anomalies of a position, of which ample warning is afforded in the modern history of the Mother Church. May not escape from this entanglement be then found as difficult, as it seems easy, by anticipating, to avert it now?

At all events, I quite agree with E. E. in conceiving that the further discussion of this interesting subject, can scarcely fail to prove of practical importance to our Colonial Churches; and if my very inability to do it justice should but incite abler talents to undertake the task, I shall find, Mr. Editor, new reason to thank you for admitting to the columns of your valuable journal, the humble overtures and enquiries of

Your obliged Servant, L. C.

To the Editor of the Berean.

Sir,—If the following remarks savour not too much of censorship, I would request your notice of them, hoping that they may be instrumental in increasing the degree of interest which I think ought to exist on the subject.

I am a member of the Church of England, and as such have frequently felt sorrow for the coldness and apparent indifference manifested by our congregations in the performance of their part of the public worship of God. First, there is psalmody. I had thought that the object in view, when a portion of our members were under able tuition in sacred music last winter, was the introduction of congregational singing, or, as I understood it, that—not the choir exclusively—but the whole congregation were to contribute their voices, as well as their ability served; that a portion of those taught, were to be distributed in different parts of the church, say, for instance, in their respective pews, to serve as leaders to those around them; but I do not see such improvement existing. They in the organ gallery have all the singing to themselves as heretofore, though I certainly do think that all who are disposed to join with the choir, might do so, the tunes selected being generally of such simplicity as to admit of all who have the least idea of the "concord of sweet sounds" blending their voices in unison. As to the propriety of it, there surely cannot exist two opinions!

I would wish, secondly, to speak of the manner of repeating the responses; I have observed that scarcely any voices but those of the clerk and school children are to be heard; is this as it should be? Would it not be more proper for the whole congregation—without exception—to join in an audible voice? It seems to me a system of exclusiveness,—expressing thanks for mercies received and praying for a continuance of them—not in person—but, by proxy! It is not in accordance with the spirit which pervades our holy religion generally, neither does it agree with the intention of the framers of our church service.

To my knowledge, this subject has been on several occasions most pointedly brought before the attention of one congregation from the pulpit, and has been recommended on the score, both of propriety and obligation, as our duty; and in that congregation, it certainly has to some extent been acted upon, for there seems to be more interest excited in the performance of the service, in both particulars, than previously prevailed, on the part of the members. I think if but a small number of each congregation would make a constant practice of joining in the psalmody, and repeating the responses in an audible voice, that it would serve as an encouragement and help to those who do not, and might induce them also to join. Thus, in a short time, I should hope to see the practice become general; for, to say the least, I think it is pitiable, that, in such a cause, a sufficient degree of moral courage does not exist in our members, to counterbalance any diffidence which might arise from appearing in this respect, singular, or thus differing from the multitude. I would charitably suppose, that such is the main objection, and principal excuse they make for neglecting, with one accord, to unite and raise their heart and voice in gratitude and thankfulness to Him, in whom we all do live, and move, and have our being. Submitting these, my views, (with deference) to your consideration,

I remain, Sir, your's respectfully, OBSERVER.

Quebec 4th Decr. 1844. To CORRESPONDENTS.—Received F. M. G.; —C. V. wrote by last mail;—F. W. R.

ERRATUM: On the 4th page of the last number, 28th line, instead of "the Law says" read "the Lord says."

Political and Local Intelligence.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The address of the Legislative Council in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, was moved by the Hon. Mr. Dickson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Bruneau, and passed almost unanimously. It was presented to His Excellency by the whole House at 3 o'clock on Wednesday the 4th inst. at the Government House.

In the House of Assembly, on Wednesday the 4th inst., Mr. Roland Macdonald moved the Address to His Excellency, which was seconded by Mr. Colville, when Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Cameron, moved an amendment; the most important points of which follow: That that part of the original motion beginning with the words "This House is gratified that an early period has been selected," and ending with the words "important functions devolving upon them," be expunged, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—"An humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to return His Excellency the thanks of this House for His Most Gracious Speech from the throne, at the opening of the present Session of Parliament."

"To assure His Excellency that while we rejoice that he has assembled Parliament at an early period after the completion of the recent general election, and at a convenient season for the discharge of the important functions devolving upon us, and warmly participate in the satisfaction expressed by His Excellency at the opportunity thus afforded of devoting our-

self to the care of the great interests committed to our charge, we should be wanting in due attention to the sacred trust reposed in us by our country, as well as in duty to our Most Gracious and Beloved Sovereign, were we to refrain on this occasion from expressing frankly to His Excellency our deep regret that he should, under the circumstances in which the Province was placed, have been advised to remain so long without resorting to the counsels of Parliament."

And, also, that that part of the original motion beginning with the words "That this House fully confides in the declaration of His Excellency, that he will continue," and ending with the words "should have intervened to delay the accomplishment of this constitutional purpose," be expunged, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—"That this House, understanding in its broadest sense the expressions of His Excellency's intention to administer the charge entrusted to him by our Most Gracious Sovereign, according to the acknowledged principles of our Provincial Constitution, receive with satisfaction this assurance of adherence to Constitutional principle, while they feel bound to declare that the attempt which His Excellency was advised to make to carry on the Government for months together, and that during a prorogation of Parliament, with but one person occupying the high and important position of Head of a Department, was wholly inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and at once injurious to the interests of the Crown, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. And to represent to His Excellency, that while even short delays in filling vacancies in any of the great Provincial Offices of State, the holders of which constitute the Provincial Administration, must ever be looked upon as a subject of deep regret,—the advising the Representative of the Sovereign upon the total disruption of an administration, in the midst of a Session of Parliament, to proceed to a prorogation without having completed the necessary arrangements for forming another Ministry, and to continue to exercise the functions of Government without either the formation of a New Administration, or the calling upon Parliament as the great Council of the Province for advice and assistance, was at total variance with the recognized principles of the constitution, as leading when acted upon, to what, in the opinion of this House, amounts to a virtual suspension of that Constitution."

A long and animated debate ensued which was not terminated until late on Friday night when the amendments were negatived, and the original motion carried by a vote of 42 to 36. The list of Yeas and Nays which follows will show who are the supporters of the present Ministry. Yeas.—Messrs. Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Boullier, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Desaulniers, DeWitt, Drummond, Franchère, John, Laeoste, Lafontaine, Lantier, Laurin, Lemoine, Leslie, Macdonald [Glengarry], Macdonell [Stormont], Méthot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Roblin, Rousseau, Small, Smith, [Wentworth], Taché, Taschereau, Thompson. —36. Nays.—Messrs. Boulton, Brooks, Chalmers, Colville, Cummings, Daly, DeBligny, Dickson, Duggan, Dunlop, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowen, Grieve, Guillet, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Johnston, Lawrason, Macdonald [Cornwall], Macdonald [Kingston], Macdonell [Dundas], McConnell, Meyers, Moffat, Murray, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Scott, Seymour, Sherwood [Brockville], Sherwood [Toronto], Smith [Frontenac], Smith [Missisquoi], Stewart [Bytown], Stewart [Prescott], Watts, Webster, Williams.—42. Absent, Harrison, Merritt, Prince, and Le Bouthillier. The Speaker did not vote.

Messrs. Macdonald of Cornwall, Murray and Boulton were then appointed a committee to draw up an address in conformity to the said resolution. The ENGLISH MAIL of the 19th November arrived on Tuesday afternoon about 4 o'clock. Unfortunately very few newspapers came forward, so that we are unable to give our usual summary. The news, however, seems to be very unimportant. Her Majesty and Prince Albert had honoured the Marquis of Exeter by visiting him at his princely mansion Burghley House. During the stay of Her Majesty, the infant daughter of the noble marquis was baptized, the bishop of Peterborough officiating, and received the name of Victoria. H. R. H. Prince Albert presented a magnificent gold cup to the infant, on which was the following inscription: "Presented to Lady Victoria Cecil, by her godfather, Albert."

The Commercial News seems to be favourable. Dr. Wolff.—The London Record of the 7th ult., mentions that Captain Grover has received a letter from this intrepid traveller, mentioning his arrival in Persia, but broken down in constitution, robbed of every thing he had and with a debt of 6,000 (tillars, £2,500.) which he had been compelled to promise the payment of to the Naysib. SAFETY OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—At a recent inquest, Mr. Wakely took occasion to observe that he had held the office of Coroner for five years and a half, and had the two great termini, and upwards of thirty miles of the most extensive railways in the kingdom in his district, and yet, notwithstanding the millions of persons that must have travelled up and down those lines during the period he had mentioned, he had never held a single inquest on a railway passenger.

MONTREAL RIOTS.—The last Berean mentioned that another person, named Johnson, a cabinet maker, had lost his life at the recent disturbances which occurred in Montreal during the municipal elections. Several others were much injured at the same time. At the inquest held upon the body of the unfortunate Johnson, three several verdicts were returned by the Jury: ten of whom brought in a verdict of Willful Murder against Michael Finnell, Matthew Dooley, John McKeon and all the other prisoners found in the premises from which the shots were fired; one of the Jury returned that Johnson came to his death by gun shot wounds inflicted by persons unknown, and that these persons unknown were found in these premises; while the remaining Juror, found Willful Murder against the three men named in the first verdict. The whole

of the party found in the house where the unfortunate event occurred, are in custody. No more disturbances have taken place.

MUNICIPAL.—The City Council have unanimously re-elected the Hon. R. E. Caron, Mayor of the City for the ensuing year.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY. Montreal the 30th November, 1844. His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to call to the Legislative Council of this Province, the Honourable John Neilson and James Morris, Esquire.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Halifax, Nov. 21st—Arrived—Schr. Ocean Queen, Leblanc, from Quebec. 22nd—Brig Royal, McNeil, 51 days from Gibraltar, with fruit, &c. was bound to Quebec,—could not get farther north than Cape Bay; Schr. Manilla, O'Bryan, from Montreal. Pictou, Nov. 12th.—The Br barque Bytown, Captain Pye, from Liverpool, Great Britain, with a cargo of salt, bound to Miramichi, after a passage of five weeks, was cast away on the Magdalen Islands, on Tuesday the 8th inst.—Sixteen of her crew have arrived at Pictou this morning, the Captain and two mates are in charge of the wreck on the Magdalen Islands.—(Post.)

QUEBEC MARKETS. Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 10th Decr., 1844.

Table with columns for commodity (Beef, Mutton, Lard, etc.), price per unit, and date (Tuesday, 10th Decr., 1844).

Pot Ashes per cwt. . . . 23s. 0d. a 23s. 6d. Pearl do. . . . 21s. 6d. a 21s. 9d.

TOYS.

MRS. WHEATLEY. No. 6, Garden-St., near the Ursuline Convent, RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec, that she has received a large assortment of TOYS of all descriptions. A choice selection of DOLLS, of superior quality. Quebec, 11th Decr. 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED BY G. STANLEY, 15, BUADE STREET, and sold by him at 1d. a piece, or 10d. a dozen.

SCRIPTURE TEXTS To illustrate the Lord's Prayer. SECOND EDITION. 5th December, 1844.

THE NOVELTIES WHICH DISTURB OUR PEACE. LETTERS Addressed to the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, BY JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, D. D. Bishop of Vermont. A few Copies of the above Work, Price, 2s. 6d. for Sale by the subscriber, G. STANLEY. Quebec, 5th Nov. 1844.

GOSPEL AID SOCIETY.

A SALE of Work in aid of the Funds of the above Society will take place in the GIRLS' SCHOOL-ROOM, NATIONAL SCHOOL-HOUSE, on MONDAY the 30th and TUESDAY the 31st DECEMBER, at ONE o'clock each day. Donations of Work or other articles, will be thankfully received by the Committee of Management, and may be sent to

Mrs. ESTCOURT, Mrs. JOHN ROSS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mrs. E. W. SEWELL, Mrs. PENNEY, President, Mrs. JAMES SEWELL, Mrs. G. STANLEY. or, to the undersigned, E. BURTON, Secretary. Quebec, Nov. 25, 1844.

HIGH SCHOOL.

WANTED, a TEACHER, for the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. Applications to be made before the 15th DECEMBER, to the Revd. E. J. SENKLER. Unexceptionable testimonials of character and qualifications will be required. High School, Quebec, 11th November, 1844.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. E. J. SENKLER, A. M. Of the University of Cambridge, B. E. T. O. S. CLASSES, MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY } REV. E. J. SENKLER AND CLASSICS. W. S. SMITH. ENGLISH. LEWIS SLEEPER. ARITHMETIC. DANIEL WILKIE. FRENCH AND DRAWING. H. D. THIELCKE.

DIRECTORS. REV. DR. COOK, REV. G. MACKIE, REV. J. CLUGSTON, ANDREW PATERSON, Esq. R. H. GAIRDNER, Esq. JAMES DEAN, Esq. JOHN BONNER, Esq. JAS. GIBB, Esq. SHERIFF SEWELL. Fees for boys under Ten years of age, £10 per annum. Above Ten years of age, £12 10s. do. French and Drawing, for the present, a separate charge. The hours from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3. A Class will be opened in this Institution on the 2nd January, for pupils beginning the Latin Rudiments. Quebec, 25th Oct., 1844.

CAMPBINE LAMPS AND OIL.

THE Subscriber has received a small lot of Doric and Oriental Campbine Lamps, with a supply of Oil, Wicks, Glasses, &c., which will be sold at low rates.

—ALSO—Blackmore's Patent Bolting Cloths, Coal Stoves of various patterns, Cooking Stoves, complete, Parlour and Hot Air Stoves, Three Rivers and Scotch do., Solar, Table and Shop Lamps, Rotary's Stamping Presses, Patent Copying Presses, complete. With his usual assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Painter's materials, Window Glass, Iron, Steel, Tin Plates, &c. HENRY S. SCOTT, Upper Town Market. Quebec, 8th Nov. 1844.

EDUCATION.

MR. WM. HIGGINBOTHAM begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he intends to open his EVENING CLASS on the 1st proximo, at his own residence. Card of terms may be seen at Mr. R. Higginbotham's, 17 Buade St., opposite the French Church. Reference to the Revd. C. L. F. HAENSEL, Quebec, 23d Oct. 1844.

NEW BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR.

THE Subscriber has just received a small supply of the above rare article—And daily expects, a supply of Fresh INDIAN-CORN MEAL. M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 13, Fabrique Street, Upper Town. Quebec, 19th Oct., 1844.

TO MERCHANTS AND MILL OWNERS.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "MISSISSOQUI FOUNDRY COMPANY," have now on hand for Sale, the "PATENT" improved percussion and reacting Cast Iron Water Wheel (of different Sizes,) the advantages of which consist in its requiring a much less head of Water than any other now in use, acting equally well under water and not being affected by back water. They are calculated to work on Vertical, Angular or Horizontal Shafts, and applicable to any kind of Machinery, and can be made available in situations where no other kind of wheel will answer. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec 20th Sept., 1844.

NOTICE

To persons indebted to the Bankrupt Estate of Alexander Beggs, Chemist and Druggist. LEGAL proceedings will be taken forthwith for the recovery of outstanding Debts due to this Estate. HENRY W. WELCH, Assignee, No. 35, St. Peter-St. Quebec, 13th Sept. 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Missisquoi Foundry Company's Castings. PREMIUM Cooking Stoves, Improved do. do. Parlour and Office Stoves, Summer do. American Ploughs, Hollow-ware and various small Castings. —ALSO—Single and Double Stoves, Cambouses, Register Grates and Coolers. —AND—Fig Iron. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 20th Sept., 1844.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

THE subscriber acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately received a large assortment of India Rubber Shoes, which he will dispose of on as moderate terms as any other house in the trade. MATTHEW HAMMOND, No. 53, St. John Street. Quebec, 10th Sept. 1844.

RECEIVED, per John Horton, China,

Sarah, Jamaica and British Queen.—Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, Genuine White Lead, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Putty, Paints, assorted colours, Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, Patent Shot, Canada Rose Nails and Spikes, Horse Nails, English and Best Bar Iron, Scrap and Russia Bar Iron, Sheet and Hoop Iron, Anvils, Spades and Shovels, Cast Steel, Borax, Block Tin, Coil and Trace Chains, Shop Twine in balls. —ALSO—Proved Chain Cables and Anchors, "Acraman's" Patent do. do. —AND—200 Boxes Tin Plates, 200 do. Canada Plates. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 23rd Sept., 1844.

RECEIVED "BRITISH QUEEN"

145 HAMPERS Cheese, viz: Double Glosier, double Berkeley, Cheddar, Truckles and Queen's Arms. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 23rd Sept., 1844.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LONDON HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE, 12, BUADE-STREET. W. S. HENDERSON & Co. PROPRIETORS.

TO TEACHERS.

PERSONS of unexceptionable character, and duly qualified according to the requirements of the School-Act, are wanted as Masters to Common Schools in several country settlements: Salary from £30 to £40 a-year. For information apply at the office of this paper. 29th August, 1844.