

had to repair the loss to-morrow? Is it to be supposed that a Church in which the Holy Spirit dwells would neglect and not turn to advantage the instrument which God raises for her glory and safety? It seems to us that a logical mind would rather have arrived at this conclusion: a Church which fails to recognise the great instrument sent to it by God, fails to recognise God himself in the person of his ambassador. Is it not natural to suppose that if God has thought it right to transplant upon another soil the man who was so docile an instrument in his hands, it is because the new territory where he places him produces more abundant fruits of grace, and shows more favour to the development of holiness? If then piety, holiness, charity are found in the Catholic Church, it is surely because she possesses the truth and is the only Church of Jesus Christ, while, according to the confession of the Anglicans themselves, *heresy exists more or less in the Establishment which they call their Church.*

The conversion of Mr. Newman, the man of whom you, Dr. Pusey, speak with so much veneration, is an enormous fact, in that it teaches Protestant England that Roman Catholicism is not what it had believed, regarding it through the prism of Anglican prejudices. You also say with reason, that it is the severest loss you could suffer, and the greatest event that has taken place since you ceased being in communion with the other Churches. Yes, we hope that this event will open the eyes of many. The conversions which we witness prove that the Puseyites in reality seek the truth, and that God, according to his promises, enlightens them. But Mr. Newman's presence among the English Catholics must help to overcome the prejudices which govern you as yet. You have reason to think beforehand of the effect which, in the mysterious designs of Providence, his presence among the Catholics may have; for God has placed him there for a merciful purpose.

We ask only one thing of you: it is that you would persevere in the determination with which this event has inspired you: that is, to become doubly ardent in prayer. Pray, pray sincerely, and our voices will unite with yours to entreat heaven that he would help you out of the confusion and the misfortunes which you lament! Recite with more confidence and fervour those admirable prayers drawn up by Mr. Newman, some years ago, to ask of heaven the favour of being led into the way of truth and brought back to unity! Perform this holy service with the same faith as he, and you will come to know that, if Rome cannot recognise the Anglican Church as one of her daughters, on account of her heresies, she is ready to open her arms and to receive into communion all those children of that Church who shall renounce their errors.

We are unable to understand the security with which Dr. Pusey speaks of the future of the Anglican Church; it were more natural to tremble and fear when God is seen removing from her bosom the men whom he had sent to her for her salvation, and whose instructions she has not understood. This retirement of the just should rather appear like the destruction of Solomon, God sent messengers to Lot who told him: "Arise, take thy wife, and thy two daughters, which are here: lest thou be consumed in the iniquity of the city."

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1847.

While inserting in this number the article translated from Mons. Gondon's book which we introduced to the notice of our readers in our last, we may justly bespeak the sympathy of the true members of our Church, under the mortification to which we are put by the perverse teaching of those who have given occasion to the Romanist to use the reproachful language which the author applies to our Church. Unfortunately it has to be admitted that truth would be on the Romanist's side, if the Tractarians were the legitimate representatives of the Church of England. Of course we admit nothing of the kind, and we decline Mr. Gondon's invitations as decidedly as we repel his reproaches. Those who have been coquetting with the Church of Rome as "a dear sister" or "a holy mother," have justly to bear the scorn with which Mr. Gondon declines their advances and charges their creed (which is not that of the Anglican reformers) with heresy. Where Mr. Newman, previously to his perversion, was admired as "a great instrument" for the salvation of the Church of England, there it is in its place that his secession should be urged as a proof that the divine favour is absent from the communion which he has quitted. We had long looked upon him as an insidious foe within the Church, and his going out was a token to us of God's watchful care over the preservation of that character to which she was mercifully restored at the time of the Reformation.

In addition to the names of "Clergymen and Members of the English Universities" which we have copied from the work, there is a list of upwards of fifty persons of distinction who have seceded, with which we have not thought proper to take up any room in our columns. The number of seceders of every class has unfortunately increased since the period to which Mr. Gondon has made up his list. We have omitted the enumeration of the various offices formerly held, and books written, by the clerical seceders. It is curious to observe, however, how hard this writer labours to prove that these individuals were persons of eminence and consideration in the Church, while some of the Romanists still among us are endeavouring to represent them as persons of no note at all. We shall leave them to settle the matter among themselves: we ourselves act on the persuasion that high talents and acquirements have never been sufficient to preserve men from those deviations from simple Scripture truth to which our natural corruption is favourable. To make the priest do something for us, suits the natural mind so much better than to experience the work of God's Spirit within us, that we shall ever have to expect the perversion to have its advocates among high as well as low—learned as

† Should be Tractarians.—Ed.

well as ignorant—which, disguised at first by the skill of clever tacticians, prepares the way, for those seeming triumphs to the Church of Rome which after all may be no losses to the Church of England, how fatal soever to the individuals who, not receiving the truth in the love of it, have experienced the deceivableness of error.

It is very unexpected that another week should have passed without any provision being made for the accommodation of citizens suffering under attacks of the prevailing disease.

It was mentioned in our last, that an application had been resolved upon, at a public meeting, for the use of the Legislative Buildings as a temporary Fever Hospital. The correspondence has since been published which has taken place in consequence thereof, between H. Jessopp, Esquire, and His Worship the Mayor, by whom the parties on whose behalf the application was made are told that the Board of Health is the "legally constituted body, more immediately charged with the dividing of sanitary measures;" but the information is at the same time given that the Executive Government, upon application by the Board of Health, had recommended to the Board of Ordnance the appropriation of the Cavalry Barracks, near No. 2 Martello Tower, St. Lewis Road, to the purposes of an Hospital, and that, in the event of that building being granted by the military authority, the Civil Government would incur the expense of fitting it up as an Hospital.

The cheering hopes justified by this communication have hitherto been disappointed; the Board of Health, at its meeting last Monday, had not yet received any answer from the Executive, and had renewed their application. In the mean time, the number of Fever patients about town increases, and the occupants of houses will be tempted to avert the danger of having such inmates by thrusting them into places wholly unsuitable for their reception, if not into the street or on the steps of houses.

We can hardly conceive it possible that, if the Cavalry Barracks cannot be obtained from the military authorities, the Executive should not already have determined upon placing some other suitable public building—or the means of procuring a private one—at the disposal of the Board of Health. That body very justly conceive that they "ought to persevere in their demand for the establishment of an Hospital for the reception of the poor residents and others who cannot be received in the Marine Hospital, who have contracted the disease by coming in contact with the Emigrants." Should they, however, meet with delays and repulses while the progress of disease will not let itself be stayed by the tardiness of public bodies, engaged in choosing out the least inconvenient out of several modes of proceeding, not one of which can be expected to be quite convenient, those citizens whom the scourge of disease and want has not as yet been permitted to visit are bound to come to the help of the authority constituted by them, and to risk even the necessary pecuniary outlay in order that the object in view may be promptly attained, rather than the health of the city be further endangered.

It is with no small surprise that we learn, from the following letter, dated last Saturday, which has been laid before the Board of Health, that a very important authority for which the Commissioners of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital have applied to the Executive, has not been granted.

"Sir,—The Commissioners of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and copy of the resolution passed by the Board of Health of this city on the 28th instant, suggesting to them 'the necessity of their providing a suitable building for the accommodation of the convalescent from the Marine Hospital, with a view to prevent the spread of contagion amongst our citizens.' And in reply the Commissioners have the honour to state for the information of the Board of Health, that they have not been unmindful of the urgent necessity of having such a building erected on the grounds of the Marine Hospital, and that they have already asked for authority from His Excellency the Governor General to contract for the same, which has not been granted.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your obt. servant,
(Signed,) H. GOWEN,
On behalf of Commissioners M. & E. H.

"To Felix Glackemeyer, Esq.
Secy. of the Quebec Board of Health, &c. &c."

The necessity of having a Convalescent Hospital for the saving of life as well as the more rapid recovery of sufferers, and for the prevention of the imperfectly restored becoming applicants to the Hospital a second time, with diminished chances of recovery, had impressed itself on us so strongly during a short period of pastoral visiting at the Hospital, that we could have wished an arrangement to be effected by which the city authorities, or a Committee formed for that purpose, would provide accommodation for a number of Convalescents from the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, in consideration of the Commissioners admitting a corresponding number of citizens, as previously, to the Hospital as Patients. Objections were found to that course—no doubt weighty enough; but the reception and care of a number of Convalescents might be provided for by the city with much less difficulty than of Fever Patients, while the principal provision for the reception of the latter to a certain extent is now made at the establishment under the authority of the Commissioners, and—as it has turned out, now we have neither the one nor the other.

We find some difficulty in writing on these subjects, from a fear lest we should unintentionally seem to be charging delinquency of duty upon some one or other who sustains responsibility in these matters, when our intention is only to state the fact that great want exists and mighty improvement is practicable. We have wholly abstained, for instance, from writing in the way of fault-finding

on the state of things which for some time (too long a time it may have seemed to many) existed at Grosse Isle: of the improvidence of it we could have no doubt; but of the means at the command of the persons in charge of those matters those at a distance were not best able to judge. It is highly satisfactory to find, from the account given by the Clergyman who came up last from that scene of suffering, that very great improvement has taken place—so much so as in his opinion to contrast favourably with the state of things at our own Marine and Emigrant Hospital. Of course, we question not that close attention is all this while directed, by those who have authority, to the possibility of improving that establishment; and if the experience of the late wet weather has brought to light deficiency in the shelter afforded to the Patients, the measures, we allow ourselves not to doubt, are in progress, for remedying the evil.

There is, however, an improvement which, after some personal experience had by the writer of this, he may allow himself to point out, because it is one which might not so easily present itself to parties bearing authority, and which it may be just as well the public should know about. We believe it is generally considered as right and proper that the Patients in our Hospitals should have the comfort and benefit of visits from their Clergy; at all events, great fault would unquestionably be found with the Clergy, if they did not visit there. This service has hitherto been rendered—imperfectly, but with some sacrifice of personal convenience—by the Clergy of the Church of England; and the writer of this has taken a share of it in the Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital, for three weeks, until the urgency of engagements for which he was previously responsible has compelled him to relinquish the duty, which now devolves altogether upon the one parochial Clergyman upon whom there are already so many calls of duty that, as long as he cannot be released from Hospital-duty, at all events the services which he renders there ought to be made as effective as may be practicable by appropriate arrangement. Now the writer of this has no hesitation in saying that one Clergyman could administer to the spiritual comfort of the Patients in the Hospital as effectually as two, in the same space of time, if Protestant Patients were placed together in wards by themselves. It might perhaps seem going too much into subdivision, if we were to suggest that Presbyterian Patients (of whom there is a great number both of mariners and emigrants) might be separated from those who profess to be members of the Church of England; we are not anxious to make the separation, for we have found it delightful to minister to all indiscriminately, they being uniformly thankful for any attention paid to them; but the separation between Protestant and Roman Catholic might, we can hardly doubt, be effected without any real difficulty, the saving of time to the Clergy would be a hundred per cent or more; and the spiritual comfort to them and to the Patients, would be wholly incalculable.

A chapter might be added—not a fanciful one, but one founded upon incontrovertible facts—upon the security against collision between the Protestant Clergy and those of the Church of Rome; but we have not room for it to-day. We entertain a very high opinion of the solicitude of those in whom authority is vested in these matters, and on whom corresponding responsibility rests, to give their best attention to suggestions properly offered, and to apply to the inconveniences which exist every remedy which they may have at their command.

The article which we have inserted in our first page under the heading "To the Sunday School Teacher;" and several similar ones which have of late appeared in our columns, are taken from a very useful publication by Messrs. Stanford & Swords, Broadway, New York, under the title of THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S COMPANION. It contains selections from various writers and periodicals, arranged under appropriate heads, and forms a neat little volume.

A SUNDAY TRIP SPOILED.—"The steam-ferry boat St. George, which had gone down to St. Thomas on Sunday, (25th ult.) grounded at that place, after landing her passengers, and we learn, has received considerable damage in her bottom. A number of her passengers returned yesterday, by land."

It may be as well to mention here that there are three vessels belonging to this port, if we are not mistaken, all bearing the name of St. George: the Steamship St. George; the Steamer St. George, and the Steam ferry-boat St. George. We should be very sorry that any but the owners of the Sabbath-breaking one should have to bear what the Sabbath-honouring public will think of their proceeding.

FOREIGN AID SOCIETY.—At the late Anniversary of this Society, an abstract of whose report is found on our first page, the Earl of Galloway referred to a report made by a deputation of the Committee, who visited many of the Churches on the continent during last summer, and which he called "a document of surpassing interest;" when he observed how these Societies in France, in Geneva, and in Belgium had become as it were the centre of an Evangelical system—how the gloom and darkness in which the people had so long continued to dwell was being gradually dissipated—when he remembered the craving which had manifested itself for a faithful version of the Scriptures—when he found that schools had sprung up for the instruction of the young—when he considered that many churches were now in a course of erection, and that many of the Roman Catholics were turning to the alone Saviour Jesus—when he considered all these things, he thought there was great cause to bless God and take courage.—The Rev. R. Burgess, Rector of Upper Chelsea, observed upon the great liberality which had been shown by the Protestants in France. Not less than one million of francs had been subscribed by them during the year, towards various religious objects; that is, the sum of £40,000 by 1,500,000 persons, principally consisting of the lower classes; and when assistance was asked from their brethren in England, it was not for the purpose of superseding, but of aiding their liberality.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—Prince Albert's installation as Chancellor of this ancient seat of learning took place on Tuesday the 6th of July. Festivities connected with the occasion commenced on the day preceding, when Her Majesty with the Prince Consort arrived. A great many distinguished characters were assembled on the occasion.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.
INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.
PAYMENTS made to the Treasurer at Quebec on account of the INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY, in the month of July, 1847:

July 6. Fitzgerald, Mrs., sub. to 1st July, 1847, (parochial),	£0	5	0
" Yates, Thos., do do.	0	5	0
" Wiles, Mrs., do do.	0	5	0
" Pelt, C., do do.	0	5	0
" Walton, Mr., Donation do.	0	1	3
" A Friend, do do.	0	1	3
7. Collections, per Rev. R. Anderson:			
Upper Ireland,	£0	15	2½
1st Inverness Church, 0	6	3	
2nd do. do. 0	8	2	
Donation J. Dickson, 0	5	0	
			1 14 7½
" Moiety of sub. to 1st June, 1847, per do.			4 12 4½
" Sewell, Jas. A., annl. sub. to 1st July, 1847.	1	5	0
" Montizambert, C. N., do.	1	5	0
" Ord, Mrs., Donation,	1	0	0
10. An unknown Friend, per Rev. G. Mackie, do.	5	0	0
15. Collections, 3 Rivers' District Association, per J. W. Ritter, Esq. 13	15	0	
" Stott, Mrs., annl. sub. to 1st July, 1847.	5	0	0
" Collections per Rev. A. T. Whitten: Lambly's Mills,	£0	12	3
Leeds,	0	11	4
			1 6 7¼
23. Forsyth, J. B., annl. sub. to 1st July, 1847	1	5	0
" Bell, A. D., do do.	1	5	0
" Le Mesurier, H., do do.	1	5	0
" Fraser, J. M., do do.	1	5	0
" Burnett, J. M., do do.	1	5	0
" Henry, W., do do.	1	5	0
" Parke, G. H., do do.	1	5	0
" Preece, W., do do.	1	5	0
" Patterson, P., do do.	1	5	0
" Jessopp, H., do do.	1	5	0
" Fletcher, J., do do.	1	5	0
" Caldwell, Sir H. do do.	1	5	0
			£51 1 1½

T. TAGG, Treasurer, Church Society.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal returned to town at 10 o'clock this morning, (Saturday) by Mr. Baker's boat of St. Nicholas, accompanied by the Revd. Wm. King, the travelling Missionary of St. Giles.

His Lordship in his late journey visited the following places:—Frempton, and passing through St. Mary's proceeded to Cumberland Mills, from thence to St. George's, Mr. William Pizer's settlement, from thence returned to Broughton; from this his Lordship passed through the woods to Leeds, accompanied by some of the willing people of Broughton, carrying his luggage. On the Lord's day his Lordship held confirmation at Leeds. From this place he proceeded to the Mission of the Revd. Mr. Anderson, and from thence to St. Sylvester, and thence to St. Giles, holding confirmation at each of the above places.—*Mercury.*

The Rev. George Mackie proceeded to Grosse Isle by steamer last Friday morning, for the purpose of employing the time during which the boat would be detained there, in ministering to the spiritual wants of the sick and dying. He returned on the same evening.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal went down to Grosse Isle last Tuesday morning, intending to spend a week there in rendering spiritual aid to the sufferers.

DIocese of INDIANA.—The Convention of this Diocese, which has hitherto been under the supervision of the Missionary Bishop, Dr. Kemper, and has repeatedly made unsuccessful attempts at securing the undivided offices of a Diocesan, has, by a unanimous vote, elected the Rev. Samuel Bowman, D.D., of Virginia, to the Bishopric of the Diocese. It is not yet stated whether that Clergyman accepts the appointment. The Diocese not having the means of affording adequate support to its Bishop, it is understood that the parish of Lafayette will be offered for Dr. B. to hold in connexion with the Episcopate.

The Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of Fifteen Shillings and Ten Pence by the hand of J. MACLAREN, Esq., being the total of sums collected by scholars of the Sunday School of the CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, towards the funds of the Quebec JUVENILE CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

It may be convenient for some parents to have their attention drawn to the advertisement respecting the resumption of studies at the Grammar School, Bishop's College, in another column.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—D. Finlayson, Esq., No. 189 to 240, and to 250 besides.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received H. M., 5s. enclosed.—C. B.;—Capt. C. only this week.

Local and Political Intelligence.

Yesterday's mail from Montreal brought intelligence from Europe received at New York by the Steamer Washington, as far as the 15th July from Liverpool. We extract secular news chiefly from *Wilmor & Smith's European Times*. It is highly gratifying to find that, though "there has been rather more firmness in the Corn market since the sailing of the Britannia; and were it not for the splendid weather which prevails, no doubt speculators would make a more determined and successful effort to maintain higher prices," such is the promise of an abundant harvest that such attempts would have met with no success. "The top price of Flour (on the 5th in London) was put down to 65s. per sack, and other qualities received in proportion, good brands of American being offered at 34 to 36s. per barrel." It is afterwards mentioned that "there is a small demand for the best brands of American Flour by the bakers at from 34 to 37s. per barrel." The reports on the prospect of the harvest from various parts of the country, inserted

by the *Eur. Times*, "chiefly mention the report of the potato disease for the purpose of denying its truth."

The quarterly revenue returns were "highly satisfactory, considering the general derangement of trade during the last three months, and the greatly diminished employment in our main branches of manufacturing industry." The comparative increase on the total revenue for the year is just about a million.

"The second reading of the Navigation Bill having been consented to in the House of Commons without a division, the Navigation Laws may be considered virtually suspended, as we have already stated, until March, 1848."

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD COBBINGTON.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate this distinguished officer to the vacant and honourable post of Governor of Greenwich Hospital, as a reward for his eminent services.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have intelligence and papers from the Cape of Good Hope, by H.M.S. Conway, to the 9th May. Sir Henry Pottinger intended wintering on the frontier. The Caffres still continued their predatory incursions. The acceptance of the command of the Burgher Force by Sir Andries Stockenström has given general satisfaction. This gentleman has again been invited from his retirement in the hour of difficulty by the united voice of the people and the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Young, arrived quite unexpectedly at Graham's Town on the 24th April. He was to proceed the following day to Kaffreland, for the purpose of having an interview with the Right Hon. the Governor before assuming his government.

SPAIN.—Affairs in this country seem at present to be in a wretched state. Besides the open rupture of the Queen and her Consort, rumours of treacherous intrigues, even to the extent of designs, if not to assassinate, at least to dethrone the Queen, are generally circulated.

PORTUGAL.—The intimation we gave in our last number (*Eur. Times*) that the war in Portugal virtually was brought to a conclusion, has been verified by the last accounts from that disturbed country. The Spanish troops advanced from the frontiers upon Oporto, and the Junta, after an intellectual resistance, alike honourable to them as constitutionalists, and leaders of the people, against the overwhelming land forces of Spain, and those of the implacable Saldanha, supported on the sea-board by the immense naval force of Great Britain, were compelled reluctantly to submit. It redounds to their high honour that, at the peril of their lives, they claimed for Count Das Antas and General Sa da Bandeira the right of being included in the amnesty, which, however it may be disguised, is formally guaranteed by the allied powers. The lives of these honourable men are safe enough; but it has been not a little moral triumph to the Junta that they have refused to yield to Saldanha, who, throughout these events, has been in fact the stumbling block which prevented every rational compromise. When Lord Palmerston ostentatiously points out, in the House of Commons, as he has done this week, when hostilities are at an end, that Saldanha, the head of the Portuguese Cabinet and Commander-in-Chief, would not be a party to any concession or measure of conciliation, but would resign if Spanish interference, urged on by the Cabral party, were not resorted to, we think it is not difficult to point out who are the traitors to their country. Not they who look up arms for the restoration of the constitution, but they who, backed by the universally condemned Cabrais, aimed, at the point of the bayonet, to maintain not so much an unconstitutional Queen on the throne as a tyrant Ministry.

Lieut. Colonel SIR RICHARD HENRY BENVENIA, upon half-pay of the Royal Engineers, has been allowed to retire from Her Majesty's service, by the sale of a Lieutenant Colonelcy unattached, he being about to become a settler in Canada.

INGENUOUS PREVENTIVE.—A London paper has matured a plan by which it proposes in future to avoid railway collisions. It advises that an iron chair be constructed directly in front of the locomotive, and that one of the directors should sit therein on every trip. It thinks this patent railway-buffer would effect the desired object.

THE UN. STATES' EMIGRANT LAW.—We must prefer that the British hazzardous and pauper houses be first emptied on the St. Lawrence. The pestilence they bring first spends itself there, and the best off only can ever get here. This Emigrant Law has given us the best of the Emigration, and left the worst to the Canadas. Indeed the order of emigrants here have been superior as a mass, to any we have ever had before under the immigration tides. If the Emigrant Law has brought about all this, we own the framers ten thousand thanks.—*New York Express.*

NIAGARA.—The grand new feature here is the steamboat "Maid of the Mist," that runs three times a day from the Rapids, a mile below the Cataract, up that wild, fierce, whirling current, to and along the base of the mighty column which rushes from the summit "down below."

You are taken in carriages, nearly two miles, to the steamer. The road down the bank starts from the point on the American side which has been fixed upon for the terminus to the suspension bridge.

As the "Rapids," and "Whirlpool," in the former of which a boat would be torn to pieces preparatory to being swallowed up by the latter, are just below the Maid's wharf, this voyage has a nervous look. But the precautions and guards against accident are so well and carefully provided as to inspire full confidence. The steamer has two engines, so that if one fails the other can be put in gearing in a minute and a half. She is found with two anchors and chain cables. She has also a small boat, by means of which a strong line can be run ashore the moment a necessity for doing so exists.—*Albany Journal.*

It is stated in the Halifax Chronicle, that the Hon. Samuel Cunard, now in England, has entered into a contract with the British Government, to carry the Mails between Halifax and Bermuda, and Halifax and St. John's, N. F., by steam, and that he was about to proceed, or had proceeded, to Scotland, to make arrangements for the building of four steamships, suitable for the service.—*Mercury.*

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The business of our Legislature was so much expedited, at the approach of the termination of its session, that it became possible for the Governor General to close it on Wednesday afternoon of last week. His Excellency came down to the House in state at four o'clock, when the attendance of the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly having been commanded, who in a few minutes appeared at the Bar of the Upper House, the royal assent was given to a great number of bills, both public and private, while others were reserved for the consideration of Her Majesty in Council. The Speaker having delivered his address in presenting the Money Bill, His Excel.