whose habit is the habit of sin; those whom the mercies of God cannot touch, and whom the examples of his vengeance cannot deter: those whom the fire and brimstone which destroyed Sodom cannot alarm, and whom neither the beseechings nor the tears, nor the agony, nor the death, of the gracious Son of God for sinners, can win from their evil ways. If any such be here, let me affectionately remind them : You have to undergo one experiment more. But, alas! it may prove eternally fatal to your souls. You must be weighed in the balances for eternity. And do you think, when this solemn crisis shall have arrived, that the Lord will falsify that word which He has spoken, "If man will not turn, he will whet his sword: he hath bent his bow, and made it ready?" But the balances are not yet brought forth. Yet it is the day when grace is reigning; when the year of jubilee is proclaimed : when God delighteth in mercy; when the hand of his willing reconciliation is stretched out to rebels, and when the oath is echoing, where the Gospel is published: " As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked?"

Ye who have hitherto been afar off, in the wanderings and the wretchedness of habitual impiety, send up prayer, for willingness and strength, that ye may now draw nigh. Come unto God this very hour, for he is on a mercyseat. Come with penitent confessions, plead ing and trusting in the blood of redemption. And this will be a day when fresh joy will circulate through the Hosts of Angels : and this will be a day to be remembered by you, through all the circles of Eternity, to the praise of the glory of the God of salvation .-Rev. John Housman, Lancaster.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1845.

It is our painful duty to report to our readers a second and, if possible, a more deeply afflicting calamity which it has pleased God to send upon this severely tried community. Our columns contain full particulars of a conflagration which has consumed another, a very flourishing suburh, nearly doubling, we may conjecture, the number of unfortunate sufferers without home, and many without any means of support except what the sympathy of those whom God has made stewards of temporal substance, has provided and will further supply. Self-examination must lead every individual member of the community, whether he have been directly a sufferer in these calamties or not, to find in himself abundance of matter for humiliation and submissive acknowledgment of the righteousness of God in inflicting chastisement; and every one may well be expected to help bearing the burden thus unexpectedly laid upon the inhabitants of this city, and which so many of our fellow-subjects at a distance, and even benevolent friends under a neighbouring government, are endeavouring to lighten. The spirit of liberality in giving, had been called forth to such an extent as to leave in the hands of the Committee of Relief, funds which enabled them at once to provide for the urgent necessities of the sufferers. The same spirit will have to be kept in lively exercise; and those on whom God has bestowed the means, will themselves be benefited in dealing them out to their suffering neighbour.

We take this opportunity of drawing attention to the announcement, under our Ecclesiastical head, of a religious solemnity by prayer and humiliation, to which the parishioners are called by their Clergy on Friday next; and we earnestly hope that both those who shall attend, and others who may be prevented, will be united with one heart and mind in entreating that " in his wrath God would think upon mercy," would " spare his people," nor "let his heritage be brought to confusion," and " so make haste to help us in this world, that we may ever live with him in the world to come."

In accordance with the intention signified in our last, we now insert an extract from the 19th Homily which expresses the mind of our reformers on the subject of Prayers for the Dead. It will be perceived, that they treated the question as intimately connected with the doctrine of Purgatory. And surely one does not know, how we are to be justified in praying for the dead, if we may not conceive of a benefit that our prayers will do them. But if we conceive of that, we do not simply go aside from the instruction of God's revealed decidedly announce the plan which he in-word, but we let in a whole train of unsound tended to propose for the conferring of dedoctrines, and at the head of them that of purgatory. If, moreover, these views are found to be advocated by a class of divines well known to be diligent in exalting the Christian priesthood from being the New Testament Presbyterate to a correspondence with the Levitical Cohenship, it is impossible for a discerning mind not to anticipate (even though we were not to charge it upon them as a design) that the doctrine of a superior efficacy in prayer offered by the priesthood as by the medium of communication between the sinner and God would ere long bring in the demand for that interposition on behalf of deceased friends and relatives; services so valuable would not be long rendered for nothing-but we need not pursue this backward movement any farther; the question presents itself with sufficient urgency : To what Church should we then belong?

Annual Meeting of the PRAYER BOOK AND HOMILY Society on Monday the 12th of May last, the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the Chair. Income £1911 5s. Sd. Expenditure £2171 14s. 7d. The Society has paid special attention to the distribution of the Book of Common Prayer and the Homilies on board ships, and evidence of a most satisfactory character was obtained of great improvement in the devotional habits of the class of persons thus sought to benefit. The Rev. Edwin Sidney mentioned that, a few years ago, he had taken a census of the ships trading in a certain port, and out of 1500 he found only eight in which the Bible was read and worship performed. Since then, out of a number of \$58 ships in that port, he found 383 to have prayers regularly.

SCRIPTURE READERS' Society .- A public meeting of the friends of this association was held on Tuesday the 27th of May last, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London presiding. His Lordship stated that he did not give his countenance to the Society without mature deliberation; but considering the extent of spiritual destitution which prevailed, he could not withhold his unqualified approval of the means which it made use of to remedy the evil. The Secretary read the report, from which it appeared that thirtythree Scripture-Readers were already employed by the Society in some of the most destitute districts of London and Southwark : it set forth the pressing want of religious instruction that existed, and the call there was for the enlargement of the Society's operations. A collection was made at the doors, amounting to £44. After a sermon preached by Dean Wilberforce in Trinity Church, Chelsea, the amount of £66 was received.

CAMBRIDGE CAMBEN SOCIETY .- COSTRATY to the expectation which had been raised by the recommendation of the Committee made at their meeting in January (see Berean 27th March and 3rd April) this Society, at its General Meeting in May, did not dissolve itself, Strong censure, indeed, of the Society'y past proceedings was expressed by several of the speakers (Professors Sedgwick and Lee among them) and more than a hundred members voted for a dissolution, but a majority resolved to keep the Society in existence; and as the former managers were re-elected, no change in its proceedings need be looked for.

THE REV. T. S. ESCOTT, Vicar of Gedney, has been noted for some years through persevering endeavours to contest the right of burial of a person baptized by an in-dividual not a minister of the Church of England; the ecclesiastical Court, it has been mentioned in our columns before, has decided against him; and he has been convinced that the law is not on his side, at an expense of £1,017 in costs, &c. One would naturally be disposed to believe this individual's pertinacity to have proceeded from a constraining (however mistaken) sense of ministerial duty, and one would draw from that a conclusion favourable to his character generally. It is most painful, therefore, to find that he has thought fit to publish in the Stamford Mercury a most abusive letter, addressed to the Clergy reproaching them with neglect in not refunding to him the expenses incurred, towards which only £137 5s. 6d. have reached him ; charging "the great majority" of them with "cowardice and slothfulness," and winding up this almost incredible exposure of himself with these words : " I am the defendant in the above case; no time-server, as one half of you are—no mean dishonourable deserter of his Church, as many of you are-neither a breaker of his ordination vows, as some of you are ; but your true friend." This is the individual who thinks himself, above others, to be keeping his ordination vows, including one to the effect that he will "maintain and set forwards, as much as lieth in him, quietness, peace, and love among all Christian people,22

THE IRISH COLLEGE BILL. The measure for establishing Academical Institutions in Ireland which, on the 9th of May, Sir James Graham obtained leave to bring into the House of Commons, provides that the Government be allowed the sum of £100,000 for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings for three Colleges, one at Cork, another at Galway or Limerick, and a third at Derry or Belfast, to include residences for the Principals, but not for the Professors or students of these institutions: the yearly sum of £18,000 is further proposed to be voted for the salaries of the officers, at the rate of £6000, to each of the Colleges. The Principals and Professors are to be appointed by the Crown, and removable by the same for good cause; none of the Professorships to be paid out of the parliamentary grant is to be a Theological one, but every facility is to be given for the voluntary endowment of such Professorships, yet so as that attendance upon lectures in Divinity be never made compulsory upon any of the students, and their religious creed should not in any wise be interfered with by the College authorities, though it remained open to their parents or those parties to whose care they would be entrusted as boarders, to see that they be instructed in the religious faith pro-fessed by them. Sir James Graham did no grees in arts, science and medicine. As to divinity degrees, there should be no faculty to confer them; but as to the others, his mind was for granting the power of conferring them. not to the individual Colleges, but to a central University to be established in Dublin, distinet from the ancient University of Trinity College. That, however, might form a measure separate from the establishment of the three Colleges to which he confined himself in moving for leave to bring in his proposed

Among the observations from members of the House, elicited by this proposition, the most striking was that made by Sir Robert Harry Inglis who, animadverting upon the absence of all provision for religious instruction to the students, designated the measure as "the most gigantic scheme of godless education that had ever been proposed in any country.29 This strong expression was severely consured by the Roman Catholic mem-

some means had not been devised for removing from these institutions the reproach that no religious instruction was to be given to the students attending them. He hoped that some plan would be adopted to remedy this delect, as he thought that it would reconcile the feelings of the Roman Catholics to these institutions.

Since these proceedings in Parliament, the R. Catholic Prelotes in Ireland have giver their opinion of the defects in the proposed scheme, and stated their modest demands, in order to make it satisfactory to themselves in the following Memorial addressed by them to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which " Humbly Showeth

"That memorialists are disposed to cooperate, on fair and reasonable terms, with Her Majesty's Government and the Legislature in establishing a system for the further extension of academical education in Ireland

"That the circumstances of the present population of Ireland afford plain evidence that a large majority of the students belonging to the middle classes will be Roman Ca tholies; and memorialists, as their spiritual pastors, consider it their indispensable duty to secure to the utmost of their power the most effectual means of protecting the faith and morals of the students in the new colleges, which are to be erected for their better education.

"That a fair proportion of the professors, and other office-bearers in the new colleges should be members of the Roman Catholic Church, whose moral conduct shall have been properly certified by testimonials of character, signed by their respective prelates And that all the office-bearers in those colleges should be appointed by a board of trustees, of which the Roman Catholic prelates of the province in which any of those colleges shall be crected, shall be members.

" That the Roman Catholic pupils could not attend the lectures on history, logic, metaphysics, moral philosophy, geology, or anatomy, without exposing their faith or morals to imminent danger, unless a Roman Catholic professor will be appointed for each of those

chairs. "That if any president, vice-president, professor, or office-bearer in any of the new colleges shall be convicted before the hourd of trustees of attempting to undermine the faith, or injure the morals of any student in those institutions, he shall be immediately removed from his office by the same board.

"That as it is not contemplated that the students shall be provided with lodging in the new colleges, there shall be a Roman Catholic chaplain to superintend the moral and religious instruction of the Roman Catholic students belonging to each of those colleges; that the appointment of each chaplain with the Council of Trent, and at the same time a suitable salary shall be made on the recommendation of the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese in which the college is situate. and that the same prelate shall have full nower and authority to remove such Roman Catholic chaplain from his situation.

" Signed on behalf of the meeting, "† D. MURRAY, Chairman. "Dublin, May 23."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

PARISH OF QUEBEC .- Notice was given ast Sunday at the several places of worship of the Church of England, that a special service of solemn humiliation would be held at the Cathedral on Friday next, to commence at eleven, A. M.

An Ordination was held by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in the Cathedral Church, ful to him to bestow upon the things of Quebec, on Sunday last the 29th of June. when the following Deacons were admitted to the order of Priests, namely Rev. Frederic Smith Neve, Missionary at

Clarendon.

Settlements North of the St. Law rence adjacent to Quebec. Charles Rollit, Travelling Missionary in the District of Quebec.

John Edward Francis Simpson, officiating Minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Quebec.

Edward George Sutton, Travelling Missionary in the District of Montreal. The Priests who assisted in the laying on of ands were the Rev. Official Mackie, and the Revds. Jas. Reid, R. R. Burrage, and W. Arnold. No sermon was preached, but the Bishop gave alluding to the awful calamity with which the supply of the wants of a numerous population in a state of destitution.

TRIENNIAL VISITATION OF THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC,

BY THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL, [administering the Diocese of Quebec.]

Pursuant to appointment, the solemnities connected with the above ecclesiastical assembly-introductory at the same time to the Anniversary of the Church Societycommenced yesterday morning at half-past seven o'clock, by Morning Prayer at ALL SAINT'S CHAPEL (adjoining the Rectory ;) the Rev. S. S. Wood, M. A., Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, read prayers, assisted by the Rev. W. Dawes, Rector of St. John's, who read the lessons. At 10 o'clock, divine service at the Cathedral commenced with the Litany, read by the Rev. Official Mackie, B. A., after which the Rev. James Reid, Missionary at St. Armand's, preached the Visitation Sermon on 1 Cor. iii. 9: "We are labourers together with God." At the close of the sermon, the Bishop requested the Clergy to come to the communion-rails when, the roll having been called over, His Lordship delivered his Charge to the assembled members of the clerical body, amounting in number to sixty. ber, Mr. Shiel who, however, expressed his We are happy to learn that, at the solicita-own regret for the very defect exposed by Sir tion of the Clergy, the Episcopal Charge Harry. "It was unfortunate," he said, "that will be published. This important docu-We are happy to learn that, at the solicita-

ment will be found to contain, after an affeeting allusion to the calamities by which this city has recently been visited, some information respecting the continuance of His Lordship's holding the title of Bishop of Montreal, which we are happy to observe is not unconnected with a regard to the eventual separation of the Diocese of Quebec into two distinct Bishoprics, the newly to be prected one to perpetuate the title now held by His Lordship. Allusion was here made to the recent erection of the See of Fredericton, and the hope which may be cherished that an Episcopate will ere long be established for the extensive regions in the distant north which have acquired so much nterest for us by His Lordship's visitation of last year. Referring to the extensive journevs required for the purpose of visiting the parishes, the Bishop signified that it would be needful to leave the Consecration of the newly built churches to the time of his stated Visitation to the different parts of the Diocese. It was painful to learn that His Lordship's efforts with the secular power, to secure the rights of the Church by an alteration of the present regulations respecting Marriage-Licenses, had not been successful hitherto; as also for the establishment of Ecclesiastical Courts. The fact that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel felt itself precluded, by the state of its funds, from extending aid for the formation of new missions in the Diocese, was shown to place in a strong light the necessity of opening local resources; and the efficient working of the Church Society was affectionately urged upon the Clergy by their Diocesan. Thirteen were stated to have been added to the body of Clergymen in the Diocese, one of whom (the Rev. H. Evans) had been removed by death, much and deservedly la-

His Lordship felt himself reluctantly compelled to devote some part of his Charge to the questions agitated within the bosom of the Church and there, unfortunately, causing division. We are naturally unwilling to do more than indicate to our readers who were not present at the delivery, the views to which they will not fail to give the most serious attention, when the printed Charge shall be accessible to them. The kind of morality which allows men to hold the opinions embodied in the decrees of to subscribe the XXXIX Articles of the Church of England, will be found to be strikingly characterized—the application of the term "Protestant" to the Church of England irresistibly proved to every one who upon the strength of it has always contended that the lands reserved for the Protestant. Clergy belonged to the Church of England and to none else—the search for Antiquity will perhaps be seen in the new light of a disposition for something new. If these subjects of consideration should seem to be pointing with warning against one extreme of opinions, caution against the

opposite extreme will not be found wanting. His Lordship had to submit to the mortification of having to bestow some of the time which it would have been more grateeternity, upon questions of rubrical detail. We can not indicate the advice given. more concisely than by saying that it was conceived in the spirit of the letter from our Edward Cullen Parkin, Missionary of Metropolitan, with which our readers have become acquainted (Berean, 6th of March). The very imperfect sketch which we have attempted is mainly designed to apprize our readers of the laity that the Charge contains matter to which it cannot be without profit for them, even as for the Clergy, to have their attention wisely and affectionately directed.

The Annual General Meeting of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, was held yesterday in the National a short address to the newly ordained Priests, School House in this city, at 2 o'clock, p. m. The Lord Bishop of Montreal, President, in the God in his providence had once more allowed Chair. The numerous body of Clergy who the city to be visited and which would have had assembled at the Visitation in the rendered a lengthened address inappropriate, morning, attended the meeting, besides a numwhile immediate attention was required to ber of ladies and gentlemen, inhabitants of this city, and strangers. The meeting having been opened by prayer and a few appropriate re-marks by the Right Reverend the President, the Rev. W. Dawes, Secretary of the Society read the Report, which gave an encouraging view of the advancement of the cause in which the Society is engaged. It was then

1. Moved by the Rev. J. Reid, seconded by the Hon. G. Moffatt;

That the Report now read be adopted, and printed under the direction of the Central

2. Moved by the Rev. M. Willoughby, seconded by the Rev. W. Thompson; That this Meeting acknowledges with devout thankfulness to Almighty God the mea-

sure of success vouchsafed to the labours of the Society during the past year. 3. Moved by the Rev. M. Townsend, seconded by the Rev. W. A. Adamson; That in contemplation of the wants of this Diocese, present and prospective, this Meet-

ing is anxious to impress upon all members of the Church, within its limits, the necessity of increased exertion in order to render the Society, under the Divine blessing, more extensively efficient.

4. Moved by Ed. Bowen, Esq. seconded ly the Rev. Jas. Jones;

That this Meeting desires to express its satisfaction at the continued prosperity of the sister Societies of Nova Scotia, Toronto, and Newfoundland. 5. Moved by the Rev. Official Mackie, se-

conded by J. Bonner, Esq.; That this Meeting tenders its heartfelt congratulations to the Churchmen of New Brunswick, on the establishment of a See at

6. Moved by the Rev. C. Bancroft, seonded by the Rev. Joseph Scott; That the following gentlemen be appointed

Vice Presidents for the ensuing year:

Hon. Chief Justice Reid, Hon. Justices
Bowen, Pyke, Day, and Gale, Honbles. J.
Pangman, Vm. Sheppard, J. Stewart, Col.
Knowlton, W. H. Draper, W. Walker, A. W. Cochran, G. Moffatt, Baron de Longueuil, R. U. Harwood, R. A. Tucker, E. Hale, Sen, E. Hale, Jun., and S. Gerrard, K. C. Chandler, Esq. Col. Wilgress, Rev. Official Mackie, Revds. Dr. Bethune, and S. S. Wood.

7. Moved by the Rev. R. R. Burrage, se-conded by T. Trigge, Esq.
That the following gentlemen do form the

Central Board:

Revds. W. Chaderton, R. R. Burrage, E. W. Sewell, W. W. Wait, C. L. F. Haensel, D. Robertson, M. Willoughby, W. B. Bond, D. B. Parnther, C. Bancroft, W.T. Leach, W. Anderson, W. A. Adamson and F. Broome; II. Jessopp, A. Gillespie, W. McTavish, J. Bonner, N. Freer, J. Leaycraft and E. Montizambert, Esqs; Dr. Holmes, Cap. Maitland, C. Geddes and C. H. Castle, Esqs. Mr. Justice McCord, Dr. Badgley and Dr. Crawford. Moved by Rev. E. W. Sewell, seconded by

E. Montizambert, Esq.
That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Officers of the Society for the efficient

discharge of their duties during the last year. The Right Reverend the President having resigned the Chair to the Rev. Official Mackie, thanks to His Lordship for his conduct in the Chair were moved by the Hon. W. Sheppard, seconded by Major Irvine, and unanimously carried. His Lordship having acknowledged the vote, closed the proceedings by the Apostolical Benediction.

We purpose giving particulars of the Report in our next number.

The following Contributions have been received by the Treasurer of the Chunch So-CIETY at Quebec, in the month of June, 1845: June 9 .- Anonymous, per Editor

of the Berean, . . £25 0 0 20.—Mr. Hull, Donation, . 0 10 0 23.—Gaspe Basin Dist. Association, 4 10 2 25.—Miss George, Annual Sub. 1 5 0 Parochial Association, Point Levi:

H. N. Patton, . . £2 0 0 Mrs. Patton, . . 0 10 0 W. H. Patton, . . 0 10 0 Capt. Larkin, W. Dawson, 0.10 J. Tibbits, R. Campbell, W. Ray, . J. Norton, W. Prepoint, . R. Sample, Mrs. Davie, H. Breakey, H. Plamondon, R. B. Somersell, E. Houghton, Mrs. Steers, . 5 James Hume, Jno. Tilley, . 0 10 0

Total, . £41 6 5

T. TRIGGE, Treasurer. Quebec, 1st July, 1845.

TRINITY CHURCH, CHRISTIEVILLE .- This Church, at which the Rev. E. G. Sutton has till lately been officiating, has been endowed by the late Major Christie, so that it will constitute, we understand, a benefice to be held for life; the presentation is vested in Trustees by the late founder's will. The Rev. W. Thompson, lately of St. Thomas, Montreal, is the present Incumbent, and has commenced residence; all communications for him are to

The Rev. M. Willoudiny acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Five Pounds, from an Anonymous Donor, through the hands of the Editor of the BEREAN, for the TRINITY CHURCH DISTRICT VISITING SOCIETY OF MOSTREAL.

The Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Five Pounds from an Anonymous Donor, for the Chunch Mission-ARY Society, which will be remitted with the funds of the Quebec Juvenile Church Missionary Association.

PAYMENTS received on account of the BE-REAN, since last publication: Captain Maitland, from No. 53 to 104; Mrs. Henry Stuart, No. 53 to 104; Messrs. W. C. Evans, No. 53 to 104; T. A. Stayner, No. 53 to 104; A. Savage, No. 53 to 104; James Tubby, No. 1 to 52; Richard Annesley, No. 53 to 78; Col. Holloway, No. 53 to 104; Dr. Crawford, No. 53 to 101; Hon. H. Killaly, No. 1 to 52; Park A. T. Whitten, No. 53 to 104; Sarret Rev. A. T. Whitten, No. 53 to 104; Sergt. Hutchison, No. 65 to 90; Rev. C. Bancroft, No. 53 to 104; Rev. R. Anderson, No. 53 to 104; Rev. I. P. White, No. 53 to 104; Mr. W. McTavish, No. 53 to 104.

Political and Nocal Intelligence,

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S life was endangered on Tuesday the 20th of May by the furious driving of a man in a carrier's cart, who was charged by His Grace at the Marlborough-Street Police Office. The Duke was walking near the Duchess of Gloucester's house when a heavy four-wheeled cart passed him; His Grace was endeavouring to cross the street under the protection of that cart, when he found himself struck on the shoulder and knocked forward. He did not fall; if he had, he must have been under the wheels of both carts. The driver had given no warning by calling out, and he drove at such a monstrous pace that he had no control over his horse. The Duke's groom was behind with the horses; His Grace desired him to follow the cart, and he was unable to overtake it until it had got as far as South-Street-The charge was brought by the Duke on public grounds solely, because it is not right that carriages should go along in the public streets at this great rate. The driver was sentenced to pay a fine of four pounds, or to be imprisoned for one mouth.