

giving a revenue of £1015. The Mutual Life Assurance Society of London, had during 14 years issued 1039 policies in all of which 116 new policies had been issued during the last year. Again, a comparison with the first Society established in Scotland was highly favourable to us.

The Beraian.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1815.

We resume the subject of our last editorial remarks by alluding to the religious communities commonly designated as Dissenters from the Church of England.

It used to be the practice, in speaking of these bodies, to call them societies, denominations, interests, and so on, and we are not aware that, in the mother-country at least, offence was taken by the omission of the word "Church" as applicable to them.

We cannot say that we view with indifference this display of a separation from the Church as the Reformers framed her constitution. We should be glad to see Dissenters cherish the wish, and entertain the hope, that a time will come when the causes which have led to their separation shall be removed, and when they shall return into the bosom of the Church of their forefathers.

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eties to be which he formed within the Church; and if dissenting bodies would be content to be that, they would have abundant work among themselves first, and then by way of influence upon the national Church; and they would have as much honour as any Christian men need desire.

We are quite sure that this view of Protestant dissenting bodies computes with affection towards their pious members, as well as with ready appreciation of the good done by them individually and collectively;—and with a full admission of the propriety of some concession to them, by the Church of England, in order to open the way for their return into her bosom.

The spirit which moves many members of our Church to repudiate Protestant dissent, while they view Romish recusancy with tenderness, has for its result only loss to the Church of England, in point both of numbers and of internal strength; even as the eagerness of Dissenters to widen the distance between them and the Church of their forefathers acts most unfavourably upon the interests of religion within their own communities.

The writer from whose work, the "Christian Directory," we have selected an extract for last week's and the present number of THE BEREA, is quoted by the present Archbishop of Canterbury in his work on "Apostolical Preaching," for his eminent success in the exercise of the parochial ministry at Kidderminster.

What minister can have imbibed so little of the spirit of that Gospel which he professes to teach, or of that Master whom he has vowed to serve, or even of that ceremonial by which he has been dedicated to the ministry, to matter in which he has but a trifling concern, or to be content with leaving them in the vestibule of their religion, instead of bringing them onward to its inmost recesses, and displaying to them the riches of its mercy and the fulness of its glory?

To this he subjoins the following note at the foot of his page: "Baxter's account of his success at Kidderminster is very encouraging, and without doubt has many counterparts in the present day. The congregation was usually full, so that we were fain to build five galleries after my coming thither.

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This Bill was in the House of Lords, 1818. Presented, read first time, and ordered to be printed..... February 7

In the course of the debate on this question, reference was incidentally made to a letter to which publicity had been lately given, and which has greatly surprised and provoked those who consider that Great Britain has gone rather too far already in regarding a divided allegiance of some of Her Majesty's subjects between the Pope at Rome, and the royal Lady whose Court is considered to be at St. James'. The following is the letter alluded to:

"My dear lord,—Your grace had the goodness to promise me that you would convey to Rome, for the consideration of the Pope, the amended statutes of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, as the British Government has no official organ of communication with the Holy See. I was happy to have the opportunity to do so, and your grace had the goodness to promise me that you would convey to Rome, for the consideration of the Pope, the amended statutes of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, as the British Government has no official organ of communication with the Holy See.

It is with good reason that Mr. Anstey, in the House of Commons, took notice of this communication in the following terms: "Diplomatic intercourse of an illicit character had, however, been continued; and of such intercourse the letter of Lord Clarendon, the other day, in which he placed the statutes of the new Irish Colleges at the feet of His Holiness, afforded an illustration."

The Diplomatic Relations Bill was opposed by Mr. Anstey, the Roman Catholic member; and he correctly stated that "it was in the strictest sense a religious question which was to be debated." On grounds very different from those which rendered Mr. Anstey averse to the measure, such Protestants as share with him in the view of the question just described, will consider their consistency in requiring that they should oppose the further passage of the Bill by all the influence they may possess, as threatening the most perilous consequences to the religious character of Great Britain.

CONVAT FROM ROME.—In the Malta Times of the 11th, we find a notice of the death of Dr. J. Stilon, whose celebrity as a medical man placed him at the head of his profession in the island. Our contemporary says: "Although by birth a Roman Catholic, and up to very recently a regular attendant on the devotional services of that church, the deceased had long been delivered from the bondage of the system. He was a man of acute observa-

tion and breadth of reflection. His incessant duties and the necessity of a calm and temperate spirit in his extensive intercourse with all classes, precluded his provoking bigotry and prejudice by a clear renunciation of what he knew to be wrong in the system in which he had been brought up; but he never hesitated to declare his approval of what he saw to be right in the principles and practice of Protestants.

Few things have produced more discussion and excitement in the island than the delicate renunciation by Dr. Stilon of the last offices of the church of Rome in his fatal illness. It was deliberate, voluntary, and decided. It occurred the day before his decease, when his faculties were clear and unimpaired, and with no immediate symptoms of dissolution. He sent for the Rev. V. Crepey, an agent of the Colonial Church Society, himself a converted Priest, a native of Genoa, now in communion with the Church of Rome.—Achill Herald.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Table with columns for names and amounts, including INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY, INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY, and a list of names like Messrs. G. H. L. E. and others.

DISSEMINATION OF TRUTH.—The Archbishop of York has published, in the "Archbishop," a series of appointments for Visitation in the London, Western, and Huron Districts, commencing at Amherstburg on the 1st instant, reaching London on the 11th, and ending at Elora on the 15th of this month.

UNIVERSITY HONOUR.—At the late commencement of Harvard College, Massachusetts, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Venerable G. O. STUART, Archbishop of Kingston, Upper Canada, father of the Mayor of Quebec, and brother to the Chief Justice, Sir James Stuart.

For the Beraian. NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE ON THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, OVER THE LACHINE RAPIDS. It was a lovely morning in the month of August, the very air itself seemed to breathe forth praise, and all nature joined to raise the mind to nature's God.

It was a lovely morning in the month of August, the very air itself seemed to breathe forth praise, and all nature joined to raise the mind to nature's God. It was early, and the weather was beautifully mild, and all around combined to make the little excursion I had proposed for myself, an every way calculated to be exceedingly pleasant, and really beneficial both to body and mind.

here and there the water can be seen boiling, and what appears to be a boulder stone, which has taken its station without regard to position. The channel at this place is broad enough, as we passed several rapids on our way down, which thing it is impossible to do after the boat gets into the centre of the Rapid where they are obliged to confine themselves to a very narrow channel, in consequence of rocks being on both sides within a very few yards, in some cases a very few feet, certainly not more than twenty, in the most rapid part of the descent.

The excitement, if I may so call it, does not last for more than five minutes, as it does not take longer than that time to pass over the extremely rapid part of the river. The feelings which you experience, when you arrive at the immediate head of the Rapids, are not easily described—the greatest I feel is just at the south-westerly end of an island that occupies the centre of the bed of the river and divides the stream; the channel is on the south side of it, and the boats come very near it before they turn off—which they do at nearly a right angle, being obliged to do because of the turn in the channel.

The Montreal and Troy Telegraph wire crosses the river almost immediately after the Rapids; it is elevated so high that it cannot reach it, and this elevation affords a building upon the solid rock, in a convenient place in the middle of the river, a pole made after the fashion of a mast with cross-arms &c., three of which poles terminate in a wire across the river, it reaches the opposite bank in this year's mind is made to think, for the summer of nature and art are brought so prominently before your eyes that an impression is made upon you not easily to be worn off.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, is viewed from the North Bridge, has assumed at the present moment a curious appearance, every stone of the building being numbered with white paint. The object of the numbering is this:—The stones in the new building will occupy precisely the same relative position to each other which they now do; and to secure this, every stone has been carefully marked. Indeed, in order to facilitate the labour of reconstructing a similar edifice, the contractors have had photographers busily engaged for some weeks past, taking calotype views of every part of the building, both external and internal.

THE ENGLISH LETTERS BY THE NAGARA, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., were received in town on Saturday afternoon, and the papers on Monday morning. The news is, upon the whole, favourable. The watchfulness and strength of the British Government, founded upon the loyalty of the population at large and continually supported by the same, were defeating the attempts made against the existing order of things and the gradual progress of improvement.

Messrs. Meagher, O'Donoghue, and Lenoire were arrested by a party of constables on the 13th, soon after midnight, on the high-road between Clonouty and Holycross, and were conveyed to Dublin, and lodged in Kilmintinham goal.—Several arrests of minor importance took place.—In the case of Mr. O'Doherty, the jury could not agree to a verdict, and were discharged on the 12th.

The Roman Catholic Clergy of the Diocese of Tuam have signed a memorial to Her Majesty, containing large professions of loyalty to the throne and attachment to our Sovereign's person, and praying for mercy towards the conspirators. There is an item or two of news in the following extract from the memorial: "We have witnessed with pain the proceedings of a few inexperienced young men, for some months past. We disapproved them on principle. We denounced them as the enemies of order, religion, and country. Yet, we now feel indignation for their folly as intensely as we felt indignation when we beheld them carried away by the impetuosity of their ardent but erroneous aspirations for liberty.

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