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THE SLAVE MOTHER TO HER CHILD. | they will believe unto righteousness, and with | provide for the religious instruction of his Thou smilest! oh what are thy dreams, my child? And breathing the balm of its rich perfume? Art thou culling the flow ret from dingle and dell, And watching the stream in its playful swell?

Bleep on! oh why wilt thou wake, my love? The bright stars are shining in beauty above, And the orange-scents on the sweet winds glide, And the moonbeam plays with the sparkling tide: Yet rest thee—the earth's but a gilded grave, A rose-wreathed tomb for the weary slave.

Thou wilt but wake to a lot like mine-Thy brow must be bent to the scorner's shrine; Thy heart must be crushed, and its chords all snapt, And oppression's dark mantle be o'er thee wrapt And thy we-worn frame to the earth be bowed, By the mid-day sun, and the tempest cloud.

But a day must come that will set thee free! The lash cannot follow o'er death's broad sea. Thou will sweetly sleep in thy lowly bed, With the roses of summer around thee spread, While thy soul on the beams of eternal day, Will soar in its freedom away, away.

AMBRICAN PAPER.

THE MINISTERIAL COMMISSION.

Christ is "the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."-It is by preaching Christ, therefore, -in the full comprehension of the expression,—Christ in whom "all fulness dwells;" who "washed us from our sins in his blood" and who "is made unto us wisdom and righteousness and sanctification and redemption,"-Christ the means of pardon, the source of illumination. the fountain of grace, the hope of glory, -that we execute our part as instruments to correct the mischiefs of disordered nature. We are in a special sense, "the salt of the earth," and this is the savour which we must retain in order to have any efficacy in remedying the tainted condition of the world. We are commissioned, as the foundation of all, to preach Christ crucified. Wonderful message ! -Who, and what is this being, who was, " a very scorn of men and the outcast of the people," who closed a career of shame and suffering by the most shameful and the most suffering of deaths?—I need not direct your minds, my brethren, to those multiplied passages of the word of God, in which it is declared who and what he is-let us only indulge ourselves by resting for a moment upon the contemplation of one, in which the Prophet exultingly anticipates the then distant fulfilment of the yearning expectation of those "who looked for redemption in Israel:" ce Unto us a son is born—unto us a child is given, and the Government shall be upon his shoulder-and his name shall he called, Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." Without controversy, then, "great is the mystery of godliness.—God manifest in the flesh."—We are stewards, as the text instructs us, of the Mysteries of God. How then are we to show ourselves faithful in handling this prime mystery of the Gospel?--Is it by simply proposing it as a dogma which must he believed, because it is revealed in the Scriptures, and we can prove the Scriptures to be divine?-Is it by insisting upon it as part of a set of tenets which constitute the system of Religion to which we and our adherents are attached ?-No-it cannot be be- we intreat: we are made as the fifth of the -at least, it cannot to any Men must be brought to feel their fallen state; made to discern the ruin and the ravages of sin which reach to themselves :prompted to flee from the wrath to come which overhangs them, before they can duly enter into the very conception of such doctrines as that He who had glory with his Father before the world was, must for us be made man and for our salvation crucified. The whole system of the Gospel pre-supposes our separation by nature, from God and Hope .- What the Gospel offers, are remedies for those who are sick unto death-not bare speculative truths which are propounded to the adoption of the judgment.-Why should Heaven open to let down the Son of God upon the earth, and why should this mission from the throne of glory terminate in the rending agonies of a death fulness, in proportion to the call. What of obedience in a reference to a future judg-of horror,—if there was nothing dreadful in trials may come;—to what kind of proof we ment. sin, nothing extraordinary in our case, noth- may be put,—it is impossible for us to say. ing hopeless and dismal in our prospects?—If The aspect of the times is pregnant with all this is something real—and if we are concerned in it at all, we are deeply, awfully concerned in it-it is the "one thing needful," to which all other concerns are as nothing-and for "the excellency of the knowledge" of which, all other things are to be counted but as loss." Let us then, to whom is committed "the Ministry of Reconcilia-tion," and who are to "heseech men in Christ's stead to be reconciled to God,"let us labour to convince our more unthinking hearers of their need of this salvation-to infuse into them those humbling views of themselves, to awaken within them that discernment of their danger, that solicitude for their perishing souls, which will hid them look to Him who was "lifted up" that he might draw all men unto him." Well will they one day thank us, if we can trouble their gay and careless hearts—if we can lower their proud and self-satisfied tone of mind-if we can disturb them in their unreserved abandonment of soul to the world and the good things of this present life-if we can convince them that they have a mortal plague to be healed, and can lead them to the physician that is able to save. Warn them, then, my brethren, pardon me if, in my earnestness, I overstep my limits and seem for a moment to be assuming the style of a charge-

the mouth make confession unto Salvation. Art thou reading in freedom the heather bloom, "good tidings of great joy." It is thus that "good tidings of great joy." It is thus that they will appreciate the gracious lan-guage of the Almighty thro his Prophet, "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned." -It is thus that they will appropriate the blessed encouragements which fell from the lips of that Holy One himself-" Her sins, which are many, are forgiven; for she loved much."-" Come unto me, all ye that travail and are heavy laden, and I will give you

The secret of our service and the surest augury of our success, is that our labour must be a labour of love .- Simon Peter, says the Saviour of sinners to the repentant follower who had denied him, lovest thou me ?-And as the proper consequence of this love, the charge which he subjoins is, Feed my sheep .- Look at what the gospel requires of its labourers-(alas! it is an humbling reference to make, for how deficient are the best of us in that devotedness which should appear in the service of such a Master!)—but look at what the gospel requires of us, and see whether nature is equal to it, without the animating principle of love. Far other indeed, it must be confessed, is our situation from that of our Master and his Apostles. We have, and they are sometimes not small, our anxieties, our difficulties, our trials, our mortifications, our fatigues ; -- our calls to renounce things dear to flesh and blood -our constant call to consecrate our whole man to the glory of God and the salvation of souls .- Yet through the goodness of our God, we enjoy, for the most part, not only the protection of law and security of our persons and property,-but a place of comfort which we can call our home; perhaps an affectionate family-circle in whose bosom we may repose after labour; a certain respect and consideration in the conmunity; sufficiency of maintenance, a share more or less, of the good things and even the elegancies of life: and regularly established means for the performance of our duties with decency and order.-But He,-who gave himself for us,—although 'the foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests' had not, where to lay his head, he was esteemed stricken, smitten of God and afflicted' -and was to the last, 'a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief.' They also who first preached salvation, through his death, were conformed, -- and they rejoiced that they were counted worthy to suffer for his name, to the example of a suffering Lord. For, not to speak of the manner in which they were often "tortured, not accepting deliverance," -not to speak of their having "trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea moreover of bonds and imprisonment? - not to speak of their "being stoned, sawn, asunder, slain with the sword," - put to death in every variety of form which the cruelty of their persecutors could devise—they were, as to their general condition, "destitute, afflicted, tormented." "Even unto this present hour," says the Apostle, "we both hunger and thirst, and are naked, and are buffeted, and have no certain dwelling-place; and labour, working with our own hands : being reviled, we bless being persecuted, we suffer it ; being defamed, earth, and are the offscouring of all things unto this day."

O for the spirit among ourselves which would assimilate us to these holy models, if we were to be tried in the same fiery trial !--O for the devotedness of heart, the constancy of love, the energy of Faith, the unrelaxing respect unto the recompense of reward? which would freely sacrifice all in the cause of Christ; which would triumphantly surmount the shame of this world and brave the privations of poverty, the rage of persecution, the most terrific apparatus of death !- I hope, I trust, that, with all our deficiencies, there is a share of the same spirit extended to us, and that if trials were to come, we should rise (yet not we, as the Apostle says of himself, but the grace of God which is in us) in zeal and fruitchange; and change which in the anticipation of friends as well as foes may shake if not overturn our Ecclesiastical Establishment. No earthly power can overturn the Church properly so called. As a spiritual society, neither earth nor hell can prevail against us. But let us stand prepared in the panoply of God for all the changes and chances of human affairs. Let us feel that if called to it, we should know how to be abased as well as how to abound. "Let our loins be girded about and our lights burning, and we ourselves like unto men that wait for their as uniform experience has proved. Lord."-From Sermon by the Archdeacon of Quebec, now Lord Bishop of Montreal, 9th of August 1832.

ALLIANCE OF CHURCH AND STATE. Being an Appendix to a Sermon by the Right Rev. D. Wilson, D. D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

In the Sermon it was enough for me to say that no alleged defects in the mode of this connection could in my opinion he a valid reason for quitting the communion of a Church, whilst all that which constitutes a Christian Church remained, agreeably to Christ's institution.

But it may be well to see how the arguwarn them; "as also ve do" to fire from the ment stands: First; As to the bearing of wrath to come. Point out to them "the Scripture history and of matters of fact.

children, to repress open vice, and advance their spiritual and moral well-being; so is a prince.

2. Accordingly, Abraham received a com-mendation for acting thus towards his children and household, which were a tribe

3. Job declares it to be the acknowledged sentiment of men that idolatry was "an iniquity to be punished by the Judge."

4. The Almighty set an example of the strictest union of Church and State, and of an ample national religious establishment, in the case of the Jews.

5. The several Kings of Israel and Judah are commended in proportion as they restored pure religion, and repressed idolatry, and were zealous for the glory of God amongst the people, by supporting the national establishment-as David, Asa, Jehoshaphat, Josiah.

6. King Solomon was the leader of religion in Israel, made the prayer at the dedication of the temple, and evidently thought it no invasion of the sacerdotal office to take the first part in acts of national piety.

7. When God was about to turn the captivity of his people, he raised up public men, as Ezra, Nehemiah, Daniel, to join the civil and ecclesiastical functions, and induce the heathen monarchs to countenance and maintain the true religion.

8. The prophets treat not only the Jewish people, but all the neighbouring heathen nations, in the aggregate, as communities amenable to God and represented by their ntinces.

9. They also foretold that "Kings should be nursing fathers, and Queens nursing mothers to the Church' under the Gospel dispensation.

10. Our blessed Lord not only conformed to the divine law of the Jews, but also to all the pious human institutions of his country; the worship of the synagogues, for example though he condemned openly the real abuses introduced by the Scribes and Pharisees.

11. The inspired Apostles did the same. 12. The first Christian Roman Emperor established the pure religion, and discountenanced idolatry, with the approbation of the whole Church of Christ, as a duty clearly deducible from the example of all pious princes under the Old Testament. 14. The Church of Scotland is an es-

tablished religion. 15. All the Reformed foreign Churches

whether Lutheran or Calvinistic, are Establishments aided by the state."

16. There is no example up to the present hour of any Christian country omitting to provide for the profession of Christianity amongst the people. The United States of America is no valid exception, as religious education is provided for, the Sabbaths gnarded by law, profanences repressed, the army and navy furnished with chaplains, and a public establishment of religion, to a certain extent, retained in many States.

17. Many learned and pious Divines in England and Scotland, though differing from the Church of England in many points, have espoused the principle and duty of an established religion. "All the old non-conformists," Bishop Stillingfleet says, "thought themselves bound to communicate with the Church of England, and looked upon separation from it as a sin, notwithstanding the corruptions supposed by them to be in it.

Dr. Chalmore thus Church and the Church of England: " Let our ecclesiastical malcontents ascribe what corruptions they will to the Establishments of England and Scotland, we hold them to be the destined instruments both for propagating and for augmenting the Christianity of our land, and shall never cease to regret the overthrow of this mighty apparatus as a catastrophe of deadliest import to the religious character of our nation."

18. It ought to be added that there is no example of any heathen government without a national religion which, however corrupt and idolatrous, still had some hold on the fears and forebodings of man, and responded in some imperfect manner to the interior voice of conscience, and laid the basis

Such is the stream of evidence as to the bearings of Scripture history, of matters of fact and opinions of the greatest names. Secondly. As to the reasons for National

Establishments. 1. The corruption of nature is such that no

adequate funds, and without the protection of the State, for the propagation and support of Christianity. 2. The out-places and the more crowded

population of large cities would especially be neglected, even in the most wealthy nations,

3. Needful support being precarious, a learned and pious and respectable clergy would not be trained. 4. Schools and Universities would fade, a

learned preparation for the Church being less insisted on. 5. Vice, profaneness, desecration of the

Sabbath, &c., which abound now, would be much increased the moment Christianity ceased to be part and parcel of the law of the land. 6. The grand doctrines and facts of the

Advent, Epiphany, Incarnation, Death, Sacrifice, resurrection of Christ-of the gifts of the Holy Chost—and of the Mystory of the Holy Trinity would be less firmly incorporated with the first feelings of the common people, if there were no creeds, and no religious national services to keep them full before the

declining till Deism, or what is termed Unitarianism, a species of Deism, would probably, through the corruption of man, prevail.

8. There would be no standard of public doctrine and no subscriptions to articles of faith, to which the false opinions of individual ministers might be recalled by due spiritual

authority.

9. When general decays of real piety spread (which would probably soon be the case,) there would be no principle of resuscitation within the nation-nothing left to fall back upon, and for the faithful few to appeal to.

10. Public humiliations and thanksgivings, which are called for by Almighty God from every Christian people, would be less duly

11. The appeal to an oath, which is now "the end of all strife" and on which all distributive justice and all the safety of property depend, would be rendered insecure.

12. The loyalty, tranquillity, and peace-ableness of a people, founded on the fear of God, and nourished by the constant national prayers offered for the King and his government, would be less binding on the conscience.

13. There would be no national profession of Christianity, no national acknowledgment of God, no visible national body of Christ, no recognised authorities in the Church to receive the oaths of princes, nobles, and parliaments on their inauguration.

14. The principle of self-preservation which induces all States to avoid what would dis-please a superior neighbouring power, which had sufficient strength to destroy it, would be violated as it respects that infinitely powerful and glorious Sovereign by "whom kings reign and princes decree justice."

15. England having had a national Establishment from the date of its conversion to Christianity, and possessing it now in a reformed mode, though with confessed attendant defects, would hazard much more the anger of the Almighty in dissolving the tie, than if such a connexion had not previously existed, and the question of national Establishments was untouched.

16. A moment of great political excitement is the most dangerous moment for rash innovations in matters of religion.

17. In the propagation of Christianity in heathen lands, there would be no liturgy, no creeds, no ecclesiastical polity, no discipline, no authorized religion to give permanence and security to the young and imperfect habits of the new converts.

IS. The ties of gratitude, loyalty, and union of interests could not be formed as Christianity spread—the diffusion of which would probably be the dissolving, not the drawing closer, the connexion with the parent State.

19. The decent and lawful veneration for ancient usages and prescribed forms would be destroyed-which in infant Churches would set every thing affoat and leave them to go in endless search of new discoveries in discipline and church order.

Thirdly. As to objections to Church Establishments. "I Speak as unto wise men, judge ye what I say."—There is no end of objeceasily multiplied. If men of learning and experience weigh the whole question, they will see it beset with difficulties. All we need to contend for is that the preponderance is in favour of Establishments, and yet more decidedly against dissolving them rashly when already long settled. It may be suffi-

cient to notice a few.
1. The objection that Christ's "kingdom is not of this world" is as applicable to the use of any external means, however discreet, towards a spiritual end—the payment of a minister's support—the building of a church or chapel—as to a religious Establishment. A fence round a garden, says a good writer, may as well be objected to.

2. The objection that a government may mistake what is true religion, does not alter the general duty. A father is bound to instruct his children, and it is no proof to the contrary that many fathers have instructed their children amiss.

3. The objection that Mohammedanism, Hindooism, Popery, might be established, is seek not for the true religion in its purity. The objection is the same as one that should sufficient care would be taken by uncon- many governments have mistaken what is nected individuals without a plan, without justice, truth, equity, in punishments, rewards, &c. &c.

4. The objection that many princes under the pretext of maintaining religion, have persecuted those who refused to follow it, proceeds on a misunderstanding of the question before us, which is, not whether an exclusive religious form of worship should be imposed on a nation, with penalties on those who withhold obedience—but merely whether a connexion ought to exist between the Church and State, on some convenient footing, and limited by reasonable conditions, sufficient to discharge a prince's duty to God as the parent of his people in offering means of religious instruction to all under his government: but by no means to the extent of coinpelling obedience-on the contrary, a full liberty is supposed to be granted to those who may differ from the majority in the plan of worship and discipline—and no restraint imposed but on open immorality, blasphemy, and profapeness.

The balance of arguments, therefore, is strongly in favour of Church Establishments, as best suited to such a creature as man and in such a state of inoral disorder as we con-

of youth, would be perpetually changing and preme power to consult the highest and most obvious good of the community, by making Christianity the basis of civil government, by taking care that proper places and persons be provided for the instruction of the people and the worship of God, by seeing that a due maintenance be allotted to the Clergy, and by such other acts as may evince a reverence for religion and a desire to honour in the administration of affairs, the authority of that Revelation, the evidences of which are so clear and abundant.

CHRIST THE JOY OF HIS PEOPLE.

The covenant engagements of Jesus, his very name, his incarnation, his blood, his promises, his work, and intercession, all seem to say to us, " Rejoice evermore." They have introduced grand, solid ground for joy; and heartfelt pleasure is connected with faith and love. This is a transport that is better experienced than described; for when God lifts up the light of his countenance upon a soul, that soul has more joy than the men of the world have, when their corn and wine and oil increase; strangers intermeddle not with this joy, they know nothing of it; it entirely surpasses their understanding. Saints them-selves cannot tell it half; they have not language to express it, they cannot convey proper views of it to others; for it is unspeakable, being excited by a participation of God's unspeakable gift; it is full of glory.

There is a rejoicing in iniquity, an evil and a scandalous triumph; but the joy now alluded to makes the subject of it appear truly honourable in the eyes of angels, good men, and God; it is a pleasure that maketh not ashamed, that leaves no sting behind, for it is substantial; whilst "the joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment, and the laughter of fools is like the crackling of thorns under a pot." This holy sensation, increasing more and more, is the beginning, the pledge, the presage of eternal happiness; it is glory begun below; it is a kind of first fruits of the new life, which we shall pluck from heavenly trees in the kingdom of glory above. The saints can tell something of the happiness of the world of spirits, by the bliss which a discovery of Divine love causes in their souls, even in the midst of their greatest calamities. Such was the rapture which Peter, James, and John felt, when in the mount of transfiguration, with the Son of God! and far greater will be the rapture of the glorified spirits round the throne of God and of the Lamb for ever.

That moment, how bright, those forms how fair ! Tis good to dwell for ever there; Come death, dear envoy of my God, And bear me to that blest abode."

Oh! let us never forget that Christ Jesus is the proper, the appointed, the only object of religious joy. Whatever the Christian reoices in, must have some connection with Him. Are the promises the matter of his rejoicing? These are all made by Him, and all ratified, "are all yea and amen in Christ Jesus, to the glory of God by us." Is it any spiritual blessing? It comes to us only through His mediation. Oh! then, Christians, joy blishments: "I Speak as unto wise men, judge ye what I say."—There is no end of objections. In the corrupt state of man, and the imperfection of all he does, objections may be easily multiplied. If men of learning and "rejoice in hope of the glory of God," let your heavenly inheritance be the matter of your triumph, "though now for a season, if need be, you are in heaviness through many temptations." While the rich man glories in his riches, and the mighty man in his might, do you rather rejoice that your names are written in heaven. Declare his works with rejoicings; go to God your exceeding joy; with joy draw water out of the wells of salvation; shout for joy all ye that are upright in heart; joy in God, the God of your salvation; finally, my brethren, rejoice in the Lord always, and again I say rejoice.—Rev. Thomas Spencer.

> WHAT THEY HAVE BEEN MEDDLING WITH. From the London Christian Observer. quoted by the Boston Ep. Observer.

The Tractarians write as though we had greatly degenerated as churchmen, even since the era of the Reformation; they taunt the rulers of the Church with having truckled for nearly three centuries to popular Puritananswered by the preceding remark. Guilt is ism; so that Tractarianism, they say, found upon the heads of those who, placed in trust, us practically a nation of steeplehouse dissenters. They cry shame upon the bishons for not endeavouring to elevate the Church be drawn against all civil government because to its Catholic standard; and their lordships have somewhat inclined to acknowledge the justice of the charge.

But it it can be shown that the contrary is the case—that the Church was never so practically altitudinarian as it has been in modern days—that instead of succumbing to "popular Puritanism," it has obtained numerous victories over it—though, alas ! with great loss to itself;—and that in the end it had attnined silently almost all that Land himself demanded; if all this, and much more, can be demonstrated by facts, then it will be evident, that in making reasonable concessions to the anti-ceremonial spirit of the nation, as described by Dr. Phillpotts, we are not finding "in the lowest depth a lower deep," but only abating somewhat of stiffness which we can afford to relinquish, rather than allow the Church to perish under the weight of its ornaments. It is difficult to specify, where a grand total consists of numerous small particulars; but if the Hookers, Jewells, Halfs, or even Lands, of former days, had attended divine service at our cathedrals, or even at our parish churches, before the Tracts for the Times had aroused jealousies, they would have been surprised to see how thoroughly we had surmounted many of the difficulties Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of T. A prince or government is the parent conscience of men.

the world, It is thus that with the heart of the people. As a father, then, is bound to 7. The doctrines of ministers and teachers duty, under these circumstances, of the su tand. "Do the people quietly allow," they

ornaments, and ceremonies, and many usages, which in our days caused deadly tends? Have you no contests about crossing in ban tism, bowing at the name of Jesus, and kneeling at the Lord's supper? Is there no popular resistance to surplices and lawn sleeves, to pictorial windows and tables set altarwise and railed in, -- to organs and chanting?
Do the men take off their hats at church offerings? Is there no outcry against the superstition of keeping holy-days, the Lord's day excepted? Do persons not popishly-disposed actually stand up during the Bishop Andrews' pattern, without offence being taken at your clerical procession and decent ceremonial? You have no rubric or canon for various things which seem now become so quietly domesticated i How is it that no public offence is taken at the revival of words and ideas which in former days led to quarrels and bloodshed? Take for exciety of yours, describing the same transaction; and the latter (through Mr. Le Bas.) translating the phrases of the seventeenth century into that of the nineteenth :

'As Laud approached the communion-table he made several lowly bowings; and coming up to the side of the table, where the bread and wine were covered. he bowed seven times.

Land is supposed to towards the altar, and antic gesticulations."

" We durst not have called, as you do, the ford Tract No. S2 say, We (since the Prayer-Book revision of 1662) have that which prophets and kings have desired to see allegiance to a Priesthood outwardly holding ledged the validity of orders of the foreign Protestant churches, but we allowed their ministers to officiate in our churches, whereas merged in the body of a national Church your ministry is purely and exclusively Epis- with Presbyterian orders. We remember copal. We permitted Richard Baxter to offi- perfectly well, how that event was re ciate in the Diocese of Worcester (he was corded with satisfaction in periodicals far born in 1615, and ordained by the Bishop of too ready to thrust non-episcopal commu-Worcester in 1639,) without using the surplice, and this at the very period when Dr. Land was zealously extending the ceremonials of the Church. If your archbishop, Dr. Howley, will refer to the curious manuscripts in the library at Lambeth, he will see how many vexations his predecessors had to endure in matters which seem never to stir the peaceful bosom of your modern church. Thus in volume 943, he will find a manuscript paper dated in 1633, entitled, Reasons why the communion-table should be set close under the east windows or wall in every church, with the ends north and south, and be railed in.' In the same volume of old papers he will find, 'Reasons alleged by some parishioners of St. Gregory's, in London, against placing the communion-table in the same kind, by the men of Beckington, in Somersetshire.' In manuscript volume 939, he will observe a Petition presented to the House of Commons by divers graduates and students of the University of Cambridge, against the wearing of the surplice : ! taken says Temison, in a note, from the copy of Buck the Beadle, who thought it was about 1643.' In short, you have reason to be grateful that many old scruples have died away; and take care that you have wisdom, and pray God to give it you, to avoid reviv-

Thus might the churchmen of the days of Elizabeth, James, and Charles the First, have addressed us previously to the appearing of the Oxford Tracts. Could they do so now? We predicted in 1837, and before and after, that the altitudinarians, who were encouraged as revivers of catholic doctrine and ecclesiastical discipline, would ruin the Church of England if not timely checked; that the people (as the Bishon of Eveter now admits) were not prepared for a ceremonial religion; that an indiscreet attempt to screw up the string would end in snapping it; and that what was wanted was to train the people in pure scriptural Anglican doctrine, and to extend church ordinances after a truly evangelical and spiritual sort; and not to attempt to amuse them by gewgaws, or to coerce them by lordly claims of pontifical domination. These predictions have, alas! been too accurately fulfilled hitherto. The reaction has commenced; where it will end, who shall say? Every day the popular demand becomes more extensive and urgent; and it be not forthwith adopted to allay the strife. measures such as will approve themselves to every churchman who holds the real principles of the Protestant Reformation, sobered by the sedate spirit of the Church of England.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1845.

An irresistible movement of men's sympathies, good sense, and just appreciation of the value of things, has at a recent period (unconsciously to some who will feel vexed when they perceive how they have committed themselves) assigned to the apostolical succession its proper place in the order of privileges from which the Churchman derives satisfaction. Intelligence reaches us, of an extraordinary stir which has arisen in Germany in consequence of the noble stand taken by Priest John Ronge against encouragement to superstition and ignorance. He breaks away from an Episcopate which claims value, and his views upon the very difficult the strictest English Churchinan, but mani-

communicated him; but a people who pant without scruple, and the women come to the for Christian liberty and rejoice at the spark chancel to return thanks and present their of scriptural light struck out by their leader, for Christian liberty and rejoice at the spark and behold, men who themselves enjoy Scripreading of the gospel? And is it true, that ture-light and liberty with one accord rejoice Church periodicals in which the doctrine of liberality towards Church-purposes very in the enthusiasm of the present conjuncture we find them appland John Ronge, though he does every thing without a Bishop. The ample the following passage of Rushworth of whole of this movement for the formation of richly compensating for the interruption (though we think it a loss) of a ministerial communion-table an altar, or the bread and succession through the Episcopate. Precisely wine' sacred elements. You talk also of the same was the involuntary acquiescence of soblations; we had no such word in our ser- 'men's minds in the rescue from Romish error, vices; and well may the writer of your Ox- some years ago, of a body of inhabitants from -what King Charles the First and Bishop on to the apostolic line by succession, but Andrews had not.2 We not only acknow- inwardly destitute of apostolic truth and authority; they emigrated to Prussia, and nities out of the pale of the Church-and we derived consolation from the homage thus candidly (or unwittingly ?) yielded to the imregularity.

Avowing, then, our sense of the value of an apostolic succession, as a point of order in the Church, and as a rallying-point for those who feel justly grieved at the endless subdivisions which result from the unlimited use of men's freedom in choosing their religious guides and modes of worship, -we must insist upon its subordination to the far more vamanner aforesaid; and, further, Reasons of luable treasure of doctrinal purity. By referring to " ancient Authors" jointly with " holy Scripture" for proof " that from the Apostles time there have been these Orders of Ministers in Christ's Church: Bishops, Priests, and Deacons," our Church takes this truth clearly out of the number of the articles of Faith since in the 6th Article of our Religion it is declared that "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation : so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved palliate it at least, such conflict ought not will henceforth be the tendency of this church. thereby, is not to be required of any man, to take place until after all precautions tinet, but that of Ignatius Loyola is now gainthat it should be believed as an article of the that should attend it had been observed-Faith, or be thought necessary to salvation." We ourselves, indeed, find the episcopal time to question themselves, to look into all Church government implied in the Scriptures the circumstances, and to weigh all the ceipts of this institution for the year ending alone, without calling in ancient authors; but responsibility that they are about to take 31st of March amounted to £105,000. we do not find it so laid down as to make it upon themselves. Even by acting thus, it criminal in our fellow-creature if he does not will not always be in their power to prevent Tr's receipts for the last year are £96,000. read it the same as we do. We think it a wide departure from the mind of Christ to condemn men for having embraced views of Church government different from those of our Church ;-and we think it suicidal too for there is many a one that would be won by the persuasive power of meekness to investi gate Scripture dispassionately on this point. and would discover the truth as we have found it, whose judgment gets pre-occupied against it, when he perceives in us a domineering and censorious spirit. Past all doubt the Scripmay tear down the Church, if wise measures | tures read much more clearly that " by their fruits ye shall know them," than that the Church should be governed by Bishops and Priests with the aid of Deacons. And if the much time which is spent in haughtily contending for the paramount claims of Episconacy were devoted to the exhibition of fruits produced by it, answerably to its high origin, we should probably have an increase of life and vigour within the Church, at the same time that we should win many to unite themselves to her, upon whom it is not a fair demand that they should make themselves masters of the argument for Episcopacy, and of the historical proof for its unoroken descent from the apostles.

> On our first page we insert an article headed Allunce of Church and State, which has been sent by our Correspondent endeavoured to produce in his article on the Tunes of Restitution of all Things," found in our number for the 9th of January, An article from the pen of the pious and learned Bishop of Calcutta, cannot be without its

avould have said, " nay, oven approve of, by one of the most audacious impostures of our views; indeed the question of Church modern times, in pretending to have the Sa- and State is one upon which we do not viour's coat at Traves, and to do good to intend to enter editorially, though we do souls by showing it. This modern reformer not object to the insertion of articles bearing has indignantly rebuked a Bishop who derives upon it. We think it desirable that Churchhis office by lineal succession; a synod of men in this Province should have it present Church-Rulers similarly authorized has exit can in repullating the Church; and our mind is that the Church must not cover the position of having to stand at the door of the State and solicit as a boon from it that cling to him, and John Ronge defice the which perhaps it might be graceful for her thunders of his wrathful Church Superiors ;- to concede, if as a boon it were solicited from her by the State. The notion of an Alliance between Church and State has, we fear, you consecrate churches very much after at it. We have been in the habit of receiving had the effect of keeping the fountain of "No Church without a Bishop" and " Let dry among some Church-members in this nothing be done without a Bishop" has all part of the British possessions. Let it be customary among you; how is it they have along been drawn to a perilous tension; but understood that, on the question of deciding which religious community has a chain upon public aid, the State confesses itself imbecile; where it can, it will lop off some of the support hitherto rejuctantly extended to the Churches of the Reformation; and our age, and of the Christian Knowledge So- a reformed German Catholic Church evidently where it can, it will put it on to the Church tends towards a departure from the order of of Rome, to show that it does not pretend to the ministry implied in the apostolical suc- give preference. The sooner we make up our cession; many a true-hearted Episcopalian minds to have no aid from the State at all, regrets that such a privilege should have to unless it may be had generously and with be relinquished, but he thinks the exchange frank acknowledgment of valuable services have bowed repeatedly to be one of gain notwithstanding. The eman- rendered by us, the better. We shall then cipation of thousands from the dominion of untie our purse-strings, support the minto have approached the cipation of thousands from the dominion of time our purse-strings, support the institutions auxiliary sacred elements with the Romish priesthood and the errors of its listry and keep up the institutions auxiliary corrupt faith we all feel to be an acquisition to ministerial efficiency; and for the pecuniary sacrifices which this will involve, we may be abundantly compensated by the control we shall acquire over our affairs, and the personal interest which we naturally feel in that which has cost us something.

> Duelling,-A life has been sacrificed to the demands of the "Code of Honour" Dujarrier, both of them editors of newspapers, met for combat on Tuesday 11th March, and the latter died in consequence of the wound received by him. At the funeral of this victim to his own folly and that of men around him, Monse, Emile de Girardin pronounced an oration, according following extract is taken:

"Let those words- I am about to fight portance of purity of doctrine, -supreme over causes,' written with a firm and unshaken the secondary questions of outward order and hand by Dujarrier an hour before he was mortally wounded, never be effaced from the memory of any here present. I well know that to me belongs less than to others to use here the words 'religion' and 'reason' and I am not about to employ that elevated language, but that which becomes me What I may here say is, that neither this duel (of which I had no previous knowiedge) nor other duels not less grievous, would ever have been to be deplored, if it and they had been prefaced by a statement, precise in its details, going back to the origin of the provocation, and containing all the explanations given by the two parties. and such statement, well digested and drawn up, by the four customary seconds, had been deposited in the hands of a third party. If duelling be an extremity which cannot be wholly cradicated from our customs, still inevitable extremity, for that alone can not until after the seconds should have had every duel-not absolutely all; but with these observances duels, now less frequent than formerly, will become of still rarer occurrence, and will in future take place only under very remarkable circumstances. These precautions will not, it is true, be sufficient to satisfy religion and reason, but such improvement will do much for society. It will be a great boon that, no longer led astray by a false feeling of a point of honour. we shall not hereafter have to write-- 'I am about to tight a duel for the most absurd and frivolous of causes."

The orator correctly anticipates that the prudential measures by him proposed will satisfy neither religion nor reason. The importance which men will attach to certain causes for duels so that they will judge them no longer "absurd and frivolous." will ever be found light as vanity when weighed in the balance of the sunctuary.

MEDICAL EDUCATION .- Rev. Dr. Warneford has signified his intention of presenting another £1,000 to Queen's College, to enable the council to carry out his great end in view. is to make medical students good Christians as well as able practitioners in medicine and surgery."-Birmingham Gazette.

The above is copied from an English paper. but without any voucher for the accuracy of the statement there made. It is a subject which all must agree to be of great importance, and yet how little attention has been ever directed to the accomplishment of which has been sent by our Correspondent this vital point, by the directors or professors Mikros "as expressing the views which he of medical colleges and schools! Generally, medical students are merely required to attend certain courses of lectures and to undergo an examination as to their acquaintance with the different branches of the Medical profession; if they pass this ordeal, they Esq. receive their license and diploma and, witha succession from the apostles undisputed by question treated by him in the article must they commence the practice of a profession be worthy of being put on record. We do which is calculated to deaden their sensibilifests its estrangement from the spostolic spirit | not, however, insert it as wholly expressing Lites by their necessarily frequent contact mously.

with scenes of suffering and distress, but which presents daily opportunities, to the true Christian, of speaking a few words of comfort and consolation or, it may be, of warning and expostulation at times when, of all others, the mind of man is most accessible to religious mpressions. Who can calculate the which might be, and has been, done by a Christian physician who, while relieving the pain and suffering of the body, tendeavours lo arouse the slumbering soul to a sense of its danger, or to console the trembling penitent, by the sweet assurances of a dying Saviour's love? A medical man thus disposed is fayoured with opportunities which few possess and which might be improved to the eternal in July next at Montreal, and that the Treabenefit of many of his fellow creatures.

Let us hope that, hereafter, the importance of the subject may induce more attention, upon the part of medical men, to the moral and religious qualifications of their students .-Communicated

[We are not quite sure whether the expression "without any inquiry as to their moral character" is strictly correct—we are sure, however, that the object had in view by Dr. Warneford is one of the utmost importance, and it must be hoped that it will attract increasing attention on the part of those who have influence in the education for the medical profession .- En. 1

BAVARIA.

From the Achill Herald. The following letter has been addressed by the king of Bavaria to one of the Romish Bishops in his dominion. This monarch seems to be a member of the church of Rome in the non-natural sense, in which Mr. Newman is a good member of the Church of England:-

"To THE BISHOP OF WURZBURG .-- I beg to acquaint you that I am not in the habit of answering congratulations addressed to me on the occasion of the new year; you will, therefore, regard the present as an exception. Your letter of the 31st December last, conveying your congratulations, affords me the opportunity of expressing to you my sentiments of esteem, and of again reminding you of what I have so often said, that my desire and will are at Paris, where Messrs, de Beauvelon, and still unchanged. I always wish to avoid exaggeration on the subject of the church; it produces an effect diametrically opposite to hat proposed, besides throwing weapons in the way of our adversaries. We should never discover its weak side, for it is always the point of attack. Exaggeration also destroys the good it thinks to do. I hope, therefore you will take into consideration these words to the custom in France, from which the from your king, who is sincerely devoted to the Catholic church, of which he has always been a firm supporter; and that the church a duel for the most absurd and futile of will not show me its gratitude by acts likely to deprive me of the affection of a great part

of my subjects (Protestants.) "Rest assured, Sir, that Christian love should never be in default any where. I repeat, that the young Seminarists must be educated and brought up in the apostolic doctrine -- that of Sailer and Wittman. Such is my firm will.

"I am yours affectionately,

" Munich, 3rd January, 1845."

"Bishop Sailer, whose memory the king of Bavaria feels the necessity of bringing to the minds of his bishops in very severe terms, as we see, was noted for his tolerance, learning, and evangelical piety. But how can the Bavarian monarch say that his will is: that the doctrine of this excellent doctor should animate the clergy of his states? Can doctrines be imposed thus, and by a temporal power? Does he show that he is a Catholic in giving such lessons to bishops, who are the inevitable depositaries of Holy Writ? Whatever the friends of the Roman church may do in divers it ought not to be without the character of countries (successful or not) to keep it within more moderate boundaries, Ultramontanism

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- The re-

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIE-

ECCLESIASTICAL.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF OVEREC.

Pursuant to public notice, the stated meeting of the Central Board of the Society was held at the National School House, Quebec, vesterday at 2 o'clock, p. m .- present, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal in the chair; the Hon. Messrs. Cochran. Walker, and Sheppard, Rev. Official Mackie, Wm. Dawes, Secretary, M. Willoughby, R. R. Burrage, Wm. Bond, C. L. F. Haensel; T. Trigge, and T. B. Anderson, Esquires. Treasurers; 11. Jessopp, J. Bonner, J. B. Forsyth, Wm. McTavish, Esquires.

The Meeting was opened with prayer. The Secretary read the minutes of the last Meeting .- Submitted, Report of T. B. Anderson, Esq. Treasurer at Montreal, showing a balance of £311 19s. 9d. in the Bank of Montreal at this date, including £50 for the special benefit of Trinity Church, Christieville .-Submitted Report of T. Trigge, Esq. Treasurer at Quebec, showing a balance of £238 19s. 61d. in favour of the Society in the Quebec Bank.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal stated that the Parochial Association in connection with the Church Society is in full operation in the parish of Quebec.

The Secretary read a letter dated 15th February, relating to the dissolution of the Montreal District Association.

The Secretary submitted Report of a Committee respecting a proposed junction of the Montreal Branch of Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge with this Society : re-

The Secretary submitted Report of a Committee for adopting an appropriate device for a seal of the Society: proposed by Rev. Of-Micial Mackie, seconded by T. B. Anderson.

That the device with the Cathedral and out any inquiry as to their moral character, Motto Pro Ecclesia Did be adopted as the seal of the Society, to be executed under the direction of the Lord Rishop. Passed unani-

Raport of the Lay Committee was read by tho Ilon. A. W. Cochran, and adopted ; the latter recommendation contained therein, res. poeting the parish of Nicolet, applying to the 8th Section of 13th Article of General By-Laws having passed, the sum of £100 was appropriated lowards the endowment of Nico. let Church.

The Secretary read Report of a Committee to consider the means of establishing a Book and Truct Department; received, but consideration of it deferred. Proposed by T. B. Anderson, Esq. and seconded by II. Jessopp Esq. that the subject be resumed at the next Meeting of the Society, which will be held surer of the Society be requested to address a letter to the Treasurer of the late Montreal Distr. Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, calling upon him to furnish a statement of his account and list of books on hand.

Read letter from Rev. W. B. Bond ; amount of £11 7s. 71d. collected in his Church after Sermons in 1843 & 4, was granted on his application towards the enlargement of Laching Church.

Read letter from Rev. R. Anderson of Upper Ireland, and Resolved that, in order to he accomplishment of the prayer of his pelition the Secretary be instructed to put himself in communication with him on the sub-

Read letter from the Rev. A. Balfour of Waterloo, Shefford, relating to the endowment of the church in that mission-Resolved that he be informed in reply, that the Board regret that they are not able to entertain his proposals, inasmuch as they have no legal power to dispose of the present Parsonage, and the funds of the Society would not admit of the advance of the sum required.

Resolved that a grant of £12 10s, be made to the Rev. R. G. Plees, Missionary at Russeltown, formerly supported in part by the Montreal Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among destitute settlers.

Resolved that the sum of £10, he granted to the Secretary for the payment of incidental expenses.

Several vouchers, put in by II. Jessopp, Esq., to the amount of £12 4s. 8d., were approved by the Board.

Resolved that the salary of the Rev. C. Rollitt he made £125, per annum from the time of his appointment, and that it be a recommendation to the Megantic District Association to contribute what they may be able towards making his stipend £150, per annum, his labours having been chiefly in that District the past winter; and that the sum of £125, per annum be the Salary fixed henceforth for the Travelling Missionaries employed

Read Report of the Members of the Finance Committee resident in Montreal, 5th May 1845.

Read Report of Members of Finance Committee resident in Quebec, 14th May 1845. Adjourned to one o'clock tomorrow. The meeting was closed with prayer.

Ontruany .- To our regret we have to announce the death, which took place suddenly on Sunday the 4th instant, of the Rev. Henry Evans, Assistant Minister of Dunham, County of Missisquoi; his loss is deeply and deservedly lamented. It will be in the recollection of our readers that he was ordained in May of last year.

THE BRITISH CHURCH .- Pursuant to notice, a meeting of several British residents took place at the Consul's, in College Place, on Monday evening last, when the question was finally discussed. The business of the meeting was opened by the worthy Consul, in a very clear and satisfactory manner, and after many of the gentlemen present had off-red their sentiments, a vote was taken that the meeting approved of the plan of establishing a British Church in New York, for the use of residents, emigrants, and strangers from Great Britain; and a Committee was then appointed to take measures for prosecuting the design without delay. It is not, we believe, generally known that an Act of Parliament exists for empowering the British Government to give a handsome donation towards the building of churches for British residents in foreign countries, and also for contributing towards. the salary of the officiating minister. The Committee will probably endeavour to avail themselves of this benevolent assistance.-N. Y. Albion.

This proposed measure raises a question of some interest. Is it designed that the Pastor of the British Church and its congregation should be in canonical connection with the American Church, and amenable to the jurisdiction of the Bishop who may preside over the Diocese? If so, will the Act of Parliament, under which aid from the British Government is looked for, apply to such a case; if not, to what jurisdiction will the Clergyman be amenable, if the Bishop of London will not extend his jurisdiction into the limits of another Bishop, as he intimated some time ago, writing on the subject of English Clergymen officiating in Scotland? The common understanding has always been that Clergymen of the Church of England, officiating in places not included within the limits of any Diocese. in connection with the United Church, were under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London .- EDITOR.]

The Treasurer of the Cove Infant School acknowledges with many thanks, the receipt of a donation of Six Dollars from a Special Jury, by the hands of H. S. Scott, Esquire.

PAYMENTS received on account of the Berean: From Rev. Wm. Bond, from 53 to 104; Wm. McDonald, Esq. 53 to 104; Rev. Dr. Barth, 59 to 110; W. S. Sewell, Esq. 53 to 104; Win. Gale, Esq. 53 to 104; Capt. Hood, 57 to 82; Rev. M. Willoughby, 2 copies, from 53 to 104; Rev. J. Hastegrave, 54 t 104; Dr. Holmes, 53 to 104; Mr. F. 11. Andrews, 53 to 104.

To Cornespondents :- Received R. A.: the person is not to be found at No. 6. J. S; -Col. W., a friend is hard at work at it ;-C. Y ;-Cpt. Ftzg, much gratified; - Mr. Cunningham; -Fis crowded out by uncommon pressure of matter; -no demand upon J. I the papers were sent as specimens. Carl and About both and an electrical

English Math: The next Mail for England to leave Boston on the 1st June, will be closed at the Quebec Office on Wednesday, the 28th May. Letters received to 1 o'clock

Political and Nocal Antelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS .- The English Mail of the 19th ult, came in on Friday morning via Montreal. The steamer which brought it from England arrived at Boston on the 6th instant, having been two days in the ice. She had over a hundred passengers, among whom were an unusually large number of Canadians. The news is not of importance. The excitement which existed in England, at the sailing of the previous steampacket, upon the Oregon question, had subsided for the present, and was succeeded by the agitation of the increased grant to the R. C. College of Maynooth. Although there was but little doubt that the Premier would be able to carry his measure through Parliament, where it had passed the second reading by a majority of 147, the excitement in the country was very great and increasing, and petitions against the measure, numerously signed by all denominations of Protestants, were pouring in by hundreds, showing that the feeling of the country was decidedly against it. Upon the division, many of the usual supporters of the Premier voted against him, while the Whigs supported him, and many predict that the popular indignation which this anti-Protestant Bill has excited will eventually cause the downfall of Sir Robert Peel. While Protestants mourn over and vainly resist this compromise of religious principle, the R. C. Clergy and laity rejoice at it. Mr. Sheil, one of the leading Trish members, in Parliament, gratefully accepted on the part of the Irish nation, and warmly eulogized "the Premier's foresight and liberality."

The English Prelates of the R. C. Church to the number of ten or eleven, forwarded to Sir Robert Peel their united thanks for his conduct on the Maynooth Grant.

Mr. O'Connell also expressed his approval of the measure, at the Repeal Association's weekly meeting, and thought it was only paving the way for carrying his favourite design of Repeal.

The Queen's visit to Ireland is still confidently spoken of as likely soon to take place: a committee of the Dublin Corporation, consisting of six Repealers and six Conservatives, has been appointed to make preparations for receiving Her Majesty in suitable style, and there is no doubt that parties will, for the time, cease their bickerings to unite in giving their Sovereign a hearty welcome.

Dr. WOLFF landed in England on the 11th April, in an infirm state of health, and, in a published letter to Captain Grover, gave a graphic account of his various adventures.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Peers was occupied for several days in a debate on a bill which had been brought in for amending the administration of the Colonies and providing for the gradual abolition of slavery there. Many opposed the measure as inexpedient and fraught with danger, and no mention is made of any decided result.

The only news of importance from the Continent is from Switzerland, where the disturbances previously existing at last resulted in open war. At the end of March a strong force was raised from among the people of Basle Campagne, Berne, and Argau, for the purpose of attacking Lucerne, and five thousand men crossed the frontier, but were met by a superior force from Lucerne and the neighbouring parts, and defeated with great loss. Several hundred prisoners were taken, and from the great exasperation of the contending parties, as is always too sadly the case in civil wars, fears were entertained that they would be harshly dealt with. The Helvetic Diet were however in Session at the last accounts, and doubtless their attention would be directed to allay the existing excitement and to procure a return of peace.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY. - A terrible inundation had taken place, caused by the change of weather, and much suffering had ensued. The Rhine, Maine, Danube, Vistula, Moselle, and Elbe had all overflowed their banks, causing great destruction of property. At Dresden, on the 30th of March, the waters of the Elbe were higher than they had been since 1784, and still rising: there was no communication between different parts of the city except by boats. Letters from Mayence, Nuremberg, Bremen, and many other places mention similar distress, and the most disastrous inundations of modern times, (those of 1655 and 1784) had not been so destructive as the present event. Subscriptions were making in numerous quarters to relieve the distress of the suffer-

COMMERCIAL MATTERS present no change of consequence. The Money Market felt the influence of the reports current respecting the Oregon question, and at one time the Securities declined considerably; but a reaction soon took place. A large failure had coals for their use are to enjoy the same exoccurred at Burton, the Messrs. Allsopp, brewers, in the sum of £300,000. A great deal of money continues to be invested in Railway shares. The rate of discount was from two to three per cent. Trade in the Manufacturing districts was dull, and prices | a wish to terminate the agreement. lower. The demand for iron was unabated,

Flour is quoted at 25s. a 26s. Wheat 6s. | different stations where it is found, is fast disdd. a 7s. per 70 lbs. In Ashes there have been no transactions, the nominal rates are 23s. od. for Pots and 26s. for Pearls. Timber was still in good demand, and the consumption, it was thought, would continue. Shipping to the extent of 30,726 tons had already cleared for Quebec to return with tim-

The amount of money coined at the Mint in twenty years, ending 1836, was upwards of sixty-seven millions sterling; the cost of coinage £421,000.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—24th Foot.— Lt. Gen. Sir. H. S. Keating, K. C. B., from 54th foot, to be Col. v. Sir C. Wale, K. C. B., dec. Royal Can. Rilles Qr. Mr. J. Baxter from

68th Foot, to be Qr. Mr. v. Doherty, ex. 81st Foot.—Lt. F. Hyde from h. p. 4th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Powell, prom.; Ensign W. B Browne to be Lieut. by pur. v. Hyde, ret.; H. J. Liddell, gent., to be Ensign by pur. v. Browne.

89th-II. N. Kippen, gent., to be Ensign by pur. v. Collingwood, ret.

The Apollo troopship with detachments of the 14th, 52d, and 60th Regts. on board, sailed from Chatham on the 11th ult. for

His Grace the Commander-in-Chief has given orders for establishing an evening meal in every regiment serving in Ireland. It is believed to be the intention of Government to extend this practice throughout the army.

Trials have recently been made by the Admiralty to test the relative advantages of the screw propeller and the paddle-wheel as attached to steam vessels, which have all resulted in favour of the screw propeller both as to power in towing and speed.

OBITUARY .- On the 2d April, the Earl of Egremont, aged 69. On the 11th, the Earl of Abergavenny,

On the 13th, at Dublin, very suddenly, the

Marquis of Downshire. On the 14th, in Grafton-street, London.

Lieut. Col. Clive, Grenadier Guards, aged 51. THE REVENUE.-The increase on the year

is £1,410,726, and on the quarter £572,165. The increase in Stamps is large. The Postoffice shows a steady improvement also, which is very gratifying: the net return of the year ending April 5, 1845, being £679,000, an increase of £57,000 over the receipts of last

Pompett.-Late excavations have been interesting. A house was opened in the quarter of the people, which furnished a number of articles-vases, cups, altars and bronze paterae, besides some jars exceedingly rare. next excavations were to be made among the workshops of sculpture.

BERMUDA .- II. M. S. Vindictive, bearing the flag of Sir Francis Austin, the new Admiral of the N. American and West India Station, arrived at Bermuda on the 26th April. Sir C. Adam is to return to England in the Illustrious.

Mexico.-The American papers mention the occurrence of another earthquake at the city of Mexico, on the 10th of April, which completed the destruction of many buildings that were injured by the previous shock. great deal of damage was done and many of the inhabitants had abandoned the city from fear of a return of the calamity. The shock was felt throughout a circle of about a hundred miles round Mexico.

CALIFORNIA, -At the time of the capture of General Santa Anna lately in Mexico a very absurd announcement was made, by some of the newspapers in the United States, and very generally believed, that papers were found upon the person of the captured general which disclosed the particulars of a plan by which Santa Anna. when in power, had agreed to cede to Great Britain for a sum of money (\$5,000,-000) the province of California to the Mexican republic. Very much was said about the "grasping ambition of Great Britain" and a great deal of indignation was felt at the secret and crafty plan. This subject was lately noticed in the House of Commons when a member, asked, whether there was any foundation for the report. Sir R. Peel gave it a distinct contradiction; and Lord Palmerston, on behalf of the former Ministry, confirmed the denial. Sir R. Peel spoke as follows: "Sir, I see a great many reports spread abroad with reference to the undermining ambition of Great Britain; but I rather think they are oftener circulated as a palliation of the ambition of others than of the British Government .-(Loud cheers.) I can also answer for the late Government upon this point, as I find no trace whatever of such correspondence. I repeat it, the report is utterly destitute of any foundation."

OVERLAND CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE Actric. - A treaty has been lately concluded between the Government of the United States and that of the Republic of New Granada, providing for the prompt and regular transmission of the correspondence of the former Covernment across the isthmus of Panama. Letters brought by American vessels of war for transmission are to be forwarded upon payment of a certain rate: those intended for parties in New Granada, to be subject to the rates of postage of the country. American vessels of war are bound to convey, free, all official or private letters or papers which may be given to them, from one port in Granada to another at which they may touch; also to and from the United States and Granada. Should the U. S. Government employ steamers for this service, the emption, in the ports of Granada, as to introduction and deposit, which has been granted to other powers. The treaty to remain in force eight years from the 20th of December last; and for another term of four years more, unless either party give six months' notice of

lower. The demand for iron was unabated, GUANO.—This article, valuable as a manual prices advancing. The Corn trade was nure, which has given employment to so dull and prices have declined. Canadian many vessels in the importation of it from the

appearing in consequence of the timmunse quantities which have been taken away. That from Africa is nearly all removed, and so is the Peruvian; and, from an analysis which has been made of specimens of Guano report below only gives the names of vessels arbrought from the coast of Sweden, Labrador riving with cargo. and from the Faulkland Islands, they are found so destitute of the ammoniacal properties which abound in the African and Peravian, that they would not pay the expense of removal. The difference is accounted for by dissimilarity of food and climate affecting the hirds, but more by the heavy rains of the temperate and frozen regions, which wash away the valuable qualities.

GREAT FIRE AT TORONTO. -- An extensive conflagration occurred at Toronto on the morning of the 7th instant. It broke out in an outhouse of some premises on King-street, and, there being an easterly wind, it extended westward, destroying much property. Had not the wind fortunately changed it is feared it would have spread to Yonge-street. The loss is estimated at £12,000, most of which is covered by insurance.

WELLAND CANAL .- The opening of it, announced for the 1st inst., was unavoidably postponed to the 13th, in consequence of the

LAKE ST. PETER .-- It may not be uninteresting to those who take an interest in the works now being proceeded with towards improving the navigation of Lake St. Peter to learn that Captain Bayfield, R. N., is ordered up to survey the lake. He is expected to arrive in June next .- Mercury.

BUILDING IN MONTREAL. - The cornerstone of the new Baptist College was laid on Wednesday the 7th instant. The Presbyterian Congregation recently formed under the Rev. Mr. Bonar, of the Free Church of Scotland, are going to build a large and commodious Church in Coté-street : in the meantime they have erected a temporary place of worship, opposite the British Canadian School-House, where are free sittings for 800 persons, which was to have been opened on Sunday last. The proprietors of the valuable McTavish property at the foot of the mountain, Montreal, have generously given to the Montreal Orphan Asylum, a piece of ground as a site for their proposed new Hospital.

MILITARY CHANGES .- The left wing of the 89th Regiment arrived here on Saturday morning, from Montreal. The remainder of the Regiment are expected to-morrow morning. The last division of the 60th Royal Rifles leave this afternoon for St. Johns.

BATHURST, BAY OF CHALLURS.-The extensive steam-mills of Rankin, Gilmour & Co. at this place were burnt down on the 17th ult. Loss about £10,000, of which £4,500 were covered by insurance.

London, (C. W.)-This flourishing town, as is well known to the readers of the Berean, was nearly destroyed a short time since by fire, which swept away a third of the town. Only a portion of the loss was covered by insurance, so that many of the industrious inhabitants were doubtless deprived, in a few hours, of the result of many years labour. Can any thing be conceived more distressing and discouraging, and at the same time more deserving of the sympathies of their fellow-Christians? And shall their destitute condition remain without a single effort on our part to extend to them a helping hand? A proposal was lately made by a contemporary that subscriptions should be taken up for the deslitute sufferers in London. We have not yet seen any steps taken to forward this charitable design, but we cannot but hope that it may not be allowed to fall to the ground, and that the citizens of Quebec will take a prominent part in this benevolent enterprise. Remember the Apostle's injunction-" Whose hath this world's goods and seeth his brother have need and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" l 1 John iii. 17.

MONTREAL MEDICAL GAZETTE. This Magazine is to be discontinued; the Editors annonncing, in the last number, that they retire to leave the field open for the new Medical Journal noticed in the previous BEREAN, the "British American Journal of Medical and Physical Science."

MILITIA .- A circular from the Adjutant General appears in the newspapers, by which it seems that the Militia of Lower Canada is to be reorganized.

TIMBER LOST .- Letters from the Ottawa report that, in consequence of the booms in the river Gattineau having given way, three miles below Bytown, about 15,000 saw logs and 5000 pieces of square timber had gone adrift. Some of this may be recovered, but the expense will be great.

New Timber.-The first raft of new timber for the season came in on Friday last, consigned to Messrs. E. H. Hall & Co., Diamond Harbour. The same gentlemen re-

MUNICIPAL. The Corporation of Montreal have decided that all the streets of the city and the main streets of the suburbs should be daily swept and watered during the summer months. A Whitworth's sweeping machine is to be used. This is an example worthy of imitation by the Corporation of Quebec, where the streets are often very imperfectly swept. It would be well, too, if the Corporation would undertake the clearing of the principal streets of snow in the winter months. By system and economy the expense would probably be less and the work much befter done than under the present arrangement, where every one clears in his own way and takes his own time to do it.

Secretary's Orvion.
M. ntreal, 10th May. 1845. His Excellency the Governor General has been

eased to make the following appointments, viz: The Honorable Richard Alexander Tucker, Thomas Allen Stayner, Esquire,

The Honorable Frederick Auguste Quesnel,
Peter McGill,
James Perrier, Thomas Brown Anderson, and Robert Armour, Esquires, to be Trustees of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learn-

The Honorable Richard Alexander Puckers to he President or Principal of the Royal Institution

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED. N. B. It will be observed that the shipping

May 7th. Bark Jane Brown, Wallace, Glasgow, Burns,

Bark Mahaica, Jump, Liverpool, for Montreal.

Zealous, Wade; London, Gillespie & Co.

Wm. Fisher, McLean, Liverpool, Symes. - Rory O'More, McMaster, Liverpool, Moore Grainger & Co.

Souter Johnny, Little, Liverpeol, Gillespie Ship Sir R. Jackson, McGarry, Liverpool, Symes

Bark Magnet. Morton, Liverpool, Montreal. Ship Princess Victoria, Thomas, Mobile, Baird, Oth.

Bark Erromanga, Kelsa, Glasgow, Orr, Montreal — Burnhopeside, Lorby, London, Montreal. Vindicator, Robinson, Liverpool, Gillespi 12th.

Emigrant, Bowman, Liverpool, Le Mesurie

Bark Ottawa, Spencer, London, G. B. Symes.
— Mersey, Macbeth, Liverpool, C. M. Brocklesby.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The barge Thames, of the Quebec Forwarding ompany, arrived here on the 9th from Kingston with 1000 barrels flour and other articles, equain all to 2000 barrels. This is the largest cargo ever brought down to Quebec in a barge.

Halifax, April 28th - Cleared - Schr. Manilla. O'Bryan, for Montreal, sugar and molasses, New York, May 7th-Up for Quebec-Brig Ann, Scott.

New York, May 6th-Cleared - Br. bark Zanoni, Simm, for Quebec.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Cork, April 11 .- The Dochfour, from Bristo for Quebec, has put in here, with spars, &c. carried away, having been run into by a large ressel on the night of the 8th instant, at about 100 miles west of Cape Clear, Shields, April 10.—The England's Queen.

which sailed hence yesterday for Quebec, got on thore on Cullercoats last night.

April 12 — The Pilot, which sailed on Wed

nesday for North America, put back to this har bour last night with stress of weather. Stornoway, April 8. -- Put in yesterday leaky The Olya, from Sunderland for Quebec.

Whitstable, April 15. - The Countess of Dur-barn, of Quebec, for London, has lost an anchor and cable, and is running for the river; an anchor and cable have been sent hence to her.

Portsmouth, April 17th—The Apollo, troop

ship, Cap. Radeliffe, destined for Quebec, arrived esterday: she will embark some detachments at this port, in addition to those now on board.

Launcines .- On Thursday last, by Messrs Pickersgill, Tibbits & Co. at Pointe Levy, a Bark of 824 tons, called the Manchester. On Friday by J. Munn. Esq., a ship of 759 tons, and by C. Lee, Esq., a ship of 900 tons, called Sir R. Peck. On Saturday by Mr. Cotnam, a Bark of 389 tons, called Forkshire Lass, and by Messrs E. & J. E. Oliver, a ship of 550 tons, called Faugh-a-Ballag'i.

PASSENGERS.

Among those by the Steam ship Hibernia, at Boston from Liverpool, were the following . For Quebec, R. Wainwright and lady. Le Mesurier and lady, E. Ryan, lady and 2 children, Messrs D. Gilmour, McLimont, Alex. Simpson, G. B. Symes, W. C. Wurtele, C. M. Brocklesby,

BIRTHS. ne lady of the Rev. P. G. Bartlett, of a son. At the Rectory, Three Rivers, on the 27th ult.

he wife of the Rey. S. S. Wood, of a son, At Toronto, on the 5th instant, the lady of W. Antrobus Holwell, Esq., Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 9th instant, Mr. William G. Pentland, Miss Margaret Levallée, both of this city.
At Montreal, on the 5th instant, Mr. Jas. C. Overell, of Quebec, to Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Try of Montreal

Yesterday, Mr. W. B. Jefferys, painter, aged

At Montreal, on the 8th instant, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. Edward Black, D. D., Minister of St. Paul's Church in that city, On Monday the 12th inst., Eleanor Emma Fre-

lerica, Infant daughter of Christian Wurtele Esquire, aged 12 months and 22 days. At Margate, Eng., on the 1st January last Lieut, Col. Fitzgerald, late British Consul a

Mobile, U. S., father of Capt. Fitzgerald, R. A formerly of this garrison.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 13th May, 1815.

Beef, per lb	. 0	35	a	0	4
Mutton, per lb	0.	_33	\boldsymbol{a}	0	4
Ditto, per quarter	` . L	-8-	G	2	6
Lamb, per quarter,	2	6	a	4	0
Veal, per lb	0.	. ,3	а	0.	4
Do., per quarter	0	4.			0
Pork, per lb		31	a	0	41
				Ö	9
Butter: fresh, per lb		- 63			
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb		7į			9
Eggs, per dozen	. 1		."		6
Potatoes, per bushel		3	a		
Maple Sugar, per 1b	. 0,	4	a	0	
Maple Sugar, per lb Flour, per barrel	25	- 0	a	26	G
Do. per quintal	11	: 6 ·			1.5
Oats per bushel,	- 1	. 8	đ	. 2	0
Hay per hundred bundles,				35	0
Straw ditto			a	20	0
Fire-wood, per cord	12	6		17	6
Choeso per lb.	Ü	44	G	. 0	5
The state of the s				e de la composition della comp	Ţ.
Pot Ashes per cwt 23	s. 6	d.	2 5	24s.	0.

Peral do. do. . . 21s. 6d. a 25s. 6

THE BUSINESS hitherto carried on in QUEBEC, by JOHN ROSS, as GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANT will, from this date, be CONTINUED under the name and style of ROSS. SHUTER & Co. JOHN ROSS

JOSEPH SHUTER, Jun. WM. GERRARD ROSS

OSS. SHUTER & Co. have LEASED the half of Hadlow Cove, and are prepared to receive and make liberal advances m all LUMBER consigned to them for Sale Quebec, 10th May, 1845.

W: HOLEHOUSE,

PLUMBER; CLAZIER AND PAINTER, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friend and the hiblic generally, for that share of support he has received since his com mencement in the above line, and hegs to acquaint them that he has removed to No. 3, Arsenal street, facing the Ordnance Stores, near the Artillery Barracks, and respectfully

NOTICE

solicits a continuation of their patronage.

ME undersigned having entered, into part nership, will from and after the first of May next, carry on business in this City under the firm of Welch & Davies.
HENRY W. WELCH.

W. H. A. DAVIES.

Arthur Street. Quebec, 25th April, 1815.

Quebec, 8th May, 1845.

M. KELLY, Carinet-Maker, upholeterer UNDERTARET, AC.

St. John Street, St. John Suburbs, QUEBEC.

All Orders given to M. K. will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Furniture neatly repaired. French Polishing and Varnishing done in the best style.

Funerals Furnished at the shortest notice. April 16, 1845.

SELLING OFF.

GREAT BARGAINS.

TO make room for his Spring Goods, C. T. BROWN is selling off his well assorted and extensive stock of MEN'S CLOTHING, at reduced prices, warranted all well made up. Cheap Clothing Store, No. 8, Buade-St. Quebec, 3d April, 1345.

EDVCATION.

MISS EVANS begs to inform her friends and the public, that she purposes opening a FRENCH and ENGLISH SEMINARY at No. 1 Des Grisons Street, Cape, on MONDAY, 5th MAY NEXT. Reference can be given to most respectable families in this city, where she has instructed as visiting Governess for some years past.

For terms (which are moderate) apply at the School. An early application is requested, as the number of pupils will be limited.—Particular attention will be paid to Biblical instruction. Quebec, 15th April, 1845.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.

THE House lately occupied by the Subscriber, on the St. Foy Road, 11 mile from town, with Dairy, Ice House, Stable, &c., an excellent Well in the cellar with lead pump-can have some pasturage attached, if required, and immediate possession. Apply to

J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 7th April, 1845.

TO LET. MIREE OFFICES on Arthur Street 1 1 opposite the Exchange.

Apply to CHRISTIAN WURTELE. St. Paul's Street.

11th Febr. 1845.

FOR SALE,

SMALL two story Stone House, A Out Houses, Garden, and an excellent Well of Water,-well adapted for a small family.

Apply on the premises, 9 D'Artigny Street St. Louis Heights.

Quebec, 5th March, 1845.

TO BE LET, JUHE House and Premises belonging I to the Subscriber at La Canadiere.

Can be seen at any time. M. STEVENSON.

Quebec, 27th Feb. 1845. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. CANADA Rose Nails from 8 to 28 lbs. Die deck spikes "31 to 9 Inches. Anchors, Chain Cables, Chain Hooks, Hawse pipes. Ship Scrapers. Iron, Cordage, &c. THOMAS FROSTE, & Co.

Quebec, 12th April, 1845. QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL.

REVD. E. J. SENKLER, A. M. Of the University of Cambridge,

BECTOR. CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS REVD. E. J. SENKLER NATURAL PHILOSOPHY ENGLISH.....LEWIS SLEEPER. ARITHMETIC......DANIEL WILKIE.

FRENCH AND DRAWING ... H. D. THIELCKE.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT REVEREND J. MCMORINE. DIRECTORS. REVD. DR. COOK, REVD. G. MACKIE, REVD. J. CLUGSTON, ANDREW PATERSON, Esq. JAMES DEAN, Esq. JAS. GIBB, Esq.

W. S. SEWELL, Esq. REVD. D. WILKIE, LL. D. JOHN THOMSON. Esq. JOHN THOMSON, Esq.
NOAH FREER, Esq.
ROBERT SHAW, Esq.
H. GOWEN, Esq.
Hon, F. W. PRIMROSE,
JOHN McLEOD, Esq.
Secretary, JAMES DEAN, Esq.
Treasurer, JOHN THOMSON, Esq.

Charges for boys under 10 years of age, £16 above 10 years of age, £12 10 per annum, paya-

ble quarterly, in advance. reach and Drawing, a separate charge.

Hours from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3. PREPARATORY DEPART. Terms. £7.10s. per an. The branches taught in this department will be it English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the elements of the

Brouch Language.
The moral, as well as infellectual, training of

the pupils, and their religious instruction will be an aperial objects of the Tracher (1997) and 1997 and 1997

Youth's Corner.

TRUE RICHES.

Many years ago I knew a little girl named Ellen Morgan. Her parents were not rich, but had every thing that was needful for comfort. Ellen was an only child; she had a nent little room of her own, with a bureau to keep her clothes in, -a table with a Bible, a Prayer-book, and a Daily Food on it, and also an inkstand and paper, that she might write to any of her friends when she wished to. Her mother expected her, from the day she was seven years old, to make her own hed and keep her room in order, as she had but one servant, and wished to make her little girl useful. They lived very plainly, and Ellen's usual breakfast and supper, was a bowl of sweet new milk and bread. She was a healthy child, for such simple fare is much better for young people. I was going on a visit to a friend, and decided to take Ellen with me. She was overjoyed, and had a great many questions to ask about the place we were going to. At last we were fairly there, and Ellen could hardly help expressing the wonder she felt at all she saw. My friend lived in a very different style from Ellen's mama, and I was often obliged to caution my little friend, that she was unnecustomed to rich cake and such things. There were several children, who took great pleasure in showing to their wondering visiter all the sights. They had rabbits, and guinea pigs, and dolls, and playthings; but what they thought most of, a denkey and cart in which they could ride by themselves. Ellen was never tired driving Jack, and had many wonderful things to tell me when we were alone. One day she looked so grave, that I asked if she were tired, and wanted to go home. "I want am afraid you will think me silly," (and one of the country girls to wear the follow-her eyes filled with tears.) "I wish I was ing day on the occasion of her wedding. her, but I quietly replied,—"My dear, I can tell you how you can become so." said, "In earnest, Aunt Phebe, or only make believe?"-"In earnest, Ellen, but you must wait till I am ready to tell you." Ellen returned to her play, and was very full of what she was going to have, when she was rich. "You are going to have all these pleasures, Eilen," I said, "but I suppose you are not going to have the inconveniences our little friends have, with them." "What are they, aunt Phebe ?" she inquired. -"Why," I replied, "Mary has no more pleasure in all these fine things, than you them: the properties of the stones- the uses in your comfortable home.—Susan cannot enjoy them, she is often ill, and suffers much, at which Miss Elizabeth made the remark and listen now to William talking to his that she could not have expected to find a Papa."-She listened, and heard him say he wished he had a horse. "Why you have the donkey, William!" said his papa. "Yes,papa, but I want a horse to ride like you, Jack does very well for girls; when will you get comes in the way of God's appointment, and m) a poney?" Ellen opened her eyes, and it makes me turn to some useful purpose the could hardly believe her ears, that any one could be dissatisfied who had a donker of their own; she did not say any thing, but I found her observing the children very closely, and her looks seemed to say, Aunt Phebe was right. When she was going to bed, she whispered in my ear she had something to tell me; I followed her up stairs and she took me aside, saying, "Aunt Phebe, it was very foolish and wicked in me, to wish to be rich; I would rather not know school. Then I find, as Luther used to say. how to become so, for I might be tempted that the words in the book get hands and to try. I will pray to God to give me a feet and wings, and we have them hold on contented mind." The tears stood in the to us, and walk and fly about in all direclittle girl's eye, as she threw her arms round tions around. When the boys of to-day shall me. I kissed her, and said, "Now, Ellen. I am willing to tell you what I promised this thought and observation; and if then I am morning; ponder it well, my child,-" The too old and feeble for work, I shall have blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and a well informed and thankful people around addeth no sorrow with it."-Episcopal | me, who will not give me over to want in Recorder.

THE YOUNG LADIES FROM TOWN ON AN EXCURSION TO THE COUNTRY.

Continued. In the mean time, the two sisters in the kitchen had been in great perplexity. They had presumptuously volunteered to provide the little boy's food; but when the question arose, what pap was made of, neither of them could tell. They did not like to go back into the room and inquire there; but thought of by any body. Her husband asthey applied to the guide, who gave them the needful information, and then they set to work. They were only two cooks, and yet it was as if they were too many; for the pap, with which they at last presented themselves at the mother's hedside, turned out such a collection of hard lumps that the woman plainly saw, her dear Andrew would run the risk of another choking. Fortunately the young hero relieved her from all anxiety; for, as soon as Miss Ann offered to take him, he fell to a screaming and kicking which showed the most determined dislike to his volunteer nurses. In vain did Miss Mary hold the spoon to him-his face was smeared all over, but nothing went in at his mouth. The mother, exceedingly happy at these early indications of her son's discriminating powers, politely interpreted his obstreperous conduct to her officious guests by saying that the abundant supply of sugar which he had received, set his taste against plain food for the present; and they had better put the bowl by, until a return of hunger should bring him to a juster sense of their kind intentions. The advice was taken, and peace restored.

The ladies began to think they had rendered quite as much service to their hostess about seven years old when her mother be- derser in leaving him to suffer the loss?

the comfort of others; but as it was not advisable for them to allow the heat of the day to increase before they performed the greater portion of their walk, they resolved upon proceeding at once, and making a midday meal at their next halting-place.

While they were pursuing their journey, the farmer's wife, for want of company, began to talk soothingly to her little boy : " Poor fellow, I'm sorry for you-nay don't look cross-I won't let them nurse you again, those awkward things ;-and we'll throw that stuff to the geese directly, if they will but eat it -no, you sha'nt have that crammed down your little throat, depend upon it, my boy ;-I wonder whether their aunt ever thinks of getting them husbands: it will be punishment to have one of them, I am sure." This was the return she made for all the

pains which had been taken on her behalf.

But the young ladies suspected nothing of the kind. They went on merrily, talking in high glee over the adventures, which had already befallen them. Nothing of novelty presented itself, until they came up with a man very black, with coal-dust in his face and all over his clothes. They supposed him to be a common charcoal-burner, but were rather surprised at hearing him speak to their guide in unusually correct language, and addressing the party, as soon as he had learned who they were, with civility far beyond what could have been expected from his rough appearance. The guide having inquired whether his wife was at home and would be willing to show hospitality to the travellers, he assured them all they would be welcome to his house, but he was afraid his wife would not be able to pay them due attention, for she had work in hand which must positively be finished beto see papa and mama, Aunt Phebe, but I fore night: no less indeed than a cap for She thought I would have reproved The ladies now found out that the man was the schoolmaster of this mountain-hamlet; he spent his time burning coals, like the Ellen looked very much interested, and rest of these forest-men, during the season when the children were chiefly wanted in field-work. His cottage was quite near; and when the ladies assured him that they desired no better than to be their own housekeepers and cooks and waiting-girls for once -telling him how notably they had already kept house that morning-he begged of them to make his cottage their own. As they were going on, and noticing the various sights which occurred, the man had something interesting to tell about every one of of the plants—the habits of the insects ;man so well informed who had to eke out his living by the unpleasant work in which he was engaged. "It is not unpleasant to me, dear young lady," said he, "for it reading that I can allow myself during the school months. The children read easy lessons about all these common things which you see around here: when I come out to work, I go over their lessons by observation upon the things themselves. When I go back to the school again. I ask the children questions about them, and show them how they are to find, in forest and field around us, the use of the lessons they learn at be grown men, they will do their work with a well informed and thankful people around

my grey hairs." They now arrived at a very neat cottage of great length; the one end was the schoolroom, the other the master's dwelling. Sure enough, they found his wife very busy at one of those caps which the women wear in that country-with a stiff lace all round the crown, to the width of a small carriagewheel; no cap-maker in all the parish was equal to the schoolmaster's wife, and to disappoint the bride could not, of course, be sured her at once, that the ladies did not require her services; she gave up the key or wo that she had-scarcely any thing was kept under lock in her house, for she susnected no dishonesty—then she resumed her work, the nunt sitting down by her side to rest, while her nieces installed themselves in the office of house-keepers.

The good old lady had made her observaions upon the occurrences of the morning. By being thrown upon her own resources, she had become sensible of a deficioncy in ierself and her nieces. Thoughts rose up in her, as she perceived their helplessness in matters of plain necessity. Her silent reflections did not differ much from those which the mother at the former haltingplace addressed aloud to her little Andrew. And now, when she beheld the easy neatness and real comfort of the school-master's cottage, she desired to know by what kind of training the cap-maker by her side had attained the skill in housewifery to which every thing around her seemed to bear testimony: A couple of questions set the wo- month before the bill was due; the holder's man talking to give an account of her life, negligence then did not occasion the loss. which was very simple and yet full of in- Yet the law holds him responsible. But him a visit at his delightful residence at struction to the lady from town. Sarah was does strict integrity justify the previous en-

pletely forgotten themselves, in their zeal for infant-sister. This charge became her rein its literal signification and inflict hardship creation after school-hours, the babe being her only play-fellow. By the time the little sister in her turn was seven years old and commenced going to school, Sarah had moreover acquired some readiness in the use of her needle, and then her time was required as a seamstress regularly to assist her mother. Two years after that, she had to nurse her mother on her death-bed; and after having faithfully and tenderly fulfilled this sacred duty, she hired herself as servant of all-work in the great hotel of Schambach from which, five years ago, the schoolmaster had tetched her to become his wife. The good lady from town shrunk into utter insignificance in her own esteem, when sho thought of her fifty years of an utterly useless life, compared with the thirty years o this young woman, three and twenty of which might be said to have been spent in doing a woman's work. "I am quite alone," continued the cap-maker, "and have every thing my own way, and it's but a small affair, this housekeeping of mine; so it is easy to have things neat and orderly. I wonder how you and the young ladies divide the affairs of the house between you so as to have all go right?" This was a trying question. The good lady did not like to confess the truth that she and her nieces really did nothing but be waited upon: so she contrived to give the conversation a turn that would let her escape, but she determined, within her, upon adopting a different course for the future.

(To be continued.)

STRICT INTEGRITY.

Resumed from the last number but one.

Many honourable instances might be given of regard to the moral duty, notwithstanding the legal discharge: two are briefly mentioned. A man had become insolvent in early life; his creditors divided his property amongst them, and gave him a legal discharge. He appears to have formed the resolution to pay the remainder, if his own exertions enabled him to do it. He procured employment, by which however he never gained more than twenty shillings a-week; and worked industriously and lived frugally for eighteen years. At the expiration of this time he found he had accumulated enough to pay the remainder, and he sent the money to his creditors. Such a man, I think, might hope to derive, during the remainder of his life, greater satisfaction from the consciousness of integrity, than he would have derived from expending the money on himself. It should be told that many of his creditors, when they heard the circumstances, declined to receive the money, or voluntarily presented it to him again. One of these was my neighbour; he had been but little accustomed to exemplary virtue. and the proffered money astonished him he talked in loud commendation of what to him was unheard-of integrity; signed a receipt for the amount, and sent it back as a present to the debtor. The other instance may furnish hints of a useful kind. It was the case of a female who had endeavoured to support herself by the profits of a shop She however became insolvent, paid some dividend, and received a discharge. She again entered into business, and in the course of years had accumulated enough to pay the remainder of her debts. But the infirmities of age were now coming on, and the annual income from her savings was years. Being thus at present unable to discharge her obligations without subjecting herself to the necessity of obtaining relief from others, she executed a will, directing that at her death the creditors should be paid the remainder of their demands; and when she died, they were paid accordingly.

A Wire's Debts .- A man's wife may run him into debts by extravagent purchases which he is alike unable to prevent or lo afford. Many persons sell goods to such a woman, who are conscious of her habits and of the husband's situation, yet continue to supply her extravagance, because they know the law will enable them to enforce their payments from the husband. These persons act legally, but they are legally wicked. Would they like others to act towards them in the same manner? Morality condemns their conduct: and in fact the law condemns it too. The legislature would not have made husbands responsible for their wives' debts any more than for their children's, if it were not that in general it is presumed the wife will only buy what the husband approves. If the majority of wives were once found to contract debts of extravagance, the legislature would instantly alter the law and leave the persons who sell to them, without remedy.

PRESENTING BILLS OF EXCHANGE. If the holder fail to present the bill on the day on which it becomes due, and the bill eventually be not paid when he does present it, the law of England provides that he is to be the loser. This is done upon the presumption that the bill would have been paid on the day when due, and that as the holder's negligence caused the loss, so he has to suffer for it. This is just; the previous endorsers must not be the losers on account and gentleness of the true child of God, of another's fault. But in some cases, the as any person whom I have ever seen. I acceptor became unable to pay, a week or a

where it ought not to fall: the door would be opened to still greater hardship, if departure from the strict interpretation of the law were permitted. But what the administrators of the law cannot do, private integrity might effect: the tradesman might decline to invoke the law against the husband, when he has unjustifiably supplied his wife's extravagant wants; the previous endorser of the bill might relieve the holder of it from the responsibility, in every case where circumstances independent of his remissuess in presenting the bill have caused non-payment. They would thus forego the claim assigned to them by the letter of the law, but would have the consciousness of acting up to its spirit and intention .- Accommodated from Dymond's Essays. THE BREAKFAST IN EXETER HALL

the two preceding heads, must be enforced

On the morning of the Church Missionary Society's Anniversary Meeting. From Recollections by an American Clergyman (Dr. Tyng.) May 1842.

The day which was occupied by the

anniversary of the Church Missionary Society was another of my peculiarly happy days in England. It threw me into the midst of the society and friends with whom I most of all desired to form acquaintance. In my visit to their house in Salisbury Square, I had been received with much kindness by Mr. Coates, their Secretary and long-tried friend. He gave me a ticket to the breakfast which the Clerical friends of the Society are accustomed to have together on the morning of the Anniversary. This was held at Exeter Hall in one of the lower rooms. I very gladly indeed embraced the opportunity of meeting so large a portion of the evangelical elergy, among whom were some of the most distinguished and valuable of that body in England. There were more than a hundred present, together with a very few laymen, who are particularly interested in the operations of this institution. It was a very serious and very delightful meeting. The excellent Chancellor Raikes, of Chester, presided, and conducted the religious services of the occasion by reading and expounding, in a very edifying and pleasing manner, a chapter in the second Epistle to the Corinthians. Mr. Raikes' manner of speaking is remarkably impressive and affecting, and his remarks were distinguished by their affectionate, experi-mental and searching character. Though not a very old man, his appearance is venerable; and his silvered head, and his tall and dignified form as he stood among us, giving forth the counsels of divine wisdom and truth, marked him out as a man of more than ordinary distinction and importance. All listened with deep attention to his address, which was particularly appropriate both to the assembly and to the occasion, and could hardly fail in doing good to minds so well pre pared to receive it. He afterwards called upon good old Mr. Stewart of Liverpool, to lead our prayers. And truly it was a season of prayer. His humble and solemn accents and expressions, while he poured out his petitions for the varied spiritual blessings which we all needed, would have affected even a thoughtless mind. The most who were present, were bowed in tears. I had well known Mr. Stewart by reputation, in his long continued efforts to lead his brethren to more frequent and united prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Church; and I had long valued him both for this effort and for his general character as a minister of Christ. I felt as if I knew him already when I was introduced to him here, and was thankful for an opportunity of conversation with him. while we were seated together at the table. His very venerable appearance, his evident seniority to all who were around him, and his countenance beaming with Christian benignity and love, would have pointed him out to the attention of an entire stranger, as a man whose name and history it would be desirable to know. I had subsequent opportunities of meeting both Mr. Raikes and Mr. Stewart, as I may have a future occasion to remark. At this breakfast I also met with the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, the celebrated "Vicar of Harrow-on-thehill." But I should entirely fail in the attempt to give any idea of the clegance of his manners, and the truly Christian kindness and openness in conversation, which shine in him so conspicuously as ornaments and attractions in the view of all who meet him. As he entered the room, his cheerful, happy smile seemed to spread a genial glow around him. Many rose from their seats and pressed forward to meet him, and all seemed to welcome him as a person of much importance and interest, and centering much of the affection of the meeting in himself. I involuntarily asked the friend sitting by me "who is that?" His appearance unites as completely and as beautifully the finished deportment of the highest refinement in society, and the meekness had as much conversation with him on this occasion as the time would allow among so many friends, and promised Harrow, I also met with our excellent

in England, the most unbounded kindness and attention, and to whom I am much indebted for many of the pleasures of my visit. This whole meeting was delightful indeed, and must have tended very much to cement the affections, and unite the interests, of the brothren who were present. How encouraging it was, to see such a representation of the evangelical portion of the clergy of our Mother Church! They were brethren all united in sentiment, and engaged together in the one great work of building up the Church of the Lord Jesus, and of spreading abroad the glad tidings of reconciliation in Him, and I felt among them perfectly at home, and extremely happy. O, may we be more and more like these servants of the Lord,-holy, bold, and unshrinking, in the work in which we are engaged for Him-Episcopal Recorder.

OF PREACHING CHRIST.

Preach Christ Jesus the Lord; determine to know nothing among your people, but Christ crucified: let his name and grace, his spirit and love, triumph in the midst of all your sermons. Let your great end be to glorify him in the hearts, to render him amiable and precious in the eyes of his people; to lead them to him as a sanctuary to protect them, a propitiation to reconcile them, a treasure to enrich them, a physician to heal them, an advocate to present them and their services to God; as wisdom to counsel, as righteousness to justify, as sanctification to renew, as redemption to save, as an unexhausted fountain of pardon, grace, comfort, victory, glory. Let Christ be the diamond to shine in the bosom of all your sermons .- REYNOLDS.

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as they could spare time for; they had com- gan to look to her to be nurse to her little. The law, in the cases mentioned under whom I received, during all my sejourn time, as may be agreed upon.