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THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO .- AcTS XVII. 11.

No. 30.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1844.

CHEER THE PILGRIM.

Gird up thy strength, thou trembling heart ; Nor let thy confidence depart, The thorns once formed a crown Which He who went this way before, Upon his sacred forehead bore, That thou might'st tread them down. John xix. 5.

What though the night succeeds the day, Should this a traveller dismay Who carries light within? Although thou canst not see, yet trust; Walking by faith alone, the just Shall still the kingdom win.

Habakuk ii. 4.

Say to the fearful heart, "Bo strong;" However dark, however long Thy pilgrimage appear; Thine every want shall be supplied, In every strait, a Heavenly Guide Although unseen, be near. Isaiah xxxv. 4; Iviii. 10-11; Phil. iv. 19.

O Thou !- the Christian Pilgrim's Lord! His Portion and his High Reward; Thou great Supreme "I AM;" Lo! cheered by Thee, our songs we bring, And through the long night season sing SALVATION TO THE LAMB."

Rev. xix, 1. Songs by the Way.

BISHOP'S OPINION ON PRAYER MEETINGS AND REVIVALS. From " Remarks on Prayer Meetings," by the

late Bishop Griswold.

But all these evils, great and numberless and deplorable as they are, will not authorize and seem to be converted, prove not to be us wholly to condemn these awakenings as steadfast Christians. But this is precisely being the work of man only, or of evil spirits; what our Saviour has told us will be the effect nor as being, all things considered, useless. of sowing the good seed. In some, it springs The awakening may still be from the Spirit of up quick, and after withers away. But we God; the conviction which alarms the soul, must also acknowledge, that among those who and the anxious concern to flee from the come to the communion without pretending wrath to come, may be the fruit of the true to any conversion or change of heart, we find seed sown in the heart, whilst the evil is to many who live to the world and disgrace their be ascribed to the opposition and wickedness profession. If among those who are suddenly of men, and to that enemy who is ever wakeful and ready to sow his tares. Be it admitted that these excitements are a novelty; that nothing like them was known in former times, (which however is not strictly the fact:) still the Lord who governs all things, is not, as far as we know, restricted to any one mode in the operations of his grace. There are many gifts and ministrations, all by the same Spirit, and they are accommodated. we have good reason to believe, to times and seasons; to the occasional exigencies of his Church, and the wants of mankind. At the Reformation there was a great change from what had long and generally been practised; but its being a change is itself no good proof that the hand of God was not in the work. These awakenings, in many cases certainly, appear to be the effect of human effort. And may not the like be said of all conversions, of all faith, and all religious knowledge? "How shall they believe except they hear, and how shall they hear without a preacher?" And who does not know that generally, in all ages

of the Church, according to the zeal with

the ministry? Besides, what seems an evil,

may by a wise Providence be permitted and

awakening many to righteousness, to rouse

correctness; to teach us that knowledge with-

out zeal is more offensive to God than zeal

without knowledge. If "the unlearned and

knowledge and a more reasonable faith. And though various irregularities have attended these awakenings, they are not a a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a necessary effect; and they must justly be attributed to the infirmities and the wickedness of men, who often by perverting the best things make them the worst. They arise revile it? If after due consideration our sober especially from the opposition which some make to the work; and still more from the very injudicious efforts of many on such occasions to excite terror in those affected, and work their feelings up to enthusiasm. Would the good which may be done; and especially it not be better either to let them alone, not by ill-timed censures and opposition to hoping, that if the work is of men, it will come to nought; or to conduct those who are awakened into the way of righteousness and peace? In such seasons of general excitement there is less need of preaching the law, and setting before men "the terrors of the Lord:" they should rather be gently conducted to the arms of his mercy. There is then need to tell them, as Paul did to the jailer, Do thyself no harm." Teach them to hope with fear, and to rejoice with trembling: to look unto God with peniferce; unto Christ with means of grace which many so abundantly and the soully peniferce with the second property of the second faith: and upon all their fellow sinners with charity and love. Then probably all would be of those who love and serve the Lord Jesus, convinced that the work is the Lord's, however and some of whom make many exertions to marvellous in our eyes.

In confirmation of this, the present writer can bring an instance which occurred time with Christian faithfulness, I would adwithin his own personal knowledge, in a town where were several religious societies of various denominations, one of

verts were not encouraged in ranting or rap-tures, but instructed in the "words of truth a short distance from those churches and tion, that it became necessary to collect a number of them together, chiefly in the even-

This was the origin of Prayer Meetings in that parish; and a few of the more pious members of the Church have found it the meetings to the present time. And whether it would not generally be wise in our clergy to pursue the like course in seasons of like excitement, is submitted to their serious consideration.

It is also unhappily the fact, that many of those who at these seasons are wrought upon converted, a larger proportion prove to be of those on stony ground, it must with equal truth be acknowledged that among those who commune without experiencing any change, there are more of those whom our Lord designates by the seed falling among thorns. And these, it cannot be denied, injure and disgrace religion not less than the others. And it should be further considered, that this evil also (of many falling away) is owing in no small measure to the improper efforts so often made to excite the passions of those who are awakened. From our Lord's leaching, it is to be expected that the more the "good seed" is sown, and men are affected by it, the more will the enemy sow his tares.

The coldness that usually follows religious excitements is the worst of their ill effects. This indeed is the real evil. The awakened state is that which ought to be constant. If what the Scriptures teach be true how can we be too much concerned for the salvation of our souls? How can we be too anxious to obtain evidence of our being at peace with God, or too much engaged in

working out our salvation? which the gospel is preached, are the fruits of One very striking evidence that the excitements under review are generally the work of more than permitted to counteract a greater God, is the remarkable and very interesting evil. Religious fervour, though extravagant, fact, that those converted at such seasons, emevil. Religious fervour, though extravagant, may be much preferable to coldness. Igno- brace the most essential doctrines of Christirant enthusiasts are made instrumental in anity: they confess Christ in his true characeject whatever would make his cross of no effect. And who can say that these from their slumbers those ministers of Christ awakenings are not intended, by a wise and merciful God, to counteract, and check the who are reposing upon their orthodoxy and spread of the anti-christian doctrines which have been so alarmingly prevalent in some of the Eastern States? This work (supposing it unstable" can by great efforts produce so the Eastern States? This work (supposing it much: still more fruit and better would be the to be of God) has encompassed this pernicious effect of as great efforts guided by better heresy, and hedged it in, setting bounds to its progress; and is now penetrating to its very heart. "When the enemy shall come in like

standard against him." Is it not then unwise (to say the least) to oppose this work, and more so to condemn and and most candid judgement is unfavourable to these awakenings, the safer way is to let them alone. We cannot be too careful not to be found fighting against God; not to frustrate drive serious and well meaning people from our communion.

PLEA FOR PERISHING SOULS.

It is an undeniable fact, though, alas! one that seems to occupy far too little attention, that there are hundreds and thousands in this possess; not withstanding the goodly number and some of whom make many exertions to send His Gospel to distant lands. To such persons, with all kindness, but at the same

dress my plea. Is it enough, I would ask, to be diligent in attending on the means of grace, in private and which was Episcopal. There had never be in public, with a view solely to our individual fore been an extraordinary excitement in benefit? This is undoubtedly first in order, that place; nor was there at the time any but surely it is not all that is required. Is it such in the vicinity. No great or unusual enough, I ask further, that parents, guardians, offorts had been made to cause, or that might and masters, add domestic instruction to that be supposed to cause, such excitement. The which the children and servants providentially Episcopal minister had endeavoured for many entrusted to them receive in the House of months to preach the doctrines of the cross God? Is it enough, that mothers, in particuwith seriousness and fidelity. What he first plar, are assiduous in sowing the seeds of piety noticed of any change in his congregation was at home, in the minds of their beloved off- tion?

an unusual seriousness; and especially, that when dismissed, they left the Church silent and thoughtful. Observing their increasing religious concern, he began to meet with a few of them on one or two evenings in the week, that he might converse with a number of the duty and privilege of observing the sacred of the souls of your neighbours? Can you think of your final account without frembling; if you suffer them to live and die in sottish their care are taught, by precept and example; ignorance? Will conscience justify you even now, if you sit down quietly: if you make no an event as a religious awakening, he found of the classes already named who are bound that about thirty of his congregation were to look beyond the precincts of their own dweldeeply impressed with a concern for their ling, and to consider well whether it be not spiritual state. Soon after that, the excite- in their power to do something for those who ment became general in the town, and very remarkable. His parish was small, and he had but about forty communicants: and yet, sent included in either of these classes, and though great efforts were made by the other denominations to draw the converts to their way, in the vineyard of Christ? Could they respective communions, the result was, that not find an interval between the public services one hundred were added to his communion, of the Sabbath, which (without entrenching on and a large part of them to his congregation, the hours of private devotion) they might embeing such as had before attended public wor-ship at other places, or no where. These con-thoughtless fellow-immortals?

and soberness; and of course very few of them after fell away from their steadfastness. There were so many who needed instruction, and to be prepared for baptism and confirmation who never enter the House of God; who are strangers to the rest of the sabbath; and are found profaning that sacred season by pursuing their wordly calling, or mis-spending it in vain conversation, idleness, or intemperance.

I confess that I have been pained beyond profitable, to themselves at least, to continue description by the scenes of this kind, the meetings to the present time. And which present themselves in various parts of the metropolis. Frequently, after joining with "the multitude who kept holyday," and hearing some of the great truths of revelation most impressively enforced, I have found myself, ere a few minutes have elapsed, in the midst of those who are almost as much strangers to the solemnities of the sanctuary, and all the awakening and delightful associations connected with them, as if they were dwelling in a heathen land. Here were shops in which business was carrying on; there groups of people conversing on wordly topics; many others sitting at taverns; while numbers of children were playing in the streets, and manifesting, by their dress and deportment, no sense whatever of the decency suited to the Sabbath, and no mark of their having recrived any kind of instruction on that holy

And these are not scenes which rarely present themselves: they occur, alas! as often as the sacred day returns. It is truly pitiable to hear the vain excuses made by some of these people, when expostulated with upon the subject; still more to witness the hardness of heart which others display; while the ignorance manifested by many is such as could scarcely be thought of in a nominally Christian land, had not its existence been too well

proved by sad experience.

Is it possible (1 have often asked myself) force themselves upon the observation of all? let such as doubt step aside a little out of their usual course in their progress to or from the sanctuary. In the larger streets, there may be more regard to outward appearances; but if they would look into the lanes and courts adjoining, they will find these statements painfully corroborated.

O Christians! I would fain plead with you the cause of these neglected souls. What will become of them, if you do not compassionate their condition? Suffer me to deal plainly with you in this matter. Is it right that thus it should be? Can you endure the thought of so many souls being left to perish; to perish almost at your doors? You do well to care for the heathen. He who addresses you is bound especially to care for the heathen, and would not that you should lose one atom of your zeal in their cause; but neither would he have you chargeable with the sad inconsistency of neglecting those that are so

near, while you are careful for those afar off.
Say not, it belongs principally to your ministers to remedy this evil. Remember, it is a work peculiarly required on the Sabbath; one which cannot so well be performed at another time. And have not your ministers already enough to call for all their strength and vigour in the public services on that day? Even if you should think there was room for further exertions on their part, that would, surely, form no just excuse for your inactivity. Besides

. They may often be grieved to find that their labours ensure no more than a cold compliance with established regulations. But if this be the case while their families remain within, where it may be hoped that they witness nothing incon sistent with the sanctity of the day, what may be apprehended from their beholding very different xamples abroad? Is there not great danger that all which has been done for them in this re spect at home, will be sadly counteracted by the Subbath-breaking which they witness in the streets? Are not children and young persons very apt to take impressions from what they observe out of the family circle, as well as within it? Will it not be very hard to prevent them from repining at what the carnal heart calls unnecessary restrictions, while they see so many casting off the easy yoke of Christ in this matter Nay more, (fearful as it is to contemplate such ar event,) may not some be led aside by these evi examples, and be tempted to break through the vholesome restraints of parental authority, till by degrees they lose all respect for the sacred day, and join with the openly profane? But, on the other hand, is there no way by which Christians may hope to avert a catastrophe so much to be dreaded? If evils so serious are likely to be the result of Sabbath desceration, besides those which relate to the Sabbath-breaker himself (and such is my honest conviction.) I may well be allowed o ask, can nothing be done to check this desern-

week, that he might converse with a number the duty and privilege of observing the sacred now, if you sit down quietly; if you make no at once; and before he had thought of such day? Are there not, at least, a few in each effort (rather, I might say, the most strenuous effort (rather, I might say, the most strenuous efforts) to warn them of their awful danger?

Say not, that you have never been particularly exhorted to this duty. I could wish, indeed, that my respected brethren, the messengers of Christ, did occasionally descend a little more into minutize in their specification of what the Gospel requires. But are you justified in waiting for this? Will not a few moments' reflection, aided by an enlightened conscience, supply (for the most part) all needful amplifications of this kind? Are not exertions on behalf of the ignorant and ungodly strongly implied, in their pressing exhortations to glorify Christ, by bringing forth the best of your time, and the choicest of your strength, to His service?

Say not, that the evil is incurable by human effort. True it is, that only Divine grace can effectually incline men to hallow the Sabbath. But when may we most reasonably hope for the bestowment of that grace? Is it not when, besides fervent prayer, we use such efforts as are in our power, for bringing these our unhappy fellow-creatures within the reach of the means of grace? I frankly confess, that my conscience charges me with inconsistency, if not presumption, in praying for an individual, when such means as are manifestly within my reach are not employed

either previously or subsequently.
Say not that you want the skill and courage needful for such a work. Do not come to this till you have made more than one effort, accompanied by the prayer of faith. It is good to cherish low thoughts of ourselves; it is not good to yield to slothfulness, or false humility. "The fear of man bringeth a snare," and certainly will not be overcome but by resistance. Consider a little what is required, before you think the work too arduous for your strength. Can you not offer a friendly admonition to those whom you see slighting the privileges of the Sabbath, or protaining its sacred hours? Can you not endeavour to rouse your thoughtless fellow-creatures to the consideration of that which relates to their own best interests, and to the welfare of society at large? Can you not put into their hands a tract suited to impress on the mind what you have spoken?

Say not, that there are many difficulties in the way. Was there ever any good work unattended with difficulties? You may be ready to wonder at the foolish timidity of the slothful, whom an inspired writer represents that the individuals who are favoured with privileges such as have been alluded to, know of these things? But as the individual who are not found slaked: of these things? But, on the other hand, I matter, I deny not that there are difficulties, have been ready to ask, Is it possible that they for I have felt them; but, were they much should be ignorant of them? Do they not greater than they are, they would not, in my most deliberate judgment, be sufficient to jus-If, however, any doubt should arise as to the correctness of the description just given, only which so urgently calls for exertion. I am bound to add, that nothing so effectually removes difficulties, whether they arise from ourselves or others, as a spirit of love. "If we obey the royal law, Thou shall love thy neighbour as thyself," we shall not be easily dismayed by difficulties in labouring for his welfare; and if he perceives that this law is written upon our hearts, there is strong reason to hope that he will be softened by our admonitions.

Say not, that no good will follow. This is the suggestion of unbelief. The measure of good can, indeed, be known only to Him, who knoweth all things; but there is solid ground for expecting that sooner or later, in a greater or less degree, good will follow. Labour then to scatter good seed; water it with prayers and tears, and rest assured that your gracious Lord, who enables you thus to cast in the seed, will also (in the way and measure which seemeth best unto Him) give the increase. Finally, I would say, hearken to that solemn interrogatory contained in Proverbs xxiv. 11, 12. "If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain: If thou sayest, Behold, we knew it not; doth not he that pondereth the heart consider it? and he that keepeth thy soul, doth not he know it? and shall not he render to every man according to his works?" Remember the price of your redemption. Weigh well the value of your privileges. Think of the misery of those who die ignorant of Christ. Anticipate the glory to which you are heirs, through grace; and then go forward to this good work, in the strength of the Lord! J. R. S. L.

From the London Record.

THE SEARCHING QUESTION CONTINUED.

When an Englishman, in conversing with a Hindoo devotee, who was lying on bed of spikes, seemed to doubt the reality of his faith, and to question the sincerity of his devotion, the poor man merely pointed to the spikes, and smiled at the incredulity of one whose eyes could witness so clear an evidence that there was no deception. The spectator might well have pitied the absurdity of such a belief, the folly of such a religion, but he had no ground for questioning its reality. * * *

An, old lady who was in the habit of keeping a strict account of her own conduct, acknowledged to a clergyman of not but lament; that she never balanced moral philosophy there was much to as-

"Oh," said the lady, "I read a certain number of sermons." It is obvious, from the answer of this old lady, that reading sermons was to her an operation of the same character as the lying on spikes was to the poor Hindoo. It does not seem likely that she anticipated that any great spiritual good would be produced on her own mind by the contents of what she read; but she thought it right to read sermons, and knew that the doing so was an act of self-denial to her, and she denied herself, and did it, because in some other point godly strongly implied, in their pressing ex-hortations to glorify Christ, by bringing forth much fruit, in their solemn admonitions to give the less of your time, and the choicest, of your ferings which he had voluntarily imposed on himself in this-the lady intended to punish herself by doing that which she disliked; she hoped to gain a sort of pardon by her self-inflicted severity. The principle which influenced these persons is not very different. It may, however, be questioned, whether we can be sure that what this lady did was unchristian, merely because the same sort of thing might be done by a Hindoo? and a prudent Christian might be unwilling hastily to give a decided answer, for there are many duties which are common to all religions; but if the act were unreasonable in a Hindoo, the same sort conclusion till you have fairly made the trial; of act must be unreasonable in a Christian, and, at all events, the proceeding was not such as would characterize it as Christian; and what we are now, seeking for is, to ascertain that which distinguishes Christianity. * *

A Hindoo, who was converted to Christianity expressed himself in something of the following manner. "In early life I exercised myself in the superstitions of my own creed, but was never satisfied with that which my teachers directed me to perform. I could not help perceiving that the God of the universe could not be gratified by the absurd species of devotion by which I was directed to endeavour to obtain his favour. My own moral sense told me that I had done evil, and how could that evil be wiped off by irrational, degrading, and cruel rites? 1 saw that I was wrong, but I knew not where to fly. I was convinced of my own guilt, but I loathed the expiations to which I was directed to apply in order to obtain relief. The Mahometan to whom Lapplied told me that God was pure and benevolent, and that if I would draw nigh to the God whom he wor-shipped, I must make myself holy and be bountiful to my poorer fellow-creatures. All this was rational-I saw the truth of his positions, but my newly-acquired knowledge gave me no comfort. No doubt holiness would please a holy Godbut I was not holy. No doubt acts of kindness and justice performed towards men, would please a Deity who must approve of those virtues which shine forth so brightly in Himself—but how was I benefited by this? I was not holy towards my God-I had not conferred any benefits on my fellow men, so that the more pure and just the God of the Mahometans should prove, the less hope had I of being able to endure his judgment-I saw that there was reason and truth in their religion, but this only tended to alarm my fears, and to cut me off from hopes of safety. But when I listened to a Christian teacher, he told me of Jesus, the son of Mary, who had come down from his Father in heaven to die for sinners. This was what I needed. The God of the Christian hated the sin, but he spared the sinner, and I fled to Jesus and found peace."

There is another doctrine, not perhaps so exclusively characteristic of Christic anity as the doctrine of the Atonement. but equally important, and often more neglected than Redemption itself. All who have taken even a cursory view of religion, or who have been enabled to see it exercised in sincerity and truth, must have been led to observe the estimation in which holiness is held, even by those who are not holy themselves. When Hyder Ali invaded the Carnatic, he gave orders to his officers to permit the venerable Swartz to pass unmolested, and to show him respect and kindness, for, said he, he is "a holy man." * * *

The Hindoo seeks, by voluntary selfinflictions, for a holiness of his own, which is compatible with a very degraded state of personal and mental corruption. The European heathen of ancient days, sought the holiness which he admired through habits of self-control. He found, indeed, the inadequacy of the means to the end, and gave way again and again to her acquaintance, that she never looked his own weakness, and to the wickedness over her diary without finding a long ca- of his heart; but there was nothing untalogue of such proceedings as she could reasonable in his proceedings. In heathen

influence the mass, and there was nothing to reclaim the vicious; and each man who employed these means found an under-current of evil passions, which prevented him from being able to shape his course as his bare reason would have directed him to do. Christianity bids us seek that from God which we cannot provide for ourselves. She tells us "that God must work in us both to will and to do of his good pleasure." It is not that she would prevent us from using any of those means which reason or philosophy would dictate to the heathen, but she would forbid us to trust in them. It is not that she would bid us make no exertions of our own, but she would direct us to rest the hope of our success on the aid which Heaven would provide for us. She would tell us that the Almighty who was reconciled to us through the sacrifice of his beloved Son, would work in us such a state of holiness as would fit us for the presence of our God hereafter. These are the two doctrines which distinguish Christianity from every other religion in the world. And the religion of those who believe that Christ died for us, and that the Holy Ghost sanctifieth those that come unto Christ, is Christi-

It was not that Maria* had never learn that part of the Church Catechism which answers to the question, What dost thou chiefly learn by these articles of thy belief? She would have told you-First, I learn to believe in God the Father who God the Son who hath redeemed me and all mankind, and thirdly in God the Holy Ghost who sanctifieth me and all the elect people of God-but she had never thought much about the question. It was not that she had never uttered with devotional feelings that supplication to the holy Trinity with which the Litany commences. She had then addressed herself to God the Father, to God the Son, and to God the Holy Ghost, but she had never thought why she had done so; and if she had been asked what was the peculiar meaning of the threefold entreaty contained in the minor Litany, "Lord have mercy upon us," "Christ have mercy upon us," "Lord have mercy upon us," she would hardly have known why the "Lord have mercy upon us" should be repeated. She would have pitied the misguided Hindoo-she would have smiled at the old lady who read sermons—and perhaps if she had read this chapter she might have blushed at her own ignorance of Christianity.-What is Christianity? by the Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, T. V. Short, D. D.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1814

The General Convention, whose proceedings we report this day so far as authentic information respecting it has reached us, and our space allows, is the highest authority in the sister Church in the United States. By the Constitution which was adopted in the year 1789, it is provided that the said body shall meet in every third year, and at such place as shall have been determined by the Convention that last met. Provision is made for special meetings to be School Room in this city, the Right Revecalled if necessary, and it is needful that the Church be represented in a majority of the Dioceses which have adopted the Constitution, before business shall be proceeded in; but the representation from two Dioceses shall be sufficient to enable them to adjourn. The Church in each Diocese is entitled to a representation of both the Clergy and the Laity; which representation shall consist of one or more deputies, not exceeding four of each order, chosen by the Convention of the Diocese. If, through neglect or particular circumstances, the delegates from any Diocese should not attend the meeting of the General Convention, the Church in such Diocese is nevertheless bound by the acts of such Convention.

The Clerical and Lay Delegates from all the Dioceses form one House, and in most cases vote by saying Aye or Nay in a body, the Chairman pronouncing what he makes out that the decision is, by sound; but whenever the Clerical and Lay representation from any one Diocese requires it, the vote must be taken by orders: in that case, the Clerical delegates of each Diocese together have one vote, and the Lay delegates of the same together have one vote. The concurrence of both orders is necessary to constitute a vote of the Convention. In all business of the Convention, freedom of debate is allowed; a courteous vote is generally passed, to allow Clergymen not members of the Convention, who may be on the spot, and several other classes of persons particularly described, to attend the meetings; but in point of fact they have generally been perfectly open to the public, and have been very numerously attended.

The Bishops form a separate House, their number now exceeding three. They would sit with the House of Clerical and Lay dele-

See "The Searching Question" in the

sist the virtuous, but there was little to | gates, if there were two Bishops only. As a separate House, they have the right to origi nate and propose acts, for the concurrence of the other House; in the same manner, when any act has originated and been carried in the House of Delegates, it has to be transmitted to the House of Bishops, who have a negative upon it. They have to signify their reasons in writing, if they disapprove of the act; and if they fail of doing so within three days after it has been committed to them, the act has the operation of a law.

We shall, if space will allow in this number, or else in our next, give our renders a list of the Episcopal Bench in the United States. It will appear that there were twenty-two Bishops at the time of the Convention's meeting; by this time, several probably have been added by consecration to the Episcopal office, consequent upon the action of this General Convention. The number of Dioceses is twenty-seven; each Diocese being entitled to send four Clerical and four Lay Delegates, a full representation would make two hundred and sixteen members of the House of Delegates; but nothing near that number can be expected to attend.

The meetings of the House of Delegates are held in the body of the Church of St. Andrew's parish, pews being assigned to the delegations from the different Dioceses by a Committee appointed for that purpose; the Chairman sits within the Communion-rail. The House of Bishops sit, if we are not mistaken, in the large vestry-room of the same made me and all the world; secondly, in | building; they appoint some Presbyter as their Secretary: the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of New York, bears that office on the present occasion. The Bishop, Senior by consecration, always presides; he has no authority by virtue of his seniority, nor any distinguishing title. The appellation of PRIMUS was once talked of, to designate the Senior Bishop, but the feeling was against it. But so much the more for that, perhaps, are affection and regard drawn towards the prelate who has longest sustained the responsibilities and labours of the Episcopate, and who may seem to be nearest, among the venerable train, to the day when he must be gathered into his Master's garner "like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

The proceedings of every day are introduced by public worship, attended by the two Houses jointly, of Bishops and Delegates; the Senior Bishop always dismissing them to their labours with the benediction.

It is a lovely feature in the arrangements for this interesting assembly, that Episcopalians in the city of Philadelphia count it a privilege to show hospitality to the members of the Convention. In order to do it the more "decently and in order," notice was given in the Episcopal papers, that such and such Philadelphia Clergymen would provide for the accommodation of the Delegates from such and such Dioceses. By this means, the strangers knew at once where to go to, in order to be directed to the hospitable doors which were open to receive them.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF Quenec .- The Meeting called for the purpose of considering the steps necessary in collection was taken up, amounting to consequence of the Act by which the Society has been incorporated, was held in the afternoon of Tuesday last at the National rend the President in the Chair. The Rev. W. Dawes, Secretary of the Society, and several Clergymen from the City and District of Montreal attended, besides Clergy and Lay gentlemen of the City of Quebec. The meeting having been opened with prayer, the Secretary read the Act of Incorporation. A Resolution was passed, by which the Central Board and Officers of the Society were continued in office, as they were appointed at the Society's Anniversary in July last. The Report of the Committee appointed for the purpose of considering the Constitution under which the Society had acted previous to its Incorporation was received, and the various modifications proposed by the same were discussed and disposed of seriatim, and the Committee instructed to have the articles as amended printed for the use of the members. Among the amendments, there is one by which the liberty allowed to contributors to state the special objects to which they wish their contributions to be applied is restricted to one half the amount of the same. In accordance with the terms of the Act, contribution to the funds will not, as heretofore, constitute members at once, but | cral Convention, 25 sh. a year, or £12 10—at once will make the contributors capable of becoming GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROT. EP. members, and election will have to take place, before they can be members of the Corporation. The number of members of the Central Board necessary to make a quorum is reduced from eleven to seven, and a casting vote is given to the Chairman. The District Associations are continued as heretofore settled, until an alteration shall be resolved upon, with the exception of those in the two cities of Quebec and Montreal, where the Central Board alternately meets and contributions from which are expected to go direct into the funds, without the intermission of an Association. The District Associations are required to transmit to the Treasurer of the Society one half of the money which they shall raise, in-stead of one fourth, as the thirteenth

vided, to be at the disposal of the Central Board; the remaining one half of their re-ceipts to be expended by them, if they require it, within the Districts. The annual Sermons to be preached on behalf of the Society, to be in favour of some particular object of the Society, to be decided upon at its Annual Meeting. The objects, first and second, enumerated in the 14th Article as being incumbent upon the Society's Lay Committee, are condensed into one, instructing them in general terms to procure all the institutions suitable and appertaining to the Church of England in this Diocese.

CONSECRATION OF ST. PETER'S CHAPEL.

On Sunday morning, the 20th instant, the nteresting ceremony of consecrating St. Peter's Chapel, in the Suburbs of St. Roch, was performed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, assisted by four of his Presbyters, viz. The Rev. Official Mackie, His Lordship's Chaplain, the Rev. George Cowell, Chaplain of Her Majesty's Forces in Canada, &c., the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel and the Rev. W. Chaderton, Minister of the said Chapel. At half-past ten o'clock, the hour of Morning Prayer, the Bishop and his Reverend attendants, with the exception of the Minister of the Chapel, entered within the Chancel, and His Lordship being scated, the Rev. Mr. Chaderton, accompanied by Ste-phen Yarwood and William Brown, Esqrs. the Chapel Wardens, and several other individuals representing the Congregation, presented a Petition to His Lordship on behalf of the parishioners there assembled, praying that he would be pleased to consecrate the Chapel; the Petition having been received by the Bishop, and read at his request by the Rev. Mr. Cowell, His Lordship was pleased to declare his readiness to comply with the prayer of the same. His Lordship then, being attended by the Clergy, preceded by the Clerk of the Chapel, walked in procession down the eastern aisle and up the western aisle back to the Communion Table, alternately repeating the twenty-fourth psalm, which being ended, the Gloria Patri was chanted by the choir, with the accompaniment of the organ. His Lordship being scated again at the Lord's Table, the Minister presented to him the Deed of Conveyance, and then withdrew to the Reading desk. The Bishop next proceeded with the Consecration Service to the end of the Supplications; after which, His Lordship's Chaplain read the sentence of Consecration, Petition and Deed, to be deposited in the archives of the See of Quebec.

The Minister of the Chapel then began the Morning Prayer, &c., in the course of which the Te Deum was played on the organ and chanted by the choir in very correct and beautiful style; and indeed it is but justice to say, that, throughout the whole of the service, the chanting and psalmody reflected the utmost credit upon the performers.

The Morning Prayer with the Communion Office (at which the Rev. C. L. F Haensel read the Epistle, and His Lordship's Chaplain the Gospel appointed for the occasion) and the Consecration Service ended, an appropriate, impressive, and highly edifying Sermon was preached by His Lordship's Chaplain, the Rev. Official Mackie, from 2 Chron. vi. 18, and after the sermon a £7. 0. 81.

ONE OF THE CONGREGATION.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY of the Trustees of this institution (situated at Nev York) met on the 30th of September. Its proceedings are of great interest, owing to re-Seminary as regards doctrinal soundness. A the Committee. They were discharged accordingly. A Report upon the state of the Seminary was submitted by the standing Committee to the Board for its adoption as its triennial Report to the General Convention. Debate arose upon a motion to strike out the words "that the Seminary had never been in a more healthful condition" which occurred at the end of the draft. The decision was for retaining these words, by a majority of one. Bishops Brownell, Hopkins, McIlvaine, Eastburn and Kemper, with 14 of the Clergy, and 6 of the Laity, total 25, voted for striking them out, but were opposed by Bishops Onderdonk (of New York), Doane, Ives, and Gadsden, with 13 of the Clergy, and 9 of the Laity, total 26. The Report thus scarcely adopted will of course come under review by the Gen-

CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

This ecclesiastical body met in St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 2d instant; proceedings were opened by the performance of divine service, and a sermon from the Right Reverend L. S. Ives upon the 19th verse of the 5th chapter of Isniah; after which, the holy communion was administered by the Senior Bishop, the Right Reverend Philander Chase, assisted by the

other Bishops present. The Bishops having adjourned to their place of meeting, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies was called to order by the Rev. W. C. Mead, D. D., of Norwalk, Connecticut, Se-cretary to the General Convention of 1841, he called the Dioceses and received the Testimonials of the Deputies in attendance. The Rev. Wm. Wvnit; D. D., of Baltimore, was

action of some other preliminary business, the House adjourned to the following day.

On Thursday morning the House met, when the President delivered an address, from which we extract the following passage:

"It is impossible that the great interests of Christ's body can be left at the final rising of this Convention, as they now are—that is, neither impaired nor advanced by the mea sures that will be adopted and the spirit which will be manifested in the course of your deliberations. To this result, whether it be for good or evil, each individual of the body must necessarily contribute. A child may kindle a flame, which a multitude of men, as vigorous as wise, might fail speedily or without irre-parable damage to extinguish. Who will not raise his spirit to the Great Source of every good, to be preserved from dishonouring and wounding, and for the power to sustain and protect, the Church which Christ so loved, that he gave himself for it !"

The Rev. E. N. Mend, of New York, was

appointed Assistant Secretary.

Documents connected with the resignation of the Bishop of Pennsylvania were referred to a Committee.

It was moved, that Friday be assigned as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer; to which it was objected that the day was appointed as one of fasting by the Church already; that the business of the Convention was of such a nature as need not interrupt the spirit of humble dependence upon divine guidance in which it was hoped they had met together: it was therefore moved to indefinitely postpone the motion, and was carried in the athrmative, on the ground that the Church had aiready acted on the subject.

Several Committees were appointed.

Testimonials and documents were presented in relation to the election of the Rev. Carlton Chase, D. D., as Bishop of New Hampshire Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., as Bishop of Mississippi; and the Rev. Nicholas H. Cobbs. D. D., as Bishop of Alabama. They were referred to the Committee on the Consecration

On Friday, no business that would require particular notice from us, was brought to termination. An adjournment was carried at an early hour, in order to give the Committee on the state of the Church an opportunity of holding an early session, as business of importance was to be laid before them. On Saturday, an animated discussion took place upon a demand, by Mr. H. A. Dubois, Lay Delegate from Ohio, that the Testimonials of delegates from Connecticut might

from the " Protestant Episcopal Church" in and His Lordship signed and promulged the his State. This brought up the Rev. Dr. same, and commanded it, together with the Strong of Massachusetts, who declared that he considered himself a Presbyter of the Reformed Catholic Church, and did not see that thereby he invalidated his title as a Profestant Episcopalian. After several other members had spoken, Judge Chambers, of Maryland, expressed his hope that the business time of the Convention would not be wasted on speculations, or on any propositions, whether they came up collaterally or substantively, which would be likely to pro-duce irritation and acerbity of feeling, with-out promoting the interests of the Church, or of the individuals composing it. He trusted that at the very first stage of any effort to introduce this or any kindred subject, an extinguisher would be placed upon it by the vote of the House .- The Rev. Dr. Brooke of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the contrary treated the subject as one of deep interest, as part of that evil tree with the eradication of which this Convention must have to do and which it was proper and necessary to discuss. He stated the determination of a portion of the Convention, on all such questions to call for a vote by orders, which would show who is disposed to put an "extinguisher" upon the discussion of such subjects. Some, the Rev. Pr. Ep. Church in the U. States .- The Board gentleman said, had been instructed to discuss any attempt to put an extinguisher on it would, he trusted, be put down. In the ports which have arisen, unfavourable to the further course of discussion, it was suggested Seminary as regards doctrinal soundness. A that the object, as avowed by the Rev. Dr. Committee of investigation which had been appointed last June, asked to be discharged on the ground of difficulties which prevented them from attaining the object for which they tinctly avowed by one of the speakers who had been appointed. It appeared that several asserted the right of calling himself a member of the Professors had declined appearing before of the Reformed Catholic Church, that he entirely abjured the adjunct of Roman Catholic. The subject had by this time been thrown into the shape of a Resolution to the effect that " the style and title of the Church represented in the General Convention is the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America,' and that the practice of omitting its true appellation in printed docu-ments, and of substituting any other, is derogatory to the Protestant character of our Church and of evil tendency"; but it was withdrawn from the present consideration of the Convention by the mover under a declaration that he would bring it again before the house on its own merits, unembarrassed by any col-lateral issues. The debate, it is said by our esteemed contemporary, the Episcopal Recor-der, was "conducted in that spirit of dignity and good feeling which best becomes those who, as fellow labourers, are each striving for the same glorious end, the peace and har-monious perpetuity of the Church." The Convention agreed to meet on the

evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the following week, to hear the lectures of the Rev. Horatio Southgate, on the state of the Church in the East, and transact other business if necessary

On Monday the 7th, Mr C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, moved the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, In the estimation of many mi nisters and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, serious errors of doctrine have, within a few years been introduced and extensively promulgated by means of tracts, through the periodical

press, and from the pulpit— And whereas, It is important for the preservation of the peace and purity of the church, that such errors, if existing, should be stead of one fourth, as the thirteenth re-elected President of the House, and the met, and as far as practicable, removed, by Article of the Constitution has hitherto pro- Rev. Dr. Mead, Secretary. After the trans- of the Convention—

Be it, therefore, Resolved, if the House of Bishops concur, that it is desirable to prepare and promulgate a cleur and distinct expression of the opinions entertained by this Convention respecting the rule of faith, the justification of man, the nature, design and efficacy of the sacraments, and such other matters as, in view of the foregoing circumstances, may be leemed expedient by the House of Bishops.

Be it further Resolved, That it is desirable that such expression of opinion should originate in the House of Bishops, and receive the concurrent action of this House, and that the House of Bishops be requested to take action accordingly."

Mr. Memminger, among other remarks made in support of his resolution, said that he bethe preservation of the Episcopal Church to be a matter of importance to those around him; and he regarded no sacrifice of a mere temporal nature otherwise than as an honor in the noble cause of sustaining her character and institutions. He would not take away one jot or tittle that sustained either neither did he desire to add any thing to what had been handed down to us from the Reformavion. But the church owed it to herself, and every man of purity also owed it to him.

The Rev. A. B. Hart, of Florida, conceived

self, to purge himself from error.

that, if Clerical or Lay Teachers had ever inculcated principles different from those set forth in the Articles, impeachment was the proper course to be adopted with regard to them.—The Hon. Judge Chambers hoped the House would see the impropriety of adopting the Resolutions, and deprecated legislation upon fundamental principles which had been upheld for centuries, if not by wiser, at least by cooler heads than could now be brought to reflect upon the question .- The Rev. J. M. Forbes, of New York, enquired whether the mover of the Resolutions meant to refer to the Oxford Tracts, and to have the Articles defined in reference to them.—In the course of the remarks which were made by several other speakers, it was mentioned that the last Pastoral Letter issued by the Bishops was on Justification by Faith, and yet it was now proposed to ask the Bishops to express their opinion on that very subject. To this it was replied, that the failure of that Letter in its desired effect need not preclude further attempts at devising a remedy for the existing evils. It having also been observed that the Articles, Creeds, &c. provided for the settlement of errors, the Rev. Dr. Tyng said that if the Articles of the Church were alone sufficient for the dissemination of truth, where would be the necessity of expounding the Gospel? He utterly denied be read. His reason for doing so was, that that an exposition of the points in controversy one of the Clerical Delegates from that was an addition to the Articles, and main-tained that it was the duty of the Church to Diocese had, in a printed communication, styled himself a "Presbyter of the Reformed go to the House of Bishops and ask informa-Catholic Church"; whereas his credentials tion. For years the difficulty had been inas a member of the Convention had to come creasing in the Church. Dioceses were distracted; parishes were disturbed. He would not ask what the world thought or said; it was crucified to him. What "broken and contrite spirits" were bleeding in his congregation, was a serious question to himspirits whom he was bound to relieve, and he therefore felt the deepest interest in the fate of the propositions before this body. The question was simply a practical one. Was there a remedy, and was that not likely to be such an expression of opinion, as the resolu-tions pointed out? And if it should come in terms so worded as to meet their approbation, it would quiet the storm around

> The Rev. T. J. Young, (with a view to meet the desire of all parties,) rose to propose the following preamble and resolution :-

> them, give peace to many a bleeding heart,

strengthen and sustain many a feeble labourer,

and, in short, have a good effect upon the

Church.

"Whereas, a difference of opinion on subects deemed of grave importance, exists among the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. And whereis, it is believed that there is common ground upon which those thus differing may meet in harmony and love as members of our branch of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church; Therefore Resolved,

"That the House of Bishops make ject of their godly counsel and advice in their Pastoral Letter, the great principles which distinguish the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the one hand, from the corruptions of Rome, and on the other, from the errors of sectarian-

The House having adjourned till the following morning (8th inst.) Mr. Young's resolution was discussed, the Rev. Dr. Empic, of Va. delivering his views at large in a train of argument worthy of every attention, but too exended for our columns.

We can, indeed, only report that in the course of a number of able speeches on both sides a second substitute for the original motion was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, which was to this effect:

"Whereas, the minds of many of the members of the church throughout this union are sorely grieved and perplexed by the alleged ntroduction among them, of serious errors in doctrine and practice, having their origin in certain writings emanating chiefly from members of the University of Oxford, in England: And whereas, it is exceedingly desirable that the minds of such persons should be calmed, their anxieties allayed, and the church disabused of the charge of holding, in her articles and offices, doctrines and practices consistent with all the views and opinions expressed in said writings, and should therefore be freed from a responsibility which does not properly belong to her. Therefore

Resolved, That the House of Bishops be respectfully requested to communicate with his House on this subject, and to take such order thereon as the nature and imagnitude of he evil alluded to may seem to them to re-

Mr. Memminger himself expressed his concurrence in this resolution, but a third substitute was proposed by the Hon. Judge Chambers, in these words;

"Resolved, that the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies consider the articles, liturgy, and offices of the Church sufficient exponents of her sense of the essential doctrines of Holy Scripture, and that the canons of the Church afford ample means of discipline and correction for all who depart from her standards. And further, that the General Convention is not a suitable tribunal for the is not responsible for the errors of individuals, whether they are members of this Church or

This was met by a series of resolutions which the Rev. Dr. Tyng offered, but which we do not copy, as they were subsequently withdrawn by the mover. It was not till Wednesday 7 o'clock r. M. that a decision was obtained. Judge Chambers' substitute was negatived upon a division by orders. The question then was taken upon the substitute offered by Dr. Hawks, and the decision was in the negative likewise. Mr. Young withdrew the amendment offered by him. It was then moved by Mr. Williams of Virginia to re-consider the vote which negatived the substitute offered by Judge Chambers. This being agreed to, the question was taken upon the first part of Judge Chambers' resolution, and it was adopted. The second part then was carried, and this protracted debate thereby brought to a close.

THE COLOURED RACE IN THE UNITED STATES.—We have at various times had the pain of making remarks upon the inconsistency of our republican neighbours in making distinctions on account of colour. It is now our much more gratifying duty to record a public act which corrects one of the most flagrant instances of the working of such distinctions. It is usual, in the large cities of the Free States, where the number of co-loured children is great, to establish schools on purpose for them, thereby exhibiting the separation from the earliest youth, and in the matter on which the American feels as strongly perhaps as on any one: the right which his child has to the best education that the public money furnishes. But the School Committee of Salem, in Massachusetts, have recently discontinued the school for coloured children, assigning as one of their reasons for doing so,

the following:
"That under the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, it is not competent for the School Committee to exclude from any public school, any child in all other respects entitled to admission therein, solely on the ground that such child is a person of colour."

In explanation and vindication of the opinion thus expressed, the Committee append an elaborate opinion given by the Hon. Richard Fletcher, from which, with unspeakable pleasure, we extract the following, so creditable to the legislation of Massachusetts:

" Neither the constitution nor laws of this Commonwealth make any distinction between a coloured person and a white person. A coloured man is a free citizen, with the same rights, privileges, and duties, as any other man, so far as the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth are concerned. He pays; his share of the expenses, and is entitled to vote and act as any other citizen. The children of coloured parents are, therefore, entitled to the benefit of the free schools, equally with others. It may be said that the free school, provided exclusively for coloured children, is equally advantageous to them. I think it would be easy to show that this is not the case. But suppose it were so, it would in no way affect the decision of the question. The coloured children are lawfully entitled to the benefits of the free schools, and are not bound to accept an equivalent.

It now remains only to be seen whether popular feeling will not frustrate the truly equitable spirit of the legislation thus exhibited; and we will entertain the most cheer-

Will the Editor of the Boston Common School Journal allow the Editor of the Bercan to signify to him the high value which he, as a practical school-man, puts upon the Jour-

Quenec High School.-The Rev. E. J. Senkler, A. M. of the University of Cambridge, has been appointed Rector, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Wilkie, who retires.

To Correspondents: Received G S;-W. W. W;—C. Y;—E. N, Achl;—C. Ber;—C. S, Bstn;—E. A with slips;—Beta treats as practice which is known to this Diocese only as the continuance of what was introduced by parties long_dead; we believe him to be a friend to the Berean, and we hope he will believe us to be endeavouring to act for the best, if we decline introducing a subject which would cause irritation, without any prospect of adequate benefit at present.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED-From Messis. II. S. Dalkin, 6 months, from No. 29; D. Coyle, 6 months, No. 30; Capt. Hood, 6 months, do.

ENGLISH MAIL-To be closed on Monday, 28th instant: Paid letters till 7 p. m. Unpaid till 9 P. M.

Political and Mocal Intelligence,

The Mail Steamer Unicorn arrived early yesterday morning, having waited about three days at Picton for the Mail; the Atlantic Steamer having had a long passage in consequence of the rough weather which she encountered. The news is favourable, though not of particular importance. Her Majesty and Consort had been enjoying themselves at Blair Athol, and the visit had caused a marked improvement in her Majesty's health. She rendered herself, by her unassuming manners, a great favourite among the Highlanders.

COMMERCIAL matters are still favourable. Canadian Flour and Wheat continue at about the same price as at the last accounts.

The Crops in England had all been well secured. The manufacturers were not quite as husy as before, still the demand for goods was

satisfactory.
Mr. Clifton, Conservative, was elected member for North Lancashire on the 20th ulto. in place of Lord Stanley, elevated to the House of Lords.

The Bank or England declared a dividend at their half yearly meeting on the 19th ulto. of 31 per cent.

REPUDIATION.—A rumour was current that the Government intend to exclude from Court. and from Ministerial parties, all Foreign Ministers or Charges d'Affaires, whose govern-ments have not faithfully fulfilled their engagements with British creditors.

STEAM NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN. - A return, by the House of Commons, to the end of June 1814; gives the following statement: number of vessels 30; tonnage 26,892; horse

trial and censure of such : and that the Church power 11,261. Several Steam frigates are

now building.
INELAND.—Mr. O'Connell since his release has remained very quiet. A great Repeal Banquet given to him took place at the Music-Hall, Dublin, on the 20th tilto: at which nearly a thousand persons attended. The speaking was moderate in its tone. Mr. O'Connell at the departure of the Steamer, had retired to his estate. At the meeting of the Repeal Association on the 30th Sept. the rent was announced to be £349 18.

FRANCE.-The Duke de Glucksberg had arrived at Paris, with a treaty between France and Morocco. The provisions are that Abdel-Kader be outlawed throughout the African possessions of the Emperor and of France, and that he may be pursued by the troops of both governments; if taken, to be treated with due respect: the French to evacuate Mogador; prisoners of war to be exchanged and a ratification of the treaty to take place within two months. The French King had received various addresses from English and American Societies for the Preservation of Peace, to which he had replied, stating his earnest de-

sire for the peace of the world. SPAIN.-Accounts from this country state that a movement on a large scale was intended by the Carlists of Navarre; that money and munitions of war had for some time been distributed there, and that several thousand men were in readiness. The Spanish Government had despatched reinforcements to Navarre with all possible expedition. The health of the young Queen Isabella is reported to be very had.

TURKEY .- Stringent regulations have lately been made by the Porte in regard to allowing strangers to enter this country. They must now be provided with Ottoman passports or with the vise of an Ottoman Ambassador or Consul before they can enter Turkey, and must present themselves to the local authorities within 24 hours after arriving, or they will not be permitted to visit the interior. Many other precautions are to be observed; and the fear of Russian intrigues is said to be the cause of this new system.

Indian Mail.—News from the East Indies had reached England, from Bombay to the 27th August, and from Calcutta to the 15th id. Sir H. Hardinge reached Calcutta on the 23rd July and was immediately sworn in to his high Office. He was to proceed almost immediately to Allahabad to inspect the different military stations, and was empowered to raise new regiments. The Punjaub was in a state of anarchy and confusion, and fears are entertained that hostilities must be resorted to. Lord Ellenborough had arrived at Malta on the 25th Septr, on his return to Europe.

Sir H. Pottinger, the British Plenipotentiary in China, had also returned to England. Mr Davis is left in charge of the British station at Hong-Kong. A treaty had been concluded between the U. States and the Chinese Government, by which the former will enjoy the same commercial advantages as yielded to Great Britain.

ELECTION NEWS.

LIST OF MEMBERS ALREADY RETURNED. Lower Canada. Quebec, (City) - Messrs. Aylwin & Chabot Chambly, - - - - Mr. Guillet. Champlain - - - Mr. Guillet. Rouville - - - - - T. Francheres. Sherbrooke (Town) (E. Hale.

Three Rivers, - - "Grieve Vercherès, - - "J. Leslie Yamaska, - - "Dr. Rous J. Leslie Dr. Rousseau. Terrebonne, - - " Mr. Lafontaine. Gaspé, - - - - " " Christie. St. Maurice. - - " Desaulniers. County of Quebec, " Chauveau. Lotbiniere. " Laurin. Russell, - - " A. Petrie.

Upper Canada. Brockville, - - Mr. Geo. Sherwood.
Cornwall, - - "Roland M'Donnell.
Kingston, - - " J. A. Macdonald.
Leinster, - - " Jacob De Witt. Prescott, - - - " Neil Stewart. Messrs. Sherwood &

Moffatt, - - 638 Drummond, - 518 miles below Cape Gaspé.
De Bleury, - - 632 Beaubien, - - 518 The Ship Catharine, Baird, hence for Belfast

1,270 The latest accounts from Megantic represent Mr. Daly ahead.

CHANGES IN REGIMENTS SERVING IN NORTH

60th Royal Rifles.—Lieut J Douglas to be Capt by pur v Townsend, who retires; 2d Lieut J Warburton to be 1st Lieut by pur v Douglas; W Hetherington, gent, to be 2d Lieut. by pur, v Warburton.

BIRTH. "On the 15th inst. the lady of J. W. Lenycraft Esq. of a daughter.

DIED. On Tuesday last, Lieut. O. H. Gilbert, Royal At Paris on the 20th Sept. William Pemberton Esq., aged 56 years. Artillery aged 19.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED. Oct. 17th. Brig Atalanta, Wheeler, Liverpool, J. Torrance general cargo.

Bark Dromaliair, Pyne, Glasgow, order, coals. 19th.

Bark Wm. Lushington, Gibb, Chatham, order, ballast.

— Cecrops, Burrell, London, order, ballast.

- Marquis of Wellesley, Monro, Dublin, Curry & Co. ballast. — Regnemist, Smith, Newport, Atkinson & Co. ballast.

Prince George, Poster, London, Price & Co. general cargo for Quebec and Montreal — Pekin, Esson, Hull, Gilmenr & Co. ballast, Ship Lady Gordon, Scurr, Pwilheli, Sharples &

36 Co. bullast: Bark Great Britain, Montgomery, Glasgow, J M. Muckle, general cargo.

Schr. Clam. Wilson, Liverpool, J. M. Muckle, Burkey Joseph Herrich

23rd-Brig Queen Victoria, Rosic, Sligo, order, ballast, CLEARED.

Oct. 17th,
Ship Conqueror, McAulay; Bark Woodbine, Skeock; do. Ayrshiro Mackay; Ship Caledonia, Robinson; Brig Herrings, Taylor; do. Credo, Humphreys; Ship Great Britain. Swinburn; do. Cromwell, McDougall; Brig Monarch, James; Bark Lord Scaton, Talbot; Brig Ema Zoller, Prowse; do., Lord Ramsay, England; Bark Mcdina, Buchanan; Brig Royalist, Thompson; Schr. Miscou, Coulson.

18th. Bark Europe, Gubb; do. Columbine, Brook bank; do. Water Lily, Hart; Ship Jano Black, Gorman; Bark Onyx, Hogg; do. Blonde, Crawford; do. Lady Mary Fox, Lightbody; Brig Ven-ture, Blackshaw, Bark City of Rochester, Camp-bell; Bark Eldon, Cillespie; do. Edward Thorno, Johnston; do. James & Mary Sinnott, Conner; Brig Broderick, Carr; Bark Pons Ælii, Huldie; do. Robert Watson, Reid; do. Lochlibo. Taylor.

Brig Messenger, Miller; do. Ararat. Banks; Bark The Duke, Postill; do. Syria, Cox; Brig Elizabeth Adnett, Fleming; Bark Sir John Falstaff, Rowell; Brig Berwick, Giffney; Ship Marchioness of Queensberry, McCallun; Bark Isabella, Robson; Brig Orb, Routledge; do. Energy, Wright; do. Pero, Meredith; Bark Columbia, Young; do. Good Intent, Withburn; do. John, Heselton; do. Burrell, Foster; Brig Velocity, Darrell; Bark Northumberland, McKinlay; Schr. Marie Dolphine, Blais; do. Surprise, Ami raux; do. Calm, Landry.

Bark Jane Brown, Wallace; Brig Native, Allan; do. Lord John Russel, Henderson; Ship Mayileld, Masson; Bark Siren, Bailie; Ship George Wilkinson, ; Brig Emma, Walker; Bark St. Anns, Richards.

22nd. Brig Johns, Fox; Bark Quebec, Livingston; Ship Wm. Dawson, Beveridge; Bark Arab, Le-Mesurier; do. Carleton, MeAlly; do. Mary & Harriet, Shaxson; do. British Queen, Lord; Ship Harmony, Jameison; Brig Ann Mills, Kennedy; Bark Cyrus, Rae; do. Industry, Stevens; Ship Sedulous, Nicholas.

Among the passengers by the Steam Ship Britannia from Halifax for Liverpool, were Sir Henry and Lady Caldwell, of Canada. By the Steam Ship Caledonia, T. Mercer Jones, of Toronto; Capt. Rice and J. Mc-Nicol of Canada.

By the Steam Ship Unicorn, from Picton, Judge Fiset. Mr. Busson, Rev. Messrs. Hudon, Dumlin, Barot, Bardy, Miss Stayner, Mrs. Williams, Miss Gray, Mrs. Baron, Messrs. Hyde, Bi rnie and Asher.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following letter, was received here on Saturday, by D. Fraser, Esq.; -mentioning the wreck of the ship Indian Chief, from Li-

Perce, 7th Oct., 1814. "An express has just arrived from my people at Griffin's Cove, reporting the Indian Chief ashore at Cape Rosier, high and dry, on the 5th instant, at 9, Ac M. All hands saved. She has six feet water in her hold and exposed as she is to the influence of the prevailing easterly gales, she must soon go to

pieces." She had a full cargo for Montreal
The brig Acorn, from Oporto, also for Monttreal, with a cargo of wines, &c., has put in at Paspebiac, leaky, as mentioned below:-

"The brig Acorn, of Leith, John Hum phreys, master, from Oporto, for Montreal having on board 46 pipes, 66 hhds. and 108 casks port wine, 2 pipes, 14 hhds. brandy, 4 pipes olive oil, 40 bags Corks, and 55 tons salt. consigned to Messrs. Buchanan & Harris, of that place, put in here on the 25 ult., in such a leaky state, and unmanageable through the melting of the salt, that it was found necessary to discharge her. The vessel has been put into the hands of Lloyd's Agent, and condemned by the survey as unfit for repair."

The schooner reported ashore on White Island Reef, by Capt. Pync, of the Dromahair, proves to be the Gem, since arrived in port. She was got off by the throwing of eight or ten tons of coal overboard.

Capt. Scurr, of the Lady Gordon, reports having spoken the brig Elizabeth, for Quebec, on the 4th Oct., in lat. 45, 12, long. 52, 5 out 14 days. On the same day, spoke the

1,036 on the 12th inst. timber laden, was driven ashore at Port Neuf, on the night of the 15th inst., when the Captain, Mate, nine of the crew, and a passenger named Hughes, together with his son are reported to have perished.

The Schooner Babit, Babin, from Arichat with a cargo of fish and oil for Quebec went ashore the same night, this side of St. Catharines and was completely broken up: no lives lost.

Sheerness Sept. 20-The Medora, Stewart, from Quebec to London, is on shore on the Middle Sand, and is discharging her cargo.

Halifax, Sept. 30th-Cleared-Schr. Belinda, Caldwell, for Montreal, sugar. Oct. 2nd—Schr. Coquette, Levey, for Montreal, sugar molasses, and herrings. 4th—Brigt. Hiad, Penkham, for Montreal, sugar. 5th— Schr. Hebe, Billingsby, for Montreal, sugar and wine.

VESSELS SAILED FOR CANADA TO 23D ULT. Sept. 16-Rival from Malaga for Quebec 19-Burnhopeside from Deal for Quebec and Montreal: 21-Kate from Dublin for Quebec 23-Constitution from Belfast for Quebec.

NEW BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR. THE Subscriber has just received a small supply of the above rare article.

M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 13, Fabrique Street, Upper Town. Quebec, 19th Oct., 1844.

EDUCATION. R. WM. HIGGINBOTHAM begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he intends to open his EVENING CLASS on the 1st proximo, at his own residence. Card of terms may be seen at Mr. R. Higgin-

Church, Reference to the Revel, G. L. F. HAENSEL. Quebec, 23d Oct. 1814.

botham's, 17 Bunde St., opposite the French

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Montreal Pot Ashes p. cwt. new 23 9 a 24 do Pearl do do 23 6 00
do Pearl do do 25 0 00
Canada Fine Flour per brl 25 0 26 do Wheat per 70 lbs 64 6 TIMBER. Quebec Yellow Pine per cub. ft. 1 54 Red do do 17 1 Oak 110 2

Ash
Birch
Masts. Calliper, Red,
do Yellow,
Poles,
Deals. Yellow per 2nd quality, £11 0 12 0

do 3rd quality, 9 10 10 10 Staves, Quebec Stand, per.M. 52 10 57 10 W. O. Pun. 17 10 18 10 Red Oak, 4 0 5 0 Oak and Ash 70 0 0 Dars, Ash per run, foot 31d. 41d Handspikes Hick per doz. . 10s Öd

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 22d Oct., 1814.

Mutton, per lb 0 2½ a 0 3 Ditto, per quarter 3 0 a 3 6 Lamb, per quarter 1 3
 Veal, per lb
 0
 0

 Do., per quarter
 0
 0
 Lard, per lb. 0 4 Potatoes, per bushel, 1 0
 Maple Sugar, per lb
 0
 41 a

 Peas per bushel,
 3
 6
 a

 Ducks, per couple
 2
 0
 a
 Eggs, per dozen, 0 65 a 0
Fowls, per couple . . . 1 6 a 2
Flour, per barrel 25 0 a 25 Straw ditto ... 17 6 a 20 0
Fire-wood, per cord ... 12 6 a 15 0

Pot Ashes per cwt. . . 24s. 0d. a 24s. 3d. Pearl do. do. . . . 24s. 6d. a 25s. 0d

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, ANGER AND DUTY, or a few words on Popery, Puseyism, and the present state of the times, and in connection with Truth, Rightcourness and Peace. By the Reverend RICHARD MARKS, Vicar of Great Missenden.

-Price, Four Pence.
G STANLEY, 15 Buade-st. Quebec, 9th Oct. 1844.

FOR CHARTER. JANE," A. 1. at LLOYDS, burthen per Register 250 tons, will accept a Charter to any safe Port in the United Kingdom-Apply to

J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, Oct. 14th, 1814. b

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER. PRIME MESS and PORK, PRIME, Upper Canada BUTTER. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, Oct. 14th. 1844.

RECEIVED EX " BRITISH QUEEN."

145 II AMPERS Cheese, viz :
Double Gloster, double Berkeley, Cheddar, Truckles and Queen's Arms. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 23rd Sept., 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, Missisquoi Foundry Company's Castings. PREMIUM Cooking Stoves,

Improved do. do. Parlour and Office Stoves Summer do. American Ploughs, Hollow-ware and various small Castings. -ALSO--

Single and Double Stoves, Cambouses, Register Grates and Coolers. -AND-Pig Iron.

C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street. Quebec, 20th Sept., 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NE Hundred Boxes Havana Clayed Sugar, ex "Elizabeth.
44 Puncheons Molasses ex "Thomas"

Muscovado Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

J. W. LEAYCRAFT Quebec, 9th Sept. 1844.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES. MHE subscriber acquaints his friends and the

1 public that he has lately received a large assortment of India Rubber Shoes, which he will dispose of on as moderate terms as any other house in the trade.

MATTHEW HAMMOND,

No. 53, St. John Street. Quebec, 10th Septr. 1844.

TO TEACHERS.

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

29th August, 1814.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, LIME-JUICE, &c. &c. LIME-LOR Sale by the Subscriber, Duty paid, or in Bond for exportation

Bond for exportation: —

236 Hlids, very bright Porto Rico Sugar. 100 Burs first quality do. Coffee, 90 Hhds. Superior Cuba Sugar, 150 Puncheous, Cuba Molasses

27 Tierces Cuon Molasses, 80 Puns. Porto Rico Molasses, 5 Puns. Jamaica Lime Juice. 30 Tins do Arrowroot,
30 Tins do Arrowroot,
10 Tons do Logwood,
J. W. LEAYERAFT.
Quebec, 1st July, 1811.

NOTICE To persons indebted to the Bankrupt Estate

of Alexander Begg, Chemist and Druggist. EGAL proceedings will be taken forth-with for the recovery of outstanding Debts due to this Estate.
HENRY W. WELCH,

Assignee, No. 38; St. Peter-St.

Quebec, 13th Scpt. 1844. TO MERCHANTS AND MILL OWNERS:

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

C. & W. WURTELE.

Quebec 20th Sept., 1844.

RECEIVED, per John Horton, China, Sarah, Jamaica and British Queen :-Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, Genuine White Lead, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Putty, Paints, assorted colours, Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, Patent Shot, Canada Rose Nails and Spikes, Horse Nails, English and Best Bar Iron,

Scrap and Russia Bar Iron, Sheet and Hoop Iron, Anvils, Spades and Shovels, Cast Steel, Borax, Block Tin, Coil and Trace Chains, Shop Twine in balls.

-ALSO-Proved Chain Cables and Anchors, "Acraman's" Patent do. do. -AND-200 Boxes Tin Plates,

200 do. Canada Plates. C. & W. WURTELE.

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 23rd Sept., 1844.

IMPORTANT SALE OF.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. AT MONTREAL.

ON the FOURTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the Office of the Undersigned, in St. Joseph Street, at ELEVEN: o'clock in the FORENOON, will be Sold, positively without reserve, the following PROPERTIES, belonging to the Estates of the late Honorable HORATIO GATES, and the late Firm of HORATIO GATES & Co., namely:—

.- A Lot of Land in the St. Antoine Suburb of this City, being Lot No. 22 in Ross's Tirage au Sort, containing 47 feet in front by 1631 feet in depth; bounded in front, by Rahmond Street, in rear by the Hon. Louis Guy, or

Representatives; on one side by Lot No. 20, and on the other side by Lot No. 24.

A Lot of Land beautifully situated at the end of the St. Antoine Suburb of the City of Montreal, adjoining the property of Charles Phillips, Esq; bounded in front by the road which leads to Côte St. Antoine, or the continuation of Dorchester Street, containing 237 feet, and more if it may be found in width, in the rear, being 225 feet in depth, on the north-east side, and 214 feet in depth, on the south-west side. This Lot has been under a high state of cultivation, with a choice col-lection of Fruits and Shrubberies thereon.

A Lot of Land situated in the St. Lawrence Suburb of this City; bounded in front by St. Urbain Street, in rear by the Protestant Burial Ground; on one side by the Representatives of the late Rev. Mr. Mountain, and on the other side by Lot No. 4; contain-

ing 40 feet in front, by 185 feet in depth. -A Lot of Land in St. Lawrence Suburb, adjoining the above, bounded in front by St. Urbain Street, in rear by the Protestant Burial Ground; on one side by Lot No. 3, and on the other side by John Frothingham, Esq.; containing 40 feet in front, by 186 feet

in depth.

—A lot of land situated on the Lachino Canal; bounded in front by the Commons of Montreal, in rear, by Mr. John Crooks, on the east by John Macpherson, Rsquire, and on the other side to the west by Jumes Henderson. Esq., with a Three Story Stone Store and extensive Sheds thereon erected, contain-ing in front 70 feet 3 inches, in the rear 86 feet 9 inches, on one side to the east 168 feet 9 inches, and on the other side west 164 feet—subject and liable to, and for the payment of, an annual. perpetual, and unredeemable ground rent (rente annuelle, fonciere perpetuel e et non rechetable) of £9 16s 33d. Also, subject to the payment of six deniers tournois de cens et r.ntcs, payable annually on the 11th day of November for ever. Also, subject to the furnishing and providing one Man and a Horse and Cart to be employed one day in each and every year in making and repairing Street in the St. Anne Suburb; now occupied by Messrs. Jones & Co., For-

warders. A Lot of Land situate on the west side of Notre Dame Street, in the City of Montreal, bounded on the cast side by Quesnel or Representatives, and on the west side by the Repre-sentatives of the late John Macdonell, Esquire, -occupied by the Montreal Fire Assurance Company,—bounded in front by said Notre Dame Street, in rear by Lot No. 7; con-taining in front 60 feet 6 inches, in rear 61 feet 4 inches, to the cast side 89 feet 6 inches, and to the west side 88 feet 6 inches, with a well tinished. Two Story Stone Dwelling, and so much of a Two Story Stone Store as may be found within the above described limits.
A Lot of Land situated on Great St. James'

Street, in this City; bounded in front by said St. James' Street, in the rear by Lot No. 6, on one side to the east by the Heirs D. beaujou, and on the other side by Dr. Holmes, containing in front, 62 feet, in rear 61 feet 4 inches, on the east side 89 feet 6 inches, and on the west 88 feet 6 inches, with so much of the Stone Store mentioned in Lot No. 6 as may be found thereon, and other Buildings thereon erected. Also, occupied by the Mont-

real Fire Assurance Company. The Terms and Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale. The

T. FOLLETT. Trustee to the Estate of the lafe Firm of By his Attorney.

J. GORDON MACKENZIE.

Sept. 19,

Fouth's Corner.

VASILION.

Fashion is a most tyrannical mistress. She compels people to submit to any inconvenience she pleases. She allows them to listen to neither common sense, nor integrity, nor religion, against her

She pinches our feet with her shoes chokes our necks with her cravats, and squeezes our bodies with her lacing.

She makes us sit up when we ought to sleep, and lie in bed when we ought to be up with the lark.

She will not let us go three paces to close the window, but makes us go four to ring the bell, that the servant may come up the stairs and into the room to shut them.

She makes us pay visits when we ought to be mending the children's clothes, and she requires the servant to say we are not at home, when the truth is we do not want to be bored with calls.

She makes some spend for ribbons and for wines that which ought to pay the of blood. It was too late in the day for grocer and the baker; and she makes others buy artificial flowers for the girls, when tuition at school remains due.

She makes people pay ten shillings for the binding of a book which is so fine, then, that they are afraid to open it for reading; and then she makes them borrow books which they want for use, and never return them.

She makes some be silent at Church because she says it is only for the charity children to respond in the service; and then she makes them talk and joke as they come out at the church-door, because it wouldn't be genteel to be impressed with the importance of religion.

She makes some stand up and look about who is come to Church, when they ought to be upon their knees to confess their faults and pray that God would spare them.

Fashion despises those who mind her. They are her dolls. If you would be respected by her and by yourself, let not fashion rule over you. Be guided by religious integrity and common sense, then you will give just offence to no one, and will be free indeed.

THE ESCAPE.

In the year 1800, a travelling mechanic stepped into the public-house of a village near Gera in Saxony, and or- cause the going to and fro ceased; he dered some little refreshment, while he himself began to feel the want of sleep, laid aside his bundle, and sat down in a and at last he had to lie down on the floor, corner, evidently much fatigued with his journey on foot; it was not surprising to see him nearly exhausted, for he looked the doubts and fears of his perilous sipale, sick, and depressed. The landlord was a kind man, and asked him, how he came to travel, being in so bad a state of health. "Ah," said the man, "this is the state I have been in, these six years, and I do not expect ever to be better; nor have I any thing to complain of: thanks to God, I can see his bright sun, and breathe his pure air, and go wheremy poor legs may carry me!"—"Oh," said the landlord, "then that is what you have not always had liberty to do? what may have began to think of his home, and of the

among journeymen mechanics in Ger- and cruel death. But while he was many, this man, when he had gone through thinking of her, a verse of the Bible came often said, "I would not change with any his apprenticeship, set out from his native into his mind, as if some kind angel whis place to see men and things. With a pered it to him: "Can a woman forget no one to suffer as I do." He was frebundle of clothes upon his back, and a stick in his hand, he travelled to the nearest large city, and looked for work. Under a new master, and amongst fellow workmen from different parts of the country, he acquired many new notions about handicraft, and became more expert at his trade. After some stay there, he got his certificate of good conduct, and marched further on again to collect more experience. Few mechanics in Germany would have the credit of being fit for mastership, if they could not show that they have spent some years in "wandering" as this kind of life is called. If the journeyman can manage to extend his wandering beyond the borders of his native land, so as to spend some time in a country where he learns a foreign language, that raises him greatly in estimation. The pale man in the public-house near Gera had made his way into France, and was very comfortably placed in the family of a worthy master of his trade, where he was rapidly acquiring the language, and attended to his daily work, little disturbed by the politics which kept the people generally in a state of agitation, but with which his master did not meddle, still less did the German journeyman seek to have any thing to do with them. The French King had been put to death, the country was declared a Republic, and the Terrorists, a set of men who seemed to delight in shedding blood, governed the nation bespierre, the leader of them, had been They had their spies every where, and if executed with many of his adherents and any thing like a suspicion could be thrown upon a person, that he was not favourable to the new government, he was condemned, and his head cut off without any delay by the guillotine, which had been invented in order to do that bloody work

had been sent to try disaffected persons, chains, bolts, and padlocks, when one of "Yes," he answered, "much better As he was conscious of no evil that he could them thought he heard a moaning which Oh! how I long to be with him! I wish be accused of, he went without any apprehension, nor did his family entertain the came sure it was the voice of some man. ways have a voice to sing his praise. presented with a copy gratis.

for his return, to know what he had been sent for, a neighbour came in great consternation to tell them that the man had been accused of having given shelter to persons who were enemies to the republic, and had been at once sentenced to death, and executed. The poor widow, distracted with this horrible news, ran right off to the judges to reproach them with the murder of her husband who had done his state, strove to show him sympathy; and feel very much the texts I suggested. nothing but show hospitality to some relations quite as innocent as himself: they became incensed by the freedom with which she spoke, pronounced her make his way home to his native seventh Revelation were evidently enan accomplice of her husband, and her country. "Six years," he said, as he joyed. Slowly he repeated at the end, head was cut off the same hour. The poor German saw, the safest course

for him to take was to get out of the country as soon as possible. He packed up his things; and as the night was setting in, he took at once his travelling of men which God has used as the means afflicted wife, by leading her forward to staff, and opened the street-door to set out on his journey without delay. Two of love. Now when darkness surrounds united; and surely she sorrows not as out on his journey without delay. Two spies perceiving his attempt to escape, seized him as he was stepping over the threshold, and dragged him to the men them to deliver him to the executioner at once; he was ordered to prison. But a dark hole, however, below, which one of the turnkeys bethought himself of, and into which he thrust the poor guiltless man, locking the door upon him. The place was damp and cold; he was afraid of lying down on the floor, and on feeling all round, he could find only a stone against the wall, upon which he could sit down, and so try to rest his limbs which shook with terror. Here he spent a sleepless night; the change to day-light he learned in his dark cell only by what he heard of the opening and closing of the prison-door above, when one party of prisoners after another were called to appear before the judges or else to be carried straight to the guillotine. The German expected every moment, it would be his turn to be led to death, but no one came for him. As his life was thus continued, he also began to feel the cravings of hunger; fortunately he had put a little bread and meat and a flask of wine in his pocket for his journey, upon which he made his melancholy meal, wondering all the while, why no one came to look after him. The day seemed to wear away, bedamp and cold as it was, and soon gentle sleep relieved him for the time of all tuation.

He did not know how long he had been asleep, when he awoke and heard the noise above, which indicated that another night had past. He awoke to the threat enings of death, and to the immediate craving wants of a suffering body. No one came to look after him; he now perceived that he was forgotten; the terrors of the guillotine were displaced by the horrors of death from hunger. Now he always had liberty to do? what may been the matter with you?" Upon this, care which his mother used to take the pale man related part of his history as was dead, and would not have her heart was dead, and would not have her heart According to the universal custom rent by mournful tidings of his sorrows her sucking child, that she should not quently carried beyond himself, whilst have compassion upon the fruit of her speaking of the things unseen and eternal, womb? yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee. Behold, I have graven of that it almost transports me, what thee upon the palms of my hands." Is. xlix. 15, 16. These words spoke to him peace and confidence at which he forgot all the wretchedness of his present situation. "I am not forgotten," he said to himself. "My Father in heaven remembers me; my Saviour feels for me." So it turned out to this poor prisoner, as God promised by the prophet Micah: "When sit in darkness, the LORD shall be light unto me." (vii. 8.) He felt greatly encouraged to pray that the captivity of his body might tend to the deliverance of his soul. He trusted himself in those hands where his name was written, and the weariness of his solitude was sweetly relieved by the communications of divine love which came to him in answer to his fervent supplications.

But his bodily sufferings were protracted and very severe. Nobody came to bring him food or drink; when he knocked or called out, no one attended. The noise in the prison was very great during the day; and if he was heard at all during the night, it was not by the turnkeys who might have perceived that the sound came not from the large room. God, however, had by this time stopped the mad course of the men in power. Rocompanions in crime, and orders had been given for all those who were imprisoned on suspicion to be set free. Thus the large prison near which the poor On entering his room one morning, I saw praying and suffering German was forgotten of men, but remembered by God, with despatch and safety.

One day the master-mechanic was sent inmates. The place now was still, and in now going fast." I replied, "It for to appear before the new judges who was in one day cleared of all its trembling

opened, and the poor sufferer discovered will be !" He often expressed a desire to on the ground, shaking with fever, and be in glory: but would check himself, as unable to raise himself. He was carried if it implied impatience. "I am willing up, and at the first breath of fresh air he to wait the Lord's time. Last night it fainted away : it was too pure for him to thought there may be a few days longer bear. When he came to himself again, to stay here; well, never mind it it is a he learned that it was the fifth day since few weeks, perhaps God may give nie he had been thrown into prison. Many more pains to try my patience; but then kind-hearted persons, when they heard of he will strengthen me." He appeared to so by rest, medicine, and strengthening food he was brought round so far as to be able to take his bundle and stick, and The contents of the latter part of the closed his narrative, "have passed since then, and I have enjoyed many mercies, then, and I have enjoyed many mercies, our eyes. How good I have found it to though the effect of those five days re- be afflicted! Oh! I wish I had done more mains in my limbs to this hour. I am well content to have passed under those terrors | this dying saint endeavour to comfort his me, I think with wonder and gratitude of the anguish which the Saviour en- his glorified spirit to this cold world. dured for me; and when the pleasant light of the sun shines upon me, I lift up would of taking a short journey: when my heart with joy at the cheerful thought taking leave at night, he generally obof the bright realm of happiness for served, "This may be the last time we in longing for my habitation in glory."-Free Translation.

DEATH BED SCENE.

God, who, he knew, would impart Friendly Visitor. his illness, he was anxious for young people especially to see him, and would take occasion to entreat them to seek an interest in Christ, reminding them that, although they were then strong and healthy, they might soon, like him, be laid on a bed of sickness. "Oh!" he one; I wish all felt as I do: but I wish remarking, "If it is so delightful to think must it be there? He seemed to feel,

"If such the sweetness of the streams, What must the fountain be, Where saints and angels draw their bliss

Immediately from Thee?" His animated countenance would show how greatly he enjoyed hearing hymns read, often saying, "I seem already in glory;" but the Bible was the book he chiefly liked to hear, because it "told him of his Saviour; and when he thought of his sufferings, it lightened his own." He rested most firmly and humbly on Christ, delighting to dwell on the amazing sacrifice on Calvary for guilty souls. "It is astonishing," he would say, "to think of, but I feel it true; I was far off from God, but he brought me nigh by the blood of his blessed Son. It reminds me of the Jews who crucified Jesus; and he ordered the word first to be preached

to them." About a fortnight preceding the death of this suffering Christian, a change for the better in his health gave some of his friends hopes of his recovery. He does not appear long to have entertained the idea himself: one day, when he was nothing is too hard for him. I am willing to leave all in his hands. If I get better, I hope I shall live entirely to his

honour and glory." A very few days, however, showed how fruitless were the hopes entertained. a great alteration for the worse had taken place. His weakness prevented his talk-

slighest fear; but while they were looking | The place was examined, the dark hole | Oh! what a song that of the redeemed | "They are very consoling, "he said; "and then to have the Comforter in my heart !" seventh Revelation were evidently en-Yes, God shall wipe away all tears from for Christ when in health!" Sweetly did one without hope, nor would she recall He spoke constantly of dying, as one

that place was so full already, that the which He is fitting me. And as I pursue shall meet on earth; but we shall soon jailer did not think he could lock him up my weary way on my wanderings to look meet in glory. I am only going a little with the rest of the prisoners; there was for work which shall provide for this before you." Never shall I forget the trembling body, I look to my journey's animation beaming on his emaciated face, end, and my soul is ready to leap out of me | nor the sparkling of his eyes, as I repeated to this happy believer portions of Scripture, and hymns. "There is a fountain filled with blood," and "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds!" he especially It was in the autumn of the last year enjoyed. So great was his anxiety for that J. N. married, and came to reside the conversion of sinners, that he unin our village. He was soon afterwards derwent much inconvenience during his attacked by the epidemic, which so illness, that the means of grace might be awfully spread over the length and afforded to others. He was truly grateful breadth of the land: from this, at the for temporal comforts: first thanking time, he recovered, but the attendant God, who had raised up friends for him. weakness produced a decline, in which Whilst this suffering, patient Christian he lingered several months. When in was able to articulate, he spoke entirely of health, he had chosen the Lord for his the things which belonged to his eternal portion, and in trouble he found him a peace; and when his voice nearly failed very present help. I speak not here of him, he could still, as he said, "look the way by which it pleased God to bring up." Yes, it was by fervent, simple, and him out of darkness into the blessed light heartfelt petitions to him who can impart of Gospel truth, nor of the persecutions abundant strength, that he was enabled he endured from his family and others, to endure to the end. A few minutes because he walked not according to the customs of an ungodly world; I only wish to notice a few of his dying remarks; was his reply. She enquired if he and oh! that all who read this simple ac- was happy. He answered, "Yes," and count of the latter end of one poor (ac- then he closed his eyes; and, without a cording to this world's estimation) but struggle, sweetly entered that everlasting rich in faith-possessing all things in rest prepared for the people of God, in the Christ-may not rest content with ex- twenty-fourth year of his age, leaving us claiming, "Let me die the death of the to thank God that another blessed spirit righteous;" but diligently search their had been added to the number of just own hearts whether they have, indeed, men made perfect, and that another sersought that reconciliation with God which | vant had departed this life in his faith only can be obtained through the all- and fear. Oh that all may be content to atoning blood of the Saviour; for awful be counted as nothing by an ungodly beyond conception must the hour of death be to a soul unpardoned, unregenerate! tion it has to offer, cast in their lot with This young man's sufferings were ex- the people of God. Soon, very soon, it treme, yet he never murmured, receiving shall appear they only are wise who set every pain from the immediate hand of their affections on things above.—

> BRIGHT SUGARS. NOW LANDING and for Sale by the Sub-scriber, the CARGO of the Brig "KATE,"

from Cienfuegos. 154 Hogsheads, Very superior Muscovado 38 Barrels. Sugar, 2 Boxes White clayed Sugar,

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J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

Quebec, 12th July, 1841.

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THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his spring supply of ENGLISH and FRENCH LEATHER, consisting of Calf-Skins, of a beautiful description, direct from Paris, Boot Morocco, Patent and Elastic Leather, Plain and Enamelled French Fronts, Maxwell's Spurs, with a great variety of other articles in

The universal preference given to his work for many years past by the Military Gentlemen of this Garrison, is a proof of the superior style in which orders entrusted to him are executed Tor Boors made to order.

THOMAS COWAN. Quebec, June 27, 1844.

ENGRAVED PORTRAIT

sir chas. T. Métcalfe, Bart.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he has entered into arrangements for publishing, by subscription at an early day, a splendid MEZZOTINTO ENGRAVING of HIS EXCEL-LENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, taken from Mr. Bradish's Portrait, recently pointed, which has heen pronounced by the most competent judges to be the best likeness of His Excellency ever executed.

The engraving will be executed in the very best style of art, and printed upon a sheet of about 18 by 14 inches, and the greatest care will be taken to the idea himself: one day, when he was much stronger than usual, he observed to me, "perhaps the Lord may raise me up; nothing is too hard for him. I am will-within the reach of all. The undersigned will visit Quebec on Thursday, the 3rd October, for the purpose of exhibiting the Painting at the Merchants Exchange, and receiving Subscriptions. Gentlemen residing in other parts of the Province who may desire to subscribe, or those who may wish to act as local agents, are requested to address (post paid)

ROBT. W. S. MACKAY, Booksoller, 115, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. September 25.

Publishers of Newspapers in the Province friendly to the proposed publication, will, by inserting this notice in their papers once a week for six weeks, be entitled to a copy of the portrait free. Gentlemen remitting the price of six portraits, postage free, will

be presented with the seventh copy gratis.

N. B. An Alphabetical List of Subscribers to the Portrait will be published, of which each one will be

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COM-PANY would earnestly call the attention of the inhabitants in the Eastern Townships, and of Lower Canada generally, to the very favourable terms upon which excellent land in all section of th is beautiful part of the Province can now be

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The Company offer for sale, without reserve, the whole of their LANDS, with undoubted titles, on a CREDIT of FOURTEEN YEARS, requiring only the interest annually for the first ton years, and WITHOUT ANY PAYMENT AT ENTRY, at prices varying from Ten Shillings per Acre, according to situation.

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The Company are also permitted to refer to the Hon. T. C. Aylwin, M.P.P., Quebec. D. M. Armstrong, M.P.P., Dr. Boutbillier, M.P P. Berthier. r. Boutbillier, M.P.P. St. Hyacintho.
And generally to the most influential gentlemen of Canada East. Sherbrooke, August 26, 1844.

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Quebec, 13th June, 1844.

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