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The BEREAN.

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

VOLUME II.—No. 21.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1845.

[WHOLE NUMBER 73.]

THE MISSIONARY TO HIS BRIDE.

I go through perils of land and sea,
Where men in idolatry bow the knee;
I go to a land where darkness reigns,
And slavery forges her direst chains;
From kindred far, and from social glee;
Friend of my heart, wilt thou come with me?

To sound through the adverse camp an alarm,
To seek in his stronghold the foe to disarm;
To dare the assault with many or few,
To hope against hope, and though faint to pursue;
Not even in mortal combat to flee;
Sister in Christ, wilt thou go with me?

Wilt thou, fondly devoted, and firm of soul,
Through life o'er my spirit hold sweet control;
Or prepare by a dying couch to stand,
And mourn alone in a stranger land;
All earthly things that most precious be
To risk for thy Lord—wilt thou go with me?
The Bride's Reply in our next.

TRIALS TO A CONVERTED JEW.

Previous to Judah Levi's coming out from among the Jews, it had been specially urged upon him to endeavour to ensure his wife's consent to the step; and when he actually did come out, now more than a year ago, it was not only with the consent but the active concurrence of his wife who, in fact, then wished him and the children to be baptized at once. After a short stay, however, with her husband and children, in the house of a native Christian, she suddenly took them and some of his property away with her, during his absence from the house, and returned to the Jews. After some time, and much trouble on his part, she was again prevailed on to return to him with the children, but now on the condition that she should be allowed to continue a Jewess, and to live with him as such.

This was about the time that I left for Constantinople. When I returned in June last, I found that the father and his two children had been baptized at the preceding Easter, and that the mother was still living with him as a Jewess. Shortly before that, the father of the children from Smyrna had come to Jerusalem; and it seems that the success the Jews had met with in making good his claims to those children, and getting them away from us, had emboldened them to make a desperate attempt to get these children also away, though therein acting in direct opposition to the very principle on which in that case they had succeeded. The mother was probably easily persuaded, and on Sunday, the 23rd of June, while the father was at church, she once more returned with them (though now baptized) to the Jews.

The poor distracted father made all possible search after them, but with no success. At last he heard it reported that Rabbi Yeshayah was implicated in their abduction, and had taken them to his own house. The father being an Austrian subject, and Rabbi Yeshayah acknowledged by that Government as Procurator (or Consular agent) for the Jews here, he was the only authority to whom he could appeal for redress. Hopeless as this must appear, he yet did so immediately, and demanded of him the restitution of his children. The Rabbi denied all knowledge of them, and refused to interfere in his favour. He then demanded his passport, in order to proceed to Beyrout, to appeal to the Consul-General there. The Rabbi refused to restore it to him. The poor man, then, learning that his wife and children were in the house of a native Jew, applied to the Pasha to request him to make that person, as being a Turkish subject, produce his wife before him (the Pasha), and to require her, as being also a Turkish subject, to give up the children to him as their father. The Pasha was inclined to do so, but Rabbi Yeshayah sent him to say that both mother and children were under his protection, to be sent on to Aleppo, where the case must be judged before the Consul-General. Thus disappointed, the father again demanded his passport of Rabbi Yeshayah, but was now told that by applying to the Pasha, he had forfeited his claims to Austrian protection. To meet such a stretch of authority on the part of the Rabbi, he had no other resource left than to proceed to Beyrout without passport, to lay the case before the Consul-General there. On the 26th of June, he went down to Jaffa for this purpose. On the evening of June 27th, Mr. Calman came to tell me that he had just learnt that Rabbi Yeshayah was going to send the mother with the children off secretly to Jaffa, to be sent thence to Morocco, her native country. I called, with him, on the British Consul, to inform him of this. Mr. Young regretted that he could not act officially even in case of such an outrage; but advised us to send a person immediately to Jaffa, to apprise the father, if still there, that he might apply to the Austrian Consular Agent there, or if need be to the Pasha, to detain the children till the case could be brought before the Consul-General, and thus the father's claim to them made good; or in case the father had left for Beyrout, that the person sent should make the application on his behalf. Accordingly Mr. Calman wrote a letter in Jewish to the father, which was dispatched the next day; and I, in the mean time, gave directions to have the city gates watched by a person who knew the mother and children, from before their being opened in the morning, in order to ascertain when they actually departed.

The following day, finding no trace of the fugitive mother at the gates, I sent to Rabbi Yeshayah to ascertain whether or not he meant to send them. The Rabbi then declared that he had not yet done so, but that he intended to send them to the Consul-General at Aleppo, Signor Picciotti, a Jew; and when warned of the probable consequences to himself of so unwarrantable a step on his part, he alleged that he had the Consul-General's approval of it in writing. If this be true, he must have procured it, notwithstanding which would show the plan to have been deliberately laid; and he could have done so only by repre-

sending the question as one between Jews only. I therefore sent an additional letter to the father, and advised him to state to the Consul-General at Beyrout distinctly that he and his children are Christians, and that he claims his protection for them as such.

Late in the evening of July 7, information was brought me that Rabbi Yeshayah had actually sent off the mother with the children that evening with a Jew of Aleppo; and we therefore dispatched a messenger to Jaffa early the following morning with a letter to Judah Levi to inform him of the circumstance. I also wrote to Mr. Winbolt, enclosing a copy of my letter, in German, to be given to the Consul, in case he should wish to see it, to satisfy himself on the question of the baptism of the children, of which I also sent a certificate in English, attested by the Bishop, with a translation into German.

Soon after receiving my letter of July 8, however, the father had learnt that his wife and children had arrived at Sidon. Although the Austrian Consul-General at Beyrout, had declined acting for him on two grounds, first, he had no passport to produce, and next, that even then the order of procedure required an appeal in the first instance to the Consul at Aleppo; yet he had kindly informed him that by Austrian law, he had an indisputable claim to have the sole disposal of his children, and had even given him a copy of that article of Austrian law. Encouraged, therefore, by this, he now started for Sidon, accompanied by a trusty Jew from Beyrout; fully determined to get possession of his children, cost what it might. To make sure, in the first place, of their actually being there, and where to find them, he waited outside the city, while he sent his companion in to ascertain. He soon heard that they were in the town, but could not discover where. The father now applied to the Austrian Vice-Consul there, who proposed to make the Jews deliver up the children to him, if they confessed to their being among them, but could not do so if they denied this; and so they did, when sent for by the Consul. He had, therefore, no resource left, but to watch their movements, and by doing so, he soon found out that the Jews had engaged a boat to take his wife with the children to Ladokeye; and succeeded also in tracing out the captain of the boat; who, having surmised from the secrecy and hurry of the Jews, that there must be something wrong at the bottom of these proceedings, declared that he had already made up his mind to break the bargain he had made with them, and to refuse to sail. He, therefore, readily told Rabbi Judah Levi all the circumstances that he knew, and on being assured that the parties were Judah Levi's wife and children, and that if he would quietly take them on board, and then give the father a passage also, he would pay him handsomely; he agreed to do so. But the Jews, perceiving that the plan was discovered, would not let them embark. Judah Levi now gave notice to the Consul who promised to prevent the mother's embarking with the children, for any other port than Beyrout; to which place he then returned to await their arrival. He watched all the movements in the port of Beyrout, and soon found his wife and children arrive there.

He again applied to the Consul-General to put him in possession of the children, but as his passport had not yet arrived, the Consul would not interfere for him, but told him that he was at liberty to take his children from among the Jews if he could, himself. On his attempting this, however, some of the more respectable Jews of Beyrout pledged their word, that both the mother and children should be kept securely till his claims could be properly ascertained, and if then recognised in Austrian law, they should be freely delivered up to him. To this he finally consented, though very reluctantly, as from his knowledge of the Talmudical principles on which the Jews act in such a case, he felt he could not trust them. He, therefore, continued to watch all their movements in the port every day, and all day long, while awaiting the result of the application, now made again through Mr. Fwald to Rabbi Yeshayah, for his passport. After passing two or three weeks in this manner, one of the principal Jews of Beyrout, who had always appeared rather friendly, met him one afternoon apparently by chance, as he was walking on the quay, as usual, and addressing him invited him into a coffee shop, to smoke with him, and there kept his attention for some time engaged by conversation. At length the suspicion came suddenly across Judah Levi's mind, that this was a trick, and that doubtless his wife and children had in the meantime been smuggled on board some vessel. He, therefore, suddenly started up, broke through all the efforts of his pretended friend to remove his suspicions, and ran to the quay; where however he could not discover anything. But, happily, he fell in with a little Jewish boy, through whom he had often obtained information about his children, while they were kept by the Jews; and on questioning him now, he learnt that they had just been put on board a vessel bound for Alexandria. What was to be done? It was almost dark. Half-distracted, he ran to the Consulate, stated the case, which he could scarcely make the Consul believe, and then demanded assistance, that he might recover his children by force. The Consul again declared that as his passport had not yet been forthcoming, he could not act for him, but that as father, he had the perfect right in every law, to use any means necessary to prevent his children from being kidnapped. Our friend then went to the police station, demanded two of three men, to aid him in recovering his children, who had been fraudulently and unlawfully embarked, took boat, succeeded in finding the vessel, boarded it, and what with the influence of

the policemen, and threats of the consequences of resistance, soon induced the astonished captain to give up the children, and finally awed the Jews on board also into acquiescence. The mother now begged to be taken on shore also, along with the children, and he allowed her. No sooner had they reached the shore than they found almost the whole Jewish community (who had been apprized from on board) gathered together on the quay, and crowds of others besides, attracted by her shrieks and cries; and it was with no small difficulty and risk, that he succeeded in getting them to the Consulate. Here the old difficulty recurred, that the Consul had no right to interfere, so long as he had not the evidence of his passport for his being an Austrian subject. He failed not, however, to represent to such of the more respectable Jews as had found admittance into his presence, the unreasonableness of their conduct, as well as the serious consequences they might incur, by their unlawfully attempting to send away the children without the father's knowledge, and against his will. Finally, one of the Picciotti family, resident at Beyrout, offered to take the children under his care, till the case could be decided, and to render himself personally responsible for their being restored to the father whenever by law required; in the meantime sending them on safely with the mother to Aleppo, where the case must at all events be first tried. To this the father was finally constrained to give his reluctant consent. Doubly suspicious, still, however, of the intentions of the Jews, he had again recourse to watching all movements in the port, and when after three or four weeks thus spent by him, he found preparations making to send them with the mother alone, to Ladokeye by sea, on their way to Aleppo, and that he was not to be allowed to accompany them in the same boat, he again appealed to the Consul against this proceeding. The Consul again repeated that he could not interfere so long as he had not his passport, and observed, that as he and his children had been baptized into the English Church, the British Consul ought to protect them. To this, Judah Levi could only reply, that though the British Consul had taken a kind interest in his case, yet he could not interfere, as they were clearly Austrian subjects. Finally, the Austrian Consul said, "Well, at all events, you are the father of the children, and you may do what you can to get them into your power again, and to protect them yourself." "Thank you for this advice," said the father, "I shall act on it." He then, again, took policemen, went on board the boat, and once more rescued the children. But now the tumult was greater than the first time. At the risk of his life, and that of some friends, (particularly Mr. Heald's clerk, in his absence,) he, at length, succeeded in getting them to his lodgings. While a crowd of Jews surrounded the house, (which was in the gardens,) others ran to the Pasha, to get him to take the children from the father by force. He, however, reproved their conduct, and assured them, that in every law, the father had a perfect right to protect his children, and no one could lawfully attempt to take them from him. Thus disappointed, the Jews, in their fanatical zeal and excitement, determined to get hold once more of the children at any cost, and at any risk, offered a large bribe to the servant of the house to open the door to them, and, when that was refused, settled down to a regular siege of the house, lighted watch fires in the garden, and declared that they would not stir thence till the children were delivered up to them. Thus, the father, with the owners and inmates of the house, passed the night under arms, in a state of siege. Next day the Jews again pressed the Pasha to interfere; and he at last proposed, in order to restore peace and quiet, to take charge of the children himself, provided the father could be induced to give his willing consent to such an arrangement for the present. To effect this, the Pasha sent to the British Consul, Mr. Moore, to propose that he should take his (the Pasha's) word for the safe keeping of the children, and pledge his own again to the father. On these terms the father agreed to this, and the children remained for about a fortnight under the Pasha's protection, and the British Consul's guarantee. Rabbi Yeshayah's answer "that he had sent on Rabbi Judah Levi's passport to Aleppo," having by this time been received at Beyrout, and he consequently admitted to be entitled to Austrian protection; the children were now taken charge of by the Austrian Vice-Consul, who kindly took them to his own house, and gave the father a written and officially attested document, stating the circumstances under which, and the purpose for which, he took charge of them, viz., for their safe keeping in the meantime, and for their being restored by him to the father, when his claims should be legally recognised, and the differences between the parents decided upon, for which purpose they were to proceed to Aleppo, the Consulate there being the first place of appeal from Rabbi Yeshayah's authority.

Furnished now by the Austrian Consul with the necessary paper for the journey, Judah Levi proceeded to Aleppo, as did also his wife, to have their respective claims to the sole disposal of their children, tried there by a Jew Consul; the mother claiming them for Judaism, and the father for Christianity;—the one on the principles of the Talmud, the other by the law of Austria.

On his arrival there, he found that the medium through which the rabbinical Consul at Jerusalem had chosen to send his passport thither, was his own wife, who might thus have destroyed it, and whom the Jews of Beyrout had actually plotted to send away by stealth to Morocco, with the children, passport and all. He soon found, moreover, that Sig. Picciotti took objection to the passport, on the ground that it proved to be a Portuguese passport, given him at Lisbon, in exchange for his original Austrian one; yet as it stated him to be an Austrian subject, and had been countersigned by other Austrian Consuls, he did not venture to decide on its validity or invalidity, on the strength of his own diplomatic knowledge. Proceedings, therefore, must be suspended till he could refer it to the Consul-General, at Beyrout, for his decision on the preliminary question.

When that at length arrived, it was to the effect, that the passport must be considered as irregular, and that, therefore, no proceedings could be taken, till a memorial be addressed to the Ambassador at Constantinople, or, through him, to the Ministry at Vienna, and a new passport be granted to him.

The very long delay which this must occasion, induced the Consul of Aleppo, Sig. Picciotti, to redouble his efforts to bring about a reconciliation. As a Jew, his first attempt very naturally was, to induce the father to return to Judaism; but he soon felt satisfied that this was hopeless. His next attempt was, to induce him to give up the children to the mother, and let them be brought up as Jews; but he could offer no other inducement to do this, than one of a pecuniary nature. The father, though burning with indignation at the very idea, yet resolved to have it fully out, and, therefore, appeared not to understand the hints thrown out. At last, the sum of ten thousand piastres was offered if he would give up the children, and also, a bill of divorce to the mother; the offer was then raised to fifteen thousand, and would probably have been further increased, had not the father given free and full expression to his feelings of indignation, at the idea of such a trade in human beings, and added, that as he had from conviction embraced Christianity as the true faith of their fathers, "the hope of Israel," so also was he determined to secure the same to his sons, from motives which to him were infinitely above every earthly consideration; which led to a long discussion on the evidences of Christianity, as derived from the Old Testament.

This, of course, put a full and final stop to that attempt, and thenceforth all the Consul's efforts were directed to persuading the wife to agree to live with her husband again, on the same terms as those which they had first agreed upon here in Jerusalem. He was the more anxious to effect this, because he not only knew that, on a new passport being granted to the husband, the law of Austria would oblige him to adjudge the children to him, and, indeed, to cause them to be restored to him immediately, they being above four years old; and was moreover aware that the Consul-General at Beyrout, had communicated an extract of the Austrian law to this effect, to the father, so that there would be no evading it.

It was not, therefore, long ere he succeeded in persuading the wife to come to that agreement with her husband, which was duly registered in the Cancellaria, and a copy of it given to the husband. On this the parents returned together to Beyrout. But on their arrival there, whether of her own accord, in that case showing that her object had only been to gain the means of her returning to that port,—or, from the influence of the Jews there, she again refused to abide by that agreement. Finally, however, she was induced to renew it once more. It was then registered also in the Cancellaria there, together with the act of the restoring of the children to him; and a copy of the document was also handed to him.

When the children were first placed under the care of Mr. Laurella, the Austrian Vice-Consul at Beyrout, Mr. Heald had engaged on our behalf to pay for their board; but, to the Vice-Consul's praise, it must be mentioned that, with a generosity equalled only by the kindness with which he had treated the children while with him, he now refused to accept anything whatever, in consideration of either the expense or the trouble they had occasioned him.

The parents with the children now returned all together to Jerusalem, where they arrived on the 6th instant.

These details prove what the Jews will dare and risk in obedience to Talmudical principles, which make it at once a duty and a merit of the highest order to prevent (especially in the case of children) what they regard as apostasy, at the risk even of life and liberty; and what dangers and difficulties the poor father has had to encounter, and by God's blessing to surmount, in this case.

It may be observed, also, that while this whole trial serves as a test of the father's faith, the sincerity of his professions, and the purity of his motives, it has also furnished him the opportunity of delivering a decided testimony, both in words and in deeds, to Christianity among the Jews of Sidon.—*The Rev. J. Nicolayson's letter in the "Jewish Intelligence."*

ENCOURAGEMENT IN THE TINNIVELY MISSION.

The fact that in this district, which is one of the smallest in Tinnivelly, upwards of 2,000 souls are enjoying the benefits of regular instruction in the truths of the Gospel, and pastoral superintendence, is of itself full of encouragement. As heathens, those persons were without God, and without hope in the world; as members of our congregations, they are taught to know God, and to fled for refuge to the hope set before them in Christ. The devils they once worshipped cannot save them; Christ can, and if they believe Him, will; and it is a cause of great thankfulness that in this heathen land the light of the

knowledge of Christ, and the blessing of salvation through Him; have been brought within the reach of so many. Of the numbers that have placed themselves under our care, doubtless some are desirous only of temporal advantages; but this is not by any means the case with all. It must also be kept in mind that the temporal advantages which in some cases are hoped for in connexion with Christianity, rarely appear to be of a sordid nature. The expectation, of receiving, from the Missionary of the district, sympathy and advice in time of trouble, and of being inquired after and kindly spoken to, at all times, and the desire of being connected with a rising united body, guided by European intelligence, and governed by principles of Christian justice, and of being thereby protected in some measure from the oppression of their wealthy neighbours, and raised in the scale of society;—these feelings, arising from the perception of the collateral benefits conferred by Christianity, are more commonly apparent, than the expectation of receiving any direct worldly advantage, and may as lawfully attract poor villagers within the range of Christian influence, as the desire of English education and mental improvements attract the sons of the more wealthy inhabitants of cities. But whatever be the motives by which any of the people may have been influenced, our duty and privilege are to improve the opportunity, by teaching them the truths of the Gospel, and to endeavour to detain them as "prisoners of hope," under the influence of the truth, till, either they receive it in the love of it, or a new generation, animated by higher principles, arise in their place. When large numbers of persons, sometimes the entire population of villages, consent to place themselves under our care, every one who knows the degrading effect of heathenism, and remembers that the sins of idolaters are visited on their children, will expect to observe defects both in their motives and character. Many who assume the Christian name will cause us distress by their evil tempers and conduct, through whom the way of truth will be evil spoken of. But I should not, through fear of this or any attendant difficulties, hesitate to receive such persons. In no other way than by hearing, learning, and believing the divine word, can they be converted. In no other way can the mass be purified than by commixture with the heaven. It never can be discredit to a physician to have multitudes of sick persons under his care. It is our Lord's command to preach the Gospel to every creature, to disciple and baptize all nations; and the prophetic representations of the relative preponderance of truth and error, good and evil, in the Church to the end of time, correspond with the literal interpretation of this command. I conceive that we have no right to select as the objects of our labours, the intelligent, the amiable, and the wealthy, and to leave to their fate the stupid, and degraded, who may be equally, or more willing to learn the truth. All souls are of equal value in the sight of Him who died for all; and should be regarded and dealt with as of equal value by us. But there are weighty reasons not only for justifying, but for regarding with special satisfaction, the reception of large numbers of people. When a considerable number of the inhabitants of a village agree to embrace the Gospel, the timid and wavering are easily persuaded to join in the movement. Each individual derives strength from the example of others. As a body, they can more completely be subjected to Christian laws, and more easily trained in Christian habits, than they could be individually. The extent also to which they have renounced heathenism, and the consistency of their profession as Christians become more perfectly known.—*The Rev. Robert Caldwell, Missionary of the Gospel-Prop. Society.*

EXTENT OF TRACTARIAN INFLUENCE.

Let there be no exception taken to the assertion, that Puseyism chiefly prevails, in what is called the upper classes of society; among those who are most conversant with the glare and glitter of the world, and who, in common parlance, are designated as composing "the fashionable circles." There is no invidious insinuation in this. It is absolutely necessary to state the fact; for its wealth, its intelligence and its influence gives to this circle an immense importance in its bearing on the subject we have in hand. The professional man, the merchant and the mechanic are equally impressed with the importance of religion, but they neither spare the time, nor seek the opportunity to attend to its vast concerns, until some providential circumstance or startling appeal wakes them from their false security; they are then too much in earnest to suffer systems, and syllogisms, definitions and distinctions, to pass current for divinity; they go to the Bible, and quickly see the mask drop from the face of things. If such be the case with the male sex, with still greater force can it be predicated of the female. She "whose hand is in her housewife's skep" from morn to night, has neither time nor inclination to study the deep points and hard words of scholastic divinity; the cares of life are upon her, and she seeks for comfort and consolation, where it can be found, between the lids of the Bible. She wants the assurance of faith, of hope, and understanding; she is a child of God, and an heir of His kingdom; but she never dreams of looking to rites and ceremonies, as either the means, or evidences of her safety. The case is far different with the idle votaries of pleasure and fashion. They, too, feel at times the necessity of religion, and, being always at leisure, do find time for it, provided it can be made to sit on them, after an easy and ornamental manner! Even the proud lover of fashion will bow to the cross, when

it is taken out of his path of life, and fixed upon a sceptre, or displayed over an altar; and the gayest lady will bear it without a murmur, when suspended by a chain of gold as an ornament for her neck. It is precisely at this point that Puseyism meets them, in all its attractiveness; for who among the rich and gay, and, let it be added, the sensitive, the intellectual, the refined, would refuse to be accounted *godly*, when the form of godliness was all that was required to obtain the character? Admirably calculated as this system is, to deceive and captivate, it was inevitable, that among this class it would make its first lodgment; that there it would begin to deceive, by reason of its dreamy, mystic, twilight robe, woven of night and day, of truth and falsehood. I repeat it, the gay, the volatile, the unthinking, are the first that are caught by these new doctrines and practices of the Oxford school. If the young are delighted, the old are contented. The substitution of the form of godliness for the power thereof; of the word for the spirit; of the shadow for the substance; is equally as acceptable to the one as to the other. The old, it is true, are not so willing to attend matins, and observe the canonical hours, but then they receive with gladness the declaration so fearlessly made, that all power in heaven and in earth is given to their minister to bind and to loose, for they well know they have the means of keeping on good terms with him.

I would not be understood to assert that all who have embraced this semi-papistical system of religion, are thus influenced. Bigotry doubtless claims its share; a blind adherence to what they honestly consider high church principles may perhaps lead some; and admiration of high-sounding names may influence others. Some embrace it because they consider it new, and some because they believe it to be old; in short, disguise it as we may, even from ourselves, the number upon whom it has fastened itself are not few, and their influence from their position in society, is not small.—*Episcopal Observer.*

OBSELETE CHURCH LAWS.

I understand it is asserted by the same bishop,* that clergymen are forbidden by law to preach or lecture in unlicensed places of worship; and that he is displeased with a devoted servant of Christ in his diocese, (having a large parish almost exclusively inhabited by Presbyterians,) because he preaches to people in unlicensed houses. Why should a line be left in our canons, which could give any grounds to a bishop for supposing that he could possibly find fault with a minister of Christ, for preaching the Gospel on any spot of God's own earth?

There appears to me to be a most unreasonable timidity on the part of many good men, about any alterations being made in our church laws and rubrics, and liturgical services. If laws are bad and, because unsuited to existing circumstances, have been by general consent allowed to become obsolete, they are more honoured in the breach than in the observance; but what ought to be done is to repeal them, and both canons and rubric and liturgy, in my opinion, ought to be altered by competent authority; and I cannot but think that public opinion is now in such a state, that the alterations made would be for the better and not for the worse. I can cordially adopt the concluding words of Doctor Drew's remonstrance:—

"I acknowledge the excellence of our rubrics (the majority of them) but I know that a strife about them is more than unseemly—it is deadening to the soul! Oppressed as we are with the great burden of ministerial responsibility, is our precious time to be given wholly to these things? The children of our flocks need instruction—the fatherless and widow sit alone and weep; they listen for the footsteps of some benign visitant, if haply God may direct the pastor's step to the chamber of woe! The sick man turns and strains his languid eye for the pastor's friendly face, and longs for the sound of the familiar voice! The closet summons us to prayers and tears in behalf of the souls of our beloved people! Meditation tells us of fugitive hours, of lost opportunities, of neglected and departed souls, and of all our sins, negligences, and ignorances!—and we are idly-busy in resuscitating forms, and remoulding a yoke too heavy for our fathers to bear! Brethren, if we would not provoke God to stimulate men to arise and displace us for ever, let us not provoke one another—let us not devour one another!"—F. F. T. [Dublin Christian Journal.]

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1845.

We have written at such length on subjects of religious interest, in the articles which follow, under their appropriate headings, that we may refer to them in the place of our usual Editorial. It gives us pleasure to have also a communication from a friend of the Sunday-School-cause; and much do we wish that the deficiency of agents in this good work may be removed by willing service of many who, walking in religious ways as ways of pleasantness, count it an honour to train others also to travel in them as paths of peace.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
We inserted, in our last number, a case of defection from the ranks of Protestantism, which has occurred in the person of one of the students of the above institution. The occurrence may have seemed scarcely of sufficient importance to justify us in devoting to it so much space as the fulness required with which the Bishop of Delaware reported it to the Convention of his Diocese. It serves us, however, as an introduction to some notice, which we find it necessary to take, of the painful feelings entertained by many right-minded members of our sister-Church

* Of Down, Connor, and Dromore.

in the States, in consequence of influences at work in the Seminary, adverse to scriptural truth and Protestant consistency.

Our readers who remember the Carey ordination, to which we were led to advert in our number of the 12th September last, will not be surprised to learn that the instructions imparted by Professors who concurred in that ordination, have ever since been regarded with suspicion. Indications of a Rome-ward tendency in students under their training have not been wanting. We may refer for some to the case of Mr. McVickar and two others, mentioned in our number of February 13th. From certain documents appended to the Journal of the last General Convention, we learn that on the Christmas preceding, the Dean of the Faculty had to use his authority against the erection of an ornamented cross in the College Chapel, by some of the students; he also had to animadvert upon the unauthorized use of the Chapel for a midnight meeting which, he apprized them, could not be allowed, whether it were "called a vigil with the Romanists and others, or a watchnight with the Methodists." The case inserted in our last seems to be a farther development of tendencies which are at work, certainly so manifest in fruits which they bear, that the call for vigilance against their spread, and for a remedy at the root from which they may be found to spring, does not seem to have been raised without sufficient reason.

It has to be added that one of the Professorships in the Seminary is filled by Dr. B. T. Onderdonk, the suspended Bishop of New York. At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, a motion was made, introductory to Dr. O's removal from that office; but a majority of the Trustees caused this motion to be laid on the table, and thus the extraordinary spectacle is beheld, of an individual's being continued in the Professorship of "the nature, ministry, and policy of the Church," whom the majority of the Bishops, canonically convened as an ecclesiastical Court, have suspended from the office of a Bishop and the exercise of ministerial functions.

This unfortunate decision, of course, deepens the anxiety with which the friends of purity, in morals and in doctrine, view, not only the present condition of the Seminary, but the constitution which connects it with the Church throughout the Union. The Seminary professes to be a general Pr. Ep. Church institution; but it is now found that the elective franchise (if we may use the expression) is so conferred and partly connected with a money qualification* as to give a decided preponderance to the Trustees of the Diocese of New York; and it is strongly felt that, under the name of a General Theological Seminary, the institution is in real fact Diocesan, and that its governing power is, to all intents and purposes, in Eastern New York. The dissatisfaction thus felt with this institution, has drawn sympathies strongly towards the avowedly Diocesan Theological Seminary of Virginia. It strikes us that, under the boast of the Church's unity, matters have been so managed in New York as to create a very apparent division among those who take a lively concern in the sources of a supply of well-educated Clergymen—one part of professed friends to the Church upholding the measures which have resulted in the formation of such candidates for the ministry as the late Mr. Carey, and others throwing in their influence in favour of the tenaciously Protestant Episcopal divinity inculcated in the Seminary under the supervision of Bishops Meade and Johns, by their pious and talented coadjutors at Alexandria. We see great reason to lament the division, but we could not consider it gain to purchase unity at the sacrifice of strict adherence to the principles of the Reformation.

THE EPISCOPAL OBSERVER. (Boston. James B. Dow.)—The successive numbers of this periodical have given us cause to feel thankful for the benefit arising to the Church through the instrumentality of its Editors and Contributors. We have borrowed from its pages—we do so in this number—and we hope to have occasion to do so again. We have been much gratified in seeing a prominent place assigned, in the July number, to a Review of Bishop McIlvaine's Sermon on the Holy Catholic Church, the Review including a selection of those passages from Anglican divines by which the author himself proves his views of "the Church as it is invisible or mystical" to be not only reasonable, but truly Anglican, even as they are scriptural. In "Thoughts on the past and Hopes for the future" the Editor pronounces his earnest persuasion, in which we heartily concur by consent and prayer, that "as long as the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States breathes the spirit and proclaims the doctrines of the late pastoral letter of her house of Bishops, under God, we may reasonably expect that she will fulfil her high commission, and reflect on this dark world the glory of her Lord;" at the same time that, aware how insufficient even official condemnation is, "to consign error and controversy to the grave," he distinctly calls for "vigilance in guarding truth and opposing error."—It is painful to find that occasion exists for exception to Tracts published by a Society which assumes the name of the "Protestant Episcopal" (of New York;) but we fear there is too much reason for the censure expressed, even though there should be too much severity of language used, by MARYLAND, in the May number. The Boston Editor's own temperate article on the same subject in the number for July is very much to our taste. People's profession of adherence to "the consentient voice of the Catholic Church from the beginning" is just a cover under which they secure to themselves a wide field on which to call what suits best their preconceived opinions. The Society in question finds it profitable enough to hang out the shield of "Protestant Episcopal," but under cover of it, there is introduced matter which strikes at the root of doctrinal

* The Board of Trustees consists of all the Bishops of the Church, *ex officio*—one trustee from each diocese, and one additional for every eight clergymen in the same; one more additional for every two thousand dollars of money contributed, until the same amounts to ten thousand, and then an additional trustee for every ten thousand dollars.—*Sword's Pocket Almanac and Churchman's Calendar.*

purity. We have before us the *Church Almanac* published by it for the current year 1845. It bears the imprint of "The Protestant Episcopal Tract Society" on the title-page; but on the reverse of the cover, the constitutional designation of the body to which the Society professes adherence* is dropped by the Editor's private judgment, and the unwarranted one of "The American Church" substituted for it. In the body of the Almanac, a page is given to an enumeration of "The principal Churches throughout the world" bearing the motto, from Cyprian, "Ecclesie universae per totum mundum nobiscum unitatis vinculo copulate." This list includes none of the Non-Episcopal communities: so far we respect the Editor's scruples, though we do not share them; but when we find that the list does include The Church of Rome; the Greek Churches in Russia, Greece, and Turkey; the Armenian, the Chaldean, the Maronite, the Coptic, and Abyssinian Churches!! we are constrained to say that we can not respect this unauthorized recognition of "a bond of union" with deeply corrupt Churches, on the ground of their having retained Episcopacy, while they have neither "the pure word of God preached" nor "the sacraments duly ministered according to Christ's ordinance." (19th Article.) A scarcely concealed dislike to the designation "Protestant" which the Church has chosen, coupled with this little-disguised partiality for communities which retain the errors protested against by the Church, are so inconsistent with a professed attachment to her doctrines and discipline, that the Editor of the Almanac, and those who think with him, must not greatly wonder if in fervid minds, like that of the writer MARYLAND, questions arise respecting not only the maxims and the theology, but even the morals of the system which produces fruits like these.

THE COMMON SCHOOL ACT.

We have delayed, but we have not lost sight of, our purpose of presenting some remarks upon those provisions of the Common School Act which refer to Schools allowed by this law to be established (with a claim to a proportion of the public money) by parties to whom the regulations and arrangements made by the School Commissioners for "the conduct of any school shall not be agreeable." The sections of the Act which give this authority, were printed in our number of the 24th of July. We think it by no means unreasonable that the Superintendent of Schools should think the establishment of such schools undesirable, because they will separate means and energies which it seems to him most advantageous to keep undivided. Yet it has to be borne in mind, that monopolies work well in no department; and if on the one side division of effort is to be regretted, a healthful competition on the other is not at all unlikely to act favourably upon schools, even as it has done in other branches of service with which frail man has been put in trust.

But it is of much greater importance that, to the religious principles of parents, should be conceded the right of having schools which shall provide scriptural training for their children; a provision which it must be feared, would in many cases not be made by the Commissioners, if the minority of parents, demanding it, had no remedy against the decision of those office-bearers. If Dissident schools should, in the course of experience, be found but few in number, we may perhaps attribute the result to the very existence of those clauses in the bill which allow their establishment.

We could, at the same time, wish to point out that the establishment of such schools has not necessarily to be looked upon as an act hostile towards the proceedings of the Commissioners, any more than we regard in other departments of life, the formation of a variety of organizations having for their end the attainment of one common object. We have hitherto assumed chiefly the demand for the use of the Scriptures in public schools as the occasion for dissatisfaction. Another, we think, might very naturally arise from the wish to secure a *more efficient inspection*, than what the carrying out of the law is likely to furnish. We have before (24th July) adverted to the utter insufficiency of the provisions towards that purpose, contained in the Act itself. We think we have some insight into the non-performance of the duty by Commissioners and Examiners hitherto, and we feel well persuaded that the performance of it by them will be utterly inefficient under the present law; nor do we put much confidence in the power of the legislature to provide for efficient inspection by the local officials, for a long time to come. But might not a line of schools, *bona fide* established on the ground of dissent from the arrangements of Commissioners, be brought into connection with some Society formed for the special purpose of promoting the cause of general scriptural education—a Society which would make it its mean object to give a coherence to schools in reality independent of each other, by effectual inspection? This is not a mere idea: Societies of this kind are in existence, and need only be induced to direct their action in the manner here suggested. Operations of this character are, indeed, not unknown to the Province; but they have not yet, to our knowledge, covered a territory so compact as to render the system of inspection equal to what we conceive the case demands. To carry out our idea of an effectual school-system, there would be required a body of salaried district inspectors; men, if possible, who themselves have taught schools, and who know from experience how to advise teachers, how to sympathize with them, how to appreciate the services of the one, and how to pronounce with justice upon the worthlessness of the other. We could wish every school to be visited by such an inspector at least, once a month; and we feel well persuaded that by the local Commissioners generally, if they do visit the schools, there will in the aggregate be more mischief done by ill-timed interference and injudicious demands upon the teachers, than good will be effected by really sound

* The 1st Article of the Constitution of the body to which the Editor of the Almanac professes allegiance, commences thus: "There shall be a General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, &c."

advice and encouragement to either teachers or scholars. Many of the excellencies of a teacher's work do not strike any but the practised eye, while imperfections to which there is no remedy are discovered by the casual visitor, and provoke unwarranted censure.

A plan of the kind here suggested would give, to the whole of the schools so united, the benefit of experience obtained by the superintending agency, as respects both the internal management of schools, and the securing of all the facilities which the law allows to the population who feel themselves constrained to dissent. A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette (on the 24th of July, we believe) calls in question the Superintendent's interpretation of the law, that Dissident schools can claim no aid towards the building of school-houses. Here is a point at once, in which the undisguised dislike of this officer to the Dissident schools may not unfairly be considered to incline him to interpretations adverse to their interests, where the letter of the law has not very distinctly recognised their claims. A union of interests would, in such cases, ensure their enjoyment of every facility which the legislature intended to assign them; and there is no reason why the relations of the Dissident schools, and of the parties interested in them, with the schools under the supervision of the local Commissioners should be otherwise than friendly in their nature, and conducive to the efficient working of schools of one kind, as well as the other.

We now bring our editorial remarks on this important subject to a close. Since we wrote on it last, our Corporation have nominated a highly respectable Board of Commissioners for Protestant schools in this city. It will be much more gratifying for us, to have to report the success of their public services, than to make suggestions of our own or to point out deficiencies.

THE MALTA PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

FOR THE EDUCATION, ON CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES, OF THE NATIVES OF THE EAST AND OTHERS.

A Provisional Committee has been formed in London, Lord Ashley, Chairman, and the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, R. N. and Rev. Wm. Niven, Honorary Secretaries, for the purpose of effecting the foundation of an institution of the character described in the heading. The following Prospectus has been circulated, and the interest already manifested in the cause leaves no room to doubt the accomplishment of the object. The Lord Bishop of London has admitted the Rev. Samuel Gobat to holy orders with a view to his filling the post of Vice-Principal of the Institution. The Bishop of Gibraltar has, we believe, accepted the office of Visitor.

PROSPECTUS OF THE INSTITUTION.

- I. The Institution shall comprise, 1. An Elementary School for boys, and, 2. A College for the instruction of adults in theology, literature, and science.
- II. No pupil shall be admitted under eight years of age, nor permitted to remain in the Elementary School beyond seventeen, unless especially authorized by the Council.
- III. No pupil shall be admitted, except he be nominated according to the rules hereafter stated. Donors shall have the precedence in the nomination of pupils according to the priority of their donations.
- IV. Donors shall be allowed to suspend their right of nomination with the consent only of the Executive or College Councils; and in case of their neglecting to nominate by the space of six months, the right of such nomination shall devolve upon the Executive Council.
- V. In case of benefactions or endowments by which scholarships or exhibitions may be founded for Africa, Greece, Syria, or any other nations of the East, the Executive Council shall, after examination of the claims and qualifications of the candidates, select from among them, for such benefactions and endowments, the persons who in their judgment, appear the most eligible.
- VI. A General Fund shall be created by donations, subscriptions, any legacies left to the Institution, &c. This Fund shall be appropriated, in the first place, to provide and maintain such buildings and accommodations as may be required with all suitable furniture and articles of outfit; secondly, To the payment of the salaries of the professors, teachers, officers, and servants of the Institution; and thirdly, To the support of pupils receiving a gratuitous education, and such other necessary expenses as the Executive Council may approve.
- VII. The plan of education shall combine the study of the classics, mathematics, the natural sciences, the Oriental and modern languages, with sound theological instruction according to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, and watchful care over the health and morals of the pupils. The students intended for missionaries shall attend medical lectures in the Medical School and Hospitals of Valetta, as an important means of increasing their usefulness.
- VIII. The course of education shall be carried on through the medium of the English language, which all the pupils will be expected to learn.
- IX. The whole property and affairs of the Institution, and the general management of the establishment, shall be intrusted to the charge of an Executive Council, consisting of not less than twenty-four and not more than thirty-two gentlemen, holding sound Protestant principles, and of known piety, selected from the clergy and laity of the Church of England and Ireland, and from among such members also of other Protestant Churches as shall be willing to co-operate, upon the principles recognised by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the case of the Jerusalem Bishoric. This Council shall be chosen by the Provisional Committee, shall sit in London, shall have the power to fill up vacancies in its own body, and to nominate from the officers of the College a Council in Malta for the local administration of the affairs of the Institution; such Council to be subject to its control.
- X. The Bishop of Gibraltar shall be *ex officio* Visitor of the Institution, if willing to accept the office.

Most eligible premises, consisting of a house and spacious grounds, having been acquired for the sum of 3,000*l.*, in a particu-

larly airy and healthy situation between two and three miles from Valetta, the chief town of Malta, the Committee have resolved to open the school for pupils paying for their education, in the course of 1845. This school, it is expected, will maintain itself; and the Committee hope to be enabled, with the continued zealous support of the Christian public, to complete their plan, at no distant period, by the establishment also of the College. Although it is obvious that a considerable endowment will, eventually, be required to place the Institution on a sure and lasting foundation, it has been ascertained, by accurate calculations, that a fund of 10,000*l.* will be sufficient to carry it on, for the first ten years, with one hundred pupils, fifty educated gratuitously, and fifty on payment.

LENNOXVILLE COLLEGE.—We are glad to find that the Rev. J. Nicolls, M. A., fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Principal of the above institution, landed at Boston from the *Hibernia*, and arrived in town this morning.

To the Editor of the Berean.

Dear Sir,
I take the liberty of requesting a small space in your columns for the purpose of bringing before your readers a subject which, I fear, does not sufficiently engage their attention. I allude to our Sunday-Schools, and the lamentable want of teachers for them. Why is it that such an apathy exists upon the subject? Why is it that so few of the young men and women of the middling and upper ranks of society will come forward to undertake this important duty? Is it because Sunday Schools are of no benefit? Too many proofs to the contrary have been furnished to admit this assertion for a single moment. Is it because the importance and necessity of the duty have never been sufficiently brought before them by those whose duty it is, as Christian Ministers, to feed the lambs of the flock?

It is not my purpose to accuse any of neglect, nor to assign reasons for the fact, but merely to state that the Sunday Schools in connection with the Church of England in this town are suffering from the want of teachers. The schools are generally well attended, and the numbers might be doubled, if there were teachers to look after those who go astray.

Perhaps some remarks from you, Mr. Editor, might cause more interest to be felt in behalf of these blessed institutions (blessed to those who give as well as to those who receive instruction) and, by inducing more labourers to enter the field, be the means of cheering the hearts of more than one

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

To the Editor of the Berean.

Sir,—While reading the Montreal Herald of Saturday last, the following editorial announcement struck my eye, which I beg of you to publish in your Protestant Journal.

"Signor Antognini will, we understand, tomorrow morning, sing an Ave Maria of his own composition at the Grand Mass in the Parish Church." The same paragraph also informs us that Signor Antognini is the "first tenor of the Italian Opera" and that he has just arrived in Montreal, in company with another musician for the purpose of giving concerts.

Any comments on the above extraordinary transaction I leave to abler pens than mine. But I cannot help remarking that while lamenting the perversion of Christian worship which allows a temple dedicated to the service of Almighty God to be made the scene for a theatrical performer to exhibit his musical skill, I cannot but wonder at and deplore the fact that the Editor of a nominally Protestant Journal should thus countenance the outrage.

I am, Sir, &c. OBSERVER.
Quebec, 18th August, 1845.

To the Editor of the Berean.

Mr. Editor.—The following extract from a letter written by a resident of Quebec, while lately away with her little boy of not quite three years of age, is offered for insertion. The friends of the Bishop of Montreal may perhaps be pleased to learn that he is remembered in the prayers of even one child; and let us hope that the good practice may become confirmed with advancing years.

A PARENT.
Quebec, 18th Aug. 1845.

EXTRACT.

"The other evening my little boy had been saying his prayers to me. After he had finished, he paused for a moment as if in thought, and then added: 'God bless the Lord Bishop.' I was the more surprised at this, because the Bishop's name had not been mentioned in conversation."

TO CORRESPONDENTS:—Received R. V. R.;—Twelve Hrs. &c. many thanks.

RECEIVED PAYMENTS:—Messrs. W. S. Henderson & Co., No. 53 to 104; H. Walker, No. 53 to 104; McPherson, No. 27 to 52; R. Craig, No. 1 to 52; F. Wye, No. 27 to 52; John A. Converse, No. 72 to 123; Sir James Stuart, Bart. No. 1 to 52; Messrs. D. Wilkie, No. 27 to 78; P. McNie, No. 27 to 78; Geo. Dunn, 73 to 98.

Political and Local Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The "Queen" Steamer from Montreal yesterday, brought down the English Mail which left Liverpool on the 5th inst. furnishing dates about ten days later than those by the Great Britain. Nothing of any consequence had occurred in the interval. The intelligence of the second disastrous fire at Quebec, had reached the Mother country and produced a general feeling of sympathy. In the House of Commons on the 21st of July, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an address to Her Majesty praying for a grant of £20,000 towards the relief of the sufferers. The collections for the same object were also going on in different parts of the kingdom. In Manchester £9000 had been subscribed.

The weather during the preceding week had been cold and wet and so unfavourable that great fears were entertained for the harvest. In consequence the prices of corn had advanced considerably and, as some speculation had taken place, the supplies in first hands

were much diminished. Wheat had advanced from 41 a bu. per 70 lbs. and Canadian flour 2s. per bushel.

Last year, up to the same period, the 31st July, only 12 vessels measuring 7,951 tons had arrived. Red Pine had been sold at from 19s. to 21d. per foot: white ranged from 17d. to 18d. Oak 2s. a 2s. 3d. Ash 15d.

UNITED STATES.—The passengers in the Iron Steam-ship Great Britain, have addressed a very complimentary letter to Lieut. Hosken, R. N., her commander; in which they speak in high terms of the Great Britain as a safe and comfortable sea-boat, and of the excellence of all the arrangements on board.

ARRIVALS FROM TEXAS bring news as late as the 30th ult. The Texan convention was still in session, but it was thought would soon finish its labours. The troops of the United States have entered the territory of Texas, and on the 26th ult. the flag of the United States was first planted by authority.

FROM MEXICO the news is to the 23rd ult. The Mexican Government were making every preparation for hostilities with the U. States, and a declaration of war was soon confidently expected. It was reported that the Mexican ports had been closed to American commerce, and that the Mexican Consul had been ordered immediately to withdraw from New-Orleans.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION ON LAKE ERIE.—The Steamboat London, from Buffalo, came in contact with the Kent steamer, at night, on her downward passage, a few days ago, below Point a Pelee, on Lake Erie, in consequence of some mismanagement, as it is stated, on the part of the pilot of the latter boat.

SYRUSA.—A terrible conflagration occurred at this city, so often visited in a like destructive manner before, on the 3d of July last. It began in the centre of the town, aided by a furious north wind, which afterwards changed, and destroyed every thing within a circumference of a mile and a half.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL WORSHIP AT PARIS.—One of the two French priests, who, about three weeks ago, conformed to the Church of England, by receiving the sacrament at the hands of the Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe at the Episcopal Church in Paris, is about to open a large chapel in the Faubourg St. Germain, for the performance of the Church of England service in French.

RAILROADS.—Among the numerous projects now on foot for improving the means of communication between distant parts of the country by means of railroads, none is so important to Canada or so gigantic in conception as that of which the following is the prospectus.

HALIFAX, QUEBEC, AND MONTREAL RAILWAY COMPANY, With power progressively to extend the same Westwardly to the Pacific Ocean, form Branches, and purchase and improve Lands upon the line.

Capital £2,000,000. The contemplated chain of steam and railway communication from England, in connexion with the projected railways to the West of Ireland, will necessarily facilitate and increase commercial and passenger intercourse with the continent of America, inasmuch as the communication between London, Quebec and Montreal, may then be effected in an average of nine days; and there can be no doubt that the influence of railroads in the New World will be more striking and rapid than in any of the European States.

Some details are given to show the value of the trade of the Colonies with the mother country. In 1842, the official value of imports into Great Britain from the N. American provinces was, £1,391,255, and the exports from the United Kingdom in home produce and manufactures alone amounted to £3,878,160.

1552 vessels and 510,448 tons; while those cleared for the same colonies amounted to 1,329 vessels and 445,510 tons. It is argued that the improvement in the means of communication will augment immigration very much, and thus contribute to the good of the country by introducing numbers of industrious settlers, while it is also asserted that this line of road will offer the shortest, cheapest, and most secure passage to China and our Indian possessions, and consequently will be the great thoroughfare for travellers.

In the event of government patronage and support being accorded to the undertaking, immediate steps will be taken to enter upon the necessary survey of the whole line. Until this is obtained, it is proposed to restrict the operation of the company to the important portion of the line connecting the great commercial depot and marine arsenal of Halifax with the capital cities of New Brunswick and Canada.

Immediate steps will be taken to secure either a Royal Charter, or an act of the Provincial Legislature, with the usual powers and restriction of liability. With regard to the above extensive scheme, we will only say, in the words of our contemporary, the Gazette, "we should be happy to see the whole or any part of it realized."

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE IN LONDON.—Edward Ellice, jun., Esq., M. P., William Chapman, Esq., James J. Cummins, Esq., J. B. Elin, Esq., Alexander Gillespie, Jun., Esq., Nathaniel Gould, Esq., Robert McCalmont, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co. Solicitors—Messrs. Biscoff & Coxe, 10 Coleman-street. Agent in London—A. T. Galt, Esq.

Temporary Offices, 19, Coleman-street. Private letters say that there is not the least doubt of the stock being all quickly taken up in the English market.—Montreal Herald.

MONTREAL.—An atrocious murder was committed at the Cross, Montreal, on Tuesday night the 12th inst. Two men named Michel Lambert and Pierre St. Thomas had an altercation, when Lambert struck St. Thomas on the head with an axe, and fractured his skull. He died soon after, and Lambert fled. A coroner's inquest was held over the body on Wednesday, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against Lambert. The Coroner immediately issued a warrant for his apprehension, and a police officer started in pursuit.

The trial of Lepage, charged with setting fire to the Court-House a year ago, has resulted in a verdict of CULPITY. He has been sentenced to 14 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

MONTREAL.—THE NEW MARKET HALL.—The corner stone of this building, was laid by His Worship the Mayor and the building committee, attended by a few friends, on Friday before last.

At a meeting of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, held on the 2d of August, the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:— PRESIDENT—Dr. Holmes. VICE PRESIDENTS—Dr. Crawford and Dr. Bagley.

SECRETARY—Dr. MacDonnell. TREASURER—Dr. Fraser. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. Dr. Arnoldi, jr., Dr. Hall, Dr. Sutherland. ROBERT L. MACDONNELL, Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL. FRIDAY, 15th August, 1845.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. McLeod, Connolly, Lloyd, Savard, Rousseau, Robitaille, Plamondon, Wilson. His Worship the Mayor submitted to the Council the following important document:— ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICE, Quebec, 14th August, 1845.

GENTLEMEN, I am instructed by the Commanding Royal Engineer to put myself in communication with you, and to notify, with reference to the imminent danger which threatened No. 6 Magazine, near Palace gate, during the fire on the 25th May last, that after conference had with their Lordships the Governor General, and the Commander of the Forces, it is essentially necessary, as you must be aware, for the preservation of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the city, in the event of a similar calamitous fire, and likewise very desirable for the security of the Fortifications, that no houses should be rebuilt on the southern side of St. Charles street, or contiguous to the cliff and walls of the Upper Town, between Palace and Hope Gates, and adjacent to the Artillery and Ordnance Store Buildings and Barrack bastion.

I am also further directed to impress on you, that the instructions received from the authorities in England, make the carrying into effect of this arrangement imperative, and I am desired to request your cordial co-operation in the same, and at the same time represent to you, that it must obviously be the interest of all the inhabitants, to guard as much as possible, against the probability of so awful an occurrence, as that which recently threatened the Town of Quebec, with all its inhabitants, by the dangerous position in which the fire placed the Powder Magazine referred to.

It is not the wish of Her Majesty's Government to deprive any of the inhabitants of the value of the property to which they may have any just title; but only to adopt such measures as seem indispensable for the general security of the Town, and of the Public Works and Buildings; and therefore, whenever a just, legal and proper right is found upon examination to exist, in any property, a fair compensation will, it is understood, be awarded to the proprietor. But it will be absolutely requisite for parties who may expect compensation, to manifest their titles to the lands for which they claim.

A Plan, indicating in Yellow the ground * The ground referred to in this plan comprises all the south part of St. Charles street, from the foot of Hope Hill to Palace Gate, extending from thence in St. Vallier street to the foot of Côte d'Or.

considered necessary to be obtained, is herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient, Humble servant, (Signed) U. C. WARD, Lt. Col. Ryl. Eng.

His Worship the Mayor, and Corporation of Quebec. Ordered, That the Mayor be requested to answer this communication, and to assure the Respective Officers of Ordnance that the Corporation will do all that is necessary to facilitate an enterprise so important for the security of this city and its inhabitants. The Council adjourned to Tuesday next at 8 o'clock, P. M.—Mercury.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—The following sums have been received by the Treasurer since the last statement:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for 'A Military friend, by J. C. Fisher, Esq., Lt. D.', 'Martintown, C. W., by Rev. J. MacLaurin', 'Provincial Government of Nova Scotia', etc.

CASUALTY.—A quarrel occurred on Monday evening between two men, near the Calde-Sac, which resulted in one named Goubeau being dangerously stabbed by his opponent. The perpetrator is in custody.

An official order has been received from the Provincial Secretary, directing the removal of all the lunatics in Montreal, Three Rivers, Port St. Francis, and at the General Hospital here to the new Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, the proposed establishment of which was announced in the Bercan of July the 17th.

SMOKE PROHIBITION BILL.—A bill under this name was under the consideration of the House of Commons on the 11th of June, but came to nothing for want of attendance of members—the house was counted out. We do not know what the nature of the bill was—perhaps directed against the practice of smoking; we heard a member of the Provincial Legislature some time ago in public speak very strongly on this subject, which makes us advise that enactments against the practice had better not be designated "Smoke-Prohibition" but "Providing-against-Fire and Promotion-of-Genility" Bills.

BIRTHS. On the 14th instant, Mrs. Robert Cassels, of a son.

MARRIED. At Springfield Cottage, Montreal, on Tuesday, 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Adamson, James Dougall, Esq., to Margaret, youngest daughter of Joseph Webster, Esq., of Montreal. On Tuesday the 13th inst. at the Rectory Chapel, by the Rev. William Anderson, Rector of St. Charles, William Henry Allen Davies, Esq., Merchant, to Jane, daughter of the late John Anderson, Esq., both of this city.

DIED. Yesterday morning, John, eldest son of Mr. J. J. Sims, aged 18 years. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral tomorrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his father's residence, Upper Town Market.

At Georgina, (Home District, Canada West.) on the 28th July, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. J. Gibson, and youngest daughter of the late Richard Sayer, Esq., of Aston Hall, Shropshire, England.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED. N. B. It will be observed that the shipping report below only gives the names of vessels arriving with cargo.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for Ship Name, Agent, and Date. Includes entries for 'Bark Jane Blair, Rae, London, order, general', 'Ship Victoria, Armon, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co. general', etc.

MARITIME EXTRACTS. The fine fast sailing ship St. Andrew, Wylie, came in early on Monday morning from Glasgow, which port she left on the 14th ult. with a general cargo for Montreal. She is the first Montreal ship on her second voyage this season. The ship Provincialist, passed the bark

Ellerslie, off the Bird Islands, on the 3rd instant. The new steamer Quebec, left Montreal on Monday morning at 5 o'clock, and arrived before 3 o'clock, having stopped a short time at Three Rivers. She left for Montreal again at 5 o'clock in the evening.

Capt. White of the Bark Brown, at this port, saw on the 9th inst., off St. Paul's, the bark Meams, Houston, hence on the 25th ult., with a large fleet bound to the Eastward. Capt. Allan of the Ship Albion, spoke, on the 25th July, in long. 33 deg. 22 min. W., lat. 49 deg. 25 min. N., the ship Calcutta, Smith hence the 23d June for Liverpool water-logged. The Capt. desired to be reported, but wanted no assistance. Capt. Simpson of the bark Edina, reports having passed in the night of the 17th inst., a bark off Bic Island with both topmasts gone.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Unit, Price, and Date. Includes 'Beef, per lb.', 'Mutton, per lb.', 'Ditto, per quarter', 'Lamb, per quarter', etc.

ENGLISH MAIL.

LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till THURSDAY, the 25th AUG. PAID Letters to THREE o'clock, and UNPAID to FOUR, P. M.

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT IN QUEBEC.

JOHN HOUGHTON, Smith and Farrier, St. Joachim Street, St. John's Suburbs, about two hundred yards from John's Gate.

DEBS to return his sincere thanks to Genl. Sir J. Hope, the Officers of the Garrison, the Gentry of Quebec and the public in general, for the very liberal support he received previous to the late fire; that from the last Twenty-four years' experience in that department in Quebec, coupled with his precise knowledge of the diseases of the horse, and functions of the foot, he is fully confident he can give perfect satisfaction to all persons who may employ him; the greater portion of cases of lameness being produced by bad shoeing; and it will be his constant care, to prevent lameness from such causes.

J. Houghton trusts that this new and extensive opening will receive that encouragement hitherto experienced. Quebec, 1st August, 1845.

BAZAAR.

BY permission of the Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston, a BAZAAR is proposed to be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday September 3rd, in order to raise funds for completing the interior fittings of St. James' Church, STURTVILLE, LOT 24. Any contributions for promoting this object will be thankfully received by those Ladies of the Committee whose names are subjoined, who have kindly consented to hold tables.

HON. MRS. DE BLAQUIERE, MRS. CASSADY, MRS. SADLER, MRS. DUDY, MRS. BREST, MRS. R. V. ROGERS.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THIS Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to assure against fire. Office, Gillespie's Wharf, open from 10, A. M. to 4 P. M. GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co. Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

TEACHER WANTED.

AN Assistant for a respectable Boys' School; he should be fully master of the English branches and well acquainted either with French or with the Junior Classics. Enquire at the Publisher's. Quebec, 6th May, 1845.

MRS. STANLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

37, St. Anne Street, WILL be re-opened on MONDAY, the 4th August. To meet the wishes of many of her friends who are desirous that Music should form one of the accomplishments imparted to her Pupils, Mrs. S. has engaged an Assistant fully competent to give instruction in that department.

For terms, &c. apply at the Bible Depository, No. 4, Anne Street. Quebec, 24th July, 1845.

MISS EVANS' SEMINARY will re-open

on MONDAY, 11th AUGUST. No. 1, Des Grisons-street, Cape. Quebec, 22d July, 1845.

EARLY THOUGHTS IN NUMBERS,

A BOOK INTRODUCTORY TO WRITTEN ARITHMETIC. At 6d. a piece, or 5s. 6d. a dozen, For sale by the subscriber. G. STANLEY. Quebec, 24th July, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the JETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Ct., and is now prepared to take risks against Fire.—This office has now an Agency in Montreal, which has been in operation for the last 20 years, has been always prompt and liberal in settlement of losses. Such being its character, the undersigned looks for a portion of the public confidence and patronage. DANIEL MCGIE, Hunt's Wharf. Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

BEST Window Glass, in Boxes and Half-Boxes, a great variety of sizes from 6 1/2 x 7 1/2 assorted, to 36 x 40 in. C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 14th July, 1845.

AEOLOPHON FOR SALE.

A BARREL AEOLOPHON by MYERS, London, playing eight tunes of different Metres and two chants for singing the Gloria Patri. A finger-board has been also constructed by which the number of tunes can be greatly increased. It is offered for sale in order to replace it by an instrument of greater compass. For particulars apply to the Rev. R. Knight, Frampton, or at the office of this paper. Quebec, 9th July, 1845.

AN ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE,

A LUCERNAL MICROSCOPE. The above mentioned articles, the property of a private individual, for sale at the office of this paper.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

TO THE PRINTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, &c. &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the Patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry. Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

The services of an experienced practical man, from New York, have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers, in this City are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type cast in this Foundry. A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their support. Old Type taken in Exchange at 6d. per Pound. Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. in advance. CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE. June 12th, 1845.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN SCHOOL.

WANTED—Either in St. Paul Street, or St. Roch, St. John, or St. Louis Suburbs—a suitable BUILDING for the temporary use of the British and Canadian School. JEFFERY HALE, President. Quebec, 26th June, 1845.

RECEIVING per 'Vesper,' 'Douglas,'

'Carthaginian,' and 'Emmanuel,' AND FOR SALE, Patent proved Chain Cables, Coil Chain and Anchors, Pit Saws, Mill Saws, Files, &c. Shoe Thread and Seine Twines. ALSO Double Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil in Pipes, Hhds. Qr. Casks & Octaves, Gunpowder, Blasting F. FF, FFF, &c. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. Quebec, June 26, 1845.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS-WARE, &c.

RECEIVING per 'Auckland' & 'Aurora,' a general assortment of the above, and expected by other vessels, a further supply, selected by the subscriber during his visit to England, the last winter. THOMAS BICKELL, Agent for Grimstone's Eye Snuff. St. John Street, Quebec. Quebec, 12th June, 1845.

FOR SALE,

ENGLISH Linseed Oil, Imported, French-Rur Stones, this London Bottled Port, season. WELCH & DAVIES, No. 2, Arthur St. Quebec, 26th May, 1845.

Youth's Corner.

GOD'S MERCY TO THE UNMERCIFUL.

The following remarkable story is related as a matter of fact. Two boys—thoughtlessly and foolishly indeed—went to take a jack-daw's nest from a hole under the belfry window, in the tower of a church. But two things were absolutely impossible: one was, to reach it standing within the building, the other to climb to it from without. What was then to be done? They put a plank through the window, as glaziers sometimes do, and while the heavier boy was to sit on one end within the building, and thus to steady it, the other was to go to the opposite end, and from thence to take the wished-for nest. This he succeeded in doing; and immediately he told his companion it contained five young birds, all fledged, when the other answered, "Then I'll have three."

DRAWING AND MUSIC AS BRANCHES OF EDUCATION.

Drawing is useful in a variety of ways, and in almost every variety of human condition. To the traveller who desires to carry home with him a memorial of the scenery through which he passes; to the builder who prepares for the erection of any edifice, whether for public or private accommodation; to the mechanist who plans or directs machinery; to the surveyor, the engineer, the geologist, the botanist, or the student of any branch of natural history; to the physician who is anxious to preserve remarkable cases in his practice; to the lawyer, who, in instances innumerable, finds a good drawing the best illustration to a court and jury; and to every man who feels the wholesome interest of taste in gazing on the imitation of the works of the Creator, this attainment presents an object of unmingled approbation. But besides all this, the art of drawing is capable of an almost unlimited use in the very business of mental and religious education. Habits, manners, costume, historical events, placed before the eye of the child, are printed far more deeply on the memory than any oral instruction can possibly be; and a chain of scriptural illustrations, by the instrumentality of this most valuable art, will be found the surest mode of fixing in the mind the leading occurrences of sacred history. An accomplishment susceptible of so many purposes of use and beauty, deserves to be ranked amongst the solid, rather than the showy branches of education. And if, in actual practice, it is seldom found to go beyond the idle adorning of a parlour wall, with representations of fiction or folly, instead of being directed to a better end, this is not the fault of the art, but of those who misapply it.

Music, on some accounts, is still more worthy of universal attainment. Though sadly degraded from its proper associations, yet is it, in alliance with poetry, among the oldest exercises of the worship of God. It takes part in all the assemblies of the sanctuary, it enlivens the circle of family devotion, it soothes the agony of grief, it calms the agitation of nervous excitement, nay it enters into our foretaste of heaven, and is chosen by the wisdom of the Almighty as a fit appendage to the representation of angelic bliss. By the ancient sages of Greece, it was ranked among the seven liberal arts, and, in the days of Themistocles, it was thought a reproach to any educated man that he could not play upon the lyre. And, in our own age, though not in such esteem as it deserves, in our community, yet it is, highly regarded by the Christian literati of Europe, as their

constant relief from severe study, and a safe and wholesome resource in sorrow and in joy.

The objection commonly presented, however, against this invaluable accomplishment, is that it interferes with studies of more importance; and this, if well founded, would be a decisive ground of rejection. But if it be taught at an early age, which it always should be, there is no danger of any interference. Give it the leisure which is now thrown away on idle and pernicious pastimes, and it need ask no more. And how could a Christian parent more effectually render his home delightful than by encouraging amongst his children the practice of playing and singing in concert during a portion of the evening hours? How effectually would this help to drive away the spirit of dissipation, and fill up the vacuity which the various devices of worldly pleasure are employed to supply! How seldom would young men, especially, brought up in such a family circle, be led to seek their feverish and perilous enjoyments in scenes of moral impurity and abomination? But to have its proper influence, music must be guarded, like every other pursuit, by strict religious principle. Whatever variety of airs may be performed on instruments for the sake of practice, it should always be understood that no sentiment should ever be uttered by Christian lips, under cover of music, which would not be uttered in serious conversation. Hence the vast mass of theatrical and romantic songs should be excluded from the music of the Christian. The great use of this admirable art consists in its power of impressing sentiment by the association of melody and harmony, which fastens on the ear, just as painting does upon the eye, and recalls the ideas more surely and effectively by this connection with the senses. It results that as the Christian should never, for the sake of the painting, expose to view any representation calculated in the most remote degree, to vitiate the mind of the spectator, so he should never, for the sake of the music, offer to the imagination any idea which might in the least injure the moral and religious purity of the hearer. And this the more especially in the case before us, because the singer of the objectionable sentiment is obliged to repeat it often in the mere learning of the song, and, of course, becomes exposed the more surely to its influence, whether for good or evil. Let the sentiment, therefore, be carefully attended to, and the art be acquired in early life, and there can be no possible objection to this admirable accomplishment. Thus protected by the maxims of Christian principle, it would be found a faithful auxiliary to everything pure, honest, lovely, and of good report; and while it increased the sacred attractions of the house of God, where every voice should swell the chorus of his praise,—it would spread a cheering influence throughout the domestic circle, and make the very pleasures of earth tributary to our preparation for heaven.—The Right Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont. [Protestant Churchman.]

BAPTISM OF A JEW AT BASLE IN SWITZERLAND.

In the month of January 1843, the Basle Society of the "Friends of Israel" had the joy of receiving one sheep of Jacob's house into the fold of the good Shepherd. His name is Lewis Friedlander, a native of Hamburg, born in the year 1816; he was left an orphan in his infancy, learned the trade of a varnisher and was brought to hear the instructions of the missionary Moritz, by some well disposed Jews of his acquaintance. Mr. Moritz made him a present of a Bible, which the lad at the time was not able to understand, and yet the missionary's kindness seems to have produced in him an indistinct feeling of good-will towards Christianity. When he had completed his apprenticeship, he went travelling to seek work in different places, according to the practice of journeyman mechanics in Germany. After wanderings hither and thither, he visited Barmen and found work with a Christian master, a pious man whose daily family-worship the young Jew attended. Here a very favourable impression was made upon him, and he received the first notions of Christianity, which the Lord deepened in him, by sending him a friend in the person of a converted Jew with whom he read the prophecies concerning the Messiah. Unfortunately, new travels soon trod down for a while the good seed thus sown in his heart, and he remained destitute of that rest, the absence of which he really felt. But the grace of God knows how to triumph over every resistance. Our young Israelite met with a journeyman baker, a man of sincere piety, with whom he travelled ten weeks, being constantly exhorted by him to study the Scriptures, and often hearing him pour out his heart in prayer to their common Father through the Redeemer's prevailing intercession. He now became deeply impressed, and determined upon seeking Christian instruction as soon as ever he should find permanent employment.

With this view, he came to Basle at the beginning of the year 1842, and on the 15th of February he was taken under religious instruction by the Rev. Mr. Bernoulli, missionary of the Society of

the Friends of Israel. He remained under this course of preparation during the remainder of the year; and on the 11th of January, 1843, the President of the Society, together with the members of the Committee, several others of the Basle Clergy, and the chosen witnesses of his intended baptism, assembled at Mr. Bernoulli's residence for the purpose of examining him respecting his knowledge of the Christian faith, and determination of heart to embrace and adhere to it. The result was perfectly satisfactory, and he received permission to be baptized and partake of the Lord's supper. The senior Clergyman presented cased this solemnity with prayer for a blessing upon his approaching admission to the Church of Christ the Saviour.

On the following day, a small number of Christian friends attended at the winter-chapel of the Cathedral, and the Rev. Mr. Bernoulli delivered a suitable discourse upon the words: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." Rev. ii. 10. After an application of the text to the congregation in general, the preacher adverted to the contempt and scorn which the proselyte had to prepare for, from both his former brethren after the flesh and from many a professed Christian whose prejudices were bitter against baptized Israelites; he pressed upon him the great responsibility under which he was about to lay himself, and the hurt which he would be doing both to himself and to the sacred cause of Jewish conversion, if his course were to prove inconsistent with his religious profession. The sacred rite of baptism was then administered by the Venerable Antistes* Burkhardt, who gave to the candidate the name of Luke Edward. May he indeed prove "faithful unto death," and ours be the happy lot to see him among those who shall wear the "crown of life."—From L'Ami D'Israel.

HOPE FOR CHINA.

[A number of Chinese converts in the island of Hong Kong have associated themselves for combined efforts towards the diffusion of Gospel-light amongst their heathen countrymen. They have addressed a letter, signed by twenty-one individuals of various professions and trades, to the Editor of the Missionary-Leaf published at Calcutta in Wurtemberg, of which the following is a translation.]

Since we have experienced the Saviour's boundless grace in calling us from idolatry to behold his wonderful light and to know his name, it has become our anxious desire to dedicate ourselves to our merciful Redeemer; and each within his own sphere, according to his abilities and the opportunities which God may open, to make known to our benighted countrymen the glad tidings of salvation. As brethren, united at the foot of the cross, we would seek to promote the glory of God in China, our native country; and we entreat the All-Powerful to make use of us as his instruments, and to incline the hearts of our brethren after the flesh, that they may embrace the Gospel. To this end we have associated ourselves. We could wish to engage the co-operation of those in other countries, and especially in Germany, who profess the same faith; we therefore address this letter in English to the Rev. Dr. Barth, and shall send copies of our reports in future, in the Chinese language.

The labours which we propose to ourselves are, first of all, the preaching of the word of life. Our brother Chow has been distinguished in the use of this means of God, for he has been engaged whole days in proclaiming the Redeemer's dying love, and praying with his countrymen, both at their houses and under the open sky. Lo-lou (otherwise known by the name of Alako,) has often accompanied him, together with Gachan, and both of these have in their turn made known the word of salvation. More than fifty villages in this neighbourhood have thus been visited; the Gospel has been diligently published in Kwantulo as well as in Chek-chu, and more than one soul has been brought to the knowledge of the Saviour's glorious name. With few exceptions, the people are willing enough to listen; and on many occasions we have felt the nearness of the Lord, and have been led to praise his holy name for the wonderful things he is doing.

We have generally three prayer-meetings in the evening, chiefly attended by poor labouring people. Aloko and Gachan have such meetings at their houses daily. Yew Ching conducts the one in the Hong Kong dialect, and the attendance is sometimes very encouraging. Our old brother Chun is most successful in carrying the word from house to house; his body is exceedingly weak, and his death cannot be far off, but he serves the Lord with a fervent spirit, and his exhortations are more impressive than those of any other of our brethren.

Tsang stands foremost among those of our younger brethren who have united themselves with us. He uses two dialects with fluency and effect. Tse is next to him; he is a young man, accustomed to teaching, who manifested in a short time that God has called him to the blessed work of making known his name. Two others, Chang and Chiao, are desirous of being associated with us; we purpose writing concerning them in a subsequent communication.

* The official title of the superintending Clergyman in the city of Basle.

tion. An old teacher, called Lo, and a zealous young man of the name of Chow are at Chek-Chu, whom we expect to become two of us; Pougham is a well-meaning helper to our endeavours.

Our brethren Ming and Koo have been very active in the Hoklo district, visiting every ship that enters the harbour, and offering the treasure of eternal love. Their zeal is indefatigable, and their labours are effectual in finding entrance among the heathen. Inquirers are many, and an increasing number apply for baptism. Two merchants have opened their residences for Christian assemblies, and if the Saviour thus continues to own these weak endeavours, many of the Hoklo people will be added to his Church, whose migratory habits will tend to scatter the tidings of salvation in distant parts through their means. Our brethren are endeavouring to procure a piece of ground on which to build a place of Christian worship.

Aloko, Chow, and our aged brother Chan have almost every Sunday evening had a numerous attendance at a chapel built on the Chinese market. The Lord crown his own work, and glorify his blessed name!

There has been in the next place an uninterrupted circulation of the printed word of God. Several of our friends have been repeatedly to distant sections of the country, charging themselves with the circulation of tracts, which business they have accomplished to our great encouragement. Aloko has printed a number of Tracts, and also the Gospel according to Saint Mark. A larger number yet has been published by Gachan, who has now in press a corrected edition of "the Life of our Saviour" the minor prophets, Isaiah, and the book of Exodus. The other prophets are in print already. Gachan has just issued four hundred copies of the New Testament.

Such are our efforts since the beginning of the year. We are thankful to the Saviour who has redeemed us with his precious blood, and bless his holy name for all the mercy shown to his servants. If Christians in your country should be disposed to aid us by contributions, we hope to find opportunity of devoting them to the extension of the divine kingdom. Three of our number, Aloko, Chan, and Tsang, are about to proceed to Canton where we purpose to establish a missionary station; others are ready to visit other portions of China, as soon as the will of God, appointing them to such an undertaking, shall become manifest to them. But it is our solemn conviction that of ourselves we are nothing, nor can do any thing; and our expectation is from above.

NEWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co. Porter & Co's Wharf, Late Irvines. Quebec, 29th May, 1845.

RECEIVING AND FOR SALE. BEST Black Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Yellow, Green and Blue Paints, Genuine White Lead, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Dry, White and Red Leads, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe and Patent Shot, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. —ALSO— Best Refined Borax. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 5th June, 1845.

RECEIVING EX "NICARAGUA," "AUCKLAND," and "AURORA." ENGLISH, Best Bar and Scrap Iron, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron and Nail Rods, Coil, Logging and Trace Chains, Boiler Plate, Sheathing and Brazier's Copper, Bar Tin and Block Tin, Canada Rose and Horse Nails, Deck Spikes, Iron Wire, Blister, Coach Spring and Cast Steel, Sad Irons, Smiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vices, Spades, Shovels and Frying Pans, —ALSO— 400 Boxes Canada Plates, 600 do. Tin do. Patent Canada Scythes and Sickles. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec 5th June, 1845.

RECEIVING EX "AURORA," AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, BEST COAL TAR AND PATENT CORRUGATED SHEET. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. Quebec, 5th June, 1845.

BRIGHT Porto Rico and Cuba Muscovado Sugar, Jamaica Limejuice, Prime Mess and Prime Beef, new, Upper Canada Butter in Kegs, Half-barrels Labrador Salmon, —ALSO— An assortment of well made New York BLOCKS, and a Ship's Long Boat, 19 feet long, copper-fastened. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 13th June, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. CANADA Rose Nails from 8 to 28 lbs. Die deck spikes " 34 to 29 inches. Anchors, Chain Cables, Chain Hooks, Hawse pipes. Ship Scrapers. Iron, Cordage, &c. THOMAS FROSTE, & Co. Quebec, 12th April, 1845.

THE LATE FIRE. NOTICE is hereby given to those whose Bibles are in the hands of the late Mr. Quebec Bible Society will supply all such persons with Copies of the Scriptures, either at reduced rates, or gratuitously according as their circumstances may require. Application to be made at the Depository in Ann Street (Mr. Haddon's late store,) where attendance will be given by Members of the Committee between 7 and 8 o'clock every Evening. By order, JEFFERY HALE, Sec. Quebec, 18th June, 1845.

TO LET. THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street opposite the Exchange. Apply to CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. 11th Feby. 1845.

NOTICE. THE undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee to the Estate of the late Mr. W. B. JEFFERYS, Plumber and Painter. All persons having claims against the late Mr. Jefferys, are requested to send them in duly attested, without delay. CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. Quebec, 26th June, 1845.

NOTICE. THE undersigned having entered into partnership, will from and after the first of May next, carry on business in this City under the firm of WELCH & DAVIES. HENRY W. WELCH, W. H. A. DAVIES. Arthur Street, Quebec, 25th April, 1845.

EDUCATION. MISS EVANS begs to inform her friends and the public, that she purposes opening a FRENCH and ENGLISH SEMINARY at No. 1 Des Grisons Street, Cape, on MONDAY, 5th MAY NEXT. Reference can be given to most respectable families in this city, where she has instructed as visiting Governess for some years past. For terms (which are moderate) apply at the School. An early application is requested, as the number of pupils will be limited.—Particular attention will be paid to Biblical instruction. Quebec, 15th April, 1845.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL. REVD. E. J. SENKLER, A. M. Of the University of Cambridge, Rector. CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY } REVD. E. J. SENKLER CLASSICS } W. S. SMITH. ENGLISH } J. LEWIS SLEEPER. ARITHMETIC } DANIEL WILKIE. FRENCH AND DRAWING } H. D. THIELCKE. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT } REVEREND J. MEMORINE. DIRECTORS. REVD. DR. COOK, REVD. G. MACKIE, REVD. J. CLUGSTON, ANDREW PATTERSON, Esq. JAMES DEAN, Esq. JOHN BONNER, Esq. JAS. GIBB, Esq. W. S. SEWELL, Esq. REVD. D. WILKIE, LL. D. JOHN THOMSON, Esq. NOAH FREER, Esq. ROBERT SHAW, Esq. H. GOWEN, Esq. Hon. F. W. PRIMROSE, JOHN McLEOD, Esq. Secretary, JAMES DEAN, Esq. Treasurer, JOHN THOMSON, Esq. Charges for boys under 10 years of age, £10 above 10 years of age, £12 10 per annum,—payable quarterly, in advance. French and Drawing, a separate charge. Hours from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3. PREPARATORY DEPART.—Terms, £7 10s. per an. The branches taught in this department will be English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the elements of the French Language. The moral, as well as intellectual, training of the pupils, and their religious instruction will be special objects of the Teacher. High School, 22d January, 1845.

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