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The Beacon.

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

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QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER]

OCTOBER.

The little bird, yet to salute the morn,
Upon the naked branches sets her foot;
The leaves now lying on the mossy roop;
And there a silly chirruping doth keep,
As though she faint would sing, yet faint would weep;
Praising fair summer, that so soon is gone,
Or mourning winter, too fast coming on.

MICHAEL DRAYTON.

FAITH, NOT ADVERSE TO HOLINESS.

From a Sermon on Rom. X. 2, 3, 4, preached before the Kingston Protestant Institute, by the Rev. W. B. Mackenzie, M. A., Minister of St. James's, Holloway.

What are the effects of faith upon our own character? Faith, as the hand which receives Christ, and through him justifies us before God, is the subject-matter of the first six chapters of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. To exhibit the faith of God's elect as the living principle of their holy lives, their ardent gratitude, and self-dedicating labours and obedience before him, is the argument of St. James. Both Apostles are dwelling upon justifying faith. St. Paul, as it makes us guiltless before God, through Christ's sufferings and obedience; St. James, as it renders us holy before men through the sanctifying Spirit imparted.

Justifying faith makes the soul the temple of the Holy Ghost. Led by the Spirit, the believer casts himself, and what things were said to him—his works, his faith, his humility, his knowledge— at the foot of the Redeemer's cross, glorying only in it, desiring in life, and death, and judgment, to be found in Him; that suffered upon it, and in him to find every thing—wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption. The kindred doctrine of sanctification is a mine of pure gold, into which it is not my province to enter; but this I must say, to indicate the blessed truth of justification by faith from any suspicion of an unholiness tendency, that the grand basis of Christian morality, and the most constraining motives to holiness of life which the Scriptures furnish, are found in the doctrine of the sufferings of the Son of God, who loved us, and gave himself for us.

It is clear that the principle which the Gospel aims to engrave in the hearts of men as the bond of holy living, is absorbing love and gratitude to Christ: "that we love him, because he first loved us." Mark this in the apostle Paul. What could induce him, whose spirit once burned with the lust of earthly glory, to forego all the proud distinctions of his birth, and to range himself among the followers of Him whom he once despised as Jesus of Nazareth? Why did he encounter peril after peril, with the heroic intrepidity of a martyr, patiently sustaining toil, privation, and sufferings, not merely enduring, but even taking pleasure in afflictions, in reproaches, in persecutions, in distresses? "2 Cor. xii. 1.—why all this? He tells you that he was ready to be bound and to die for the sake of the Lord Jesus." What was it which bore him up in the midst of his unexampled labours, sustained him in storms of sorrow, trials, conflicts, which the heart quails even to contemplate, and would lift him at length to end his self-remembering martyr's block? The secret of all this unparalleled devotedness was, that he was ready to spend, and be spent, for the sake of Christ. The Spirit which fed his uniting soul with living energy for all this, was the love of Christ constraining him; "2 Cor. v. 14; and this love to Christ, this intense gratitude to him for endless blessings, this diligent desire to please him in all things—this is the Gospel principle of holy obedience. By this, believers, ye are led "to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called." Eph. iv. 1. This prompts you, that "you who live should not hinder, but live unto yourselves, but to him who died for you and rose again." 2 Cor. v. 15. The slander has been always raised, that justification by the mere grace of God, through faith, without any merits, works, or sufferings of our own, tends to abolish our awful impression of the evil of sin, and leads to licentious living; but when I learn, that, in order to reconcile the most high God to sinners, satisfaction to Divine Justice must be made, and that for that atonement no other victim would suffice than the sacrifice of the Son of God Himself,—"God over all, blessed for ever?" that even He should take our nature, and submit himself to the unutterable agonies of Gethsemane and Calvary; that that cup could not pass from Him, except he drank it;—what demonstration can be more forcibly convincing than this; how infinite an evil is sin in the sight of a Holy God? God has stamped the mark of his righteous displeasure against sin in other forms—the expulsion of rebellious angels from their bright abode above, the banishment of man from Paradise, the deluged world, the burning cities of the plain, the annihilation of ungodly nations, the unparalleled slaughters of the Jews, the eternal sufferings of the impenitent in the world to come—these are terrific tokens of the Divine wrath, which tell, in the sight of all worlds, the exceeding sinfulness of sin. But when I turn to Calvary—to that amazing scene where the Creator of all worlds gives himself up to death to make reconciliation for iniquity—there it is I gain the deepest apprehensions of its infinite malignity, and how fearfully true it is, that in the government of a Holy God, sin must not will, nor go unpunished: "Do we then make void the law through faith? Nay we establish the law," Rom. iii. 31.

GLEANINGS FROM WM. WILBERFORCE.

Circumstances which led to the formation of his religious views.

It would indicate a strange insensibility to the ways of a gracious Providence, if I were to suffer the circumstance of my having Dr. Milner for my fellow-traveller to pass without observation. Wishing for an intelligent and agreeable companion, I requested my friend, Dr. Burch of York, to accompany me, a man of whom it is difficult for me to speak with moderation, full as my memory must ever be of marks of a kindness that could scarcely be exceeded, and of a disposition always to forget himself, and to be ready to conform to his friend's wishes. A fund of knowledge of various kinds, great cheerfulness of temper, and liveliness of fancy, rendered him a delightful companion. But he had qualities also of a higher order—an entire conviction of the truth of revelation; a considerable acquaint-

ance with classical history; just principles of religion; and as affectionate a heart as ever warmed a human bosom; with a continual propensitude to engage in every office of benevolence; but the habit of associating with companions, and living for the most part in society which, whatever might be the opinion assented to by the understanding, exhibited no traces of spirituality in its ordinary conversation, has induced a habit of abstaining from all religious topics in his common intercourse, and even an appearance of levity which would have prevented his being known, except by those who were extremely intimate with him, or rather by those who being themselves also religious were likely to draw forth his secret thoughts and feelings, to have any more reflection than that average measure for which we are to give people credit, whose only visible attention to religion consists in their going to church on a Sunday. A gracious Providence prepared him, I doubt not, by a long illness for that change which he was to experience much sooner than could have been anticipated from the uncommon strength of his constitution, and the temperance of his habits; but had he been my fellow-traveller I should never have benefited by him in the most important of all concerns; for I had been persuaded that I was in that of my doubts I have touched on the subject of religion except in the most superficial and cursory way.

To my surprise, Dr. Burch declined accepting my proposal, and I next invited Dr. Milner to accompany me, chiefly prompted by his acknowledged talents and equipments, and by my experience of his cheerfulness, good nature, and powers of social entertainment. It was the more important to me to secure such a fellow-traveller, because we were to have a tedious time in my carriage; the ladies of my party travelled with their maids in a coach. It is somewhat curious that, as I learned accidentally long afterwards, my grandfather had declared in after-life that I should go abroad with Isaac Milner as my tutor. I am bound to confess that I was not influenced to select Dr. Milner for any idea of his having religion more at heart than the bulk of our Cambridge society; and in fact, though his religious opinions were the same as his father's, yet they were then far from having that influence over his heart and manners which they subsequently possessed; though it is due to him to declare that his conduct was always what is called correct and free from every taint of vice, and he had a warm and benevolent heart which rendered him always ready to every good work. I must go further; had I known at first what his opinions were, it would have decided me against making him the tutor; so true is it that a gracious Lord leads us in ways that we know not, and blesses us not only without, but even against our own plans and intentions.

The recollections which I had of what I had heard and seen when I lived under my uncle's roof, had left in my mind a prejudice against their kind of religion as extravagant and carrying matters to excess; and it was with no small surprise I found on conversing with my friend on the subject of religion, that his principles and views were the same with those of the clergy who were called Methodist; and this led to renewed discussions, and Milner (never back ward in avowing his opinions) entering into religious conversation, justified his principles by referring to the word of God. This led to our reading the Scriptures together, and by degrees I finished his sentiments; though I must confess with shame, that they long remained merely as opinions assented to by my understanding, but not influencing my heart. At length, however, I began to be impressed with a sense of the weighty truths, which were more or less the continual subjects of our conversation. I began to think what folly it was, nay, what madness, to continue month after month, nay, day after day, in a state in which a sudden call out of the world, which I was conscious might happen at any moment, would consign me to never-ending misery, while at the same time I was firmly convinced, from ascending to the great truths taught us in the New Testament, that the offers of the gospel were universal and free, in that that happiness, eternal happiness, was at my option.

As soon as I reflected seriously upon these subjects, the deep guilt and black ingratitude of my past life forced itself upon me in the strongest manner. I condemned myself for having wasted my precious time, and opportunities, and talents; and for several months I continued to feel the deepest conviction of my own sinfulness, rendered only the more intense by the unsearchable mercies of our God and Saviour declared to us in the offers and promises of the gospel. These however by degrees produced in me something of a settled peace of conscience. I devoted myself, for whatever might be the term of my future life, to the service of my God and Saviour, and, with many infirmities and dependencies, through His help I continue until this day.

Conscious of my having sadly wasted my time and neglected my opportunities of improvement, I began to consider how I might best redeem whatever of life might remain to me. Parliamentary business both of a public and private nature (for wherever any landed, commercial, or manufacturing interest was in question, the county of York was interested) found me full employment for my time during the sitting of the House. I therefore considered how to employ my recess to the most advantage. Accordingly, so soon as parliament was prorogued, I commonly settled myself, except for occasional residences at Buxton or Bath when my health required it, in the house of some intimate friend, chiefly at Mr. Gishorne's and Mr. Babington's, who kindly also received my mother and sister, where I was allowed entire command of my own time, and very little incommode by country hospitalities. I breakfasted in my own room, dined with the family, and resumed my studies in the evening, joining the family party when I took my little supper half an hour or an hour before bed time.

This may be a proper time for mentioning the uncommon kindness and liberality which I experienced from my constituents. In former times the country members displayed their equities annually at the races, and constituted a part of the grand jury at the summer assizes; the latter indeed I should have been glad to attend but for the unseemly festivities which commonly take place at that period; I was not however wanted; the number of gentlemen of large fortune in the county was far more than sufficient to constitute a most respectable grand jury both at the spring and summer assizes. I could not consistently with my principles frequent the theatre

and ball room, and I knew that I should give offence by staying away were I actually at York; but no dissent was expressed at my not presenting myself to the county on these occasions. My friends appeared ready to admit my claim in the command of my own time during the recess, satisfied with my attending to their and the public interest during the session of parliament. In fact no man I believe was ever more punctual in his attendance on the House of Commons than myself. I was always in my place on the first day of the session, and I do not remember having been ever absent on the last, excepting once when I was drawn into the country a day or two before the prorogation by the illness of some of my family; occasionally also I was present at the county meetings, and when these I always took an active part in their proceedings.

That gracious Providence which all my life long has directed my course with mercy and goodness, and which in so many instances has shown only to myself has called forth my wonder and gratitude, was signally manifested in the late formation of my parliamentary connection with the county of York, and in its uninterrupted and long continuance. Had the change in my religious principles taken place a year sooner, humbly speaking I never could have become a member of Yorkshire. The means I took and the exertions I made, in pursuing that object, were such as I could not have used after my religious change; I should not have thought it right to carve for myself so freely, if I may use the phrase, to share my course for myself so confidently; nor should I have adopted the methods by which I gratified myself in the good-will of some of my chief supporters; neither after my having adopted the principles I now hold, could I have conformed to the practices by which alone any man would be elected for any of the places in which I had any natural influence or connection.

My having been chosen for Hull gave me the opportunity of making myself known as a public man; it led to my formation of political connections, and to my cultivation of the art of public speaking—all of which were among the means that prepared the way for my representing the county.

All circumstances considered, my mercantile origin, my want of connection or acquaintance with any of the nobility or gentry of Yorkshire, my being elected for that great county appears to me upon the retrospect to have been so singularly improbable that I cannot but wonder—and in truth ascribe it to a providential interposition—that the idea of my obtaining that high honour suggested itself to my imagination, and in fact fixed itself within my mind. I mentioned it as a possible event to one or two private friends, but not to Mr. Pitt or any of my political connections; yet entertaining this idea I carefully prepared myself for the public debate that was soon to follow in the face of the whole county, and both at the public meeting and in the subsequent discussions which took place in the miscellaneous body of Mr. Pitt's supporters, it was this idea which regulated the line as well as animated the spirit of my exertions.

HIS VIEWS ON DISPENSING CHURCH PATRONAGE.

To Sir Christ. Supers, Bart., *Siedmere, Yorkshire.*
Broomfield near London, June 16th, 1798.

My dear Sir Christopher,

Amidst the various feelings which your last letter excited, there were none, I can truly assure you, which were not of a friendly quality, and I was highly gratified by the frankness and candour with which you opened your mind to me. I did not receive it till late the day before yesterday, on my arrival in town for the House, and yesterday I was so much occupied as to be absolutely prevented from writing to you. This morning, (though my having had several inmates and visitors at our new residence, near Clapham Common, has swallowed up my time) I prefer scribbling you a hasty reply to suffering you to wait for my answer till I have a little leisure.

The subject on which I shall have to give you my sentiments is one on which, whatever I write, though put down on paper in a hurry, will be the result of deliberate reflection. I can have no objection, my dear Sir Christopher, to treat you with the same frankness you have used towards me, and to state to you the principles on which I think it right to regulate my conduct in the case of all ecclesiastical preferments. What you say of the minister and chancellor being, in their capacity of patrons, trustees for the public, is a very just remark, and shows that you have thought over the subject so as to have fixed principles on it. But there is another consideration to which, though I am sure it must have been in your mind, you have not so much adverted in your letter, and this therefore I will state as briefly as I am able.

As the influence any man possesses, and his opportunities of usefulness, are all so many trusts for the employment of which he will hereafter have to give account, so there are no opportunities of usefulness which are trusts from their very nature more weighty and important than the power of recommending to any ecclesiastical preferment which has the care of souls. To speak seriously, and otherwise I can scarcely do justice to the argument, the number of the individuals who may be rescued from eternal misery and brought to the enjoyment of eternal happiness, and the degree of the eternal happiness even of the happy, must, humanly speaking, depend on the minister set over the parish to which they belong. Therefore, I am bound to remember, in the disposal of any living, (whether by my own presenting to it directly, or by using my influence with the patron, that the interest the parishioners have in the nomination is that of as many persons as the parish consists of, and is of an everlasting, infinite value; that which the clergyman is to present to it has in it the temporal interest of one individual. It follows of course, that I must attend to the two following principles in my recommendations to church preferment. 1st, That of naming the man whom in my conscience I believe, on the whole, likely to do most good in the station to be filled; and 2ndly, That of endeavouring to employ my influence, so as that any given measure of it may be productive of the utmost possible benefit. This will require me, in looking out for pieces of preferment about which to interest myself, to advert to the size of the parish and its circumstances, to the number and situation of the flock, rather than to the value of the pasture; thus endeavouring to place the most useful man

can find in the most extensive sphere of usefulness.

But I must be still more particular in order to give you any adequate notion of my sentiments. It is my fixed opinion, formed on much reading, consideration, and experience, that there has been for many years among the majority of our clergy a fatal and melancholy departure from the true principles of Christianity, and of the Church of England, from those principles which prevail throughout her Articles, her Liturgy, the writings of her venerable martyrs, and of many of her brightest ornaments. I am not speaking of speculative matter; this declaration, or, if I would give it its true name, this heresy, is important, because its practical effects are in the highest degree mischievous. I have stated this in my late publication as clearly and as strongly as I could. The inference from it is obvious. In selecting a minister for any living it is not enough to know that he is diligent and exemplary in his conduct, nor yet that his talents, knowledge, and manner of officiating are every thing that one could wish, but I must ask, what are his doctrines?

I have said enough to put you in possession of my principles, and I hope I can add that I have acted on them uniformly and without deviation for many years. In the case of those who have been nearest and dearest to me, I have adhered to them. I will only appeal in this view to the instance of Dr. Clarke, whose very laborious living produced him but about £250 per annum. This place was highly unpleasant (comparatively speaking) to him, and still more to my sister. But being convinced that he was on many accounts better fitted to do good at Hull than most other men would be, or than he would be in almost any other place, I made no effort for fixing him in any situation more eligible as to temporals; though I will frankly tell you that I had the deacons of York in view for him in case he had lived, as being that for which he was eminently qualified.

The account I have received of your son from a friend to whom he is pretty well known, is in many particulars highly creditable to him, and such as to allow me not to give up the hope (a hope which I contemplate with real satisfaction) of some time or other being instrumental in his preferment. I shall be very glad to become acquainted with him. I need scarcely say that it was a painful effort to me to write to you the answer I did, and I am sure I should commence my acquaintance with him with a bias in his favour, both from his general character and my good will towards you and your family.

There is much more in my mind, but I have not time to put it on paper, and what is more material is already said.

It was only upon general grounds that he now asked any such favours at the hands of government. "When I was a young man," he told a friend who had requested his good offices in favour of a client, "I own I was often sanguine in my hopes of obtaining situations under government for persons, whom, for their own sakes or that of their connections, I wished to serve. But a longer acquaintance with life, damped these expectations; and taught me, though slowly, that a man who would act on my principles and go on my plan, must not expect to be successful in this competition. Such things are only to be got by an earnestness and importunity very unbecoming my situation."

CONVERSION OF A YOUTH OF THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL.

Translated from the 16th report of the Friends of Israel at Basle, in Switzerland.

Our third case is that of a youth whose name we may publish, for he is passed into eternity. He was called Lewis Dreifusz, and of the course of his life he himself drew up the following statement in December 1845: "I was born in the year 1827, of Jewish parents at Montebelliard in France. My parents removed to Hagenthal, when I was only twelve months old. I attended the Jewish school at the age of five. They taught me some reading, and writing, and a little ciphering; of the Bible I was told little or nothing. My mother went begging, and my father did not come home more than twice in a year. When I had attained the age of twelve, my mother died. I received some further instruction when I was thirteen years old, and at that age I had to read in the synagogue out of the Torah [the law] but I did not know the meaning of it. I continued with my father for some time, after that, and went about with him, selling tape. But at last I left him, and became head-boy to a rich peasant, where I slept upon straw in the horse-stable. From that place I removed to look for service in a Catholic family. They told me to turn Catholic. I went to their priest, and he told me to go begging for the present, but to return to him some other day, and that he was willing to baptize me. But I did not go to him any more, for I came to spend the night at a tavern where the people were Protestants, and when I told them what I was about, they advised me, not to go to the priest again, but to call upon the minister of Glay (Rev. Mr. Jaquet). That advice I followed that very same evening, and so I slept at the minister's, where a woman also spent the night whose residence was some fifteen miles from Basle. I went with her on the following day, and arrived in this city."

This brings the boy's history to the year 1843, when the Lord committed him to the care of our Association of Friends of Israel. By us he was placed for education in a Christian seminary in the Canton of Argovia. While there, a work of grace commenced in him, and God sent a painful disease as the instrument for drawing his heart towards himself. It seemed for some time, as if he was already near passing into eternity, and our Association began to think of recommending him for baptism. On the 27th of January 1846, this dear youth, having learnt that this was in contemplation, wrote to our agents as follows: "I cannot sufficiently thank my Saviour who has brought me into so good an establishment, where He is made known as the only true God. Ah, my dear reverend Sir, I should not know how to exist without the Saviour, now since He is become dearer to me than all things. Had I not Him for consolation, pain and misery would have consumed me. May that dear Saviour make my approaching baptism a blessing to me, according to His great mercy and goodness."

Through His great love towards men I ven, and came down to this wretched redeemed fallen and sinful man from the cross of Golgotha, for all the sins of Adam's fall in paradise was to have been through the Saviour's death, and it is no so that the gate of heaven is opened; a believes in the Son, can enter with joy ness, because his sins are forgiven. I dear Saviour, for having pardoned my enabling me to enter into eternal life, will shall be ended; indeed I know that He had my sins."

His health improved after this, and he was deferred, because the reason for his had ceased. During the autumn of 18 he was admitted into our asylum for prosely he received further instruction in the sa of our holy religion, and was baptized formed Church of St. Louis, near this pl 22nd of February. On Palm Sunday t the Lord's supper for the first and, as it the last time.

We had apprehended him to a trade in and he was placed with a pious mast bodily infirmities required his being rem public hospital where, after a stay of he fell asleep, we trust, in Jesus. His years and 9 months, and that was the first Israel's harvest-field, that our Associat favoured to deliver into the heavenly ga

A CHURCH WITHOUT ANY DEEDS.
From an article by the Rev. George Evangelical Christendom.

No doubt can exist as to the general character of the fundamental doctrines of Swedish Church rests. Each member of the Alliance, not of that Church, must find matters there to object to, and a S than our, because of such difference in it, but all could, with perfect cordiality basis of the Alliance as representing substantial oneness. If baptismal reg held strongly by the Swedish Church, th of that degree is in some measure con the prominence given to the essential justification by faith; if the inscrutable opinion, called consubstantiation, exists constant urging on all communicants of ti of penitence and faith in order to a ception of the Lord's supper forms a cor a world, the creed of the Swedish Ch found to embrace the living and life-giv of the glorious gospel of the blessed t carefully and rigidly has put it do watched over by the authorities of that deed, it must be admitted, on a close stud ish ecclesiastical history, that much has been shown to preserve orthodox Luther to make the truth of God plain and pow minds and consciences of the people. Calvinist theology, have been, with often leading to severity, guarded again IX. was thought to favour Calvinism, g alarm of the Lutherans, and an endeavor to place the adherents of the Refor on an equal footing with Lutherans in 5 nally failed. Some time afterwards, t Charles refused certain French artiz enter Sweden lest the Lutheran Chur residence there, should receive doctrinal is, however, a pleasing circumstance tha in Sweden have been preserved from the neology of other lands. Whatever may the deficiencies in the public ministrat pared with the Apostle's determination r anything save Jesus Christ and him cr his vocation ever to preach the unsearal of Christ, yet nothing directly hostile trines of the cross has been tolerated or he suffered in the pulpits of the Swed Painful evidence could be adduced that gymen there occupy the unenviable pos ing the bread of a Church the doctrine they do not believe, and would overturn pulpit if they could; but the public co are spared hearing the truths in which been trained openly contradicted.

A liturgy, brief and evangelical, is us hymns, plentifully sung during divine truly excellent; many of them composed Swedenberg, (the father of the visionary S who being dead yet speaketh, and Sa Sabbath, by his spiritual songs, bears a t all the churches in favour of evange and against the vagaries of his son. A defect is found as regards the worship o tuary in the fact that the Holy Scriptu publicly read. "Nothing beyond the epistle for the day—no psalms, no lesson the more to be regretted as no objection circulation of the Bible exists, and sir Distribution has been effected by Bible Soc the clerical house of the Diet of 1841 rec in a circular the more general reading o of God in the parishes; but assuredly i minence ought to be given to that worl solemnly read as a part of the regular se Lord's house.

The Swedish Church is episcopal, e with his consistory conducting the a diocese; the archbishop has no juridic the Diocese of Upsala, but is ex-offici the clerical house, and in all genera the clergy primus inter pares. The C the closest possible union with the state. Adolphus wished the government of the be vested in a general consistory, com spiritual and six temporal members, who come such in virtue of the offices held by matters ecclesiastical, educational, lit benevolent, requiring interference, wer ferred to this council for final decision. This proposal was not carried into effect state of things is, that all such questio noticed, come before the king in counil bureau of the Minister for Ecclesiasti where also all appointments to episcopat nearly all to pastoral charges, are made, proclaims annually four rogation days and publishes the texts which, on those suspende the usual gospels and epistles.

All Sweden's, and must continue, members of the National Church, no dissent from her communion being tolerated. The Church law imposes a fine on such Sweden's as go to hear a minister of another communion, and threatens such as leave the Lutheran Church with confiscation and banishment. The children born are, of necessity, baptized by the parish clergyman or one of his assistants; the youth arriving at a certain age are placed under a course of training for confirmation, and a first approach to the Lord's table, after which, at least an annual appearance there is deemed indispensable, not merely to maintain a religious profession but to avoid the incurring certain civil disabilities.

The certificate of the parish clergyman as to age, requirements, and character, is a document important to all, especially the dependent classes, and a mighty disciplinary power is hereby lodged in the hands of the pastors. Each parish clergyman must keep a correct register of every individual, young and old, in his parish, record all the changes by removals, deaths, &c., and furnish an annual return to the government. He is also expected to see all his parishioners not less frequently than once a year, and a system of domiciliary examination is maintained, which, when wrought by pious and zealous men, may be productive of important results. The usual course is to divide the parish into several districts, find a large room in each, and appoint a time for calling together the dwellers in that district. A summons is left at every house, and all may be compelled to come. When assembled, the clerk reads the names, marking such as are absent, and the clergyman invites group after group to his table, where each is required to read, and all are examined as to their knowledge of Luther's catechism. The exercises frequently extend during several hours, and they are closed by an address and benediction.

If orthodox be vital religion, if uniformity be a church's unity, then the Swedish Church furnishes an almost unequalled example of unity. If comprehensiveness to the embracing of a whole population, and the effectual prevention of separate, and in some respects rival, denominations, be the best condition of a church for developing the principles and practices of our holy religion, we may then look for a flourishing state of things in Sweden. If large authority given to the clergy, and efficiently sustained by the secular arm—if outward sacraments and observance—if legislative enactments, vigilantly watched over—can make men Christians indeed, then the Swedes are all Christians. But, "the letter killeth, the spirit giveth life."

Watching into Prayer.—"I prevented the Dawning of the Morning, and cried; I hoped in thy Word. Mine eyes prevent the night-watches, that I might meditate on thy word."—Ps. cxix. 147, 148.—When the heart is really engaged for God, time will always be found for secret duties, and rather will be redeemed, as with David, from sleep, than lost from prayer. And when we see a man, like the King of Israel, engaged in the most active employment of life, yet sanctifying such frequent seasons, in the short period of each successive day, with the Word of God and prayer, we cannot want a clearer evidence of the insincerity of the excuse, that professes that no time can be spared from the pressing avocations of the day, for the service of God. It is not that such men are busy, and have no time for prayer; but that they are worldly, and have no heart to pray.—Bridges on the 113th Psalm.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1847

It has been in the inscrutable counsel of God to remove another Clergyman from his earthly sphere in this Diocese. The Rev. C. J. Morris, whose illness we mentioned in our last, expired on the morning of Tuesday last, of the disease contracted in pastoral attendance upon the sick and dying at the Quarantine Station.

Mr. Morris, who was one among the senior Clergymen of the Diocese in respect of age, though not many years in the ministry, was the oldest son of the late Hon. C. Morris, Surveyor General of the Province of Nova Scotia, and one of the earliest Alumni of King's College, Windsor, where he attained to the degree of Master of Arts.

He was originally trained to the profession of arms, and bore a commission in the Royal Artillery, from which, however, he retired after a few years' service and devoted his time to the instruction of youth, and theological literature, in which he was deeply and accurately read. His mind being now inclined towards the office of the ministry, he bent his studies exclusively in this direction, being resident then in his native Province of Nova Scotia, but was subject to delays with regard to his admission to Holy Orders, until the year 1840 when, having removed to the Diocese of Quebec, he was ordained Deacon and, subsequently, Priest, and entered upon the arduous duties of a Missionary in the distant settlements of Gaspé, from which subsequently he was removed to the mission of Port Neuf. He left his ordinary duties for a season, to take his share in the trying work at Grosse Isle, whence it was thought that he had returned in good health, on the 21st ult.; but symptoms of disease showed themselves in time to prevent his return to his mission. He placed himself under medical care at once, and his case was not long in assuming an alarming aspect. Prayers on his behalf were offered up at the Cathedral on the two Sundays past; and if the answer to them has not been granted in the preservation of his life, we still know that the prayer of faith must have been heard, and may be yet seen to be answered in the raising up of instruments to take up the work in which the soldier of Christ readily resigns his life when the appointed hour is come.

The late Mr. Morris was not married. One brother of his occupies, we believe, the post which the father formerly filled in the Province of Nova Scotia, and another, a Clergyman of the Church, holds the important Rectory of Dartmouth, near Halifax.

MUNICIPAL BEQUEST.—The late Miss FINLAY who, during her life-time, was ever ready to relieve the poor in general, and especially those of the communion to which she was attached, has, after

making provision in her will for her relatives, domestics &c. by bequests amounting to £1,250, left to the Lord Bishop of Montreal the sum of £500 for widows and orphans of the Ministers of the Church of England in Lower Canada: £200 for the poor of the Church of England, in the Parish of Quebec; £1000 for the Orphans of the Church of England in Quebec, to be placed at interest for their use.

Died at Waterloo, C. W., on the 11th ult., the Rev. Samuel Young, of New York, aged 41, leaving a widow and eight children. The deceased had caught the prevailing epidemic in Montreal, on his route, but was still able to reach the Queen's Bush, where he preached to the coloured people, for whose interest he was a zealous advocate. He had assisted an innocent slave from Maryland to escape to Canada, but having reason to believe that he would be demanded as a fugitive from justice for a capital crime, he went to Montreal and gave such information to Government as defeated the ends of the slaveholder, whose emissaries he met there, and to whom he boldly avowed the part he had taken in rescuing the slave. At the desire of his friend and attendant during sickness, the Rev. Hiram Wilson, his body was interred at Wellfleet among his coloured brethren.—*Gilt (C. W.) Reporter.* [The deceased does not seem to have been a clergyman of our Church, but we wish he had been, for he appears to have died in the harness, engaged in a noble cause.—Ed.]

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP in Toronto, Dr. Power, died on the 1st inst., of typhus fever, contracted in the performance of his duties among the Emigrants.

THE JESUITS IN THE UNITED STATES.—In 1822, the society in this country consisted of twenty-six fathers, forty-one scholastics, and twenty-six lay brothers, of whom fourteen scholastics and four lay brothers were in the novitiate. At that period, they served the college at Georgetown, a theological seminary at Washington, the novitiate at Whitmarsh, Maryland, and seven or eight missions in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

At the present time, the society in the United States numbers about one hundred and thirty priests, seventy scholastics, and one hundred and twenty-five lay brothers. They have under their charge two novitiates, one in the province of Maryland, and the other in the vice province of Missouri; two diocesan seminaries, those of Cincinnati, in Ohio, and Fordham, in New York; and seven colleges, as follows: Georgetown, D. C.; Fordham, N. Y.; Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.; St. Xavier's, Cincinnati; University of St. Louis, Missouri; St. Charles, Grand Coteau, Louisiana; and Spring Hill, Alabama. In these institutions about seventy fathers are employed; the rest are engaged in different missions, chiefly in the archdiocese of Baltimore, in Missouri, and in Pennsylvania. Three fathers are charged with the mission among the Potawatamies and other tribes in the Indian Territory; and ten are labouring with great zeal and success among the natives of Oregon. In the Indian territory the Jesuits have about thirteen hundred Catholics under their care; in Oregon, they have admitted into the church upwards of five thousand Indians, and fifteen thousand are under preparation for baptism.—*Southern Churchman.*

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

DIocese of Quebec.			
INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.			
PAYMENTS made to the Treasurer at Quebec, on account of the INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY in the month of September, 1847.			
Sept. 6 Bonner, J., annual Subscription	1 5 0		
" 15 Campbell, A., ditto	2 10 0		
" 20 Boxer, Capt. R. N., ditto	1 5 0		
" 20 Cary, T., ditto	1 5 0		£6 5 0
	£6 5 0		

FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY.											
Sept. 20 Collection at the Cathedral, Quebec.....64 13 3											
" Collection at Trinity Chapel, Quebec.....	8 11 4										
" 21 Collection at Nicolet, per Rev. H. Burges, on account.....	1 10 0										
" 22 Collection at Sorel, per Rev. W. Anderson.....	£10 15 0										
Donation per ditto.....	6 0 0		16 15 0	" Collection at St. Peter's Chapel, Quebec.....	4 10 9	" 23 Collection at St. Paul's, ditto.....	3 0 9	" 25 Ditto at All Saints' ditto.....	1 15 7		£100 16 8
	16 15 0										
" Collection at St. Peter's Chapel, Quebec.....	4 10 9										
" 23 Collection at St. Paul's, ditto.....	3 0 9										
" 25 Ditto at All Saints' ditto.....	1 15 7		£100 16 8								
	£100 16 8										

N. B. A Donation of £1 15 0 for the fund in aid of the Family of the late Rev. W. Chaderton, received from the Rev. W. Anderson, Sorel, has been paid to H. Jessopp, Esq., in charge of that fund.

T. TRUDGE, Treasurer, Church Society.

QUARANTINE STATION.—GROSSE ISLE.—The Rev. C. MORRIS, Missionary at Lacole, went down on Tuesday morning, to take his turn of ministerial duties at the station.

The Rev. J. BURTON returned, in good health, on the evening of the same day.

The Rev. R. ANDERSON, whose illness is probably a case of the seed of disease having been sown some time before the need of medical treatment was perceived, has been in an alarming state since Monday; accounts till last evening spoke of no improvement.

MEETING OF TRINITY CHURCH FOR TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE REV. MARK WILLOUGHBY.

[From the *Montreal Herald.*]
Dr. HOLMES was called to the chair, and W. C. EVANS, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.
After some preliminary business, the Chairman addressed the meeting to the following effect, remarking that the meeting had been convened chiefly for an object in which all their hearts must be deeply interested, viz., the testifying in the most becoming manner their appreciation of the value of their late Pastor. I shall not ask, he said, whether we are sensible of the advantages we enjoyed in the ministry of the late Rev. Mark Willoughby, for the question would be supererogatory. I take for granted that the feeling of deep regret for his loss is universal—a regret founded on personal and on general grounds.
Who that anticipated (as all must) confinement to a sick room did not look confidently to the affectionate visits of their Minister? Who that looked

with anxiety to the spiritual condition of their relatives did not seek for his assistance in awakening them to their danger? Who that had children did not rejoice in having him in the Sunday School to allure them to instruction?

But these are selfish considerations. There are more general, and therefore more generous ours. We saw in Mr. Willoughby a man devoted to the cause of his Master; doing honour to his vocation; realizing the Apostolic precept of "spending and being spent" in that Master's service, and we saw the result of such devotedness in the success of his ministry. We saw him devising new plans and overcoming by his energy all difficulties on carrying them out; and seeing such success arising from the blessing of God on his exertions, no one who had the cause of religion at heart could doubt the value of Mr. W., or not feel his loss to be a public one—a loss not to ourselves only, but to the community, and to the Church at large.

These reasons seem quite sufficient to warrant me in concluding that we all felt the advantages of having a Minister like Mr. Willoughby; and if so, a spontaneous feeling would naturally arise in our minds of showing that we honour worth like that we have lost, and are grateful for the benefits we have received.

We are now, therefore, met to consult, not whether a Monument shall be erected to the memory of our late Minister, for to that every one will say, yes—but to consider what kind of Monument would be most appropriate.

On this occasion permit me, who, perhaps, have known Mr. Willoughby as long as any in this room, to say a few words of him as Pastor of this congregation.—Mr. Willoughby, as you know, was not educated for the ministry; nor, I believe, did he accept ordination till after it had been repeatedly offered him, nor till his friends had urged upon him the acceptance of it. It has been supposed by many, that he was ordained with a title for Trinity Church, but such was not the case. His ordination had no reference to this church, nor, I believe, did he contemplate taking any settled charge, but intended to have continued his itinerating labours as General Agent for the British America and Newfoundland School Society—an office which he had held for several years with very great advantage to the cause of Education and Religion. It was only some time after his ordination that he was selected by Major Christie, and urged by him to fill the situation of Minister, and it was not without much hesitation on his part, and with prayerful consultation with friends in whom he confided, that he finally consented to assume the responsibility.

The success which attended Mr. Willoughby's ministry is a strong proof, that shining talents, or extensive erudition are not necessary to constitute a most useful, and therefore the best kind of Minister. Aware himself of not possessing those prominent qualifications which are too often eagerly sought after, and ready to acknowledge his deficiency, he was the more strenuous in the performance of those duties which he had the power to fulfil; and God, in answer to his prayers and devotion, by permitting him to build up a large and attached congregation; to found one of the largest and most efficient Sunday Schools in this Province; and to devise and carry out, by means of visiting and missionary operations, many plans for the temporal and spiritual benefit of his fellow men not only here, but in other parts of the Province, and even in distant lands.

By many it is thought, that an indispensable requisite for a successful Minister is oratorical power; and no one can doubt the utility of that important gift—but Mr. Willoughby proved clearly that the want of it could be supplied by less showy possessions. I well recollect the doubts and misgivings with which his appointment was first heard of by those friends with whom Major Christie usually consulted, but to whom he had not referred in selecting Mr. Willoughby. His deficiency in oratorical power, was thought an insuperable bar to his success as a Minister. Yet, what have we seen since? A Church filled to overflowing—a congregation firmly attached to him, and liberally supporting him in every good work; and his sermons, plain and unadorned as they were, delivered with little other attraction than his own earnest desire shining through them to make them useful, were listened to with pleasure and with profit.

In contemplating what he has accomplished, we use the words of the Prophet—"Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts"—and indeed we know that he abounded in that which could not fail to call down the blessing of God upon his labours, viz.: Prayer—and hence the secret of his success—for God has said—"Them that honour me, I will honour."

Mr. Willoughby was particularly assiduous in visiting his flock. Missing them from their accustomed seats, was sufficient reason for a visit of inquiry; but it is especially for his zealous and assiduous attendance on the sick, that he was to be admired. He was ready, day and night, to give his spiritual assistance to those that needed it.—The poor, like the rich, partook of his care and he counted no trouble or fatigue too great, which gave him hope of bringing a soul to the saving knowledge of Christ—and many a rich consolation had he in the evidence of the success of his labour.

Mr. Willoughby was also always ready to aid those whose temporal necessities required assistance.—The poor partook largely of his bounty; but to many, who could not be classed among those to whom we ordinarily apply that name, he was very liberal. Several young men, while preparing for the ministry, have owed much to his assistance. His less liberally furnished brethren in the ministry, were often benefited from his purse. His contributions to charitable and religious societies, were very large, for a man of moderate income; and in fact, he seemed to realize that he was but the steward of the gifts put into his hands by God.

The Chairman then said, he would leave the details of the proposed plan, to the gentlemen who would speak to the resolutions; and called on General Evans to propose the first.

The following resolutions were then severally put and carried, without a single dissenting voice, from among the many members of Trinity Church there assembled; indeed, never did this united congregation act more unanimously, than they did on this occasion. The gentlemen who spoke to the resolutions, were most happy in their remarks, evidencing what they professed, real feeling, and genuine sympathy, which appeared to strike a chord in the hearts of all present.

Moved by Major Genl. EVANS, C. B., seconded by Mr. J. H. WISE.

Resolved 1.—That this Congregation, anxious to testify to the affectionate and prayerful care, the judicious-assiduity and untiring zeal with which their late deeply lamented pastor, the Rev. MARK WILLOUGHBY, watched over their spiritual interests and efficiently performed the duties of a faithful Christian Minister, feel most desirous of doing so in some permanent manner, commemorative at once of his services and their grateful recollection of them.

Moved by Col. CAMPBELL, R. A., seconded by Mr. MONTZAMBERT, and supported by CAPTAIN MAITLAND.

Resolved 2.—That the most appropriate testimonial for him whose life was devoted to labours for the good of his fellowmen, would be that which would be a memorial of his worth, and at the same time adapted to continued usefulness, so that it might be said of him in the words of Scripture, "He being dead, yet speaketh."

and that this purpose would be appropriately effected by having regard to one of the chief objects which occupied his attention, viz.: the improvement and convenience of his Sunday Schools.

Moved by Col. HOLLOWAY, R. E., seconded by THOS. TAIT, Esq.

Resolved 3.—That in accordance with the last Resolution, measures be immediately taken to raise a subscription which, added to the fund already collected by our late Minister, be applied to the erection of a building, adapted properly to accommodate the large and flourishing Sunday School of Trinity Church, which shall bear the name of the "Willoughby Sunday School."

Moved by ROBT. MCKAY, Esq., seconded by C. BOWSER, Esq.

Resolved 4.—That for the purpose of carrying the foregoing Resolutions into effect, the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee with power to add to their number:—

- Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. MCKAY,
- Dr. CARWOOD, Mr. POLLOCK,
- Capt. FOWLER, Mr. PIER,
- Mr. C. S. ROSS, Mr. BANGLEY,
- Mr. BOWSER, Mr. THOMSON, and the
- Mr. VEIT, SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS,
- Mr. THOS. EVANS, et-officio.

Moved by SIMON COFFIN, seconded by MAJOR BEAN, R. A.

Resolved 5.—That as it is very desirable that every member of the congregation should participate in this tribute of respect to their late Pastor, the ladies be requested to form a Committee, to assist in carrying out the foregoing plans.

W. C. EVANS, Secretary.

Montreal, September 22, 1847.

DIocese of Toronto.

The following appointments have recently been made by the Lord Bishop of Toronto:—

The Rev. ARTHUR ST. GEORGE CANTRELL—To take charge of the late Rev. George Peck's Mission, Barford and parts adjacent, for the present, 19th September, 1847.

The Rev. JOHN RANKIN SALTER, A. B.—Assigned to the Townships of Bloomer, Sohier, and Plympton, 20th September, 1847.—*Canada.*

DIocese of Ohio.—The Annual Convention of this Diocese assembled in St. James' Church, Zanesville, on Thursday, the 9th of last month, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and opened with morning prayer and a sermon.

After divine services the Bishop took the chair, and called the Convention to order. A list of the Clergy constitutionally entitled to seats in the Convention was then furnished by him; and the names being called by the Secretary of the last Convention, 37 Clergymen answered and took their seats—which number was afterwards increased to 42.

The list of parishes was then read, and the certificates of Lay Delegates were laid upon the table; the Bishop appointed a Committee of three for the purpose of examining these certificates; and another of two to report on unfinished business.

The Rev. Wm. C. French was appointed Secretary by a unanimous vote; and by him the Rev. J. R. Taylor was appointed Assistant Secretary.

The Convention having adjourned for a short time, resumed its sitting at 2 o'clock, p. m., and after singing and prayer proceeded to business. The Committee of examination reported in writing at two different times on certificates of Lay Delegates, and it was found that 31 parishes were represented by 61 Delegates. The same Committee having reported verbally, that the certificates of Lay Delegates from Grace Church, Cleveland, were found deficient in not stating that the said Delegates were communicants in good standing in said church, the Rector of Trinity Church, Cleveland, and others, certified orally to this fact; upon which the Delegates from Grace Church were unanimously received, and their names placed upon the list.

Three new parishes, at Cleveland, Canfield, and Mansfield, were reported upon as having complied with the provisions of the canon for the admission of new parishes and were received into union with the Convention accordingly.

The Bishop announced the appointment of Committees on Canons, Finance, and Missions. He then delivered his Annual Address.

Upon motion of the Rev. Dr. Brooke, a Special Committee was appointed to take into consideration so much of the Bishop's address as relates to the 15th canon: that Committee, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, made its report, recommending the substitution of the following in lieu of the 2nd section of the said canon as it formerly stood:—

"Upon the application of any communicant not under ecclesiastical censure to the Minister of his parish, or in case there be no Minister, to the Senior, or in his absence to the Junior Warden, for that purpose, it shall be the duty of such Minister or Warden to give such applicant a certificate of good standing as a communicant. And no communicant of one parish shall be admitted to record as a communicant in any other, without producing satisfactory testimonials of being a communicant in good standing to the Minister of the parish with which he or she may wish to unite. But in case such Minister or Warden shall, in consequence of the applicant being under censure, refuse to give such certificate, he shall give to the applicant his reasons for his refusal in writing." Their recommendation was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Brooke proposed the following preamble and resolutions, which were on motion laid on the table, and made the order of the day for the following morning at 9 o'clock:—

"Whereas the Church has been for several years seriously disturbed by a system of doctrine essentially Romish, called 'Tractarianism,' which has been from time to time ably and faithfully exposed, in the Episcopal charges and other more extended publications of the Bishop of this Diocese; And whereas the open perversion to Romanism, within the last three years, of the chief propagator and ablest advocate of the said system, with a considerable number of its adherents in England and this country, leaves no reasonable doubt of its fatal tendency: And whereas there is reason to believe that the haven of the said heresy is still working its mischievous and corrupting effects upon the doctrinal purity and practical piety of the Church:—We the Convention of the Diocese of Ohio deem it right, expedient, and consistent with our heretofore uniform, decided, and avowed opposition to the aforesaid

heresy, to reiterate and respectfully republish our sentiments respecting the same in the two following brief and general resolutions:—

"1st Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention it is the solemn duty of every true and consistent Protestant Episcopal Churchman, to oppose, in every appropriate position and by all proper means, all the essential and distinguishing features of that system of error which is known by the name 'Tractarianism.'

"2nd Resolved, That our delegates to the next General Convention be and they are hereby instructed to confer with the delegates to that body from other Dioceses who are opposed to Tractarian errors, and to take such action against the same, as such a consultation may indicate to be wise and expedient."

The Convention met again on Friday at 9 o'clock in the morning and, after devotional exercises, proceeded to business. The discussion on Dr. Brooke's preamble and resolutions took up the time until the hour of divine service arrived, when the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m. Having met at that hour, and engaged in devotional exercises, the Convention resumed the discussion, which was not brought to a conclusion when it became needful to adjourn till the following day.

The Convention met on Saturday at 8 o'clock, and, after singing and prayer, proceeded to business. Reports were received from different Committees; and when the discussion upon Dr. Brooke's preamble and resolutions was resumed, a fruitless attempt was made by one Lay Delegate to have them indefinitely postponed. The time for divine service caused an adjournment till 4 past 1. The Convention having met again, business was resumed after devotional exercises, and it was resolved to take up Dr. Brooke's preamble and resolutions separately, and the vote was ordered to be taken by orders (Clerical and Lay) and by parishes, the yeas and nays to be recorded.

The vote upon the preamble stood as follows:—

Clergy.—Yeas, 30; Nays, 2.

Lay.—Yeas, 30; Nays, 1. [All the Lay Delegates from one parish having one joint vote.]

The vote on the first resolution was the same.

The votes on the second resolution stood as follows:—

Clergy.—Yeas, 31; Nays, 3.

Lay.—Yeas, 26; Nays, 3.

A majority of both orders having voted in favour of the resolutions, they were declared to be adopted. The election of Trustees to the Diocesan Theological Seminary, and of Delegates to the General Convention, occupied the remainder of that afternoon's session. Another adjournment having taken place, the Convention assembled again at 7 o'clock, p. m., and proceeded to business after the usual religious exercises. The Standing Committee, Sunday School Committee, and Missionary and Education Committee were appointed; also a Committee for equalizing assessments upon the parishes for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for ordinary Diocesan expenses.

Besides a vote of thanks to the congregation of St. James' Church, and to the citizens of Zanesville generally for their Christian hospitality and kindness to the members of the Convention (it is usual on such occasions to accommodate all the members free of expense in private houses), also votes appointing a Treasurer, and assigning a salary of \$50 dollars to the Secretary of the Convention, the following resolutions were passed during the evening session:—

"That the report of the Synod Convocation on the subject of 'worldly amusements,' just informally read to this Convention, be printed as an appendix to the journal, and that the Bishop be respectfully requested to address a pastoral letter to the Diocese on the subject of that report, to be read in every church in this Diocese, in the stead of a sermon, on some occasion of the administration of the Holy Communion."

"That the Rev. Bishop of this Diocese be requested to set apart a day of solemn fasting and prayer to Almighty God on account of our national sins, and that he prepare a suitable service for the several parishes on that occasion, adoring the God of nations and the Saviour of men to turn from us the judgment we have so justly deserved, and to impart to our rulers and magistrates that wisdom which results from the fear of the Lord."

After singing, prayer, and the apostolic benediction, the Convention adjourned sine die.

We have endeavoured to condense the proceedings of this interesting Church Council, from the detailed account given in the *Western Episcopate*, so as to afford to our readers a sufficient insight into the mode of proceeding. It cannot but be exceedingly gratifying to find that in this most important of the Western Dioceses an overwhelming majority was found in favour of a public testimony against the heresy which has too long threatened the character of our reformed Church, pledging the great body of Churchmen in that Diocese to a vigorous stand against a perversion which, while it claims the monopoly of the cure of souls, would send its deluded victims to destruction with a lie in their right hand. We copy with pleasure the following from the Editor's remarks upon the result of this discussion:—

"We are happy to observe, that not one in the Convention appeared disposed to advocate that system of doctrines known by the name of Tractarianism, against which the resolutions of Dr. Brooke were directed.—There were a few, however, who questioned the expediency of further agitating the subject and reiterating what had been substantially affirmed by the Convention, three years ago, when the same subject came up before them; while others were opposed to the principle of instruction and therefore voted against the 2nd resolution. The decisive vote which was given upon the preamble and first resolution evinced most clearly the gratifying fact, that in relation to the errors of Tractarianism, which for some years past have greatly disturbed the peace and harmony of our Church, the Diocese of Ohio stands precisely where she did at the meeting of the last General Convention."

THE EDITOR OF THE BEREAN begs to acknowledge a donation of Five Pounds "from one charitably disposed towards the orphans of Clergymen, but no Contributor to the Church Society"—which he has paid into the hands of H. Jessopp, Esquire, as Treasurer of the fund for the special purpose named by the Donor.

HENRY JESSOPP, Esquire, requests us to acknowledge also the receipt of Two Pounds Five Shillings from A. B., towards the fund above mentioned.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Major Robertson, No. 157 to 203; Messrs. O. F. Timins, No. 167 to 218; S. Goddard, No. 157 to 260; Wm. Allen, No. 174 to 199; J. Fletcher, No. 181 to 232; Mrs. Whiteford, No. 183 to 208.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received C. B., money letter. Several articles intended for publication are crowded out.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The Magnetic Telegraph between this city and Montreal was successfully put in operation on Saturday last, between 5 and 6 in the evening; and Tuesday's Morning Chronicle gave the following article of intelligence received from its Correspondent by that rapid means of communication:

BY TELEGRAPH. HIBERNIA ARRIVED.—ADVANCE ON BREADSTUFFS. Flour in Liverpool, 28s. 6d. a 30s.; in London, 29s. Wheat, 62s. Corn, better.

Further details are furnished as follows: BUFFALO, Monday evening, Oct. 4th—5, P. M. Hibernia arrived at Boston yesterday. The following summary of her news has since come to hand.

Since the departure of the previous steamer, bread stuffs have receded something, but on the 13th wheat advanced 5s. per quarter, and fine quality flour, 4s.—Liverpool 28s. 6d. to 30s.; London 29s.; Corn better prices.

Considerable purchases of bread stuffs for Belgium and Holland; a moderate supply from the United States, strengthening the market.

Many large failures have occurred all over Europe. The liabilities of three houses are reported over £3,000,000.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company are probably creditors for \$50,000.

Great consternation exists in the chief circles. No change has taken place in the rates of interest.

Bullion.—The market increased £3,000,000 Sterling in four weeks. The failure of Messrs. Danny will probably be felt in the United States.

Three Bank Directors have failed in four weeks. The Trust Company's accepted drafts on Geneva, have been taken up by Bower, Burnett & Co.

The Sardinian Government will assist the Pope against Austria.

NEW PLAN OF COLONIAL DEFENCE.—Earl Grey, Secretary for the Colonies, has published a letter to Sir H. Pottinger, in which he proposes a new plan of defending our colonial possessions. Numerous as are the land and sea forces thus engaged, and costly as the charge of them to the revenue, they are insufficient for the purpose, and worse paid than men in any other calling in life.

The system of colonial defence is the cause of this anomaly; and, therefore, if any plan can be suggested by which the colonies can assist in the payment or support of the troops requisite for their defence, it will be hailed on all sides as an improvement. Such a system has been recommended by Earl Grey to Sir Henry Pottinger—the first experiment to be tried at the Cape of Good Hope. It consists of the establishment of a kind of military colonies on the disturbed frontier of Caffraria. The soldiers of the 27th and first battalion of the 91st regiment, now at the Cape, are to be discharged, if they will accept service in the local militia. These men are to be settled on the frontier of the disturbed district, and allotments of land to be assigned to them, so that henceforward the charge of their maintenance will be partly at their own cost, and partly, we presume, at that of the Colonial Treasurer.

THE BAIT MEXICO.—The Captain of this Spanish vessel, who came so nobly to the rescue of the crew and passengers of the wrecked Steamer Tweed, has been presented with a valuable gold medal by Her Majesty, and with a silver one by Lloyd's committee: the mate of the brig also has had an acknowledgment presented to him, and a sum of money has been bestowed upon her crew.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.—The Duke of Newcastle and the clergy and gentry residing in the vicinity of Worksop, have formed themselves into a society to suppress prize-fighting; that neighbourhood having lately become the daily theatre on which pugilistic encounters have been decided.

GLASS PENS.—Wonders will never cease. Glass is now made into all sorts of things. There is cloth manufactured in England of glass, and it has even been used as the main-spring of a chronometer, and answered well for such a purpose.

MONTREAL EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, POINT ST. CHARLES.—Number of sick remaining last Saturday, 888.

LORD ELGIN'S DEPARTURE FROM QUEBEC.—We stated in our last, that His Excellency left this city on Wednesday; the following account of the honors which were paid to Her Majesty's Representative on the occasion is furnished by the Morning Chronicle:

His Excellency Lord Elgin, Lady Elgin, Lady Alice Lambton, and suite, embarked on board of the Quebec last night at five o'clock for the seat of government, Montreal. The noble Lord was accompanied to the wharf by his Honour the Mayor, and was there received by a guard of honour from the 93rd Highlanders. As His Excellency stepped out of his carriage, the hundreds, assembled to bid him farewell, simultaneously raised their voices, in a continuous and perfectly deafening cheer.

His Excellency having embarked, the band of the Highlanders went on board of the John Munro, and being paraded upon the hurricane deck, struck up that fine Scotch tune, "The Lass o' Gowrie." The proprietor of this noble vessel—John Wilson, Esq.—do all honour to the illustrious Earl, had resolved upon giving as many of our respectable citizens, as desired, an opportunity of escorting His Excellency some part of his journey, and upwards of 200 persons availed themselves of his liberality. As the burials on shore fell off, the two boats started, and the sound of cannon arrested our attention.

MASSACHUSETTS.—At a great Whig Convention at Springfield, held on the 29th ult., the eminent lawyer and statesman Daniel Webster was recommended as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

STEAM BETWEEN FREDERICTON AND WOODSTOCK.—The new steamer Carleton, Capt. Charles Seege, has made a very satisfactory trial-trip; some impediment in the river prevented its proceeding the whole way intended.

BRANSTFORD.—The Council of this recently incorporated Town, have passed a number of By-laws, which are well worthy the notice of those in authority in Hamilton. One law imposes fine or imprisonment upon parties allowing Horses, Cattle, Swine or Geese, to run at large in the town—here the four-footed gentry rove through the streets at pleasure. Another law deserving of notice, metes out a similar punishment to persons selling spirituous liquors to children or apprentices, without the knowledge of their guardians: another provides for the safe keeping of drunk and disorderly persons for thirty days after they have become sober and peaceable, and another is to prevent cruelty to animals.

CONDEMNATION OF A FATHER AND MOTHER FOR THE MURDER OF THEIR OWN CHILDREN.—At the Kingston Assizes, on the 1st instant, Timothy Burke and Mary Burke, his wife, emigrants of this present year, were charged with the murder of their son Donald Burke, a child four or five years old. There was indeed a second indictment against them, for the murder of another child of theirs, a girl about two years old; but the trial on the first indictment contains all the facts of the awful case. The Attorney General conducted the prosecution. The prisoners pleaded not guilty; and being without counsel, at the Judge's suggestion Messrs. A. J. McDonnell, and A. Campbell volunteered their services on behalf of the accused.

The unfortunate couple, after landing at Kingston, about the commencement of August, went into the country in search of employment. They called at the houses of several farmers, at the distance of eleven or twelve miles from Kingston, and on the evening of the 2nd of August it was noticed that the infant was no longer with them; on the following morning the boy also was missing. Inquiry being occasioned by these circumstances, it was discovered that a young woman, passing the road to the morning, had heard a child crying in the wood; suspicion was then fully aroused, and search was made at the place there indicated, where, to the relief of the body of the boy was found lying against the fallen trunk of a tree, its face pressed into the soft mould, a stone of some six or eight pounds' weight upon his neck, besides other stones, bark, and leaves, apparently placed for the purpose of concealment. The body of the younger child was found at some distance, lying on its back, as probably it had been left to die. The body exhibited no marks or bruises that, of themselves, could have occasioned death.

When this discovery was made, the Coroner was called to hold an inquest; by him the two prisoners were questioned respecting their children; they gave conflicting accounts, but, when told that the bodies were found, the man said that no one would employ them on account of the children; his wife had killed them and hid them in the woods. When they were taken to the place where the children were, the father took the boy up in his arms, and appeared deeply affected.

The only defence which was set up on the behalf of the wretched parents was grounded upon the fact that they were attacked by typhus fever after being committed to prison; whence it might not be too strong a presumption that they had the disease in them while going about in search of employment, and that they were in a state of fever-delinquency while committing the atrocious act for which they were arraigned.

The learned Judge, in his charge, recapitulating the facts of the case, remarked upon the heinousness of the crime, for which the prisoners stood indicted; and pointed out that the evasive and contradictory answers of the prisoners when first interrogated as to their children, did not evidence any want of knowledge of what had been done, or of the position in which the act placed them. The jury retired, and after a short absence returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD.—The total length of line now under contract at the United States' end of the road is 28.69 miles, divided into 18 sections, varying from 1 to 2 1/2 miles in length. The heaviest work appears to be that in section 4, which includes the bridge over the Presumpscot river. This bridge will have two spans of 150 feet each—total length of the bridge 300 feet, and height above the tide way 27 feet. The eastern abutment of this bridge is nearly completed. All the bridges and other structures of the heavier kind are built of sufficient width and strength to carry a double line of rails hereafter, should it be deemed necessary. The total disbursements in this department, up to August 31, 1847, amount to \$14,173.00—Montreal Courier.

LORD ELGIN'S DEPARTURE FROM QUEBEC.—We stated in our last, that His Excellency left this city on Wednesday; the following account of the honors which were paid to Her Majesty's Representative on the occasion is furnished by the Morning Chronicle:

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"The two steamboats plied together, neck and neck, as far as St. Augustin, the band playing, at intervals, some of the most entrancing Scottish airs. Then—that is to say on St. Augustin—every soul on board of the John Munro lifted up his hat, and three cheers in honour of the Representative of our

Queen were given with a will. His Excellency, who had stationed himself just behind the rudder wheel, in front of the State Rooms, now moved to the larboard side of the vessel, and, having lifted his hat from his head, bowed most gracefully; and the passengers and crew of the Quebec returned our cheering. The Highlanders played Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot, &c., and the John Munro was about, and on her way back to Quebec. Scarcely was she tuned, however, than the Supper Bell rang, and down we sped to the dining saloon, and there sat down to a magnificent repast indeed; after which the following toasts were given in flowing bumpers of champagne—Lord Elgin; Lady Elgin; Mr. Wilson, the Agent and Proprietor of the People's Line; Mr. Scott, the Agent of the Toronto Line; John Munro, Esq.; Captain Lockhart, Captain Lockhart returned thanks; the boat touched the wharf, and we were speedily ashore, highly pleased with our neighbours and ourselves.

His Excellency left Montreal on Monday for Upper Canada. He was expected to be at Hamilton yesterday; and Toronto and other intermediate places were making preparations for his reception. The notorious William Lyon Mackenzie, formerly Mayor of Toronto and member of the Legislature of Upper Canada, has published a sketch of his adventures during the rebellion of 1837, under the title of "Winter Wanderings ten years since, being a narrative of adventures during a five days' journey between the cities of Toronto and Buffalo, undertaken under peculiar circumstances, in the month of December, 1837."—M. Chronicle.

THE BARRIS of this city have formed an agreement to the effect: "I. That from and after SATURDAY the 9th day of OCTOBER NEXT, CASH is to be requested for WARE AND AUCTION, Contracts and Public Institutions excepted.

"2. That on the MONDAY of each week, the Accounts of those who may not pay daily shall be made up by the Driver or other person, and payment requested; should the amount not then be paid, a bill shall be given, payable on the next day, on which day, should payment not be made, no more need to be given, and the previous week's delivery be settled for.

"3. That for the purpose of avoiding any inconvenience, which might arise to those who are in the habit of paying monthly, each driver in his column, may have Printed a Written Order for delivery to those who may desire to progress a month's supply, in which case, Cash to be paid for the Goods sold, and an allowance of One-Thirtieth to be made to the purchaser."

The principle of short payments, each, or advance, is a sound one, and the question of it, in business transactions generally, would be an advantage to those able and willing to pay for what they purchase. We think, however, that with the adoption of the above rule there ought to have been a restriction in price; for if the business is to set up to get up to their agreement, as to short payment, the acquired security would certainly enable them at once to take off something handsome from the price without charge; besides the fifth-month for payment in advance. We heartily wish that all who retail goods would act in the spirit of the above agreement, and make it so difficult for the bad payer, as to get what he wants, that he may learn to see his advantage in becoming regular in his money transactions.

MR. BAZIL DENNIS' new steam-ferry boat commenced running between St. Nicolas and Quebec this morning. It will be remembered that Mr. Dennis' former boat was burnt while lying at his wharf, at the commencement of the present season. Mr. Dennis certainly deserves much credit for his promptness in thus renewing the ferry.—Mercury of Saturday.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.—We have received a copy of tables prepared by the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada, printed by order of the House of Assembly, 2d Session 2d Parliament, dated 16th June, 1847. School houses built or repaired under the laws regulating appropriations: 283 Money granted for do.: £30,495 19 0 Number of children in the schools for the scholastic year ending 1st July, 1846: 69,887 Number of schools under control, 1,817 Dissident Schools, 13 Amount allowed out of the appropriation of £30,000: £25,097 12 2 Number of children in the schools for the last six months of 1846: 46,325 Schools under control, 1,192 Dissident Schools, 11 Sums allowed out of appropriation, £ 8,698 15 8

Some parishes are stated to have as many as from 10 to 20 schools. Others appear to have none; the general average is from one to ten, the general average of scholars per school may be from 25 to 50. In some instances the amount paid for a year is more than 20s. per scholar. In many others it is not 10s. The highest amount paid to any one parish is £211 11s. for 13 schools having 595 children. The latest payments for the half year ending 1st January, 1846, were made in June, 1847. In 1834, the number of scholars was stated by the Returns at about 41,000. The number of schools, 1295.

The payments for country schools, from 15th May 1833 to 16th May 1834, was £18,102 19s. 6d. stg. including the town schools, but not the Colleges and Academies, &c., the amount was £19,004 2s. stg. The total amount of payments for education, including the allowances to colleges, &c., in the year ended 15th May, 1834, was £22,089 3s. stg.—Gazette.

GROSS ISLE.—Number remaining on the 1st instant, 773. We regret to learn that the Marine and Emigrant Hospital in Quebec has lost the valuable services of Mr. John B. Selley, who has been discharging the duties of Acting House Surgeon for a few months, and that during the most trying and sickly portion of this fatal season. Possessing as Mr. Selley does an ardent liking for the profession, his exercise of it was marked with skill and untiring attention to his patients. He leaves to-day for New-York, en route to the Bahamas, carrying with him the esteem of numerous friends in and out of the profession.—Mercury.

TOTAL ANNUITY.—Mr. Kellog, a celebrated Lecturer on this subject, will deliver a Lecture this evening at 7 o'clock, in the Hall of Assembly. H. M. Troopship Belleisle, with the 82nd & 46th Regiments on board, sailed for Halifax this morning, after having been detained by the non-arrival of baggage for the troops, and by the easterly wind of yesterday.

SHIPPING NEWS.—Arrived among others, Schr. Victoria, Hammond, Halifax, sugar and molasses. Bark Favorite, Wylie, Glasgow, G. B. Symes & Co., general cargo, 12 passengers. Bark Douglas, Douglas, London, Gillespie & Co., general cargo, 21 passengers.

PASSENGER VESSELS. Henrietta Mary, From Cork, 268 passengers. Albion, Cork, 184 " Duce, Sligo, 205 " Emigrant, Liverpool, 525 "

P. S.—The Mail Steamer from Montreal having come in somewhat late this morning, we have only a very little space to state the arrival of the English Mail. Gower, Nephew & Co.; Reid, Irving & Co.; Sanderson & Co.; all London houses; and D. & A. Deany, Glasgow, are the heaviest of the failures of which accounts are given.—Austria seems to retrace its steps with regard to Italy by conciliatory measures.

We stop the press to communicate the painful intelligence that the Rev. Richard Andersen is no more.—He died this morning of the typhus fever which he had contracted while ministering at Grace Isle.

DIED. On Saturday last, after a short illness, MARGARET, daughter of the late Honble. Hugh Fenay, aged 71 years and 6 months.

QUEBEC MARKET. Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, the 5th Oct., 1847.

Table with 4 columns: Item, s. d., c. d. Items include Flour, per bushel, 0 4 a 0 6; Bread, per quarter, 2 3 a 0 9; etc.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. The next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office, on THURSDAY the 12th of October.—PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR o'clock, afternoon. Post-office, Quebec, 30th September, 1847.

FOR SALE. 50 KEGS Prime New Upper Canada BUTTER by the Subscriber. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 7th October, 1847.

MR. EDGAR, having been appointed Second Master of the Grammar School, in connexion with Bishop's College, Lennoxville, has procured a large and convenient house adjacent to the school premises, for the purpose of receiving as PUPILS such of the pupils as may be entrusted to his care. MR. EDGAR is kindly permitted to refer to the Rev. L. DOUGLASS, LENOXVILLE, the Rev. I. HULL, SHERBROOKE, and to Lieut. Col. MONAGH, ABBOT.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. THE next stated Meeting of the CENTRAL Board will, D. V., be held at the National School House, QUEBEC, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13th, at TWO o'clock, P. M. G. J. MONTREAL, President.

JOHN MICHAEL PFEIFFER, FROM GERMANY. Musical Instrument Maker. TUNER OF PIANOS, &c. HAVING recently established himself in this city, and being provided with a complete set of Tools and Apparatus, is able to solicit public patronage with just ground of confidence that he will give satisfaction in the MAKING, REPAIRING, and TUNING of PIANOS and other Musical Instruments. Orders intended for him, left at Mr. Molt's, St. Angele Street, will be promptly attended to. Quebec, 21st Sept., 1847.

FOR SALE. THREE SHARES in Bishop's College, Lennoxville—the property of a Clergyman deceased. Inquire, if by letter, Post Paid, of the Rev. W. BORN, Lachine.

FOR SALE. 9 CASES GERMAN WOOLLENS. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 14th Sept. 1847.

FOR SALE. A COPY of Kelly's embellished Edition of AN EXPOSITION and COMMENTARY, with Notes and Annotations, on the Old and New Testament, abridged for the use of Families, from the excellent Commentary of the Rev. MATTHEW HENRY. This work was published in 156 numbers, at 6d. each or £3. 15s. sterling; a complete copy, quite new, is offered for sale, at a much reduced price, by a person recently arrived in this country. Inquire at Mr. Newton's, Builder, opposite to St. Patrick's Church.

THE ESTATE OF A. MCNIDER, BANKRUPT. For Sale by order of the Court, to close this Estate. ONE Share in the Quebec High School, £7 10s paid. The outstanding debts due to this Estate: of which a List can be seen at the office of the undersigned assignee. HENRY W. WELCH. Quebec, 21th June, 1847.

FOR SALE. THIRTY LOGS superior SPANISH MAHO-GANY, landed ex "Velocity." J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 14th Sept., 1847.

Persons who are willing to receive and to board Orphans and the destitute children of Immigrants are requested to apply to the Rev. G. MACKIE D. D., 13, St. Ursule Street.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 12, PALACE STREET. HENRY KNIGHT

DEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to use every care and attention to ensure a continuance of their support. H. KNIGHT also invites an inspection of his Stock of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Doestons, Vestings, &c. &c., having just received, per "LADY SEAFORTH," from London, a General Assortment of these articles, all of the very best quality and latest Fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at Moderate Prices. Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. WHITE LEAD, Genuine Nos. 1, 2, 3, Dry, Red and White Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours; Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber, Litharge, and Vanadic Brown, Paints in Oil, assorted colours, Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 3rd June, 1847.

SITUATION AS SCHOOLMASTER WANTED. A MEMBER of the Church of England who has had many years' experience in Tutoring, and who is without engagements, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a common or model school. The most satisfactory references will be given. Letters addressed (post paid) to the Rev. W. BORN, Lachine, will be promptly attended to. Sept. 15, 1847.

FOR SALE, ex CORSAIR. FORTY BASKETS BEST ENGLISH CHEESE. C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 19th Aug. 1847. St. Paul Street.

FOR SALE. OLIVE Oil in Pipes and Quarters. WELCH & DAVIES. Quebec, 21th June, 1847.

FOR SALE. A Building Lot for sale, in St. Joachim Street, St. John's Suburbs. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HANSELL, No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

FOR SALE. A pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by Mr. Buxton—with a spacious Yard, Stabling an Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P. St. Peter Street. Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

FOR SALE. 3 CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ex Robert & Isabella, from Hamburg. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 8th July, 1847.

FOR SALE. A PIANO FORTE. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 8th July, 1847.

NOTICE. THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, October, 1846.

Mutual Life Assurance. SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW. THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society are 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, 1843.

REED & MAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL. MACKEREL, HERRINGS, &c. For Sale at the Subscriber's Stores: 100 BARRELS MACKEREL, 200 do. Herrings, &c. &c. 500 Boxes Stockdale's Superior Liverpool Soap. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 26th August, 1847.

Point's Corner.

BIRTHDAY, AT TEN YEARS OLD. I am ten years old today. I wish I was twenty. Then I should be grown up, and do as I please. But now I am a child, and have to obey others; I shall then be done with school, and can go into company with men and women. What pleasure I shall have then! I shall not be obliged to study lessons, or ask my father when I wish to go any where. I will buy whatever I want, and amuse myself as I choose. I shall be invited into company, and I shall be cheerful and happy all the year long. O, how I wish I was twenty! Twenty! Let me see. It is ten years off yet. Ten years! What a long time! I wonder why the time that is coming seems so slow, and the time that is past so short? It appears to have been but the other day when I was nine, and not much longer since I was five. But now it will be five years before I shall be fifteen, and then five more to twenty. It seems a great while. But I hope they will go as quickly as the last ten. This is 1837; it will be 1847 before I am twenty. Eighteen hundred and forty-seven! Surely it is longer than to 1827!

tute of education, they can now nearly all read and write; a degree of improvement which reflects great credit on Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, who has encouraged and enforced, by every means in his power, attention to the new regulation for the education of recruits. Great praise is also due to school-master-sergeant Connelly, for his management of his numerous scholars. We believe that one object of the chaplain-general's visit was to examine the school-master-sergeants of the different regiments, previously to the appointment of army schoolmasters, which will not take place until the candidates have passed an examination, and after a report from the reverend gentleman. The books were in good condition, and the library clean and comfortable, affording every convenience to the men as a reading-room, and reflecting great credit upon the librarian, an intelligent pensioner, who has been 23 years in the service. The chaplain-general expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the arrangement of the library, and much pleased that so many of the men availed themselves of its advantages. He then visited the different company barracks-rooms, where all the men who can write (and there are very few who cannot) showed specimens of their handwriting. A few arithmetical questions were also asked the men by the chaplain-general and Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, the answers to which were generally of a satisfactory nature. This concluded the inspection. We may just add that this regiment contains an unusually great proportion of protestants, there being only 40 Catholics in it.—Manchester Guardian.

NAVAL EDUCATION FORMERLY.

No one was more conscious than was his royal highness [late King William IV.] of the very defective system of education in a ship of war; and he often spoke to me concerning the method to be adopted for its improvement, which I know he would have followed up, had he remained longer in the admiralty. This improvement was in fact shortly after instituted, when the general taste for education began to spread through all classes of society. The introduction of suitable books into the navy, to form what is called the Seaman's Library, was the first step; this was followed by the appointment of well-qualified instructors, to all the ships of the line and frigates, mostly chaplains or young men from college; so that officers now, while in pursuit of their professional studies, may at the same time acquire or keep up a knowledge of the classics and mathematics; and seamen's schoolmasters were appointed to all ships, for the instruction of the crews. The result has been, not only that the improvement of the officers of the British navy is most conspicuous in point of knowledge, but the seamen also in propriety of conduct, and decency of manners, within the last twenty and thirty years, so as to keep pace with that progress among the civil classes of society, which the general system of education has had the effect of producing. How very different was the condition of the officers of the navy when Prince William Henry was sent on board the Prince George at the age of thirteen!—for sent he was—the good old king declaring that his son Henry should work his way to promotion from a midshipman, in the same routine as the most friendless youngster in the fleet. He served under Lord Keith, Lord Hood, and Lord Nelson, and was engaged in several actions. When Don Juan de Lara was brought a prisoner on board the Prince George, and was told that a smart young midshipman, whom he had observed very active on his duty at the gangway, was a prince of the blood, a son of King George III.—“Well,” he said, “may England be mistress of the sea, when the son of her king is thus engaged in the navy?” The extraordinary difference—I may venture to call it improvement—that has taken place in the condition of naval cadets, midshipmen, mates, or by whatever names these young non-commissioned officers may have been designated, is very remarkable, compared with that in the days of his royal highness. The numbers of youngsters—many of them sons of the first families—who were in H. M. S. Lion, on her voyage to China with Lord Macartney, had no comforts, much less luxuries, at their mess-table. Of this I had personal experience, as Lord Mark Kerr, Lord William Stuart, and two or three others of that ship were not satisfied if I did not sometimes descend to the bottom of the ship, on Saturday evenings, to drink to “sweethearts and wives.” A bit of cold salt beef and biscuit, with a can of grog, was frequently their repast; the only light a tallow candle, stuck in the neck of a black bottle, and a parcel of chests serving for seats; the scantiness of their meals was owing to our having no communication with any land on the homeward voyage except St. Helena, which had nothing to spare; yet these young gentlemen made no complaint but all were as cheerful and happy as mortals could be. Two thumb and torn books constituted their library, “Robinson Crusoe” and “Roderick Random”; and they had not the benefit of either chaplain or naval instructor; two of these youngsters mentioned, when in command, were not inferior to the best officers in the service.—Autobiography of Sir John Barron.

GEORGE RAPP, FOUNDER OF "ECONOMY."

George Rapp, the founder of "Economy," Pennsylvania, and the greatest communist of the age, lately departed this life, aged 92 years. He was a native of Germany, and emigrated to the United States half a century ago, with a band of followers, with his own peculiar religious, political, and social views. His niece is his heiress, but as celibacy is a peculiarity of their creed, the stock will of course soon run out. The following is from Col. Featherstonhaugh's description of the settlement, omitting some parts of the original;

"We soon reached the landing place, at which there were no symptoms of a town, not even a jetty for the steamer to lie alongside; so, scrambling up the bank, I followed a road for a short distance, and passing a manufactory with thick coal smoke reeking from it, at length entered a street about eighty feet wide, containing a great many good houses, the greater part of which were built of brick; the rest were neat wooden buildings, carefully painted, an excellent garden being attached to each of the dwellings, the doors of which to avoid publicity, rarely opened into the street, but into the garden, from which, by a small gate, the inhabitants communicated with the thoroughfares. It was impossible for families residing in a town to enjoy more perfect retirement; and I soon perceived that this was an important consideration, not only in the peculiar arrangement of the place (called Economy) but in planting the settlement so distant from the river. In all other American villages on the banks of rivers, publicity is considered the most essential of all advantages; a jetty is run out, to facilitate the landing of passengers as well as commercial intercourse; and immediately at the end, next to the shore, taverns vie with each other in every direction in offering their attractions to thirsty wayfarers. Mr. Rapp, desirous of not exposing his colonists to the inconveniences of too many visitors, has prudently placed them in a situation where he has supposed no one will seek them without a reasonable motive. As I walked through the streets, so quiet was the silence, that the town appeared to be deserted; but, as I advanced, I occasionally saw a female, clad in the simplest manner in dark blue homespun garments, white cotton stockings, a blue neckerchief, and a peaked cap, standing for about six inches stiffly up behind, made of dark blue cotton stuff, the costume being precisely that of the lower order of females in the vicinity of Stuttgart in Germany. I asked one of them where the *gasthaus* was, and she very obligingly gave me the proper directions; and, as I proceeded, I espied a young and rather attractive girl up a tree gathering ripe cherries. Upon asking her whether she was gathering them to sell or preserve, she descended very nimbly, and coming close to the gate, not only gave me an excellent opportunity of looking at her cherries, but at her cherry cheeks, very kindly offering me some of the fruit. I thanked her in a very kind manner, and, declining her offer, proceeded to the *gasthaus*, or tavern, a very commodious house in the main street."

MATERIAL FOR STATISTICS OF CANADA WEST.

Cut from two letters to the Cobourg Star. About So' clock the America touched at Bond Head. This place is destined to be of considerable importance, both on account of its favourable situation for a Harbour, and its fine water power. It has a large and well finished flouring mill, a very good pier, and contains a large number of substantial, well built houses. In addition to its other advantages, it has a magnificent back country, inhabited by an industrious and thriving population. Port Darlington was the next place at which the boat stopped. It is the entrance to Bowmanville, a very thriving town, which, however, has the disadvantage of being situated at some distance from the Lake. Port Darlington has an excellent pier and store houses, and we believe collects about £1200 in tolls. This shows that a flourishing business is done in the splendid township after which it is named. H. S. Reid, Esq., is the Collector for both Bond Head and Port Darlington. He is also Warden of the Newcastle District, Col. of Militia, &c., all of which offices he discharges with honour to himself, and benefit to the public. It was rumored that he was to be nominated for Durham at the next election, but I have heard that he prefers supporting Mr. Smart or Mr. Williams. Mr. Reid supports the manly game of cricket, although not a player. The club ground is at Bowmanville, and is not allowed to be idle!

The township of Darlington, situated at the south-west-end of the Newcastle District, distant about forty miles from Toronto, and thirty from Cobourg, is generally supposed to contain the largest amount of good wheat-growing land of any township in this District. We have six large flouring mills in the township, and two other buildings; the quantity of flour shipped every year is very large, as also wheat purchased for grinding at a distance and for shipment to Europe. Our township Agricultural Society is doing a great deal of good, they offer a premium of £10 for the best samples of 100 bushels of fall wheat, annually, to be shown on the 2nd of September in each year. I think our township can boast of some of as good farms and farmers as any in Canada, the farms and buildings thereon are fast improving, and when any farm is offered for sale, there are plenty of purchasers, such is the well known character of the land. We are greatly indebted to our excellent Warden, H. S. Reid, Esq., and Jno. Simpson, Esq., counselor, for many miles of capital roads in the interior of the township, and I think that Wm. Weller, Esq., ought to make the township a present for the good front road and bridges which we have made here.

The flourishing village of Bowmanville is situated one and a half miles from Lake Ontario, where we have a fine wharf and good store houses for goods and grain; this summer we have had a handsome brick town-hall built, cost about £350. Chas. Bowman, Esq., after whom the village is named, gave one acre of land for the building to stand on, and a kind of pleasure ground, which is to be laid out and planted, and will look very well. Several handsome brick stores and houses are building, and the whole appearance of Bowmanville is that of a place going ahead. Places of worship are very numerous here; the health of the place is generally good, and we are blessed with a most skillful medical man, one that is uni-

versally esteemed for his great talents and gentlemanly manners, in Dr. L—; and last though not least, the Darlington Cricket club certainly stands A No. 1, having gained a great victory over the Toronto club last week.

ADVANTAGES OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

From the Prospectus of the CANADA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, established 21st August, 1817, Capital £50,000. Sir Allan Napier McNab at the head of the Provisional Committee; Thos. M. Simons, Esq., Secretary.

The practice of Life Assurance has been heretofore generally neglected in this Province, from the belief, that by individual accumulation we should obtain all its advantages at less cost (the rate of interest being nearly double that attainable at home.) But no increased rate of interest will justify such a plan. What security has any one of us that he shall live to add a second payment to the first? By Assurance, we do secure the amount desired, whether we live to continue the payments or not. To remove this objection to Assurance, valid as regards the whole of us combined, but false on the part of any one, this Company has been established; it offers every advantage and security attainable in British Offices, with the important addition, that its funds will be carefully and promptly invested, at the best rates of interest compatible with safety; thus ultimately reducing the real cost of Life Assurance to its lowest practicable limit.

Upon the general question of the importance of effecting an Assurance upon Life, we cannot spare the space in this preliminary Prospectus to dwell at length.

It has been justly characterized as "a social obligation, the performance of which is enforced, not less by the stern considerations which religion imposes, than by the gentler claims of relationship and affection;" and, further, that "he who thus manifests a desire to provide for the future wants of his family, or of himself, by a present though trifling sacrifice, gives the best evidence that can be afforded of good principles and wisdom." It is a system of combination for mutual benefit, which has in a pecuniary sense almost equalised the proverbial uncertainty of human life, and left it to the choice of every man to bequeath to his family penury or independence.

It is not confined to any one class; we claim for it the attention of all. Let the affectionate husband or father reflect on the painful scene too often witnessed in Canada, the bereaved widow and fatherless children cast in a moment from a situation of comparative comfort, and, possibly, affluence, upon the cold charities of the world, with every prospect blighted, and too frequently without any provision for the future; we tell him that had the husband thus early called away, restricted his, perhaps, lavish expenditure, and invested but a small sum in a policy upon his life, the return to the bereaved family would have been fifty-fold.

To the young man, whether married or single, whose income is dependent upon his own exertions, it is equally important. In the event of his dying unmarried, he may yet leave behind him a mother or sister, to whom the amount of his Policy, (representing then the capital of his expected future exertions thus cut short) would be most acceptable. Nor can the necessity of insuring in early life be too strongly urged, the annual cost at that period being comparatively small; and should insurance be postponed until the time when it is felt to be needed, in too many instances it is found that the party desiring to effect an insurance is, in consequence of impaired health, rejected, while if accepted, he finds that the premium has rapidly advanced.

To the professional man, necessitated by circumstances, (his position in life, the education of his children, and not unfrequently the desire of "keeping up appearances") to live up to his income, a Life Assurance Company offers advantages which it is his duty to embrace.

To the small Tradesman, or Mechanic, whose income, though hard earned, is not large, it offers a means whereby he may be enabled to leave a sum of money sufficient to maintain, or greatly aid, his wife and family, whenever death deprives them of his supporting arm. For, supposing his age to be 25 years at his next birth-day, and that he is enabled to save from his weekly earnings but half-a-dollar, or six pounds ten shillings per annum: this sum invested yearly in a Policy of Assurance will yield at his death, whenever that takes place, the sum of £301, with a certain return of a large portion of the Premium annually during his life-time.

The Merchant, whose present wealth seemingly precludes the idea that his family will ever come to want, would do well to avail himself of the advantages of Life Assurance. He cannot in every instance rely on the success of his speculations, one may terminate unfortunately, and his wealth, his proceeds of the toil of years, be expended. He undoubtedly should take out a policy "in trust" for the future benefit of his family.

The large Landed Proprietor again, is not above being benefited by Life Assurance. Many cases can be pointed out where a sum of money payable at death would have saved valuable estates great sacrifice.

A creditor can secure himself against probable loss by the death of his debtor: and many a debtor would find it of the greatest benefit to assure, so that in case of his early death his family or other heirs might not be put to inconvenience in paying off his debts.

It is a well ascertained fact, that an assurance once effected has a decided tendency to lengthen the life of the assured, while as positive evidence exists to show that it exercises a great moral influence over his future course. We would desire to call upon the Editors of

the Provincial Press, Ministers of the Gospel, and generally upon all who take pleasure in the removal of social evils, and the progress of schemes for the practical benefit of all classes, to aid us in spreading a knowledge of these principles throughout the Province; to the end that many bereaved families may be saved through the means of this Company from the addition of the yet more bitter pangs of poverty and want. We claim as peculiar to this Company, that it is purely Canadian in its working and management, subject to supervision and control by those most interested in its welfare, and while securing high rates of investments for its funds, retaining, husbanding, and re-circulating within this Province, the hard earned and scanty means of its inhabitants.

Forms of application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by applying to any member of the Committee.

Immediately upon the election and organization of the Board of Directors, steps will be taken to appoint Local Agents throughout the Province; while in the meantime parties at a distance desiring to avail themselves of the Company's services can upon application by mail receive instructions.

RECEIVING FOR SALE.

BEST and Common English BAR IRON, Tin and Canada Plates, Boiler Plates, Sheathing and Braziers' Copper, Camp Ovens, Bake Pans, and Sugar Kettles, Sheet Lead and Patent Shot, Blister and Cast Steel, Smith's Bellows and Anvils, Spades and Shovels, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

10th June, 1847.

COALS! COALS!!

FOR SALE—NEWCASTLE AND SUNDERLAND GRATE and 5: NUT COALS. Apply to H. H. PORTER, No. 36, St. Paul Street. Quebec, June, 21st 1847.

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100 (3 Gall.) Demijohns. Window Glass, assorted sizes. Galvanised Sheet-Iron. Sheet-Zinc, Tin and Canada Plates. Rest and Common Bar Iron. Boiler Plates. Chain Cables and Anchors. —A 180— 25,000 best Fire Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 18th August, 1847.

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