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The Bazaar.

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

VOLUME II.—No. 33.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1845.

[WHOLE NUMBER 85.]

REPLY,

BY THE

RIGHT REVEREND DANIEL WILSON, D. D.,
LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA,

TO AN ADDRESS

Presented to him at a General Meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held on Wednesday July 23, 1845, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, President, in the Chair.

"My Lord Archbishop,—I beg to tender to your Grace, and this venerable Society, my most humble acknowledgments for this affectionate address of congratulation, of which I am very undeserving. I accept it as a token of the regard you feel for the sacred office which I fill.

"I ascribe it to God's great mercy that I was not compelled to resort to my native land, even for a season, till I had entered the fourteenth year of my consecration; and that my health is already so much restored by the voyage home, and one month's residence in England, that I have some prospect, if I can keep quiet, of being able to return next year to India, and to close my days in my diocese.

"I most humbly thank his Grace for the uniform kindness and condescension which he has shown me during the whole course of my Indian residence, and for his prompt and important advice and direction under the various difficulties I have had to encounter.

"I beg also to thank the Lord Bishop of London, and the venerable Society, for the measure of confidence they have reposed in me; and I would especially make my acknowledgments for the noble grant of £5,000, for founding a native canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral, in Calcutta.

"My ardent attachment to this great institution, has not been of late growth. I have been a member of it from the year 1801, and have never ceased to follow its proceedings with affectionate interest. This interest has been heightened since my return to England by the perusal of the various publications and Reports issued during the last few years; especially by the touching and masterly account of the Tinnevely Mission, by Archdeacon Robinson. I consider the Society more than ever a mighty instrument, based on the footing of our National Church, for the glory of the Lord Christ—liable of course to occasional fluctuations in the measure of its zeal, wisdom, and success, as all great and wide-spread institutions in this dark and miserable world of sin and imperfection are—but having in it the elements of unlimited spiritual good, and placed now, by the mercy of Christ, in a most momentous and hopeful position for the diffusion of Christianity in our destitute colonies; and for the conversion of the Heathen world.

"I will enter, however, on the unbounded field for its exertions in the British colonies; though I feel the greatest difficulty in abstaining, in consequence of the most affecting and striking reports of the various bishops—now, thank God, multiplied by the Additional Colonial Bishops' Fund, a measure which was hailed in India with delight and astonishment. I will confine myself to the account which his Grace and this Meeting will expect from me of the general state of the dioceses which are entrusted in different degrees to my care, especially as connected with their Indian Missions; and to some details of the difficulties, both in the dioceses generally, and in the Missions, on which I need their advice and aid; though even this will, I fear, occupy more time than his Grace may be well able to afford me.

"And first I may truly say, that 'the fields' in India are 'white already for the harvest.' Nothing has, I believe, been seen like it since the days of the apostolic Swartz and perhaps not then, nor anything approaching it. An outburst of the native mind seems at hand. The diffusion of education, the striking benefits of European medical science, the openings of an exhaustless commerce on all hands, the scarcely ascertained riches of the soil, the extent and magnificence of the rivers and mines, the superb harbours indenting its almost interminable coasts, the rapid increase of settlers from Great Britain and America, the security of person and property under the British rule, the unswerving purity of jurisprudence, the number of offices thrown open to native merit, the railroads contemplated and almost begun, and the incredible rapidity of communication by steam, uniting the whole world, as it were, into one vast family; are bringing on a crisis in the native mind most favourable to the introduction of Christianity.

"Hindooism, it is my firm belief, will soon altogether hide its head. The crescent of Mahomet has already turned pale. Worn out and effete superstitions, they are sinking before the mere progress of science and civilization, before the startling knowledge of history, the lights of chronological learning, and the laws of evidence. It is the duty, then, of this and other Societies to stand on their watch, and be ready to fill up the void thus created in the native mind, with the blessings of the revelation of Christ; and thus to enable the sagacious Hindoo to judge of the contrast between the purity, benevolence, and grace of the holy Jesus and his glorious Gospel, and the inconceivable craft, cruelty, and wickedness of Krishna and Mahomet, with their debasing schemes of morals. The question as to the true religion will then be virtually settled.

"God has been also pleased at this moment to interpose with his providence, and grace by throwing wide open the gates of China, and gathering 'millions' into Christ in India, of 'such as shall, we hope, be saved.' This Society, then, and other kindred institutions, especially the Church Mission-

ary Society, now happily under his Grace's patronage, are called on for redoubled exertions. So far from slackening their efforts on account of embarrassments as to funds, or defects, as some may deem them, in matters of external order, or even, partial disagreements on points of doctrine, we ought to press forward with the greater earnestness to discover and amend what may really need correction, to sink subordinate differences, and to unite all hearts and hands in assailing the tottering strong holds of Satan, relying on the power and grace of Christ. 'He that obsevereth the wind shall not sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap.'

"You are good enough to refer, with far too much indulgence, to my labours in India. I can say but little. God knows my unnumbered errors and defects. I have endeavoured, however, to follow up the measures of my venerated predecessors now with God, by first restoring and animating Christianity in all its mighty doctrines and grace amongst our professed Christian flocks, and then in aiding, with my whole heart and soul, the heavenly cause of Christian Missions. In doing this I have aimed at acting with the general body of our Church at home, under the directions of his Grace the Primate, and seeking for remedies for existing evils in the unity of that Church, waiting upon God in patience and prayer for his blessing.

"And I may venture to assure this Society that the progress of religious principle in India during the thirty-one or thirty-two years since the erection of the see, is almost incredible. The character of the clergy has been raised; a mild Episcopal Church discipline has been effectually established; the disposition of our Indian rulers towards Christianity has been rendered more favourable; the moral and religious conduct of the servants of the Honourable Company has become purer; the institution of holy matrimony far more honoured; the Lord's-day better sanctified; the number of chaplains and missionaries increased ten-fold; churches multiplied, perhaps, twenty-fold; the general esteem for the pious and consistent ministers and missionaries of Christ is higher; the attendance on public worship more numerous and punctual; and the reverence for the old-established and scriptural liturgy, offices, and usages of our Protestant Church, as laid down by our first Reformers, more enlightened and influential."

"[At this part of the reply, the Bishop adverted in terms of affectionate remembrance to the succession of Prelates who have filled the See since its creation—Synods of the Clergy, of semi-official character, held monthly since the year 1832—the question of caste among native converts—regulations with the Church Missionary Society—visits to the missions round Calcutta—directions to prevent our Missionaries' proselyting from other Protestant bodies—circulating explanatory details—Calcutta Vestry—ecclesiastical districts—fees—church-building—Additional Clergy Society—Visitations—Ordinations—Confirmations. The reply then proceeds:—]

"I need scarcely say, that I have laboured during the course of all these proceedings, to lay firmly the foundation which St. Paul, that 'wise master-builder,' declares to be the only 'sure one,'—Jesus Christ, and him crucified; in all the amplitude of that sublime expression, including its objective realities of the ever adorable Tri-unity of equal persons in the Godhead; the incarnation of the Eternal Word; the merit of his infinite sacrifice, and the penitent sinner's justification therein before the tribunal of God, by faith only; and also its subjective truths, in the sanctifying operations of God the Holy Ghost upon the understanding, affections, and life of fallen man. Nor need I say, that I have added to this substance of the 'glorious Gospel,' a diligent inculcation of the great importance of the sacraments, and other means of grace, and of all the decencies and order of our Episcopal Protestant Church, as settled by Cranmer, Ridley, and Jewell, vindicated by the judicious Hooker, and generally received and approved at home by the archbishops, bishops, and clergy, for a century and a-half, up to 1832.

"I have constantly resisted, wakefully and firmly, to the utmost of my power, the arts and chicanery of the apostate and idolatrous Church of Rome, propagated by her nuns, and monks, and tutors, and priests, and Jesuits, and religious books, and by her schismatical bishops and vicars-general: for schismatical I account them in the canonical diocese of Calcutta.

"I have also condemned, as known, from the first, both publicly and privately, the whole system, which I have ever considered, and which is now allowed to be, a kind of semi-Popery; and have stood immovably on the doctrines, polity, and usages of our Church, in their plain and natural import, as prevailing in England when I left it thirteen years since.

Jesus Christ. I have already nominated, provisionally, the first six canons, who will have the power of electing their successors immediately after my death, if any of them should be unable then to join their appointments themselves. The nominations are to be made by myself during my natural life. I thus hope to secure a devout chapter of suitable persons for ages to come. One of those appointed in this view is the Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjee, who was educated, as were three of the others, at Bishop's College. These are all, as I firmly believe, enlightened and pious missionaries, free from distorted views, and full of a true love for Christ and the souls of the Heathen. I hope also to be able to take out with me an European Canon, well accustomed to schools and the training of masters, so that we may begin the Mission at once with a native school of 1,000 boys. The canons' house will soon be commenced, and the other works will proceed as we obtain funds—for we find we may still require 5,000*l.* or so, to complete them.

"Such are the measures which have occupied my chief solicitude, and which it does not become me to have mentioned; but you have compelled me. To God alone be the glory in Christ Jesus.

"You ask my opinion in your address, on the 'present appearances of our Missions, and especially of the encouraging events in the south of India.' I reply, without a moment's hesitation, that the power of the Divine grace seems to me to have been so sudden and mighty in its operations in Tinnevely and its neighbourhood, as to strike with wonder every mind susceptible of religious impressions. No doubt much caution must be used, not to decide too early upon the most favourable prospects, and large deductions made; but he that can read unmoved the Bishop of Madras's cries for help, or the touching and truth-bearing simplicity of the letters of the devoted missionaries, Pope, Caldwell, and Cameron—to say nothing of other names—must be utterly inaccessible to the sacred cause of Christ.

"I rejoice to hear that you are despatching two excellent missionaries to strengthen the fainting hearts of these holy labourers, who are indeed 'bearing the burden and heat of the day.'

"I am much confirmed in my hope of the infinitely important consequences of this awakening of souls at Tinnevely, because it appears precisely to resemble that at Krishnagur, under the Church Missionary Society, which began six or seven years since. The work is 'one'; but in Tinnevely 'the word of the Lord runs' as it were, and is 'glorified' more rapidly and to a far wider extent—the inquirers and converts of this Society and the Church Missionary, amounting to about 35,000 altogether. Such awakenings have not often been surpassed since the days of the Apostles; and there seems every prospect of all the south of India, containing millions of souls, becoming, ere long, the Lord's.

"Your Mission at Cawnpore is in its infancy only; but the publication No. 4 in your series, speaks for itself as to the spirit of the missionary, and the openings for usefulness. I will say nothing, therefore, of the simple piety there prevailing. I have to thank the Society for the Rev. Mr. Schleicher, sent out about two years since, and now labouring at Cawnpore. The transfer of the location of the Mission to the very heart of the native population, will rescue it from Cantonment embarrassments, and concentrate its proceedings amongst the 500,000 souls of the native town and neighbourhood.

"The prospects of Howra, Barypore, and Jhanjera, around Calcutta, are, I am concerned to say, not so bright as I could wish. In the year 1838 I was able to speak most strongly of my hopes; and I still feel much encouraged. The last Reports gave the number of converts and catechumens as 2,877 in sixty-four villages, of whom 676 are communicants. But Missions vary in point of simplicity and efficiency. Nothing so soon fades as the real missionary spirit; and 'nothing is so graceless as a Mission without the presence of Christ,' as Górickó somewhere observes. The Society must expect these disappointments. They occur, and have ever occurred, in all Christian Missions. I shall advert presently to some of the causes of the depression which seems to me to prevail in the Mission-work in this quarter. In the meantime it will, I doubt not, be interesting to his Grace to hear an extract from a letter received last evening (July 22*l.*), from the Venerable Archdeacon of Calcutta.—On the 6th of May, he says, 'I went to the opening of Barypore church. It is the most beautiful Mission church that has yet been raised, (to which I may just add that this Society contributed 1,000*l.*); a Gothic building, the Archdeacon proceeds to say, 'with clerestory and tower, and capable of holding 700 or 800 persons. We had a good muster of clergy present from Calcutta. I delivered an address by an interpreter; and the Rev. Mr. Driberg (the missionary) gave them a discourse in Bengalee, in which he appeared to put his whole heart. There were about 600 natives present. It was really a thrilling spectacle to see the earnestness with which they entered into the services, and the hearty manner in which they gave the responses in our admirable Liturgy; and then upwards of 200 at the holy Sacrament afterwards. Truly it was a day to be remembered.' Surely this is very encouraging."

"But I must leave this more pleasing part of my task. You will not have a just view of the situation of the diocese, unless I advert to the difficulties, which press heavily

on my mind, both generally as to the cause of religion, and especially as connected with the Indian missionary proceedings. God ever tempers prosperity with trials.

"The general difficulties of the Bishop of Calcutta spring from such causes as these:—
"The anomalous position of our Church as connected with our Government in India. The Letters Patent and the Act of 1814 seem not in entire harmony. The powers of the Letters Patent have never been recognised. The inconveniences have been, indeed, more and more modified in practice; but they still exist, and cramp the Bishop in his superintendence of the missionaries as well as chaplains.

"The unwieldy extent of the diocese of Calcutta is another obstacle to our Missions. To this the Report of the Colonial Bishops' Society adverted in 1841, as your present address most truly does. The erection of the sees of Australia, Madras, Bombay, and now of Colombo, have indeed most materially improved the state of things. Still the remaining diocese, stretching from Singapore to the Himalayahs, about 2,000 miles, and from the Indus to the Straits of Malacca and the coast of Arracan, nearly 1,600, is utterly beyond the powers of management of a single Bishop. A new see at Agra is imperatively required, both as respects chaplains and missionaries. Indeed, it will hereafter be accounted incredible, that a region of the world, which was afterwards divided into six large and important dioceses, was for some years actually imposed on the shoulders of a single man.

"The military authorities create another class of difficulties. Things are not defined. Chaplains and missionaries are left too much to the discretion of commanding officers.

"The institution of an order of 'indigenous sub-assistant chaplains,' born and educated in India, and acting as a kind of curates to the European chaplains, will remedy, if accomplished, another existing evil—the want of a sufficient number of chaplains; and will also be a most important step towards the conversion of India, as founding a native ministry in the regular ecclesiastical establishment of Bengal, and thus raising the whole native character; so that the children of our converts may in future generations become, some of them, chaplains of the Honourable Company.

"A further difficulty, as affecting the whole state of religion, springs from the unreasonable prejudices which still haunt the minds of some of our old Indians, notwithstanding the decided improvement in the public feeling. The opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of Christianity should by all means be afforded to the natives.

"There is, again, something still to be desired in the manner of selecting chaplains at home. These appointments are among the most important ecclesiastical ones under the British Crown. India demands the flower of our clergy. This is not always sufficiently considered. Something should be done, as in the case of missionaries, for a searching and effective examination previous to final appointments.

"I do not add to this catalogue of difficulties, what is so well known, the many sudden deaths and the general enfeebled health of the European residents, arising from the indescribable nature of the climate. Alas! I have the tidings of the loss of three of our clergy by this mail, in addition to four deaths in nine months before I left Calcutta, that is, seven in one year out of about one hundred clergy.

"Nor need I add that we feel the want in India of that full sympathy and Christian affection, which prevail in happy England; and have to lament constantly the instability of societies and plans for doing good, springing from the perpetual removal of the civil and military servants of the Honourable Company from place to place. You must ever bear this in mind, and pity us in our weakness.

"Besides these and similar general difficulties, there are others of a more specific character. I refer to the imminent dangers threatened by the recent religious movement in our Protestant Church, to which I have already alluded. Most evils in England, and in an aggravated form, in India. How far it has spread, I can scarcely say; but I am continually appealed to, to check its progress. In our settled stations the spirit of the Protestant lately soon enables me to calm temporary agitations arising from this source—for they are thoroughly and most justly offended, and I honour them for it; but in our Missions, if the disturbances reach them, we have nothing to fall back upon, and the consequences are alarming in proportion to the ignorance of the converts and the weakness of their faith—souls are fatally endangered.

"And here I must beg the permission of his Grace to open honestly my mind, as becomes my sacred office. I shall give only my own views; and shall be very far from wishing to commit his Grace or the Society to my most fallible opinions. But the reports and exaggerations on the subject of the Missions around Calcutta have been for some years so rife and injurious, from the agitated state of the public mind, that I view it as my duty to the Society, in reply to their inquiry about their Missions, and as calculated to promote their truest interests, to make known, without reserve, the source whence a certain class of my difficulties springs. The Society cannot be aware of the extent of the evil. All I may say will, however, be only what I have in substance said for the last five or six years in my own diocese, and will indicate no tendency whatever in my mind to slacken my ardour in the sacred

cause of the venerable Society; but will, on the contrary, be designed to assist it in emerging from its partial trials, and rising up with augmented power for the salvation of India and the world.

"I cannot, then, conceal from myself the fact, that the few but zealous clergy,—I speak of the diocese generally, and not merely of missionaries,—who have unhappily been imbued with these sentiments, have done, and are doing, incalculable mischief in their several spheres. I respect individually the talents, learning, activity, and amiable character of these, as well as of all my clergy. There are no personal disagreements whatever. They perfectly know my opinions, as both publicly and privately expressed. No change for the better appears to have taken place in the minds of the clergy once possessed with the extreme views, distorted and un-Protestant as they are, of this system. They have yielded, indeed, as I believe; conscientiously, to my authority, to a certain extent; but the negative influence goes on, and the mighty void thus left I will not attempt to fathom. Amongst other consequences of this, your Missions in and around Calcutta have unquestionably been injured. A blight—a temporary one only—mars the harvest.

"You particularly refer, in your address, to your admirable institution of Bishop's College; and you express a hope, 'that the general conduct of the institution will ever be such as to commend it to the confidence and approval of the Bishop as Visitor.'

"This invites, and indeed compels me, however, reluctantly, to advert to it. My ardent attachment to that College from my first landing, and the opinion I formed of the high reputation and eminent learning and attainments of the late Principal, as well as my sincere love and esteem for the present, scarcely inferior to him in some respects, though with another cast of talents, are known to the Society.

"But the College is still not going on so well as I could wish. It is quite true, that in one or two recent ordinations I have detected no positive doctrinal errors on the points adverted to in my Charges, and have in some cases, been pleased with the attainments and devotedness of the candidates, as I was eager to state to the Society in my letter of November, 1843. But the hope which I then warmly, perhaps too warmly, expressed, of a steady improvement in the College, does not seem to me to have been as yet realized.

"What the Society may now think it right to do, I will not even presume to conjecture. My best services are still at their disposal; and if my life is spared, all will, I trust, be gradually remedied. But I confess that I am not without considerable anxiety.

"One immediate effect of the state of things to which I have referred is the diminution of confidence with the public, and the failure of the funds of the Calcutta Diocesan Society. We ought to go a long way towards supporting your Missions and Bishop's College, with the exception of the buildings and salaries. If we could relieve you from this burden, it would be of the greatest importance under your present financial embarrassments. As it is, we have done, for the last few years, little, comparatively speaking. I laboured all I could during the Visitations just closed to encourage subscriptions.

"Such, then, are some of my special difficulties, as they bear upon the cause of Missions. There is nothing new in these statements. What I have said on the present occasion, and much more, I have, as I before observed, communicated from time to time, with all respect, to the College authorities; and just before I left Calcutta, I intimated to my friend, the excellent Principal, that I should consult his Grace the Archbishop as to the means of reviving and improving this fine establishment. I need not say; nothing has been concealed on my part, for the first.

"The question, then, is, what can now be suggested for increasing the influence, and augmenting the funds, of this great Society in India,—and I presume also at home, but of this I am no judge—for it would be most imprudent in me to have touched on these evils, if I had no suggestions to offer for their mitigation or removal. They are merely local and temporary, whilst the good which the Society is doing in India on the whole is broad, manifest, and permanent. Such a cause must not be allowed to sink. It is impossible that the extreme urgency of the case can be known, without meeting with prompt aid. Such an urgency never before existed, because the flocking of thousands to Christ scarcely ever took place before. The 'harvest truly is plenteous,' and we only want the true-hearted 'labourers' to gather it in.

(To be concluded in our next.)

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

From a Charge delivered by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, at his Visitation on the 13th of October, 1845.

Much attention had been devoted of late years to the building and restoration of churches. Architecture had been sedulously cultivated. Houses of cedar and stone had been substituted for places of humble pretensions, and all the skill of art had been called into requisition to lend beauty to the new ecclesiastical edifices. He did not mention this in terms of censure. The finest jewel in the richest of caskets would indeed be a poor offering to God: David said he would not make an offering to God of that which should cost him nothing. But in erecting these costly and magnificent edifices it would be prudent to be cautious. It was an old attempt of Satan to corrupt by means of external splendour. It might happen that this splendour

was at the expense of the extension of religious instruction, and all would admit that it was a fatal mistake when the people asked for bread to give them a stone. That church was far more gratifying to God in his word was faithfully preached, and his Sacraments duly administered, than the most richly decorated edifice in which there was a careless ministry and an unsanctified congregation. It was not the gold of the sanctuary that rendered it pleasant to God; its great beauty consisted in the holiness that prevailed there— "Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, for ever;" "I will wash mine hands in innocency, and so will I come to thine altar."

[From the statistics introduced in His Lordship's Charge, it appears that in 1822 there were in Hampshire 129 churches—now there are 319. In 1839 there were in Surrey 142 churches, now there are 294. Ten parish churches are in course of erection, and increased accommodation has been given in 300 churches. The supply of church accommodation since 1829 has nearly kept pace with the increase of population, but still great deficiency is felt, especially in some populous suburban parishes adverted to by the Bishop.—The increase in the number of Clergy in the Diocese is 163 since the year 1829; the number of children under instruction which was 30,461 then, has risen to 54,256.]

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1815.

Since the issue of our last number, the arrival of the English mail has brought intelligence of the result of the preliminary conference for the promotion of Christian Union, held at Liverpool in the former part of last month. Great satisfaction is expressed at the spirit of harmony and good will which pervaded the body of about two hundred and fifty members; and favourable expectations are accordingly entertained that the larger meeting, to be held in London, will not only prove correspondingly edifying and profitable, but also result in ulterior measures promotive of the great cause which it is designed to subserve. The following points of vital truth are proposed as those which the individuals are to hold and maintain who shall be invited to attend the future meeting; and the preparation of a full and formal document on the subject is in prospect:

- "I.—The Divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of Holy Scripture.
- "II.—The unity of the Godhead, and the trinity of persons therein.
- "III.—The utter depravity of human nature, in consequence of the fall.
- "IV.—The incarnation of the Son of God, and his work of atonement for sinners of mankind.
- "V.—The justification of the sinner by faith alone.
- "VI.—The work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner.
- "VII.—The right and the duty of private judgment in the interpretation of Holy Scripture.
- "VIII.—The Divine institution of the Christian ministry, and the authority and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper."

The number of members of the Church of England attending the conference was, however, small: only twenty, of whom one half were clerical. Two members only of the Established Church of Scotland attended. It appears that the Liverpool Clergy did not take a favourable view of the prospects of success to the cause which was to bring the members together; they therefore decided upon keeping aloof from it. When it is borne in mind that this body includes such men as the venerable Haldane Stewart and Hugh McNeill, it cannot be suspected that there should have been, on their part at least, want of lively sympathy with the object: it is one dear to their hearts, and in the prosecution of which they have exposed themselves to derision and obloquy from the profane and the domineering. There must have been doubts in them of the suitableness of the only plans which they could see in prospect.

If it may be presumed that the diversity of opinion upon subordinate points which prevails among those who were invited to confer together, seemed to the Liverpool Clergy to forbid great expectation of united action, their mind on the subject does not seem to differ much from that which we expressed, when in our last number we described the difference of outward Church organization, in which such diversity embodies itself, as a disturbing element in questions of this kind. There is not, in this, any expression of hostility to the object—nor do we entertain any other than feelings of devout gratitude for the success which has attended the preliminary meeting, with the best wishes for extensive good from those measures which may follow. But we feel not the less persuaded that, if united action is to extend much beyond the signing of some document in testimony of Christian harmony and of zeal for the essential truths of our holy religion, the enclosures must be broken down which now separate Christian worshippers on account of diversities which, after all, are acknowledged to be pitifully subordinate. Now, the more subordinate the points of diversity, the more to be pitied is the separation. And if, on the one hand, the alienation of Christians one from another is "one of the greatest evils in the Church of Christ, and one main hindrance to the progress of the Gospel;" while on the other, the differences which have occasioned it are

admitted to be but of the "lesser" kind—why should not the differences lose their importance in the eyes of those who feel strongly the existing motives to union and co-operation—why, in fact, should not they vanish out of sight, and Christians become one in outward organization, even as they are inwardly by "substantial agreement?" (We have quoted from the proceedings of the Liverpool conference.)

We shall be at no pains to deny that, in projects of union, as regards English non-conformists, we consider the Church of England to be entitled to the claim of being the stock around which the scattered branches are again to cluster for mutual aid, comfort, and strength. But we are far from justifying the haughty bearing of that arrogant and repulsive party in the Church who would lay the blame of division entirely at the door of those who refuse conformity. If the Church of England would see the great cause she has for humiliation and self-abasement, perhaps the hearts of many of her children, now in a state of estrangement, would be visited with yearnings for her grey hairs, and thus would return to her bosom in all the strength of fresh-kindled affection. The following humbling acknowledgment has recently been drawn from one of the most true-hearted of the public men in the Church:—

"I do from my heart mourn over the sins of my own beloved Church:—the hard severity with which it has treated in past days conscientious scruples; and hence the sin of expelling the 2,000 nonconformist ministers in 1662, by an Act of Uniformity, mischievously rigid and self-destructive to its own best interests; the present vile trafficking with livings for mere earthly advantage, the want of any adequate discipline, which enables the most unholo characters to find shelter in it, the general worldliness and secularity of all classes, the worldly motives under which so many enter the ministry, and the mere political reasons which have so often governed statesmen in the appointment of the bishops. While I feel that great truths are witnessed in our Establishment, and are to be firmly maintained, and also that our authority is derived from Christ, and to be used according to his command, and for his glory, that our nation may become sincerely and consistently a Christian nation, I yet also see vast evils to be purged out, and to this, as faithful servants of Christ, we must bend our efforts."

This may seem strong language, but it comes from an affectionate Churchman, the Rector of Watton, (Rev. Edward Bickersteth) and its strength may be that of truth. If the Church would wish to make dissent wholly inexcusable, she must certainly manifest an earnest desire for purity within herself, and for success to every effort for the advancement of her spiritual prosperity. She is to be unbending in the maintenance of vital truth, but she may not raise to a level with them the matters of outward arrangement, resting on human authority:—nor does she; for it is not the Church that is responsible for the perversions which it is now and then attempted to introduce into either her doctrines or her discipline. It is not the Church that has to answer for the rise and progress of Tractarianism within her borders, though, as to her administration, it is matter of surprise that this insidious attempt upon her Protestant character did not sooner meet with rebukes of sufficient weight to force the conclusion at which Mr. Newman seems at length to have arrived—and it will be a matter of more than surprise, if Dr. Pusey may wield his influence, and retain the honours and emoluments which he now holds as a Clergyman of the Church of England, while he frankly acknowledges himself to be one of those who "considering how large a portion of the Church the Roman communion contains, to how great a degree the doctrines it formally receives are held in the Eastern, how much holiness she has had, and what holy books (the fruit of the Spirit of God) she has produced, shrink from declaring that to be untrue which she has formally declared to be true."

EPISCOPAL OBSERVER. Boston, Ira Warren, M. A., Editor.—The October number of this valuable periodical has just come to hand; and though we have not yet had it in our power to give it a careful reading, we observe with great pleasure the interesting nature of its varied contents. This number somewhat differs from the former ones, in giving shorter articles—we do not know whether this is accidental or whether it is designed with a view to greater variety. To us the longer class of articles, of which the opening one (on Confirmation) is a specimen, have hitherto seemed of great value. Those on the "History of the Protestant Principle" and on "Protestant Doctrine and the Protestant Spirit" are of good size for a monthly, and we are happy to perceive that the cause of the Reformation maintains its prominence before the eyes of the conductors of the Observer.

On reading an anecdote, p. 155, we were somewhat painfully reminded of an unseemly conflict which has been provoked by the Rev. S. R. Maitland, Librarian in Lambeth Palace; who some time ago attacked, as "nonsense—absurdity—falsehood" a statement in Dr. Merle D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation, descriptive of the utter ignorance respecting the word of God, in which the priesthood were found at the commencement of that glorious event. The statement was to this effect: "One day (he had then been studying two years at Erfurt, and was twenty years of age) he [Luther] opened one after another several books in the library, in order to become acquainted with their authors. A volume he opens in its turn arrests his attention. He has seen nothing like it in this book. It reads the title—it is a Bible! a rare book, unknown in those days. His interest is excited

to a high degree; he is overcome with wonder at finding more in the volume than those fragments of the gospels and epistles, which the Church had selected to be read in the places of worship every Sunday throughout the year. 'Till then, he had supposed these constituted the entire word of God; and now, behold, how many pages, how many chapters, how many books, of which he had not before had a notion.' The facts contained in this extract, (the author rests upon the authority of Mathesius, a disciple of Luther, with a variety of other writers; and it is mortifying to find this learned foreigner and non-episcopalian apply to Mr. Maitland the caustic remark: "Here is a Librarian who seems to know very little of books." How astonishing that such zeal should have sprung up in our days, among Anglican divines, to wipe off from the Church of Rome the reproach of having buried the word of God out of sight, so far as it could!—The anecdote which has led us into these observations is the following: "Albeit, the Bishop of Metz, accidentally opening a Latin Bible, said, 'I do not know what this book is, but I perceive every thing in it is against us.'"

Another anecdote comes here to our recollection—belonging to modern times and to a different branch of that vast portion of the nominal Church which is involved in darkness and superstition—we can give it only from memory, not having the Rev. Wm. Jowett's "Christian Researches" at hand: this Clergyman describes an interview which he had with the Bishop of one of the Decayed Churches on the shore of the Mediterranean, to whom he presented a copy of the Scriptures in the tongue which the Bishop's own Church recognized as its ecclesiastical language; the prelate, turning over the leaves, asked Mr. Jowett: "Can you read it?" His visitor confessed, he did not. "No more can I!"—was the Bishop's candid rejoinder. The state of things in the Roman Church, previous to the Reformation, was not essentially different from this. If Ecclesiastics knew Latin, still the sacred volume was as strange to them as it is at this day to many a Bishop on the shores of the Mediterranean.

STANFORD & SWORDS' THEOLOGICAL CATALOGUE.—We have lately been favoured with several copies of the Catalogue of our obliging friends at New York (139 Broadway) which we have distributed among clerical neighbours, rejoicing to see it contain so much sound Church-of-England Literature, not only in American reprints, but also in imported English editions of great value. Nor are the theological works of American Episcopal divines, which it includes, a less interesting portion of the Catalogue.

LADY MARY, OR NOT OF THE WORLD. By the Rev. Charles B. Taylor, M. A. Author of the Records of a Good Man's Life.—We have also to acknowledge receipt of the reprint (by Messrs Stanford & Swords) of this interesting work, from which we extracted in our last number; it will furnish us with one or more pieces well fitted for the columns of the Berean, and calculated, as we would design, to introduce the work favourably to our readers.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.—This institution, for the reception of the sick poor speaking the German language, was opened on the 15th of last month, being the King of Prussia's birth day. Religious services in the Chapel, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Kupper, and including an address from the Rev. Dr. Steinkopf, with hymns sung by a youthful choir accompanied by an Aolian, were performed in the German language. The company having retired to one of the ward-rooms, Chevalier Hansen addressed His R. H. Prince George of Cambridge, who acted as President, explaining the objects of the institution which, besides providing relief for the entirely necessitous, is intended to have a limited number of rooms with somewhat superior accommodations to such as are able to pay for their maintenance but have no homes where they could obtain the attentions they require in periods of illness. "With respect to nurses," the noble Envoys said, "he had received positive assurance that before six months had elapsed, they should be able to introduce, for the first time in England, three "Deaconesses" or Protestant Sisters of Charity, from the establishment at Kaiserswerth, near Werselen—an institution the fame of which had already spread through Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and many parts of France. These Deaconesses were trained nurses, who had devoted their lives to the care and attendance of sick persons, and who performed all the labours and services for which the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity were justly praised in all countries. In the mean time, the "Nursing Sisters," whose services were appreciated in London, would give the aid immediately required in attendance upon the sick." The Prince expressed his own and his illustrious father's interest in the institution in a short reply, and the company separated, after having walked over the wards and the grounds belonging to the Hospital.

THE COVERDALE BIBLE AT HOLKHAM.—The statement lately published in the papers, that a perfect copy of Coverdale's Bible was discovered at Holkham Hall, is said to be incorrect: the Bible is there, but had never been lost; it was always a valued treasure of the library.

GREEK MISSION OF THE PR. EP. CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—ATHENS.—It is stated in our last number that the Rev. Mr. Hill, our Missionary at Athens, had been appointed Chaplain to the British Embassy at that Court. A more recent letter mentions his appointment as Agent of "The British and Foreign Bible Society" at Athens; an office which had likewise been vacated by the death of the Rev. Mr. Leedes. The latter situation, Mr. Hill has accepted for the space of one year only; it being likewise understood, that Mr. Hill is to confine his personal attention to the distribution merely of the Scriptures. These appointments furnish the very strongest testimonials in favour of the past usefulness of our Missionary; and cannot but have a favourable influence upon his future labours.—From the Spirit of Missions.

ECCLIASTICAL.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The following amounts have been received by the Treasurer [Montreal] collected after sermons in the several churches on the 19th of October last, towards the creation of a fund for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen, in connection with the Church Society:—

St. Thomas' Church, Montreal—	
Rev. C. Bancroft	£11 1 6
St. George's—Rev. W. Leach	10 0 0
Christ Church—Rev. W. A. Adams	64 5 10
son—	
Lachine—Rev. W. Bond	11 2 9
Grandy—Rev. G. Slack	0 10 0
Durham—Rev. N. Brethour	1 10 0
Gore—Rev. J. McMaster	0 10 0
Hatley—Rev. C. Jackson	2 5 0
Sherrington—Rev. H. Hazard	0 6 3
Chambly—Rev. J. P. White	6 10 0
Aylmer—Rev. J. Johnston	4 10 0
St. John's—Rev. W. Dawes, including 13s. 9d. collected in the Sunday School	6 16 0
Abbotsford—Rev. T. Johnston	1 10 0
Greenville—Rev. Jos. Abbott	0 13 0
Russelltown—Rev. R. G. Pless	1 0 0
	£122 10 4

T. B. ANDERSON, Treasurer. [Montreal Herald.]

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ORDINATION.—At the General Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese in the Cathedral Church of Toronto, on Sunday the 26th of October, the following gentlemen were admitted to the Holy Orders of Deacon:

- Mr Robert Shanklin, Student of the Diocesan Theological Institution; appointed Assistant Minister at St. Catherine's, and Travelling Missionary in the Niagara District.
- Mr. John Augustus Muloch, Student of the Diocesan Theological Institution; appointed to the temporary charge of the Mission of Penetanguishene.
- Mr. Frederick Dawson Fauquier, Student of the Diocesan Theological Institution; appointed to the Mission of Zorra, in the Brock District.
- Mr. George Roun, Theological Student; appointed Travelling Missionary in the Simcoe District.
- The Rev. Richard Garrett, lately acting as Assistant Minister at St. Catherine's, will for the present return to his duties as Travelling Missionary in the Diocese.—The Church.

BISHOPRICK OF BATH AND WELLS.—It is reported that the present Bishop of Oxford (Right Rev. Richard Bagot, D. D.) will be translated to the vacant See, and that the Dean of Westminster (Dr. Samuel Wilberforce) will succeed him in the Diocese of Oxford.

PLURALITIES IN THE IRISH CHURCH.—The Primate of Ireland (Dr. Beresford, Lord Archbishop of Armagh) delivered a charge in the Cathedral of Armagh, on the 2nd of October, in which he made the following satisfactory statement: "It is unnecessary for me to make any remark upon the subject of pluralities—one which has afforded occasion for reproach against the Church—for that occasion is now altogether cut off. The power of granting dispensations for holding a plurality of benefices is vested in me as Primate; and having gradually reduced the number of applications by arrangements which I made, sixteen years ago, with the full concurrence of my Episcopal brethren and of the Government of the day, put a complete stop to the issuing of any dispensations for that purpose."

CLERGYMEN ON RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—The Bishop of Exeter has addressed a circular to those clergymen with cure of souls in his Diocese whose names appear in the lists of Provisional Committees of Railway Companies, calling their attention to Act of Parliament 1 & 2 Victoria c. 105, ss. 29, 30, with this remark upon its application:

"I think that the words 'dealing for gain or profit, in the 29th section, taken in conjunction with the exemption in favour of benefit society, and fire or life assurance company in the 30th section, may be held to bring railroad companies within the provision of the statute, and therefore that the being members of provisional committees might possibly expose clergymen to the penalty of the statute."

The sections of the Act referred to are as follows:

"Sec. 29. And be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any spiritual person holding any such cathedral preferment, benefice, curacy, or lectureship, or who shall be licensed or allowed to perform such duties as aforesaid, by himself or by any other for him or to his use, to engage in or carry on any trade or dealing for gain or profit, or to deal in any goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in any case in which such trading or dealing shall have been or shall be carried on by or on behalf of any number of partners exceeding the number of six, or in any case in which any trade or dealing, or any share in any trade or dealing, shall have devolved, or shall devolve, upon any spiritual person, or upon any other person for him or to his use, under or by virtue of any devise, bequest, inheritance, intestacy, settlement, marriage, bankruptcy, or insolvency; but in none of the foregoing excepted cases shall it be lawful for such spiritual person to act as a director or managing partner or to carry on such trade or dealing as aforesaid in person.

Sec. 30. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall subject to any penalty or forfeiture any spiritual person for keeping a school or seminary, or acting as a schoolmaster or tutor or instructor, or being in any manner concerned or engaged in, giving instruction or education for profit or reward, or for buying or selling, or doing any other thing in relation to the management of any such school, seminary, or employment, or to any spiritual person whatever for the buying or any goods, wares, or merchandises, or articles of any description, which shall without fraud be bought with intent at the buying thereof to be used by the spiritual person buying the same for his fa-

mily or in his household, and after the buying of any such goods, wares, or merchandises, or articles, selling the same again or any parts thereof which such person may not want or choose to keep although the same shall be sold at an advanced price beyond that which may have been given for the same; or for disposing of any books or other works to or by means of any bookseller or publisher; or for being a manager, director, partner, or shareholder in any benefit society, or fire or life assurance society, by whatever name or designation such society may have been constituted; or for any buying, or selling again for gain or profit, of any cattle or corn or other articles necessary or convenient to be bought, sold, kept, or maintained by any spiritual person, or any other person for him or to his use, for the occupation, manuring, improving, pasturing, or profit of any glebe, demesne lands, or other lands or hereditaments which may be lawfully held and occupied, possessed, or enjoyed by such spiritual person, or any other for him or to his use; or for selling any minerals the produce of mines situated on his own lands; so nevertheless that no such spiritual person shall buy or sell any cattle or corn or other articles as aforesaid in person in any market, fair, or place of public sale."

DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—"We copy the following from a secular paper, as the action of the Standing Committee of this Diocese, under the power committed to them by our late Diocesan Convention.

"The Detroit Journal, of the 27th ultimo says:—We regret to hear that Bishop McCoskry is about to leave this city, for a season at least, to discharge the Episcopal functions in the Diocese of New York, in consequence of the suspension of Bishop Onderdonk. Bishop McCoskry has presided over the Diocese of Michigan for the last eight or nine years."

The above article is in substance also adopted by the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder; our readers will have to be apprized that the movement announced by it is not to be looked upon as a Translation from one Diocese to another:—the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States does not admit Translations except in the case of Missionary Bishops, who may be transferred to organized Dioceses. Dr. McCoskry, therefore, remains Bishop of Michigan, but will probably reside the greater part of his time in the Diocese of New York, in which he temporarily has to discharge the Episcopal functions.

TORONTO CENSUS.

15th Sept. 1815.

Members of the Church of England	8367
" " " Rome	4046
Presbyterians:	
Church of Scotland	923
Free Church	1597
United Secession	355
Independents	7—2882
Methodists:	
British Wesleyan	1401
Canadian do.	924
Episcopal do.	6
Primitive do.	310
Other do.	200—2841
Congregationalists	572
Baptists	493
Lutherans	3
Disciples of Christ	100
Universalists	12
Covenanters	25
Quakers	9
Millerites	42
Christian (thus)	1
Unitarians	20
Mormon	1
Socialists	2
Jews	12
No religion	174

19601

Particulars taken from the British Canadian.

THE DERBY RACES.

The following striking letter appears in the Derbyshire Chronicle:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPORTER AND CHRONICLE.

"Sir,—As I find it is currently reported in Derby, that the persons who are promoting the projected races, notice of which again appears in the Mercury of yesterday, are intending, if possible, and without permission, to hold the races on the Siddals; may I beg the favour of your inserting the following statement, the substance of which I have also thought it right to communicate by post to the Earl of Chesterfield, as the advertised steward.

"It is now ten years since my mother, the late Mrs. John Cox, the then proprietor of the Siddals, from a strong sense of duty, believing that races and their accompaniments were highly sinful in the sight of God, and detrimental to the real welfare of the people at large, gave notice to the stewards of the next year's races that the Siddals would no longer be allowed for that purpose; and also, as soon as possible after, she had the Grand Stand pulled down. And this she did, not only at a pecuniary sacrifice, but at the risk of incurring, as was expected by some of her friends, much unpopularity in her native town. My mother claimed no praise for doing what she deemed simply an act of duty towards God and her neighbour, neither do I claim praise for her; but of this I am sure, that however some persons who think differently about races, may be disposed to find fault with her conduct on that occasion, there is no person of any degree of right feeling either among rich or poor in the town, but will honour the moral courage which actuated it. I may add, however, that she received the thanks of a great number of the respectable tradesmen, and others of the poorer inhabitants of Derby. My mother has been dead only five months, leaving the Siddals to her children, who having the same opinion as to the sinfulness of races that she had, I do feel that we should be doing dishonour to the memory of a departed parent if we did not, now that her own voice is silent, not only protest against (as has been already done to the steward by my nephew, who is trustee for the property), but also use every lawful and proper means to prevent races being held again on the Siddals, if such a step can indeed be in contemplation.

the name of a near relative now no more, but the occasion requires it. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD COX. Parwich Hall, Oct. 9, 1845.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF RACING.—A hurdle race took place near New York a few days since, when two of the horses fell while leaping the hurdles, their riders coming to the ground with them. One person was stunned and severely injured, the other so seriously hurt that he died the next day without ever having recovered his consciousness. He leaves a wife and young family to deplore his loss. One of the horses was not expected to survive the fall. We believe this race took place over the same course which, a short time ago, was presented by a Grand Jury as a public nuisance. At any rate the dreadful accident by which a wife and children are forced to bewail the unhappy fate of their husband and parent, hurried thus unprepared into Eternity, offers a proper opportunity for a similar movement on the part of all friends of order and religion; and we trust that public opinion will be brought to bear against the continuance of a practice so cruel to the noble animal employed, and so very injurious to the best interests of society. Might not the Coroner with propriety summon a Jury to hold an inquest upon such an occasion? It seems clearly within the line of his duty.

THE TREASURER OF THE QUEBEC AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of Eight Pounds, twelve shillings and eight pence, being the proceeds of a Collection made on Sunday the 2d inst., in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, in aid of the funds of the Society.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Capt. R. we sent a remittance on Monday;—Papers forwarded according to B. C's directions;—W. W. V. very welcome, sent as directed, chr. gone by steamer;—R. sent to Dublin.

RECEIVED PAYMENTS.—From Legislative Council, No. 1 to 53; Capt. Robinson, No. 82 to 133.

Political and Moral Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The English Mail of the 19th Oct. arrived in town in the afternoon of the day on which the last number of the Berean was issued: the Steamboat from Montreal having been detained by the weather. The news is only a few days later than that which the Great Western brought. Corn had again advanced considerably in price, and the accounts of the harvest were discouraging. The weather had been very unpropitious. A slight decline had taken place in the Funds, and the rate of interest was higher. A few extracts from English papers follow, on subjects which will prove interesting.

The dock-yards and naval arsenals of England, exhibit extraordinary activity at the present moment. In many of the outports steam frigates of the largest class have been ordered by the Government to be ready by a fixed period, according to the contracts, and the builders have been bound down in heavy penalties to have them, like the old Commodore in the song, "fit for sea" at the required time. The contractors have recently been informed by the Admiralty that the penalties will be rigidly enforced in the event of failure as to time. In addition, surveys are being made of the coast and of the outports, and preparations also for placing the whole in a position of the greatest strength and impregnability.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland is a most distressing event. The accounts connected with this subject, from all parts of that country, are painful in the extreme. With the greater part of the labouring population, living at all times from hand to mouth, it only requires the failure of an esculent which enters so largely into their food, to produce misery of the keenest, the most heart-rending description. Ireland does not suffer exclusively by this calamity this year; but elsewhere, from the comparative comfort of the lower orders, they can better endure and provide against it. Even in this respect, owing to the demand for railway labourers, a portion of the poor in Ireland are in a better pecuniary position than formerly; but as a set-off against this advantage, the grain crops have not given their customary store, and the loss of the potato will be correspondingly felt.

IRELAND.—Little that is important has occurred in Ireland since the sailing of the Great Western. The meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday last, was similar to that of the previous one—dull and uninteresting. Mr. O'Connell being absent on his feasting tour, Mr. John O'Connell was the orator of the day. His chief topic of discourse was the "infidel Colleges Bill."

The total length of new lines of railway in Ireland, granted last session, and now in progress of formation, amounts to 613 miles; and the total capital to be outlayed in the employment of labour in their formation, to £7,465,000.

THE THAMES TUNNEL RAILWAY.—Negotiations are now going forward between the Directors of the Thames Tunnel and a party of capitalists, for the purchase of the tunnel with a view of carrying a railway direct from the junction of the Eastern Counties and Blackwall lines to the point on the Greenwich line whence the Croydon, Brighton, and Dover diverge. The opening of the Austrian Northern Railroad, which took place on the 20th August, is, says the Augsburg Gazette, an important event in many respects. This line of railroad is the first step of the Austrian Government, for establishing a railroad communication with the North of Germany, and the last for connecting Vienna with one of the most important provinces of the monarchy. It opens between the Danube and the Elbe a means of rapid and cheap transport, and abridges the distance between Vienna and the Prague so as to bring them within fifteen hours' journey; and the distance between Vienna and Berlin so as to enable the traveller to go from one city to the other in three days. It presents the means of travelling by steam from the mountains of Styria to the mouth of

the Danube, and opens a communication between Trieste and Hamburg so that the distance may be performed in one hundred and six hours.—(Galignani's Messenger.) Accounts from Copenhagen confirm the impression that a severe volcanic eruption has occurred in Iceland. Vessels recently arrived in Danish ports from the vicinity of that northern island, appear at different periods to have been visited by showers of combustible matter, which can in no other way be accounted for; and direct arrivals from Iceland are anxiously looked for.

BOMBAY.—The following notice has been given by the Postmaster-General:—Arrangements have been made for the conveyance of letters direct to Bombay twice a month; instead of once, as at present. Mails for that presidency will accordingly be made up in London twice a month, and transmitted for conveyance from Aden to Bombay by steam-vessels, to be provided by the Hon. East India Company.

The projected railroad from Halifax to Quebec appears to excite much attention in England, and there can be no doubt that, if a unanimity of feeling exists and a proper zeal is manifested, this important enterprise will be carried through. The rage for new railroads continues. The English Journals are filled with announcements of new schemes.

ALGERIA.—In addition to the serious disaster mentioned in the last Berean as having befallen a body of French troops, their daring enemy, Abd-el-Kader, has achieved another triumph over French Soldiers. A body of 260 men (including 5 officers) which were all that remained of a much larger force, after a bloody contest, were obliged to surrender to the Arabs.

The intelligence of these reverses to the French Arms, had the effect of determining Marshal Bugeaud upon an immediate return from France to Algeria, the post where he formerly commanded. Before sailing he addressed a letter to a friend, which by some means was published in the French Journals, where he speaks very sharply against the policy of the French Ministry and blames them as the cause of the disasters. Below are two extracts.

"Mon cher Préfet.—M. Rivet, Chef d'Escadron, brings me the most lamentable intelligence from Algeria. The army and people of Algeria are crying out for my return. I had too much reason to complain of the abandonment of the Government in the presence of my enemies of the press, not to be perfectly decided never to return to Algeria but with the commission which I demanded. Those events are, however, too serious to permit my delaying my return to the post of danger. I am therefore determined to start the day after to-morrow.

"It is much to be feared that war must be commenced again. Alas! these events but too much justify my opposition to a system which, without necessity, increased the civil administration, while it diminished the army in order thereby to cover the expenses of that increase. My heart is riven by so many misfortunes, and so much blindness on the part of our rulers, and of the press, which governs us much more than we are willing to allow.

"MARSHAL DUKE D'ISLY." It is stated that, after this letter became public, an order was sent by the Government to prevent the departure of Marshal Bugeaud for Algeria, or, if he had already gone, to command his immediate return.

UNITED STATES.—The relations of Great Britain with the American Republic are beginning to cause some anxiety, on account of the threatening appearance which several disputed questions now wear, especially the matter of the Oregon Territory. This question has for a long time remained undisturbed; each nation by agreement occupying the country in common; but now a claim is advanced, by a certain powerful party in the United States, to the whole of the Oregon Territory, jangling the right of Great Britain, to any portion whatever! This seems likely to be made a party question, and it is confidently asserted that the President, Mr. Polk, and his supporters, seeing that this view of the case is popular with the democratic party, which is the most numerous, intend to make a decided stand upon this question for the purpose of securing the re-election of Mr. Polk to the high office which he now holds. The next session of the American Congress will probably, therefore, be highly interesting. It is said that Mr. McLane, the American Minister in England, has written home to say that unless his government recede from the position which they have taken, a war must ensue. What the result may be, time will disclose. We must pray that the horrors of a contest between two powerful nations, united by the ties of a common origin, language, and religion, may not be suffered to be brought upon us, merely to serve the unholy and un-Christian purpose of selfish politicians, or to gratify the vanity of a grasping and ignorant populace.

EASTERN PROVINCES. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Destruction of the Wheat Crop?—We deeply regret to hear, from various quarters, that it has just been discovered that an insect, called the weevil, has made its appearance in the wheat, and to such an extent have its ravages extended, in some instances, that out of about forty ears of wheat pulled yesterday, accidentally, out of a stack on the farm of Charles Bradlock, Esq., more than two thirds were found to be totally destroyed.—Islander.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—By the Custom House Books for the Port of Charlottetown, we observe that this season, there has been shipped to the West Indies, Grenada, Newfoundland, Quebec, United States, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, up to the present time, about 35,000 bushels of Potatoes.—Charlottetown Gazette.

DECIDED AND INSTANTANEOUS CURE FOR THE DISEASE IN POTATOES.—The experimenter placed his potatoes under cover in heaps. One of these was placed simply in bulk, (all the potatoes being of the same kind,) while, on each layer of the other heap, he sprinkled powdered unslacked lime. The result was—and it is an important fact for our farmers—that on opening the heaps of the ex-

cellent to place them in the cellar, those which had been sprinkled with lime were entirely sound, while the potatoes in the other heap were far gone in decay, and none of them untouched with rot.—Morning Post. (The above is given without any voucher for the truth of the statement, as taken from an English paper. The experiment is easily made and is worth the trial.—Ed.)

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—According to the latest census the city of St. John numbers a population of 25,000 inhabitants. During the past year 1501 vessels, registering 237,132 tons, entered at the Custom House, and the value of the imports was £216,742 sterling. On the 31st December last, the tonnage owned in the port amounted to 401 vessels, registering 68,193 tons.

RAILROAD BETWEEN KINGSTON AND MONTREAL.—The Official Gazette of the 8th inst. contains a notice by Benjamin Holmes, Esq., of an application to the Legislature for an act of incorporation of this Railway.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We learn from the Mercury that a meeting was convened by the Mayor of the Parish of Anicette Lorette, and held on the 3d inst., when Resolutions in favour of this great undertaking were unanimously passed. It would be well if the inhabitants of other parishes were to follow the example thus set: it would at least show that the people of Canada desire such an improvement.

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

Subscription of Messrs. François Langlois £50 0 0 François DeFoy 12 10 0 Ross, Shuter & Co. 25 0 0 Mr. John McKillop, Inverness, by Rev. J. Clugston 0 10 0 Poiroux of Mr. G. Turner 3 0 0 Subscriptions of Messrs. Jos. Carrier 25 0 0 S. Macaulay 10 0 0 Contributions from Shediac by his Worship the Mayor 4 10 0 Do. from Hamburg, C. W. and vicinity 10 0 0 By the Lord Bishop of Montreal— from New Carlisle, Paspébiac and Port Daniel, collected by Rev. G. Milne, Missionary 33 17 6 Grenville, C. E. by Hon. W. Walker 9 10 0 Birmingham, Eng. £152 3. 1. stg. 184 5 7 Sheffield and Hallamshire Bank, £100 stg. 121 2 3 Hull, (by Messrs. H. & E. Burstall) £200 stg. 242 4 5

By a letter from Chistr. Dunkin, Esq., of the Secretary's Office, the General Committee are apprized that His Excellency has received information from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that "the sum of four thousand, six hundred and three pounds, sterling, has been paid into the Bank of England, as the produce of the collection taken under authority of Her Majesty's letter to that effect; and that the same may be drawn for by His Excellency through the Commissariat Department."

It is further added, "that His Excellency is pleased to confide the distribution of this amount, upon the principles already sanctioned by him through Mr. Secretary Daly's letter to you of the 24th inst., to the General Committee."

CASUALTIES.—On Thursday last, Mr. Savard, Councillor for St. John's Ward, received so serious an injury by falling from a Wharf, that he died shortly after. On the previous day an Indian from Lorette died while under the influence of liquor. An inquest was held and an examination of the body made by Dr. Racey, and a verdict given in accordance with the evidence.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY. Montreal, 3rd November, 1845. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call to the Legislative Council of this Province, James Gordon, Esquire.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 11th Nov., 1845.

Table with columns s, d, s, d. Beef, per lb. 0 2 0 5. Mutton, per lb. 0 3 0 6. Dingo, per quarter 0 0 0 0. Lamb, per quarter 1 6 4 0. Veal, per lb. 0 3 0 0. Pork, per quarter 1 0 5 0. Do., per lb. 0 5 0 6. Eggs, per dozen 0 0 0 9. Potatoes, per bushel 1 6 2 0. Maple Sugar, per lb. 0 3 0 1. Oats per bushel 1 8 2 0. Hay per hundred bundles 25 0 25 0. Straw ditto 17 0 20 0. Fire-wood, per cord 10 0 15 0. Cheese per lb. 0 4 0 5. Butter, fresh, per lb. 0 10 0 0. Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb. 0 5 0 7. of Ashes per cwt. 22s. 0d. a 22s. 3d. earl do. 23s. 0d.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

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

Nov. 9th. Schr. Marie L'Escau, Dugal, Labrador, H. J. Noad & Co. fish and oil. Mary and Margaret, Hoffman, do. do. do.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.—The Schooner Gaspe Packet, Capt. Brillet, from Michoud, for Quebec, was wrecked during the late gale, on Red Island Reef, and every soul on board perished, with the exception of one man seen by Capt. Mercier, of the schooner Jean Ann, who drifted on shore on the poop of the vessel. A square rigged vessel is on shore at Portneuf, but her name is not known. The bark William Hay, which sailed hence on the 25th ult., for Adirondack, has returned to port with 8 feet of water in her hold, having been ashore off Kamouraska. The bark Maria, Corrigan, which sailed on the

same day for Millford, also put back, having touched on Mills Vaches Shoals, and is leaky.

The mate of the new ship Charlotte, Capt. Pollock, better for Liverpool, on the 25th ult., returned on Friday evening last, and reports having left his ship off Green Island on her way back to port, with loss of fore-top-mast, main-top-gallant-mast, sails and yards, which were carried away on Monday last, off Mutane, during the gale. At the request of the Captain, the steamer Alliance was despatched on Saturday night to tow her up to port.

The large "Maria," was wrecked on her passage over the Lachine Rapids, on Thursday last, with a cargo of flour, pork, &c. The Pilot and others of the crew are supposed to be drowned.

The steamer Alliance returned off Saturday morning last, from River Ouelle, with the bark Jane in tow, which was dismasted in the gale of Monday last.

Capt. Mercier, of the schr. Jean Ann, from Buctouche, with a cargo of oysters, reports that he put into Griffin Cove on Friday last, and there saw the schooner Vigilante ashore; all hands on board (including the crew of the Briton's Queen) were safely landed on shore, and employed in saving her cargo, &c.

The Captain of a Schooner, from Cap Chat, reports that the brig Eliza Ann, Clark, hence on the 24th ult., for Cook, went ashore four miles below that place on Thursday last, and will be a total wreck.

The schooner Vigilante reported lost and every person on board perished, and after that she was ashore at Griffin Cove, has since safely arrived. She has brought up the anchors and chains of the Briton's Queen, before reported wrecked on Plateau Island.

Mr. Stevenson's steamer St. George from Miramichi last Thursday, arrived Tuesday afternoon between three and four o'clock. She reports a vessel ashore on the Manicouagat shoals, passed Mr. Lee's ship Charlotte, below Green Island, and met the Alliance; the same afternoon off Kamouraska, proceeding down to bring up the Charlotte.—The St. George experienced very rough weather.

The steamer Alliance returned from below at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, with the ship Charlotte in tow, and soon after proceeded to Montreal, with the brig Lucius Carey.

The ship City of York sailed yesterday, Boston, Nov. 4.—The steamship Unicorn, now in Liverpool, has been purchased by Mr. Whitney, of St. John, N. B., to run between Halifax and St. John's N. F., in place of the North America.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Arrivals and Tonnage at this port, from sea, in the years 1843 and 1845, up to the 10th Nov., inclusive, in each year.—

Vessels.	Tons.
1844...1214	458,971
1845...1173	559,712
Increase..261	100,741.

62 square rigged vessels and 9 schooners yet remain in the Ports of Quebec and Montreal to clear.

PASSENGERS.

By Steam-Ship Great Western, from New York for Liverpool.—Mr. C. G. Sharples, lady child & servant; of Quebec; Messrs H. Harrison, Ed. Way, T. Cringan, W. A. Wilkes and lady, Terrance, Nicol & W. Twiname, of Montreal; Miss Hart, of Canada.

By Steam-Ship Hibernia, from Boston to Liverpool.—Mr. R. A. Young of Quebec; Mr. Lane of Montreal; Lieut. Col. Everett, two sons & servant; Messrs. Kingston, Jas. Robinson and Baker of Canada.

BIRTH. At Southend, Essex, on the 3rd Oct. the lady of the Rev. Harvey Vachell, of a son.

At the Virage, Barton, Westmoreland, on the 25th Sept. the lady of the Rev. R. Morewood, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 2d Oct. at St. George's, Hanover Square, the Rev. Vere Alston, Rector of Odell, in the county of Bedford, to Maria, widow of the late Richard Oribar, Esq., of Linwick House, in the same county.

On the 24th ult., at the Elms, in Ascot, the residence of W. Felton, Esq. by the Rev. L. Doolittle, Richard Bunbury, Esq., Royal Engineers, to Matilda Castina, fifth daughter of the late Honorable William Bowman Felton.

At St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, on Thursday, November 6th, by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, John Strachan, Esq. of Goderich, Barrister at Law, and son of his Lordship, to Margaret Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jones.

At Montreal, on the 6th inst., Charles William Edward Zuhcke, Esq. Capt. 46th Regiment, only son of Colonel Zuhcke, C. B., to Maria Louise third daughter of the late Dr. Robertson and grand-daughter of the late Honourable Sir William Campbell.

OBITUARY.—We regret to learn that private letters received by the last English Mail mention the death in England, whither she had just returned after an absence of many years, of Mrs. MACLACHLAN, the lady of Lieut. Col. MacLachlan, R. A., for several years Commandant at Kingston. In this lamented lady were united talents of a high order (as evinced in many valuable contributions to a Canadian Periodical,) great kindness of heart, and sincere piety, which served to endear her to every one acquainted with her. The pamphlet entitled "Recollections of a beloved Pastor," extracts from which were contained in the Berean of Sept. 25th, was the production of her pen; and a perusal of the interesting narrative shows the entire sympathy existing between her and the "beloved pastor" whom she delighted to remember.

Mrs. Fry, who for so many years devoted her time and her purse to ameliorate the miseries of the inmates of our various prisons, died on Tuesday 15th October after a protracted illness, in her 66th year.

NEW BOOKS,

Just received from England, and for Sale by GILBERT STANLEY, No. 4, ST. ANN STREET. An assortment of beautifully Illustrated ANNUALS, In morocco and crimson silk bindings, AT VERY LOW PRICES. GILBERT'S BOOKS, In great variety, plain and coloured. A Catalogue is in preparation, and will be ready in a few days. Quebec, Nov. 13, 1845.

NOTICE. ALL those persons whose statements of loss by the fires of the 28th of May and 28th of June last, were given to the Committee of Distribution for the mere purpose of affording Statistical Information, and not with a view to obtain relief, are severally requested to forward their names, with the names of the Streets in which they resided at the time of the fires, to the undersigned in order that their names may not be published with those of the applicants for relief.

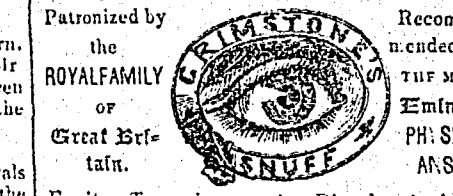
EVD. H. BOWEN, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, 7th November, 1845. Distribution Committee.

N. B. The publishers of all Newspapers in Quebec, both French and English, are requested to publish the above Notice in three successive numbers, and in the languages of their respective Publications.

F. H. ANDREWS, ORGAN & PIANO-FORTE TUNER. NATIONAL SCHOOL, Nov. 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, PASTRY FLOUR in Half-Barrels, Sperm and Olive Oil, Sperm, Imperial, Adamantine, Composite and Wax-Wick Candles, Preserved Ginger, WITH A SUPPLY OF Genuine FRESH TEAS. M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 13, Fabrique-st. Quebec, 15th Oct. 1845.

SIGHT RESTORED. NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED. BY THE USE OF



For its efficacy in removing Disorders incident to the EYES AND HEAD.

THE FORCEPS, 11th Dec. 1844. This Scientific Medical Reviewer made the following critique on GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF, demonstrating its powerful influence on those delicate organs, the Eye and Ear.

GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF.—Perhaps there is no one thing that has effected so much good, and that in so pleasant a manner, as Grimstone's Eye Snuff; and we are really surprised that it has not commanded more attention from the medical profession, for although we are aware that some eminent professors of the medical art have taken advantage of its usefulness, there are many who, however they might be convinced of its utility; prescribe it not because it is a simple remedy that might, on a future occasion, be restored to without their aid. Independently of its usefulness in removing pains in the head and inflammation of the eye, it is a pleasant stimulus to the nose, so that those who use it combine pleasure with profit; and we can scarcely understand how snuff-takers can forego its advantages for compounds that in many cases possess only the recommendation of being foreign. We would recommend every one requiring its aid to try Mr. Grimstone's Snuff, and we feel convinced that they will be grateful to Mr. Grimstone for the talent he has displayed in forming his excellent compound, and to ourselves for calling their attention to it.

Other Testimonials can be seen. The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per Zealand. THOMAS BICKELL, Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware, St. John Street, Quebec.

Receiving ex "Choice," for Sale, TOBACCO PIPES, Black Lead, Shot, Paints, Spades and Shovels, Bar Iron, Anvils, Vices, Patent Coddage, Patent Proved Chain Cables and Anchors. —ALSO— 400 BOXES TIN PLATES. C. & W. WURTELE, 1st Oct. 1845. St. Paul-street.

RECEIVED FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. 3 CASES OF WORSTED and WOOLEN GOODS, consisting of Children's Dresses, Ladies' Fanchions and Muffs, &c. and Gentlemen's Coats, &c. &c. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 19th Sept., 1845.

THE Girls' department of the British and Canadian School will re-open, on Monday, the 6th instant, in a room in the Military Asylum. JEFFERY HALE. Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1845.

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

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. This Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to assure against fire. Office, Gillespie's Wharf, open from 10, A. M. to 4 P. M. GILLESPIE, GREENSHEEDS & Co. Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

RECEIVED FOR SALE EX "BRITANNIA." 500 BOXES CANADA PLATES. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 15th Sept. 1845.

MORNING HYMN.

Look on a little sinful child,
Giddy, wayward, guilty, wild,
O Jesus! lovely, meek, and mild,
My Saviour!

Oh guide and guard me through this day,
Keep me in wisdom's pleasant way,
And may I from thy steps ne'er stray,
My Saviour!

And if it be that I must die
Ere on my bed again I lie,
Receive my soul with my last sigh,
My Saviour!

Then let me join the heavenly throng,
To love and praise in endless song,
When I shall ne'er again do wrong,
My Saviour!

Transcribed by a Friend.

THE LOG KITCHEN.

OR "SHE HATH DONE WHAT SHE COULD."

"She hath done what she could," said the Saviour, of one whose devotion to Him, led her to the tomb of her crucified Lord, to watch for his resurrection. Young Christian, can that be said of you? "She hath done what she could." Oh, how full of encouragement is the simple story of Mary's love, especially to the female disciple of the Saviour.

There lived in a little log hut in the outskirts of a neighbouring state, a girl of sixteen. The only means of instruction ever enjoyed by her, did not exceed six months, but her mind was awakened by an ardent desire for knowledge. After she had learned, by heart, the few books within her reach, she took the Bible, and though she had seldom heard the Gospel preached, yet the spirit of God inspired her with wonder, as she read the story of a Saviour's love.

Her wonder was changed to penitence; she was humbled; she sought pardon, and with a sense of forgiveness came the enquiry, what she, a poor, ignorant child could do for her Saviour. She thought of her brothers; she read to them over and over again, the lessons she had learned from the Bible. She had heard of Sabbath schools, and with a determination to establish one among the few neighbours in her vicinity, she persuaded her father to lend his kitchen for a school-room.

When the Sabbath came, twenty poor ignorant children filled her room. Soon, her school increased; old men and middle aged came, and the youthful teacher was happy, yet it was with a trembling heart she persevered.

Years passed, and in place of scores, hundreds gathered in that school, each returning Sabbath, and it is now in the midst of a flourishing village. A neat church stands by the site of the old log kitchen, and the songs of Zion echo from its walls, and the voice of the Gospel minister is heard from its pulpit on the Lord's day. That teacher sleeps! Her pure spirit has gone to receive the blessed commendation—"She hath done what she could."

Yes, she has ceased from her labours, but mark the sequel! A brother who listened to the first lessons of holiness that trembled on her lips, is preparing for the Christian ministry; others are devoted, useful Christians, and one of the scholars is already on missionary ground. Verily, "She hath done what she could."

To every young Christian, we would say "Go and do likewise." But do you ask what you can do? Look around you. Are your brothers and sisters better for your example? Are your companions looking to you for a pattern of holiness, or are you a stumbling block over which they will plunge into the abodes of the lost? Say, is your heart steeped in the love of Christ? Is it burning with a missionary spirit? You can be a missionary even where you are, in your own town, in your own neighbourhood, for there are those all around you, who seldom hear the sound of the Gospel. Seek them out; bring them to Christ. Thus, you may bear fruit to the glory of God; and of you, too, it may be said, "She hath done what she could,"—and your name will stand out, emblazoned upon the firmament of the upper world, as with the rays of a celestial sun. Is not the very thought enough to startle the soul with a thrill of heavenly rapture! Christian Ciz.

THE LORD WILL PROVIDE.

Many years ago there was a Moravian congregation in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania. A minister was settled among them who had a numerous family, with but a small pittance to support them, for his people were very poor. They lived very much scattered, and his labours, consequently, were more arduous—but he faithfully performed his duty, and amid many discouragements had much to rejoice his heart, for these simple mountaineers gladly received him, and listened with attention to his preaching. On week days, early and late, this excellent man went from house to house, comforting the afflicted, and bearing the glad tidings of a Saviour's love to those who were not at church on the Sabbath. He pursued this regular routine of duty for some time, happy in being a blessed instrument in the hands of God to his fellow men.

But a period of severe trial came, when his faith was put to the test. His wife, and several of his children, were one after the other taken ill of a fever. Some of them were very sick, but after weeks of languish-

ing the prayers of the devoted husband and father were heard, and they were slowly recovering.

They had, however, scarcely time to unite in their thanksgiving to God for his mercy, when he, their protector and best earthly friend, was laid apparently upon a dying bed with the same fearful disease. It assumed immediately a more aggravated form, for previous anxieties and fatigues told upon his exhausted frame, and life soon seemed ebbing away. The afflicted family, in agony, knelt by the bed-side of their beloved one, and sent up their united supplications to heaven to spare them if possible from drinking this bitter cup of sorrow. They wished to add "but thy will be done" but tears choked their utterance. Ah! none can know, except they have been made to pass through a similar furnace of affliction, what were the feelings of that mother and her little ones, as they prayed together in that sick chamber.—Their cries reached the Mercy-Seat, and the destroying angel paused in his work of death.

The physician came and found his patient in a sweet sleep, from which he presently awoke entirely free of fever. The crisis was passed, and nought was required but proper nourishment, and quiet, to ensure the recovery of the dear invalid. A sunbeam of happiness was on the countenances of the minister's household. "A chicken must be killed immediately, and soup made, and frequently given in small quantities." The smile of joy left the pale face of the affectionate wife; she burst into a flood of tears and cried "what shall I do, we have not a single fowl left;—all were used for me and the dear children." "But your neighbours surely will let you have one."

"Alas!" she replied, "although they are very poor, they have given liberally. I cannot ask for more. Besides, the way is difficult, for the rain and wind have destroyed the path, and we cannot, in our feebleness, reach them if we would." Some other nourishing article was named, and again others, as a substitute for the chicken, but after diligent search it was discovered that they were unprovided with them also. Again the wife and mother was upon her knees. Not a murmur escaped her—a long time was she in speechless agony. At length she found words.—"Heavenly Father," she cried, "I call upon Thee in this our hour of need. I look to the right hand and to the left, there is no one to help us. We trust in Thee: save thy servant or we perish." She gazed upon the wasted form of her beloved husband. In the most affectionate manner he endeavoured to soothe her distress, and repeated one after another of the beautiful promises of Holy Writ. "Comfort yourself, my dear," said he, "I am certain that if it is the good pleasure of our dear Lord that I shall recover, and it is necessary for me to have a chicken, He will send me one. Look how beautifully the sun shines! If I could only walk out and enjoy this beautiful afternoon, methinks I would feel better. Your prayer seems to have given me strength. Give me your kind arm, and, with my cane, perhaps I could manage it. At least let me try."

Carefully wrapped up, and supported by his devoted wife, he was soon tottering on the green sward before his humble home. The effort was too great for him. "You exert yourself too much," said she anxiously: "you are still too feeble; let us return to the house." She spoke calmly, but the big tear trembled in her eye, as she looked upon the pallid countenance of her husband. In vain she listened for the footfall of some person to whom she could call upon for relief—then raising her eyes to heaven she sent one petition for succour, in one wild cry of anguish, for all hope seemed perishing within her heart.—"Trust in God, my dear, again I charge you," said he, "for He will surely help us.—He will never leave us, nor forsake us." They were just entering their house, when a chicken-hawk, in flying over their heads, dropped her plunder, which proved to be a very large and fat fowl. Joy and amazement at this wonderful instance of the goodness of their Heavenly Father, for a moment so affected this pious pair that they could not speak. At last the minister spoke: "Said I not, my dear, that if it was necessary the Lord would send me this supply, and here it is. Let us never doubt his goodness again. For surely our God is a very present help in time of trouble. Blessed be His holy name." And while their happy hearts were pouring out the song of gratitude, the chicken was being prepared. Soon he began to take it according to direction. It was a heaven-sent gift, and the minister could not but thrive upon it. The next morning he was much better, and in a few weeks was again sufficiently recovered to take his place in the sanctuary and break the bread of life to his flock.

He lived to a good old age, and much pleasure did he take in relating this incident of his life to his ministerial brethren, and he mentioned it himself to the father of the writer. C. B. M.

[Protestant Churchman.]

DR. DODDRIDGE'S DREAM.

Dr. Doddridge was on terms of very intimate friendship with Dr. Samuel Clark, and in religious conversation they spent very many happy hours together. Among other matters a very favourite topic was the intermediate state of the soul, and the probability that at the instant of dissolution it was not introduced into the presence of all

the heavenly hosts, and the splendours around the throne of God. One evening after a conversation of this nature, Dr. Doddridge retired to rest with his mind full of the subject discussed, and in "the visions of the night" his ideas were shaped into the following beautiful form. He dreamt that he was at the house of a friend, when he was suddenly taken dangerously ill. By degrees he seemed to himself to grow worse, and at last to expire. In an instant he was sensible that he had exchanged the prison-house and sufferings of mortality, for a state of liberty and happiness. Embodied in a slender aerial form, he seemed to float in a region of pure light. Beneath him lay the earth, but not a glittering city or a village, the forest or the sea was visible. There was nought to be seen below save the melancholy group of his friends, weeping around his lifeless remains. Himself thrilled with delight, he was surprised at their tears, and attempted to inform them of his happy change, but by some mysterious power utterance was denied; and as he anxiously leaned over the mourning circle, gazing fondly upon them and struggling to speak, he rose silently upon the air, their forms became more and more indistinct, and gradually melted away from his sight. Reposing upon golden clouds he found himself swiftly mounting the skies with a venerable figure at his side, guiding his mysterious movements, and in whose countenance he remarked the lineaments of youth and age blended together with an intimate harmony and majestic sweetness. They travelled together through a vast region of empty space, until at length the battlements of a glorious edifice shone in the distance, and as its form rose brilliant and distinct among the far-off shadows that flitted athwart their path, the guide informed him that the palace he beheld, for the present was to be his mansion of rest. Gazing upon its splendor he replied, that while on earth, he had often heard that the eye had not seen, nor had the ear heard, nor could it enter into the heart of man to conceive the things which God had prepared for those who love Him; but, notwithstanding the building to which they were then rapidly approaching was superior to any thing which he had actually before beheld, yet its grandeur had not exceeded the conceptions he had formed. The guide made no reply, they were already at the door and entered. The guide introduced him into a spacious apartment at the extremity of which stood a table, covered with a snow white cloth, a golden cup and a cluster of grapes, and then said that he must now leave him, but that he must remain for he would receive in a short time a visit from the lord of the mansion, and that during the interval before his arrival the apartment would furnish him with sufficient entertainment and instruction. The guide vanished and he was left alone. He began to examine the decorations of the room, and observed that the walls were adorned with a number of pictures. Upon nearer inspection he found, to his astonishment, that they formed a complete biography of his own life. Here he saw upon the canvass, that angels, though unseen, had ever been his familiar attendants; and that sent by God they had sometimes preserved him from imminent peril. He beheld himself represented as an infant just expiring, when his life was prolonged by an angel gently breathing into his nostrils. Most of the occurrences here delineated were perfectly familiar to his recollection, and unfolded many things which he had never before understood, and which had perplexed him with many doubts and much uneasiness. Among others, he was particularly struck with a picture in which he was represented as falling from his horse, when death would have been inevitable had not an angel received him in his arms, and broken the force of his descent. These merciful interpositions of God filled him with joy and gratitude, and his heart overflowed with love as he surveyed in them all an exhibition of goodness and mercy far beyond all that he had imagined. Suddenly his attention was arrested by a rap at the door. The lord of the mansion had arrived—the door opened and he entered. So powerful and so overwhelming, and withal of such singular beauty was his appearance, that he sunk down at his feet, completely overcome by his majestic presence.—His lord gently raised him from the ground, and taking his hand led him forward to the table. He pressed with his fingers the juice of the grapes, into the golden cup, and after having himself drank, presented it to him saying, "This is the new wine in my Father's kingdom." No sooner had he partaken than all uneasy sensations vanished, perfect love had now cast out fear, and he conversed with his Saviour as an intimate friend. Like the silver rippling of a summer sea, he heard fall from his lips the grateful approbation, "Thy labours are over." Thrilled with an unspeakable bliss, that glided over his spirit and slid into the very depths of his soul, he suddenly saw glories upon glories bursting upon his view.—The doctor awoke. Tears of rapture from this joyful interview were rolling down his cheeks. Long did the lively impressions of this charming dream remain upon his mind, and never could he speak of it without emotions of joy and tenderness. J. B. C.

[We find the above among slips from publications, several years old, and it is credited to the New York Churchman. It is received by us confidently as real truth, and we think it a very interesting

record of connection between a man's waking thoughts and his mental occupation during sleep. One line we have struck out. Will our readers give an hour's attention to the inquiry how a picture-gallery representing, in traits not to be mistaken, their own complete biography would interest them? Would it be a review to fill them with joy and gratitude, or to shrink from with remorse and self-abhorrence?]

THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE CHRISTIAN'S YEARS.

The elder Mr. Venn, a faithful minister of the Church of England, who rejoiced in the hope of the glory of God, one day, while riding on the road, fell into company with a person of respectable appearance. After riding together for some time, conversing on different subjects, the stranger, looking in his face, said "Sir, I think you are on the wrong side of fifty." "On the wrong side of fifty!" answered Mr. Venn, "No, Sir, I am on the right side of fifty." "Surely," the person replied, "you must be turned of fifty; for you appear to be older than I am: and I am turned of fifty." "Yes, Sir, added Mr. Venn, "but I am on the right side of fifty, for I am nearer my crown of glory."

This unexpected explanation strikingly evinced the happy state of Mr. Venn's mind; like a mirror and heir to a large estate, that feels his heart the more gladdened the nearer he gets to the period when he shall realize his expectation, he was looking for and hastening unto the time when he should be put in possession of his heavenly inheritance.

JAMES WATTS' BOYHOOD.

A friend of Mr. Watts' one day came upon young James, stretched upon the ground, tracing with chalk all kinds of cross lines.—"Why do you suffer this child thus to trifle away his time?" exclaimed the visitor; "send him to school." "You will do well to delay your judgment," said the father; "before condemning him, be good enough to find out his occupation." The harsh judgment was speedily reversed. The child of six, was solving a problem in geometry. "James," said Mrs. Muirhead, one day, to her nephew, "I never saw any boy more given to trifling than you are; can't you take a book, and employ yourself usefully? There have you been sitting a whole hour without speaking a single word. Do you know what you have been about all this time? You have done nothing but shut and open, and open and shut, the lid of the tea-kettle; and, first, you have put the saucer in the steam from the spout, and then you have held the silver teaspoon in it; and then you have done nothing but pore over them, and bring together the drops formed by condensation on the surface of the china or the spoon. Aren't you ashamed of spending your time in that way?"—H. Arago's Elogé.

[The boy was watching the action of steam, and he afterwards made the improvements to the steam-engine which have led to the extensive use of that power in the present day.]

FOR SALE,
ENGLISH Linseed Oil, Imported
French Burr Stones, this
London Bottled Porter, season.
WELCH & DAVIES,
No. 2, Arthur St.
Quebec, 26th May, 1845.

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

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

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The Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles. It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to
R. M. HARRISON,
Agent for Canada.
Quebec, August, 1845.

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EDUCATION.

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

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CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.
June 12th, 1845.

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