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

VOLUME II.—No. 18.7

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1845.

WHOLE NUMBER 70.

LINES BY THE REV. JOHN MARRIOTT | exclaim: ON BEING CALLED A SAINT. | things?" A Saint! Oh, scorner give some sign, Some seal to prove the title mine, And warmer thanks shalt thou command, Than bringing kingdoms in thine hand. O! for an interest in that name, When hell shall ope its jaws of flame, And scorners to their doom be hurled, While scorned Saints shall judge the world How shall the name of Saint be prized Though now rejected and despised; When truth shall witness to the word That none but Saints shall see the Lord!

#### CHRISTIAN EDUCATION. PROV. XXII. 6.

Concluded. Before I conclude, I have a few words to say to parents, children, and teachers.

1. Parents ! remember your responsibility. The duty of bringing up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord devolves, after all, on you. You are the natural guardians of your offspring, and from you will God require an account of the manner in which you have taught and trained them. Parents! here are your instruction or the teaching of your little ones. You will find them in the sixth chapter of Deuteronomy: "These words, which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart : and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes, And thou shalt write them upon the posts of thy house, and on thy gates." Observe, first, the words are to be n your own hearts and then you are to teach them diligently unto your children. For, how shall we teach others a lesson which we have not ourselves learnt? And observe again, all our teaching is to be exemplified by our practice : so that not only should piety mark our morning and our evening prayer, but savour our converse, and be seen in our domestic occupations, and go along with us in our daily walks, -- in our going out and our coming in, -- and influence the purposes which we have in view, and the enterprises which we take in hand, being entwined, so to speak, in the thread of our ordinary life, and so entering into our pursuits, our pleasures, and our plans, that our children, and all who are about us, may see that in whatsoever we do in word or deed, we do all to the glory of God. This is to teach by example; and this is the best, the most impressive, and the most effectual of all teaching. Brothen, take heed how you live before your children,—take care what you say and what you do. It is in vain that you instruct them in that which is good by your words, if you show them the way to that which is evil by your works. Oh "do not point out to them the way to heaven by your good counsel, and lead them in the way to hell by your bad example.? As well might you offer them food with one hand, while you give them poison with the other. However excellent may be your teaching, if your lives are evil, they will certainly copy what you do, and despise what you say. is at home that a child is in fact educated, and not at school ! It is what he hears and sees under his parent's roof that forms his character, much more than all the instruction and discipline of the very best school. In vain we teach them "line upon line, and precept upon precept," in our schools and our churches, if they unlearn all that they have been taught as soon as they are within the influence of your character and example.

Brethren, suffer your little children to come unto Christ, and forbid them not. Begin with them betimes. Bring them from their carliest years to Jesus, that he may bless them, and embrace them with the arms of his mercy, before the world has taken hold of them, and habit has added to the strength of their corrupt nature, and clothed them with evil dispositions like as with a garment, and bound them round with sin as with a girdle wherewith they are continually girded. Yes, make haste to bring them to Christ before they are snatched from you perhaps by an untimely death, or before you are taken from them, and go hence and be no more seen, and be no more able to teach them. or to do them good, or to pray for them. Oh! how bitter to part with our children before we have brought them to Jesus! How heartrending to leave them on their way to destruction! How unspeakable will be that parent's agony, whose last parting look towards his neglected child will be to behold him buffeting with the waves of that flood which is fast bearing him on to shipwreck! and whose last dying thought of him will be this: "It was I who, by my neglect, or by my foolish indulgence, or by my wicked example,—it was I who launched forth my child upon those perilous waters! Oh! that I might have lived to stretch forth my hand to save him from perishing beneath them !? Brethren, beloved ! if you would be spared

this agony, bring up your little ones in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, I implore you; and again I repeat it, you cannot begin your work too soon, for, begin when you may, an evil nature will have begun before you. If you leave them alone, under the idea that they are too young for restraint and discipline, "the world, the flesh and the devil," will not leave them alone.

things?" Brethren, PRAY; and prayer will prove your strength and comfort. Let the things ?" Brethren, PRAY; and prayer will prove your strength and comfort. Let the woman of Canaan be an example to you of what faithful, humble, patient, persevering prayer can do. "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." But, take heed what we ask. Seek not riches, or honour, or what ye ask. Seek not riches, or honour, or worldly advancement for your offspring: in asking for these things, ye know not what ye ask. Oh! seek for better things than these,—treasures in heaven,—an inheritance among them that are sanctified,—a crown of glory that fadeth not away. "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." And if, at any time, you are at a loss for words, where can you find more suitable expressions than those which may be gathered from the Baptismal Service of the Church? What prayers and supplications can you find more simple, more fervent, more comprehensive, than those which you poured forth for your little ones at the font? and what could you desire for them better during the whole of their voyage over life's stormy ocean, than what you entreated for them when they were first launched upon its bosom?

"O merciful God! grant that the old Adam in my children may be so buried, that the new man may be raised up in them. Amen-"Grant that all carnal affections may die n them, and that all things belonging to the

Spirit may live and grow in them. Amen. "Grant that they may have power and strength to have victory, and to triumph against the devil, the world and the flesh. Amen."

2. And you, my dear children, what can I say to you, which is more suited to your age than these words, which you have often heard, and often learnt: (Oh! that the Lord would write them on your hearts!) "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." "Children, obey your parents." youth." "Children, obey your parents." of doing it to-morrow;—to-morrow is not, only the first commandment with promise." Disobedience to parents is disloyally toward. bedience to parents is disloyalty towards God. Rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft, and the child who begins by casting off the yoke of parental authority, will end by trampling under foot the laws of God. Beware, beware of disobedience! it is the beginning of that downward road which has led every los sinner to destruction.

May yours be the happiness, my dear children, of young Samuel, who ministered hefore the Lord, being a child: of young Josiah, whose heart was tender, and who, at eight years old, did that which was right in the the Lord from his youth; of Timothy, who from a child, knew the Holy Scriptures. which made him wise unto salvation. And is it not the greatest happiness to serve the Lord while you are young? Have any ever repented of it who have done so? What would Samuel, and Josiah, and Timothy tell you, if you could see them now, of the blessings, the peace and joy of youthful religion and early piety? Would not all who have been gathered out of the world at an early age, who chose Christ for their Master while they were young, and who are now serving him, day and night, in his heavenly temple tell you, with one consent, that "Godliness with contentment is great gain, and is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come :" that " Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding, for the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies; and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared anto her.--Iler ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

Hearken to the conclusion of the whole matter. It is God who speaks to you : "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." "My son, give me thine heart." "I love them that love me, and those that seck me early shall find me." These are blessed words for you, ye children. May it be your happy lot, by God's Holy Spirit, to hear, and keep, and do them: thus shall you be able to say: "I have hid thy word in my heart, that I might not sin against thee." "By the words of thy lips I have kept me from the

paths of the destroyer." 3. One word of encouragement to teachers -Who can tell how great a harvest may be produced from the good seed sown in the course of Christian education. The duty of sowing the seed is ours, the results are with God The increase is in the hands of Him who has said, "My word shall not return unto me void." Only let us do our part, and be diligent in sowing. "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good." "In due time we shall reap, if we faint not." Doubtless there are discouragements and difficulties to be expected; what great work can be carried on without them?

You must not expect to reap as soon as you have sown: "Behold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain. Be ye also patient, stablish your hearts, for the coming of the Lord draweth nigh." You may never fully know, in this world, all the blessing which has attended But, above all, pray for your children, on prayerful, humble, and persevering teach when you consider the difficulties of their ing. Many of those whom you instruct may after a, while, he scattered here and there, and exposed in the midst of a crooked and sinful removed far away from your notice; and you removed far away from your notice; and you generation, the minust of a crowded and similar removed far away from your generation, the minust of a crowded and similar removed far away from your generation, the minust of a crowded and similar removed far away from your generation, the minust of a crowded and similar removed far away from your generation, the minust of a crowded and similar removed far away from your generation, the minust of them no more, professor.

Baptism, by which we renounce the pomps been sent; a young and active priest was appointed in his place; another was brought to and who will then call you blessed, for having ful lusts of the flesh, and which had been like the first away from your generation.

Baptism, by which we renounce the pomps been sent; a young and active priest was appointed in his place; another was brought to like the flesh, and which had been like the first away from your generation.

Baptism, by which we renounce the pomps been sent; a young and active priest was appointed in his place; another was brought to like the flesh, and which had been like the flesh and who will the call you blessed, for having the first away from your generation.

Baptism, by which we renounce the pomps been sent; a young and active priest was appointed in his place; another was brought to like the flesh, and who will the call you blessed, for having the first away from your generation.

Baptism, by which we renounce the pomps been sent; a young and active priest was appointed in his place; another was brought to like the flesh, and which had been like the flesh and a faith unfeigned, he abjures and a cive priest was appointed in his place; another was brought to like the flesh and a cive priest was appointed in his place; another was brought to like the flesh and a cive priest was appointed in his place; another was brought to like the flesh and a cive priest was appointed in his place; another was brought to like the flesh and a cive priest was appointed in his place; another was brought to like the flesh and a cive priest was appointe

"Who is sufficient for these first directed them to Christ, and taught them | customarily celebrated in private, directly in | since, the fire has been unceasingly kept up to learn that Word which, when engrafted by ren, be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always pious sponsors, instead of thoughtless and abounding in the work of the Lord, foras- irreligious ones. Candidates for confirmation, to sow now with many tears, and in the midst of many circumstances which dishearten and distress you; nevertheless, remember that it is written: "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

And then, however humble may be your efforts, however limited your services, and however small your ability, you will in no wise lose either your labour or your reward." It is Jesus himself who assures you: " Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward."

Lastly, to all of us, what a motive there is in the uncertainty of life, and the shortness of time, to do what we have to do for the glory of God, the welfare of our fellow creatures, and the salvation of our own souls, speedly. "Work while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work." The good which we have each of us to do, in our several stations, must be done now; for those whom we have to instruct, or warn, or be-nefit, are fast approaching the confines of eternity, and will soon be out of our reach, and we too, on whom it devolves to do them good, are quickly passing off the stage of life and usefulness, and soon it will not be in the power of our hand to do it. If we neglect our duty to-day, we may have no opportunity knowest not what a day may bring forth." Therefore, whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, in this and every other good work, do it speedily,—do it with thy might,—do it now; For there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave whither thou "--Rev. Win. Brock, M. A., Rector of Bishop's Waltham, Hants.

# PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

IN VIRGINIA. (Rishon Meade's Address, Sontinued from last Thus graciously hathGod dealt with us. But does it not, out of gratitude to God, and that we may continue to enjoy his smiles, become us to enquire by what means this hath been done; how our Jacob arose, when he was not only so small, but crushed to the earth, trodden under foot of man after having been betrayed by friends, and dishonoured by the very ministers of God who were appointed to defend him? In the character, habits, views and history of the man whom God sent to us from a distance, to be our head and leader in this work, and in the views of those, whether from our own State or elsewhere, who entered into the service, may be seen the religious principles and methods of action, by which, under God, the change has been enected it need not be said, how entirely different they were from those by which the disgrace and downfall of the Church had been wrought. Of the efficacy of these means, we are the more convinced, from the peculiar and very great difficulties to be surmounted, which have nevertheless in a great measure been surmounted. We are persuaded that, in no part of our own land, were such strong prejudices, and such violent oppositions to be overcome as in Virginia, in consequence of the former character of the Episcopal Clergy,

and the long and bitter strife which had ex-

isted between the Church and those who

had left its pale, which latter were never

satisfied until the downfall of the former

was accomplished.

Let me briefly allude to the means used. Bishop Moore in his private correspondence and his first sermon and address, declared his determination to preach as he had ever done when God so greatly blessed his ministry, the glorious doctrines of grace, instead of a mere morality, such as many of the English Clergy had once preached, and such as had been but too common in Virginia. The young clergy, who engaged in the revival of the Church of Virginia, took the same resolve, and made the great theme of their preaching Jesus Christ and him crucified, on the ground of a total apostacy from God on the part of man, which required such a sacrifice, as well as the renewing of the Holy Ghost, in order to meetness for the joys of Heaven. But they did not turn this grace of God into licentious-ness, and think that either priest or people might indulge in sin. Among the first acts of the earlier Conventions, it will be seen that it was at once set forth before the world, that the revival of the Church was to be under-taken on principles entirely different from those which had hitherto prevailed, and under the influence of which religion had been so dishonoured. It was plainly declared that there was need of discipline both for clergy and laity; and canons were provided for the exercise of the same. Not merely were grosser vices stigmatized, but what by some were considered the innocent amusements of the world. and which the Clergy themselves had advocated and practised were condemned as inconsistent with the character of a Christian

opposition to the rubric, and often amidst ungodly festivities, was now sought to be performed only in the house of God, and with instead of being presented because they had reached a certain age, and could repeat the catechism, were told what a solemn vow, promise and profession they were about to make, and that it was none other than an immediate introduction with full qualification to the Lord's Supper. Of course very different views of the Lord's Supper, and the conduct of communicants were inculcated, and the And in whatsoever ye do, for the good of others, do it, "as unto the Lord," from love converse with each one, before admitting him to Christ, and love to those for whom he died. for the first time to the Lord's Supper. Thus for the first time to the Lord's Supper. Thus were the whole tone and standard of religion changed, to the dissatisfaction and complaint, it is true, of some of the old members of the Church, and not without condemnation of some from abroad.

In due time, the important measure of re-quiring that all who enter our Convention to legislate for Christians and Christian Ministers, should themselves be Christian professors was adopted, though there were those at home who feared the attempt, and there were those abroad, who prophesied evil in such a manner as to encourage disaffection at home. But God was with us, and has granted most entire success.

As to the manner of exciting zeal in Christians, and awakening interest in those who were not, it was thought that no better example could be followed, than that of the Apostles, who preached not only in the temple and synagogues, but in some places, from house to house, as occasion required, and opportunity offered. As to the manner of preaching, written sermons were generally preferred in the pulpit; extemporaneous exhortations were often resorted to in smaller assemblies; and, without slighting the excellent prayers of our Liturgy, there were many occasions, both in private families, and in social meetings, when extemporaneous petitions seemed edifying both to the pastor and his flock. As to the great benevolent and religious institutions of the age, our Ministers felt that they were doing well to encourage their people to a lively participation in them. The Missionary and Bible Societies, the Colonization and Temperance Societies especially, received their most cordial support and they considered it a subject of devout thankfulness to God, if their congregations

thankfulness to God, it the same took a deep interest in the same.

To provoke each other and their congregation, and especially tions to zealin carcless to a sense of their lost occasionally, and, for several successive days make full trial of prayer and God's word, expecting the blessing promised to two or three who come together and ask somewhat of

To these I will only add a few words as to the spirit cherished, and the course pursued towards our Christian brethren who walk not with us in all things of Church order and

We have seen how long and bitter the strife that subsisted between them and our fathers, how violent the prejudices that raged against us; and it would have been easy to enler on the work of revival in the spirit of retaliation and fierce opposition. But would it have been right, and as our Master would have had llad not our forefathers done religion and them some wrong? Had not God made much use of them for good to religion? Were they not most sincere in their fear of us, and opposition to us? Did it not become us rather to win them over by love, and secure their esteem by living and preaching differently from our predecessors

Such was the conciliatory course pursued y our deceased father in God, and followed those who perceived the good effects of is example; and most happy was the effect of the same.

### THE DINGLE COLONY.

We have had to speak of persecution, from time to time, in former years; but the present is more than ordinary, it is, indeed, extraor dinary. Tis a terrible fire; a day of trial may the Lord bring us safe and triumphant through it!

This state of things was commenced shortly after the conversion of the Rev. Dennis Leyne Brashie. He was sent to this district for the express purpose of extinguishing the Reforma-tion. The following copy of a letter, addressed to him by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, will show both the object of his mission, and the means recommended to be used.

" May 30, 1814.

"REVEREND DEAR SIR, -As the sea air may be good for you, I will write by this night's post to the Rev. Mr. Walsh, to take your place at Boherbee, and you will be with Mr. Casey for the Sunday after next. I shall expect that you will exert yourself in that locality, where zeal and activity are required, to check the current of proselytism. Indeed. I may say, it is now pretty well checked in that parish; still, the fire must be kept up. Mr. Casey is comfortably lodged, and both his curates live in the house with him. -Believe me to be, Reverend Dear Sir, &c., &c. CORNELIUS EGAN."

Mr. Brasbie, shortly after coming to this district, conformed to the established faith, and read his recantation in the parish church of Dingle.

Other active measures were soon adopted by the Romish bishop; an old priest was superan-

throughout the district.

The following copy of a memorial, to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, will best explain the state of things in this place.

"To His Excellency THE LORD LIEUTE-NANT. May it please your Excellency,— The Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of the parishes of Dingle, Kildrum, Ventry, Donquin, Dunerlin, and Keelmelchider, in behalf of themselves and their families;

"Humbly Sheweth,—
"That Memorialists, with their families, were formerly in the communion of the Roman Catholic Church: That Memorialists, from what they believe and profess to be conscientious motives, have withdrawn from the com-munion of the Roman Catholic Church, and joined that of the Protestant Established Church: That Memorialists have suffered reproach and persecution, more or less, from time to time; but that for the last four months, particularly, Memorialists have been, and still, suffering grievous persecution and loss, as converts from the Church of Rome: That when Memorialists pass through the town of Dingle, and the surrounding district, they are insulted and provoked to a breach of the peace, by many persons shouting at them, using opprobrious and threatening language, and some-times throwing stones: That Memorialists have often had convictions before the magistrates, and assistant barrister, against persons for waylaying, assaulting, and threatening, in cases where they knew or could discover the parties so offending: That Memorialists themselves have not been charged with any such crime, before the magistrates or assistant barrister: That Memorialists cannot purchase the necessaries of life in the markets and shops, the people refusing to sell to them, or have any dealings with them, as converts from the Roman Catholic Church: That Memorialists have reason to know and believe, that this state of things is entirely owing to the preaching of the priests of the Roman Catholic Church, from their altars: That Memorialists are constantly exhorted by their respective ministers; in public and in private, to peace and good will towards all men, even their persecu-tors and slanderers: That Memorialists desire to testify, that their Roman Catholic neighbours are well disposed towards them, and that they are in peace and good will with each other when Roman Catholic priests do not excite them against Memorialists: That Memorialists do not feel themselves, and their families, in the enjoyment of that safety and liberty which is the right of every subject of Her Gracious Majesty: That sad consequences are apprehended, if such a state of things be alprepared to prove these statements, own and other most respectable testimony: That Memorialists, under these circumstances, appeal to a humane Government, in behalf of themselves and their families, who altogether amount to over 800 souls. And Memorialists will ever pray."

This Memorial was signed by 150 heads of families; and the following is a copy of a letter, in reply, from the Lord Lieutenant's

"DUBLIN CASTLE, 14th January, 1845. "Sin,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing a Memorial from certain converts from the Roman Catholic Church, and to acquaint you, that while His Excellency must deeply regret, that any person should be exposed to personal inconvenience, obloquy, or insult, on the score of religion, they can scarcely fail to be aware, that it is not in his power to afford any remedy for the inconveniences they describe themselves as suffering, and that the ordinary course of law can alone be resorted to by them for relief .- I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

"E. Lucas."

" To REV. CHARLES GAYER, " Dingle-"

The police force has since been increased in Dingle, and the Government, we believe, is anxious to supply a certain degree of protec-tion of that kind; but no existing law, or measures of Government, can be brought to bear upon the conduct of the Roman Catholic priests and their deluded followers, who are still labouring to put down the work.—From Report, printed 1845.

#### THE ASTRONOMER GALILEO, AND THE INQUISITION.

Having duly weighed the confessions and excuses of their prisoner, and considered the general merits of the case, the Inquisition came to an agreement upon the sentence which they were to pronounce, and appointed the 22d of June (1633) as the day on which it was to be delivered. Two days previous to this, Galileo was summoned to appear at the holy office; and on the morning of the 21st, he obeyed the summons. On the 22d of June he was clothed in a penitential dress, and conducted to the convent of Minerva, where the Inquisition was assembled to give judgment. A long and claborate sentence was pronounced, detailing the former proceedings of the Inqui-sition, (1616) and specifying the offences which he had committed in teaching heretical doctrines, in violating his former pledges, and in obtaining by improper means a license, for the printing of his Dialogues. After an invocation of the name of our Saviour, and of the Holy Virgin, Galileo is declared to have brought himself under strong suspicions of heresy, and to have incurred all the censures and penalties which are enjoined against delinquents of this kind; but from all these consequences lie is to he held absolved, provided that with a sincera

church. In order that his offence might not go altogether unpunished, "that he might be more cautious in future, and he a warning to others to abstain from similar delinquencies, it was also decreed that his Dialogues should be prohibited by public edict; that he himself should be condemned to the prison of the Inquisition during their pleasure, and that in the course of the next three years, he should recite once a week the seven penitential

\* psalms.

The ceremony of Galileo's abjuration was one of exciting interest, and of awful formality. Clothed in the sackcloth of a repentant criminal, the venerable sage fell upon his knees before the assembled Cardinals; and laying his hands upon the Holy Evangelists, he invoked the Divine aid in abjuring and detesting, and vowing never again to teach, the doctrine of the earth's motion, and of the sun's stability He pledged himself, that he would never again, either in words or in writing, propagate such heresies; and he swore that he would fulfil and observe the penances which had beer inflicted upon him. At the conclusion of this ceremony, in which he recited his abjuration word for word, and then signed it, he was conveyed, in conformity with his sentence, to the prison of the Inquisition.

. It has been said, but upon what authority we cannot state, that when Galileo rose from his knees, he stamped on the ground, and said in a whisper to one of his friends, " E pur si muove"—"It does move, though."—(Lib. Useful Know-

#### THE ALMOST CHRISTIAN.

It is the altogether Christian who alone can be saved; the almost Christian will as certainly be condemned as the altogether sinful. You may, as it were, be suspended between heaven and earth while you live; to-day living for one world, and to-morrow vibrating towards another: but you cannot be suspended between heaven and hell when you die; to one or other you must assuredly be carried, in one or other your eternity must be spent.

Think you it is any satisfaction to Judas, amidst his present agonies, to know that he was once as near the Saviour as the beloved John; that he as often heard the same voice, the Inquisition, and having breathed his last sat at the same table, partook of the same instructions, and to the eye of all but his Divine Master, appeared as entirely a disciple ? Will odious tribunal," says Sir David, "disputed it be any satisfaction to you, if you finally perish out of Christ, to reflect that there were hours in your life, when you sat among the followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, partook of their instructions and their sacraments, and to the eve even of the holiest of men were ranked amongst them; that there were moments in your life when you were almost persuaded to cast in your lot with the people of God? Alas So far from satisfaction, will it not add tenfold to your misery and remorse, to think how near you were then to that blessedness from which you are now for ever shut out? O! my brethren, there is not a soul among you who will be content on that day to be almost saved be not then, I beseech you, content to-day with being almost Christians .- Blunt's Posthumous Sermons.

## The Berean.

QUESEC, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1845.

During the discussion on the IRISH COLLEGE Bill in the House of Commons on the 23rd of June, Sir Robert Peel expressed his regret at the Memorial in which the Roman Catholic Bishops had put forth a demand that the Professorships of "history, logic, metaphysics, moral philosophy, geology and anatomy"should be filled by Roman Catholics, because, it was said, the students of that persuasion could not attend the lectures of other Professors "without exposing their faith or morals to imminent danger." He could not conceive that such would be the effect of their attending, for instance, Sir P. Crampton's lectures. Mr. O'Connell immediately instanced this very gentleman as one that had uttered a gross calumny in accusing the head of the R. Catholic Church of having persecuted a celebrated anatomist for an important discovery. Sir Robert resumed and ventured to give it as his opinion that a scientific man, in lecturing on Astronomy, might possibly bear somewhat hard on the Pope for the treatment which the celebrated Galileo underwent, when he taught, contrary to the popular belief, that the earth moves round the sun, and yet he might not be obnoxious to the charge of calumny. This brought up Mr. O'Connell afresh, like a champion ready to defend the men of authority in his Church at all hazards, and he delivered himself to the following effect :

"The Right Hon. Baronet introduced an allusion to Galileo in his speech, and the general idea with respect to this philosopher is that he was imprisoned for a long time for having maintained and taught the Copernican system of astronomy. Now, Galileo was confined for three days only in the Inquisition. So far, likewise, was he from having been cast into gaol for promulgating the Copernican doctrines of the heavens, that the Pope, or rather the ruling ecclesiastical authority at Rome, was the person who enabled Copernicus to publish his discoveries. Galileo was imprisoned for saying and teaching that the fact of the sun, the moon, and the planets having a circular motion could be proved by the Scriptures. He was admonished upon this, and was told that the Scriptures were not to be referred to for such a purpose; and he was enjoined not to promulgate such doctrines. He broke through this prohibition, and And if we look into the particulars which he was sent to prison, as I have stated, for 3 days, during which he stamped with his foot, and exclaimed, Still it moves !?

Sir Robert Harry Inglis, in the course of the same debate, exposed the learned gentleman's anachronism in confounding the Pope to whom Copernicus dedicated his discoveries in the 16th century with the one who delivered Galileo over to the Inquisition in the year National Board, Rome uniformly carries the

1633; his speech was loudly cheered, and was met by Mr. O'Connell with a promise to bring names and dates " to-morrow." We find no account of any thing of the kind having passed on the following day. We have, however, thought it interesting to give an extract from Sir David Brewster's account of the treatment to which Galileo was subected by the Inquisition at Rome, under the Urban VIII. who, by the by, entertained really a high regard for the astronomer, but had to sacrifice him to the R. Catholic interpretation of the infallibility of the Church which had decided that it is the sun that moves round the earth, and would allow no one to discover that this was an error.

It is admitted that Galileo remained only a few days (Sir David Brewster says, four) actually in the prison of the Inquisition; but he was taken out of it (an infirm old man of sixty nine) only upon the urgent representations of the Tuscan Ambassador, acting under the instructions of his Sovereign, and not to he set at liberty, but to be consigned to confinement within the Archbishop's palace at Sienna, where he had to remain six months; he was then permitted to return to his Villa Arcetri near Florence, again confined to the limits of his habitation; and there he spent the remainder of his days, with the exception of a short visit to Florence for the recovery of his health, still under the strictest prohibition from either leaving his house or admitting his friends. These restraints were so much more keenly felt by the sage at Florence, where he had been the idol of the court and city, that it was even relief to him to be ordered back to Arcetri where he was far from friends, and where solitude reminded him less of his confinement. He died in the year 1642, having been nine years a prisoner of so entirely in that character that "this his right of making a will, and of being buried in consecrated ground." Their severity was so far mitigated that his remains were at last deposited "in an obscure corner" of the church of Santa Croce, in Florence. But the audacious Irish demagogue says, he was sent to prison for three days."

Now if a lecturer in the liberal Colleges under discussion were to state these facts, the Roman Catholic Prelates would probably demand his dismissal for an insult upon the supreme authority of their Church: but the man would have stated nothing but simple historical truth. We are thankful, after all, to Mr. O'Connell, for allowing us this peep into the council-chamber of the Prelates of his Church: there are certain awkward facts Rome in an opposition to the authority at Rome, that the possibility of their leaking out must be provided against at once. What provision is suggested ? Oh, only just six Professorships at one stroke handed over to the Church at Rome, and otherwise " a fair pronortion of Professors and office-bearers? to beong to the same communion—the R. Catholic Prelates of the Province to be ex-officio Trustees, and a Chaplain of their faith to be appointed on their recommendation and subject to their removal.

It surely is a fair question to ask, by what process are Protestants to have their equal rights secured and a guarantee obtained that nothing prejudicial to their faith shall be set forth by those Professors who shall have the approbation of the R. Catholic hierarchy? We have just as much right to demand that the students of our faith shall not be lectured to by R Catholic Professors of history, logic, &c. in which case, what remains for the students of the two persuasions to be lectured to in common? How hopeless, if such demands may be set forth by the followers of one faith, must be the expectation that any plan can ever be devised by which the followers of another can unite with them in providing joint Collegiate education for the offspring of both !

But does not the inquiry apply just as much to the provision made for elementary instruction to the younger members of the population? If College-students have to be so carefully guarded against influences adverse to their faith, how is it that the R. Catholic Prelates in Ireland allow the scholars of ten derer years and more plastic minds to be educated under provisions for mixed education? The answer seems to us plain enough, after this manifestation of modesty in their demands with regard to the Colleges: in the mixed system superintended by the Irish National Board of Education, government gave in to the Church of Rome on the outset. The Scripture was withheld from the Protestant, and such a book of Extracts substituted for it as Rome does not object to. There the reformation bowed down its neck, and Rome has put its foot upon it. The Reformation relinquished a principle; Rome gave up nothing. have from time to time been given, we cannot but surmise that Rome is as much gainer in the detail of management, as she has been in the assertion of her principle of hostility to the free use of the Scriptures. We should certainly be prepared to find, on inquiry, that in the appointment of Teachers under the With the Administrator of the Section of the Sectio

day, and Protestantism has to go to the Common Prayer teaches, had denied the great wall. And although, to the time of our last advices from England, compliance with the claims of the R. Catholic Prelates was denied, we shall anticipate that, if the new College-Bill goes into operation at all, conciliation will give Rome the predominance in the Colleges, even as that intolerant nower has all along had it in the Irish National immediate eye and by authority of Pope Schools for which Protestants pay, while they conscientiously object to them.

> Perhaps we ought to mention that Galileo' punishment was further mitigated, for a short ime, thanks to the accommodating character o religious duties in his Church, by the filia devotion of his favourite daughter Maria. member of the religious community of Se Matthew in the neighbourhood of Arcetri who " eagerly assumed the labour of reciting weekly the seven penitentiary psalms which formed part of her father's sentence." But this relief was taken from him almost im mediately, for she was seized with a fatal illness in the same month in which she rejoined her parent, and, to his unutterable grief, efore the month of April she was no more.

> We have kept this little piece of intelli gence separate from those particulars of Galileo's biography which have direct reference to the parliamentary discussion in which the astronomer's name was introduced. But it would be a pity to withhold it. What a field of reflection does it open, upon the ecclesiustical system under which Galeleo was condemned, and which at the same time allowed part of the culprit's penitential exercises, to be performed by proxy. What apprehensions of religious truth must have been those of the persecuted sage himself, and of his devout daughter who recited the penitential psalms

CHARGE TO THE CLERGY OF THE

DIOCESE OF EXETER. Lord Bishop of Exeter held his triennial Visitation on the 16th of June, when he delivered a Charge to the Clergy, far too long to be transferred to our columns and, indeed, not of a nature to require it, inasmuch as a great part of the same is taken up with allusions to the unhappy circumstances previously recorded by us, by which the Diocese of Exc ter was thrown into an excitement, and His Lordship compelled to reseind his orders with regard to uniformity in public wo ship, in the early part of the year. We regret to find that His bordship speaks with great severity of the opposition which he met with, and does not seed to admit the possibility that the same may have originated in a regard for the prosnerity of the Church, quite as sincere as that which animates the Bishop, and in conviction of the tendency of his attempts at uniformity not less enlightened than those which urged

His Lordship to the course he was pursuing. The part of the Charge which it painful for us to notice, is that in which His Lordship alledges that the people of his Diocese were stimulated not only by Churchwardens, but also by more elevated persons from whom it was least to be expected. In particular" His Lordship here instances the Bishop of another Diocese who, at that very peculiar sepsoombad addressed the enrigidates Bishop of Exeter "was the subject of the most painful feeling." Our readers will recollect the extract from the Bishop of Worcester's Charge inserted in our number of February 13th, and the editorial remarks connected with it. We acknowledged with thankfulness, on that occasion, that differences between Bishops of the Church of England had not become the subject of correspondence between them carried on in newspapers; we did not anticipate that they would become the subject of direct animadversion in an Episcopal Charge. The Bishop of Exeter has, however, devoted part of his late Charge to an endeavour at refuting the Bishop of Worcester's views respecting collections under the use of the offertory. As we intimated on the former occasion, so we may say now, that nothing that has happened in the recent history of the Church seems to us to strike so fatal a blow at the Church's unity as these manifestations of condemnation, in one Diocese, of the very measures which are recommended in the other. It will be readily perceived, which of the two Prelates set forth his views in the shape of recommendation, and in which of the Dioceses the opposite views assumed the character of authoritative

injunction. Another portion of the Charge is occupied with a consideration of the Rev. Chancellor Raikes' Charge to Churchwardens in the Diocese of Chester (see Berean 27th of June 1844) which, it appears, has been extensively circulated throughout the Diocese of Exeter, and which His Lordship designates as containing "matters of the most exciting kind and, he must take leave to say, of the most schismatic character." It is principally the Chancellor's combating the error of designating the Clergy as "the Church" and substituting for it rather the Laity as "the Church," that the Bishop of Exeter so severely censures. Recurring to " the outbreak of popular fury" against his order, six months ago, His Lordship states that he has "no doubt that it was the known adherence of their Bishop to the undiluted and unperverted doctrines of the Church which caused that opposition to his order. This it was that was ic ground of their opposition, and not their

feeling of the impropriety of the order itself."
His Lordship adverts in the language of much tenderness to those members of the Tractarian party who, it was said, were about to leave them, welter far that they should go whither their convictions carried them than that they should remain where they had no longer an chonest standing-no longer an altar at which they could offer a pure sacrifice—no longer a right to take sweet counsel together with their former companions, nor to walk with them. Peace to all ! They were our brethren, and to he mourned as brethren, a Might, they find in their present estate that rest to their souls which, willisty contending against conviction, they could not find here ! he lis Lordship procouded to observe that another class of men deserved equal reprobation, men who, "having subscribed the Articles and declared their 机油油 医性工程的 多洲 医红色性细胞 电影

doctrines which it taught."-A bill before the present Parliament, by which it is designed to consolidate the jurisdiction of the several Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Wales into one court with enlarged powers, was next adverted to with the expression of the Bishop's indignation at the measure, aspecially that part of it which gave that Court jurisdiction to pronounce the dissolution of marriages solemnized by the Church; none but the Church has any right to separate them. Great satisfaction was expressed with the younger Clergy who had certainly had superior advantages in all the means and apdiances for education, and who had shown hemselves eminently gifted with a divine light. His Lordship quoted the words spoken by a venerable Prelate, more than forty years ago, who rejoiced to say that he had seen "a marked difference every ten years in the spiritual advancement of the Clergy and the strength of our Church." [We must throw in the remark, here, that the improvement which was in progress at that period may probably be chiefly attributed to the labours of the venerable Simeon at Cambridge, and the Cecils, Venns and others of like honoured memory scattered over the country. evidence of the advancement at that time going on must be sought for in the Clergy who are now seniors in the Church and by whom a good deal of anxiety is entertained with regard to the influence which has since been acquired over the young men preparing for orders in the Universities, and the fruits of which are painfully apparent in many o those who are the younger Clergy of this day.] In pressing towards its close, the Bishop's Charge urges the necessity of vigorous measures for the education of the young in the principles of the Church, and repeats the exhortation to the Clergy to strive on all occasions to elevate the feelings of their people. "It was not knowledge hut disci pline that was wanted—the discipline of the heart, the chastening influence of religion If that be not supplied, if the purifying spiri of the Gospel be not breathed by the corrup and fermenting masses, the contest would and must, God only knew how soon, take place Property would assert its right, the monarchy its supremacy; they would win, it might be, with a bloody victory; but so long a spiritual darkness should be permitted to cover the face of our population, the real source of the evil would remain ; the conflict would be renewed; toil ill requited, misery unpitied violence untamed by religion, and unappalled by any danger which man's laws could denounce, would return to the conflict with the untiring energy of a demon. The contes would not be ultimately doubtful, but the ex istence of the various orders of society would he perilled; aye, and the richest portion of spiritual blessing which the goodness of Goo ver yet permitted man to have."

We have now to add that, remembering the Lord Bishop of Exeter's professed readiness to adopt the conciliating course recommended acts of their priests shall have no legal effect. in the Archbishop of Canterbury's circular of January 11th, we looked for a less irritating and deaths must be inscribed in the registers treatment of the controverted matters in His Lordship's Charge; for a more willing recognition, on his part, of conscientious regard to solemn duty in those who have the misfortune of differing from his Lordship while pression of that partiality for those who fall in with one's own preconceptions which in private life is naturally indulged, but which is very mischievous when it manifests itself n official favour on the one hand, and authoritative rebuke on the other. elevated our view of Church-principles, the less solicitous shall we be that the members of the Church should bend their wills to ours in matters where the Church herself has left them free.

THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY. -In addition to the account which has already been given (see Nos. 1. present volume,) of the state of the religious movement in Germany which is exciting so much attention throughout Europe, a few particulars which follow may be worthy of notice, as affording later and authentic intelligence in regard to a subject, the success of which can not be a matter of indifference to any lover of religious truth and liberty. They are taken from a letter of the Rev. Th. Marzialls to the Editor of the Edinburgh Witness, dated Lille, May The writer, after calling upon Protestants to forget their religious differences in the attack of their common enemy, and requesting the prayers of Christians in behalf of the leaders in the movement, proceeds to give some details of the success which it has met with, not only with the people, but even among the priests themselves.

In April, a kind of Synod met at Leipsic for many days. The new churches of Breslau, Leipsie, Berlin, Nauen, Magdeburg, Stettin, Elberfeld, &c. &c. were represented by twentyseven elders or Deputies, who had been elected by the members of their respective churches. Ronge, Czerski, and Kerbler, were present and warmly received. Professor Wigan of Magdebourg was elected President of the meeting, by common consent. The constitution of the community, the forms of wor-ship, the ceremonies of the Church, the duties of ecclesiastics, the Liturgy, and the festivals were discussed and regulated. The meeting then addressed a letter to the Church, exhorting it to perseverance and the greatest tolerance with respect to the other communions. decision and harmony of this meeting have had a great effect in many places.

At Fribourg, in Brisgau, M. Schreiber, an ecclesiastic and Professor in the University, has publicly declared his connection with the new communion in the following brief but decisive letter to his archbishop :- "I have the honour to declare to you my resolution of belonging to the German Catholic Church You know that my aim in instruction has always been, as a man, as a Christian, as a Professor, the search for truth. You will consider, then, this step as a proof of my religious persuasion." This document having been made public, from the esteem in which M. Schreiber is held on account of his high character and the honourable offices he holds, is creating a great sen-sation in the duchy of Baden. Since this declaration, 70 families of Fribourg and 400 of Manheim have joined the new Church. A part of the clergy of Baden have received the Professor's declaration with marked favour, consent and lassent to all that the Book of Municipal Council of Berlin, after deliberation,

have granted a place for worship to the new The festival of Easter was celebrated in a hall of the Academy, where Ronge and Czerski preached to a considerable congregation. They obtained an audience from M. Eichorn, the Minister of Worship. Czerski proceeded some days after to a baptism at which the Prince Royal of Prussia was present. All these things seem to show a design on the part of the Prussian Government to allow full liberty to the new Church. At Gorlitz, on the frontier of Saxony, Ronge preached to 4000 auditors. At Trèves, where the ceremony of exhibiting the holy coat was gone through which first caused the stir, the Vicar Licht has abandoned the Romish Church. At Breslau, where the adherents are said to be 6,000, the Vicar Theiner, Professor at the University, has followed the same example. In Danzig, two Roman Catholic priests and 200 families have joined the G. C. Church. At Konigsberg, the Professors of the University have done the same. In Schweidnitz, Thorn, Luben in Silesia, Stettin, Wiesbaden, Ulm, Neustadt, Frankfort on the Oder, Braunschweig, Stuttgard, and Cologne the new Church is established, and even in Switzerland it is said that two cantons are about to adopt the Breslau declaration of faith. In Leipsic more than 270 heads of families are adherents of the G. C. Church.

All this success has of course met with much opposition on the part of the authorities of the Romish Church, and various attempts have been made to impede and prevent the spread of the movement, but with little success. The R. C. Governments of Austria and Bavaria, have addressed the Court of Prussia, on the question of the German Catholic Church; but it is believed that Prussia will not interfere.

We can but hope and pray that God may bless this important movement to the enlightening of those who have so long been kent in spiritual darkness and ignorance: that they may cast off the bonds which have hitherto kept them grovelling down, and rise to the noble liberty of children of God.

The Rhenish Observer, gives the following official circular to the Prussian Regencies and Consistories :-- " As religious liberty exists in Prussia, the movements of the German Catholic Church cannot be arrested, nor can the German Catholics be prevented from following the exercise of their mode of wor-Nevertheless, the time is not come for deciding whether this Church shall be acknowledged, because the direction of this movement is not yet clearly established. It is upon these principles that the authorities are to act. Thus they are not to give officially to the German Catholics the appellation of community, nor the title of president to the directors; neither is the new Church to be designated the German Catholic Church, because this may offend the Roman Catholic Church. It is forbidden to grant to the German Catholics the use of evangelical churches for the performance of their worship. They may baptize and bury, but these births of the nearest evangelical church. They cannot solemnise marriages, because such marriages would not be legal. But this does not apply to the Rhenish provinces, where civil marriage still exists. Consequently, marriages of German Catholics, must, with permission of the consistory, be celebrated by a Protestant pastor, who will inscribe them in the register of his church."

Common School Acr. The Board of Examiners under this Act notify, by Advertisement, to all persons within the limits of Quebec who have taught Elementary Schools, attended by Protestant children, during the 1 Year ending the 1st inst. or during 41 months thereof, and who may be desirous of claiming a portion of the School-grant, to transmit to the Hon. A. W. Cochran, Chairman of the Protestant division of the Board, on or before 9th Angus of their respective Schools, drawn out in their own handwriting and signed by them, shew-First .- The site of the school, the names and

ages of the scholars (not to be less than fifteen), who have attended such school during the year beginning the 29th Decemher last; and the hours of attendance. Secondly—The periods of actual attendance of each; not less than nine months.

Thirdly-The branches of Education taught, and whether in the English or French languages or both.

Fourthly-The amount contributed for tuition. by the Scholars, their Parents, or Friends.

# ECCLESIASTIC AL.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. Statement of payments received by the Trea-

surer at Quebec, on account of the Church Society, in the month of July, 1845: July 2—Collection at Granby, Quin-

quagesima Sunday, per Rev. G. Slack...
" Ditto at Bury, per Rev. W. King. Mrs. Todd, per Rev. G. Mackie " Collections in Upper Ireland per Rev. R. Anderson. Rev. R. Anderson.

"J. Bonner, Esq. Life Subscription, £12 10 0 0 2 years Ann'l Subn. 2 10 0 8.—W. King, Esq. per Rev. R. R. Burrage.

16.—H. S. Scott, Esq. Ann'l. Sub'n.

to 1st July, 1815,

10.—11. S. Scott, E.Sq. Ann. 1. Sub. 1.

21.—J. Hunt, E.Sq. do. 1 5 0

"W. Price, E.Sq. do. 1 5 0

"J. B. Forsyth, E.Sq. do. 1 5 0

"A. D. Bell, E.Sq. do. 1 5 0

"A. D. Bell, E.Sq. do. 1 5 0

22.—W. Henry, E.Sq. do. 1 5 0

"J. J. Lowndes, E.Sq. do. 1 5 0

"J. J. Lowndes, E.Sq. do. 1 5 0

"S. Macaulay, E.Sq. 2 years, do. 2 10 0

"J. M. Fraser, E.Sq. Donation.

2 years Subscription, 2 10 0

23.—Sir H. J. Caldwell, Ana. 1. Sub. 1, 1 5 0

"Hon. W. Walker, do. 1 5 0

31.—H. J. Noad; E.Sq. Donatn. £2 10 0 0

31.—H. J. Noad; E.Sq. Donatn. £2 10 0 0

31.-H. J. Noad, Esq. Donath £2 10 \ 3.15 0

T. Taigns, Treast, C. Socy. Quebec, Blat July, 1845

bruded at New York from the Steam-Ship Both of June. As night came on, two men Great Western last week, and arrived in town vesterday morning.

posals have been issued for the foundation stones at the house where the prisoner was the Clothing Store are closed for the present, of an institution for the education of mis confined, when the police loaded their wea- leaving about £200 worth remaining, of well sionaries to labour in the dependencies of the pons, and fired twice upon the rioters. The British Empire. A site has been given by a result was, that eight persons lost their lives. lay-member of the Church; it is the ruins of in The fund for erecting a marble monument the ancient Abbey of St. Augustine. Sums to the memory of Robert Southey, Esq., the already derived from the limited application of late Poet Laureate, in Crossthwaite Church, a single individual amount to £39,000. It is Keswick, is progressing in such a manner as proposed to commence immediately the prin- to afford the utmost satisfaction to those exertcipal quadrangle of the College, which is to ing themselves in the undertaking. include the Chapel, Hall, Library, and apartments for 50 students, with the requisite accommodation for the officers and servants of the establishment. The appointment of all the officers is to be vested in the two Metropolitans and the Bishop of London; the Pri-mate to be the perpetual Visitor; the property to be vested in Trustees. No contribution to convey any right of nomination, or of interference with the government of the College. Statutes for its government and regulation to be given by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. A provisional Committee has been appointed, of which the Lord Bishop of Lichfield is Chairman, the Right Rev. Bishop Coleridge, the Ven. Archdeacon Lyall, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, the Rev. B. Harrison, Joshua Watson, and A. J. B. Hope, Esqrs. are the remaining members.

DIOCESE OF OHIO.

CONSECRATION OF ROSSE CHAPEL. On Sunday, the 21st ultimo, the Bishop of the Diocese consecrated this edifice to the worship and service of Almighty God. Of the clergy present, the Rev Mr. Muenscher of Mt. Vernon, the Rev. Mr. Bronson, and the Rev. Mr. Blake, participated in the services. The Chapel, named after the distinguished benefactress of this Institution, the Countess Dowager of Rosse, has been finished in a style of great neatness and beauty .- Western Episcopalian.

To the Editor of the Berean.

Sin,-The utility of tracts, as a means of imparting instruction or conveying reproof, has been too often experienced to allow of any doubts as to the desirableness of such agency being employed where opportunities present themselves. Indeed an appropriate tract may frequently be found efficacious, where a more direct appeal would fail, to arrest the sinner in his fatal course; and the thanks of every Christian are justly due to those philanthropic individuals by whose exertions Societies have been established for the purpose of publishing tracts for gratuitous distribution: thus bringing these useful publications within the reach of all who are disposed to avail themselves of the privilege.

But although the variety of tracts at the present time is so great, occasionally a case may occur where it is difficult to find one exactly suited to it; and my present object, Mr. be found appropriate to a case like the following :—a person, professing religion, but so care-less in his manner of speaking as to be continually making use of the name of God in a thoughtless and unnecessary, if not irreverent many others of a similar kind. Thave no doubt many others of a similar kind. Thave no doubt 500 are to be free. The cost of the building that these expressions are used without the and ground is £13,000. remotest idea of any impropriety in the act; but a little consideration must show that the use of God's name unnecessarily is "taking it in vain" and therefore wrong. Tracts against swearing and open profanity are numerous enough, but I know of none which might be sent to a person addicted to this prac-

A TRACTARIAN. Quebec, 25th July, 1845.

To Correspondents .- Received S. & S. letter; parcel looked for ;-C. B. letter, elso the book ;-Liverpool paper J. J.

## Political and Local Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEW s .- The steamer Great Western arrived at New York on the 21st inst., bringing one day's later intelligence, than that of the mail steamer of the 4th instant. Nothing of consequence had occurred in the short interval, except that a melancholy collision be-tween the people and the police took place near Cork, by which eight lives were lost. An account of it will be found below, together with a few other extracts from English journals. This arrival brings an account of the public meeting which was held in London on the 4th instant, for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Quebec. The Lord Mayor was present, in the chair, and a great many wealthy and influential merchants and bankers, many of them connected with the Canadian trade, also attended. Resolutions were passed in accordance with the object of the meeting, and a general subscription recommended. Nearly £3,000 were subscribed at the meeting, and the Mayor of Quebec has been officially notithis city, to the extent of £5,000, in unticipation of further subscriptions.
The Earl of Winchilsen and Nottingham

has addressed a letter to the Protestants of Great Britain, calling upon them to establish national clubs, for the support of Protestant principles, in every county and borough of the kingdom.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA On Tuesday, July 1st, the first monthly mail direct to China was despatched via the overland route, and may be considered as an epoch in the history of our intercourse with that vast empire. It will be conveyed to Caylon by the Oriental Steam Company's versels carrying the Calcuttar ingiles, and at Caylon will be transferred to one of the same

THE REV. W. WALT, of this Diocese, Ballishussig, where a fair was held on the tions of Mr. Russell and the force under his tinfant daughter of Mr. John Watt, aged 9 months yesterday morning.

Cantennum Missionany College.—Proposals have been issued for the foundation stones at the house where the prisoner was

FACTORY GIRLS .- The Rev. Dr. Scoresby, Vicar of Bradford, and formerly of Liverpool, has published a valuable and interesting little work under the title of "American Factories and their Female Operatives; with an appeal on behalf of the British factory population, and suggestions for the improvement of their conlition." The object of it is to bring before the female population of the manufacturing districts a knowledge of the high moral characters and of the intelligence of the young females employed in the manufactories at Lowell, and to form a society for the improvement of the same class in England.

United States .- The New York papers are chiefly occupied with details relative to the great fire which occurred there on the night of the 18th inst. briefly alluded to in the last Berean. The number of buildings destroyed is not so great, it appears, as was at first stated, about two hundred are now estimated to have been consumed, and the loss of property is rated at five millions of dol-

The whole debt contracted for the construction of the Eric and Champlain canal was paid on the 1st of this month. Henceforth all the tolls of these important works, of which the one connects the waters of Lake Eric and the other those of Lake Champlain with the Hudson river and so with the Atlantic, will go to swell the revenue of the State of York, whose public-spirited citizens carried through the responsible undertaking.

NOVELTY .- A very handsome and commodious Iron House arrived in our harbour during the week, and will shortly be erected near Little River, in the vicinity of this City. It is the property of Mrs. Brown, formerly of Glasgow, and has every convenience and comfort attached to it. It is the first building of the kind ever imported into this Province. Chronicle, St. John (N. B.) July 12.

MONTREAL.—The collection at Montreal for the relief of the sufferers by the fires in Quebec, as appears by the Treasurer's statement at the meeting of the Committee on the 23d inst. have reached the handsome sum of £12,383, 18s. 10d. a very gratifying and satisfactory evidence of the sincerity of their symuathy.

The new place of worship recently erected by the Wesleyon Methodists of Montreal, Editor, is to inquire if you or any of your nu-merous renders can tell me where a tract may God on Sunday last. The Montreal Herald which contains a wood-cut of the new building, gives also the following particulars con-cerning it: Alt is situated in Great St. James Street; is built entirely of stone, in the Gothic style, and of the following dimensions manner. I mean such expressions as, "God outside: length 1111 feet by 73 feet in breadth. bless me;" "bless me;" "God knows;" and There are sittings for 2,760 persons of which

> We are informed that the Post-Office con-TRACT for carrying the Mails between Quebec and Montreal by water, has been awarded to the proprietors of the People's Line of Steamboats, theirs having been the lowest tender. The new arrangement is to commence with the navigation of 1847, and to continue for five or seven years, at the option of the contractors.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE .- We find the attention of the Editor of the Mercury to have been directed to the charge of postage for Exchange papers from the United States, with regard to which we were just on the point of making inquiry by correspondence with our friends on the other side of the Lines, having seen the new regulations which extempt Exchangepapers from postage in the U. States. Every Exchange paper which we receive from the States, costs us 2d. to come, and 1d. for the paper we send in return; which makes for a weekly exchange 13s. in the year—a charge so serious as to forbid our extending the list of Exchange-papers as much as we could wish, thus coming very near to what the Editor of the Gazette calls it : "Killing the goose that lays the golden eggs." We feel persuaded that as soon as the matter shall be brought to the notice of our Post Office authorities, it will be looked into, so that if the American Post Masters continue to make the charge, it will be refused, and the proprietors of Newspapers he relieved of a portion at least of the expense of postage for this class of papers.

hed that a credit has been opened for him at a STEAMBOAT FARES.—The repairs of the Branch of the Bank of B. N. America in new steamer Quebec being completed, she is how running regularly to Montreal, in confunction with the Rowland Hill. In consequence of this opposition the fare to Montreal has been reduced by the old line from £1 to 55. in the cabin: the People's line charge 10s. and 7s. 6d for cabin passage.

> THE LATE FIRES .- From the Reports made to the General Committee of Relief, a statement has been prepared by the Secretary, E. L. Montizambert, Esq., which shows the number of Reingees from the burnt Districts now lodged in other parts of the city or its immediate vici-nity to be 7425, namely,

> Lodged until winter, families, 546; persons 2186; "spring "403; "1512
> Not distinguished 3727

company's vessels forming the branch line The Committee of Investigation and Dis-between Coylon and Hong-Kong, touching tribution have presented their second Report, at Penang and Singapore. By this arrangers giving an account of their proceedings, part ment, Hong-Kong is brought within 48 days of which have been noticed in our columns nost of London. before: The Committee had assumed the On Monday the 31st ult, the royal assent expense of collecting and restoring the goods instant, Pierro Elzent Taschereau, Esquire, Shizwas given to the May nooth endownent bill.

The Irish papers contain an account of a lotters which, under the good management of horrid affair near Cork, at a place called R. Symes, Esq., and by the unwearded exer-

command, resulted in the restoration, to their began to fight, the police interfered, and con- owners, of goods to the value of £2,500. the expense attending it being £48 17s.—Clothing to the amount of £1601, has been supplied to 6,600 persons, and the operations of assorted articles, chiefly adapted to the winter season. -The labours of the Committee in collecting all particulars connected with the late losses by the first fire have given them information from 668 proprietors, and 925 tonants who appeared before them, and it is feared that the information will not be complete, sufficient attention not having been paid to their invitations on the subject by the parties from whom useful information might have been obtained. The Committee purpose pro-ceeding immediately with inquiries respecting the losses by the second fire .- Measures towards assisting uninsured and destitute proprietors to creet temporary shelter for their families are in course of accomplishment.

The General Committee have resolved to grant to the most necessitous of the sufferers of 28th May a sum of 10 per cent on the estimated value of their buildings, on proof of their having been re-constructed of incombustible materials prior to the 1st Decr. 1846 -the sum in no case to exceed £20.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND. - Among other payments the following have been received by he Treasurer of the Fund since the last statement :-

By the hands of the Bishop of Montreal, from Grimsby, C. W. ... £33 15 0 o. do. Thos. Huntley Greene, Esq. Balliol College, Oxford, 1 4 Do. do. Lennoxville and Sher-non-commissioned officers and

men of the 68th Light Infantry, L50 stg.

Dr. Bartlett, Editor of the New York Albion
(These by the hands of J. C. Fisher, Esq., LL. D.)

A friend in Halifay, Yorkshire, by

Mr. Redpath, Montreal.....

Church of England, St. Thomas, C. W., by Mr. Claris, churchwarden 10 15 

Charles Penner, Esq. of Lachine .. 10 16 0 Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Reserve Battalion of the 71st Light Infantry..... 30 4
Total amount received to the 30th

MUNICIPAL. - At a special meeting of the City Council held on Friday last, present His Worship the Mayor and 13 Councillers, it was Resolved to widen St. John's Street ten feet on the South side, provided the indemnity for walls and foundations to be removed does not exceed £3,000, and to proceed with the intended improvement of Côte à Coton, pro-vided the expense does not exced £200. Mr. Scott gave notice of his intention to move. at the next meeting, resolutions for the immediate establishment of water-works and gas-works under the superintendence of the Corporation. Mr. Wilson gave notice that he would at the same time propose that £1000 be voted for the blocking of Paul St. provided proprietors and others interested con-

ARMY .- H. M. Troopship Apollo, with two companies of Artillery on board and several invalids and convicts, sailed during Monday night for England. It is stated that the Apollo will return to Halifax in the spring and take home the 43d Light Infantry in garrison there, whose term of foreign service will have then

tributed two years' interest on said sum and

furnish deals to make the footways.

The Canada Gazette of the 26th instant. contains a Proclamation constituting St. Régis a port of Entry.

## QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 29th July, 1845.

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er engler at Burrie by breck att. In Toronto, on the 21st inst. Mrs. Lewis Moffatt, of a daughter.

MARRIED.
At the Cathedral Church, Spanish Town, Jamaica, on the 29th April, William Robbits of Myrig, Esq., tot Helius, second daughtly of Birton Spaining, Esq., M. De

DIED, At the Manor House, Sto. Marie, on the 25th

and 10 days.

Sunday morning, 27th instant, Joshua Horough, aged 3 years and 2 months, son of Mr. J. Hobrough.

In this city, on Tuesday last, aged 16 months, George Ryland Weston, son of H. Weston, Esq. Deputy Registrar of Montreal.

# PORT OF QUEBEC.

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

July 26th.
Ship Glenview, Salters, N. York, G. Black, salt.
Schr. Marie Dolphine, Blais, Miramichi, Noad & Co. fish. Ship Cannatta, Morton, Liverpool, Price, & Co. general.

27th. Ship Providence, Payne, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co. general. Independence, McCappin, N. York, Curry

& Co. salt. Conqueror, McAuley, Belfast, Parke & Co. Schr. Velocity, Shelmut. Halifax, order, molasses.

28th.
Bark Salus, Elliott, Newcastle, Joseph, coals. Brig Cheviot, Griffiths, Newport, order, do. Schr. Intended, Mant, Arichat, Fraser, molasses. H. M. Schr. Gulnare, Capt. Bayfield, R. N. from the Gulf.

Brig Rovers Bride, Rover, Sunderland, Chapman & Co. coals.

--- Radical, Anderson, do. A. Gordon, do. — Urania, Martin, Liverpool, Symes, general 29th.

Brig Walker, Coxon, Cork, Joseph & Co. coals. Regalia, Smith, St. Davids, Pembertons, do 30th.

Ship Canada, McArthur, Glassgow, for Montreal, general. Bark N. York Packet, Hossack, do. M'Caw, pig

iron. - Grindlay, Parkins, Liverpool, Symes, gen. MARITIME EXTRACTS.

Bark Polly, Donaldson, hence 9th June, was spoken in lat. 48, 50 N. long. 54, 50 W. on the 2-tth ult by the bark Salus. Bark Asenath from Montreal for Liverpool, was spoken on the 2nd inst. in lat. 45, 39 N. long. 49, 12, by the brig Atalanta: all well.

Bark N. Y. Packet on the 16th July, in lat. 46, 30 N. long. 48, W. at I o'clock, A. M. during a thick fog, came in contact with the brig Mary, of North Shields, from London to Quebec, and earried away her bowsprit, jib-boom and flying jib-boom, fore-yard, with all the head sails, stays, &c. The Steamship Unicorn, Capt. W. Douglas, arrived at New York on the 23d inst. from Halifix. The Unicorn has been purchased for £10, 000 stg. by a company of American and Spanish capitalists, and will ply as a regular packet between New York and Havana.

PASSENGERS.

By the Steam-ship Great Western, at New York from Liverpool, the Rev. W. W. Wait and Mrs. Wait, and Mr. J. G. Mountain, of the 26th Regt. (Cameronians,) son of the Lord Bishop of Mont-

MRS. STANLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

37, St. Anne Street, WILL be re-opened on Monday, the

VV 4th August.
To meet the wishes of many of her friends who are desirous that Music should form one of the accomplishments imparted to her Pupils, Mrs. S. has engaged an Assistant fully competent to give instruction in that department.

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

On Monday, 11th August. No. 1, Des Grisons-street, Cape. Quebec, 22d July, 1845.

EARLY THOUGHTS IN NUMBERS. A BOOK INTRODUCTORY TO WAITTEN ARITEMETIC.

At 6d. a piece, or 5s. 6d. a dozen, For sale by the subscriber. G. STANLEY.

Quebec, 24th July, 1845.

NOTICE.

HE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the ATNA INSURANCE COM-PANY, 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 consigned looks to a patronage.

DANIEL McGIE,

Hant's W

Quebec, 7th July, 1845. Hunt's Wharf. LOT OF GROUND WANTED

N. St. Roch Suburbs, for the British and Canadian School. The Committee would receive proposals of exchange for their spacious lot in St. Margaret Street, near the Wood Yard.

B. TREMAIN. Chairman of Sub-Committee. Quebec, 17th July, 1845.

TO BUILDERS. THE Committee of the British and Cana-

dian School Society will receive Speci-fications and Estimates for the re-crection of their School-house in St. Roch Suburbs. The plan of the building may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, from whom all other in-

formation can be obtained.

B. TREMAIN,

Chairman of Sub-Committee.

Quebec; 17th July; 1845. JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE BY THE

DEST: Window Glass, in Boxes and Half-D Boxes, (a great) variety of sizes from 61 x.74 assorted, to 86 x.40 in the problem of the control of the

contist of my EWCASTIE, Wallsend, Grate's Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. If Porter & Co. Porter & Cols. Wharf, the Quebec, 23th May, 1845.

**ÆOLOPHON FOR SALE.** BARREL ÆOLOPHON by Myens, London, playing eight tunes of different

 $\mathbf{A}$ Metres and two chants for singing the Gloria Patri. A finger-board has been also constructed by which the number of tunes can be greatly increased.
It is offered for sale in order to replace

it by an instrument of greater compass. For particulars apply to the Rev. R. Knight, Frampton, or at the office of this paper. Quebec, 9th July, 1845.

A PAIR OF GLOBES, AN ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE, A LUCERNAL MICROSCOPE. The above mentioned articles, the property of a private individual, for sale at the office of this paper.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

Quebec, 7th July, 1815.

Quebec ladies; seminary, 22, DALHOUSIE PLACE, ESPLANADE,

estapliched in ledd, CONDUCTED BY MRS. KENDALL,

Assisted by Masters of ability & experience. THE YOUNG LADIES receive instruction in the English, French and Italian Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, History, Astronomy and Geography with the use of the Globes, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work,

TERMS PER ANNUM. Board and tuition, £35 U Do. under 10 years of age, 30 0 10 0 £35 0 0 Day pupils, Do. preparatory class, 10.00

N. B .- No extra charge for French or Italian. The Musical department is conducted by Mr. CODMAN, Organist of the English Ca-

REFERENCES' HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL,

REV. JNO. COOK, D. D.
REV. D. WILKIE, LL. D.
REV. WM. ARNOLD, Gaspé. The duties of the establishment will be reumed (after the summer vacation) on the 7th AUGUST next. Quebec, July 7th, 1845.

To the Congregations heretofore attending the Chapels of the Church of England in the burnt Suburbs.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORN-ING SERVICE will, with the Divine permission, be performed every SUNDAY, at ELEVEN o'clock A. M. for the congregation of St. Peter's Chapelry, and for them only, by the minister of the said Chapel, in All Saints' Chapel, attached to the Rectory House in the Cathedral yard: and that EVENING SERVICE will be performed in the same Chapel every SUNDAY, at SEVEN o'clock, P. M., for the congregation heretofore attending the Free Chapel in St. John's Suburbs, and for

It is requested as a matter of necessity, on account of the limited accommodation of the Chapel, that no persons having pews or sit-tings in any other Church or Chapel within this parish, will attend either of these services.

This arrangement will continue in force until further notice. Quebec, 3d July, 1845. Lenn ther only

BRITISH AND CANADIAN SCHOOL.

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

Quebec, 26th June, 1815.

DECEIVING per 'Vesper,' 'Douglas,' Carthaginian,' and 'Emmanuel,' Patent proved Chain Cables, Coil Chain

and Anchors, Pit Saws, Mill Saws, Files, &c. Shoe Thread and Seine Twines. -ALSO-

Double Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil in Pipes, Hhds. Qr. Casks & Octaves, Gunpowder, Blasting F. FF, FFF, &c. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street.

Quebec, June 26, 1845.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS-WARE, &c.

RECEIVING per "Auckland" of "Aurora," a general assortment of the above, and expected by other vessels, a further supply, selected by the

subscriber during his visit to England; the last winter. THOMAS BICKELL,
Agent for Grimstone's Eye Snuff. St. John Street, Quebec. Quebec, 12th June, 1845.

RECEIVING AND FOR SALE. BEST Black Lead, Nos. I and 2, Spanish Brown, Venetian Rell, Yellow, Green and Blue Paints, and And Genuine White Lead, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, me Dry, White and Red Loads, Short Lead, Lead Pipe and Patent Shot,

Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. to chinest —ALSO—

bir Best Refined Borax;

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FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERSING CANADA Rose Nails from 8 th 28 instructed Die deck spikes 1931 to 9 Inches Anchors, Chain Cables, 25 12 15 12015 and

Chain Licoks, Hawse pipes. 2012 Ship Scrapers. Iron, Cordage, &c. THOMAS FROSTE, & Co.

Quebec, 12th April, 1845.

#### Louth's Corner.

#### VACATION-JOURNEY IN SWITZERLAND. Continued.

From the Rhone-Glacier, our travellers did not meet with a single hut, till they arrived at the village of Realp. Their march from the Grimsel-Hospital to this haltingplace occupied six hours, interrupted by the sight of few living things but the horned cattle which here and there enlivened the scene and broke the feeling of solitude which began to creep over minds to which this life and intercourse with men had not yet become trials to flee from. The ear was greeted by music, as well as the eye gratified by the sight, for it is customary in Switzerland to suspend a well-toned bell from the neck of each cow, so that the gentle movement of the cattle feeding on the mountains produces irregular chimes of great beauty. The young party welcomed every herd they met with, as keeping up a connection with those habitations of men which did not appear on their journey, until they reached the village. The beauty of the pasture and of the cattle, moreover, encouraged the hope of substantial nourishment at the halting-place—and that became a matter of some interest, after so long and fatiguing a march. When at last they made their entrance into the hospitable gates where it was determined to halt, it might have been disheartening to any one with a hungry stomach, and not acquainted with the monastic life of modern times, to find himself in a convent of Capuchins: such was the place to afford them hospitality in the village of Realp. But in countries where Romanism prevails, it is pretty well understood that the monks have laid aside a good deal of their professed selfdenial and mortification of the flesh. Indeed the portly stature, healthy colour, and lively eyes of the reverend host who received the travellers with all the civilities of a practised landlord, promised no mean entertainment within the walls where he ruled kitchen and cellar. The convent made it part of its business to entertain strangers, and well was that duty performed, though the long, browncoloured coats and large hoods of the monks seemed ill to agree with the occupation of receiving guests of every rank in life, and looking to the plentiful supply of their wants. The table was well provided, not only with eatables, but with Italian wine which. from its sweetness, suited the taste of the boys so well that it became needful to stop the allowance of that article; they did not Imagine that such sweet stuff could do them any harm, and if they had drunk according to their thirst, they would soon have been in a state little accordant with the religious character of the establishment. So it is in life; when the sweets of it seem to invite us to utterly unguarded indulgence, then is danger most closely at hand; we commence with using the willing gifts of God's good providence, and presently we are found to have abused them. Therefore we ever need to keep somewhat within the extent of the lawful use of temporal supplies, lest we go beyond and use them unlawfully ere we are aware of it. An old proverb says: Stop eating just when you like it best; and then you will have taken the right measure.

The tutor and the Capuchin landlord stopped the use of the cups in time to keep the young party within bounds, and yet they had become so high-spirited that they felt no fatigue at all after the good cheer found at the convent; and so they set out with a vigorous step to reach Mount Saint Gothard After walking for a while, however, they began to find the fatigue in their legs returning; and when a smart shower of rain also overtook them, they were right glad to find another halting-place in the village of Hospital, at the foot of the mountain. It was no part of their plan to climb this giant, but they had an opportunity of examining some of the riches of natural beauty which it contains, in a cabinet of St. Gothard minnerals kept by a priest who makes a pretty good business of collecting specimens, then exhibiting, and selling them to the travellers who visit the village.

# To be continued.

THE TWO CHICKENS. Some time ago, a little girl neatly dressed came to the hall-door with a basket on her arm, in which were two chickens she wanted to sell. Her mother, she said, was in poor circumstances; she, wanted money to buy some things that she stood in need of, and she had no way of procuring the money but by selling these chickens. desired her to go round to the kitchen, and if the cook were pleased with them, they should be purchased. The poor girl replied that she had already been there; but that the cook had sent her away. On inquiry, I found that the chickens were considered not at all fit for the larder; being so very thin, that they were not worth the trouble of fattening. I suggested that they might be put in a coop, but the cook said they would die of cold; and when I hinted that they might run about the yard, she declared that the dogs would chase them and fortunate chickens.

together disconcerted with these resolutions. aninuals, and as a last resource, tried to enlist the children in her cause. Here she

Living and the constraint

the cook. They were delighted with the appearance of the creatures. Oh, mamma!' cried Emily, 'there is one of the most beautiful chickens ever was seen : see what a fine tust one of them has got. You know you promised me a hen, and I will keep this for one, to lay eggs, if you will buy it for me. Oh, do mamma; pray do.' There was no resisting this appeal, particularly as I had the best of the bargain; so I looked at the little despised fowls, and saw that one of them was of the golden pheasant breed, with a crown of feathers on its head nearly as large as its body. The other was of the common kind of poultry, and not a very handsome specimen either; but it was settled that the ugly one was to be bought to keep the Irandsome one company, as we had no other chickens at that season of the year. So the bargain was made, the girl paid, and the chickens changed mistresses, apparently to the satisfaction of all parties; and the cook consented to keep Miss Emily's chickens in the kitchen, at least for a few days, to see how they behaved themselves; for I assure you there is a great difference in the dispositions of chickens as well as children. They proved to be very well conducted for their age, were very tame, and never flew up on the dresser to break the jugs and plates; so the cook placed a little stick near the fire for them to roost on; and they picked about the kitchen all day, and in the evening the cook put a chair under the perch, and they jumped up, first on the seat, then on the back of the chair, and then made a fly to their roost, where they slept quietly side by side all night; and in the morning, when daylight came, they flew down, and just went on as the day before. They were indeed very good chickens, and soon won the regard not only of Emily, who was predisposed to love them, but of the cross old cook, with whom they became most particular favourites and companions. In short, in a few weeks you would not have known them to be the poor miserable little orphans that they were before Emily adopted, and the cook nursed them; and well they showed the cook's care, for they were fat and well-feathered, and comfortable to look upon.

I have now told you how fond Emily and the cook were of them, and the ugly one was just liked as much as the pretty one, although they called one 'the Beauty,' and the other 'the Waiting-maid,' for distinction. But now I have to tell you of the affection they had for each other; they, it appeared by the following account, made no distinction of rank or beauty either:-

One evening Beauty was on the perch alone; and so, after waiting some time to see if the Waiting-maid would come in herself-for by this time they had extended their excursions to wherever they chosethe cook commerced looking for her, and after trying the yard and out-houses in vain, she inquired of every one it she had been seen lately by them. The only tidings she could obtain were, that the men who were thrashing had seen them both that day in the barn. The cook was in great tribulation, and so was Emily, as they both came to the conclusion that the dogs had chased and killed her; but just as the cook was putting the kitchen in order for the night, she discovered the poor litte Waiting-maid sitting bere is our strength; Jesus Christ is always maintain the true faith with meekness and or rather lying in a corner, under the large with us, even unto the end of the world. determination, -our hearts table, quite unable to move. We sup- Much is now spoken of the real-by which filled with joy. Sir, you and your friends posed that she had been touched by a flail is meant the corporeal—presence of the when in the barn, for she had no limbs broken, but she had lost the use of them, as if her back had got a hurt: we never could find out how she had contrived to come into the house afterwards. She was taken up tenderly, and placed on the roost. The next morning Beauty went forth alone. The Waiting-made was quite helpless, and had to be waited on herself. Although the cook's friendship was difficult to obtain, yet, when once gained, it was very sincere, and to be depended on, which she proved in this instance: for she removed the invalid to her own room, which was boarded, and put her on the floor, with some hay to lie on, where she would not be annoyed by dogs, cats or poultry, but could be perfectly quiet; perhaps too quiet; for, indeed, lonelines was all that she had any reason to complain of But now a strange sight commenced; for Beauty-contrary to the usual customs of birds and beasts in general which dislike those of their species who are sick or wounded, and often kill them-every morning, after she had taken a walk in the vard, came in and, making her way to the cook's room, sat down beside the Waitingmaid, where she remained all day; so that, one day happening to see them, I asked if Beauty was lame too; for she had her feet tucked up under her like the other, and sat there all day without stirring, until evening again, when she went out to air herself; and the moment the kitchen-door was opened for her, she ran to her sick companion, and sat beside her all the night too, forsaking the perch altogether. For six weeks she tended her with the greatest diligence and care; invariably regular, and untired by the duty she had imposed upon herself. The good effects of sympathy and kill them. The cook had clearly set her face friendship soon appeared. The Waiting-against having anything to do will the till maid begin to look more cheefful and to The poor chicken merchant was not aland she had the satisfaction in a short time

pretty smartly, and finally she had the of them keep their functions in the church power to fly up to her old perch in the and no one has any authority to take their kitchen. In these movements, Beauty always attended the Waiting-maid as if delighted to see her well and happy. Now, they go on together as if no accident had occurred, reposing every night on the perch, to the great delight of Emily and the cook and I suppose when Beauty lays her first egg, there will be as much rejoicing over her as there was over Barney Brady's goose.

Now, from the conduct of these little chickens two lessons may be learned. In the first place, their good conduct and civil deportment procured them kind friends, who aided them in their necessities. For it is not when we are in need of friends that we must make them; no, that is the time to prove the sincerity of their friendship. The second lesson is to be taken from the example of little Beauxy, who was not only so affectionate and kind a nurse to her companion, but also never got tired of her occupation all the time that it was necessary. Now, I know, that young people are not fond of being with those who are sick, and soon grow tired of attending them, and think it very wearisome to stay in a sick room. I would wish to know, when it is their turn to only, but of all other continental countries be sick, how they would like all their playfellows to go from them, and never come near or stop with them. They should remember to do as they would wish to be done by; and not only for a selfish reason would I wish them to consider their conduct, but as their heavenly father is merciful and good to them every day and every hour, they should also try to do all in their power to relieve the wants, and alleviate the sufferings of their fellow-creatures; and if they are neglecting their duty in this respect, I would admonish them to remember Beauty.—Chambers' Journal.

#### THE SOCIETE EVANGELIQUE OF FRANCE.

On the 1st of this month, a large assembly met to breakfast together at the Music Hall, Liverpool, to bid welcome to the Rev. Merle D'Aubigné, of Geneva, on his visit to the city; addresses were afterwards delivered by him and several other ministers. on the progress of the work of reformation through the agency of the above Society, which receives a large portion of its support addressed the meeting, introducing the celowing extract from Mr. D'Aubigné's speech

will be read with interest. "Perhaps there is a deficiency of power in the church itself. Of energy we have some striking examples in some of the servants of the Lord here: but perhaps we have not combined force enough-not enough efficacious union of all those who friend, Mr. M'Neile, (renewed cheering,) confess the Lord, and rely on the efficacy of his blood. I indeed see in the sky of the church many stars of the first magnitude, but should they appear isolated in the joy. Yes, sir, when we have heard you as firmament? I wish to press on England the duty of acting as that great army of but that the faithful are the church, the miheaven which should be one in action and nisters of that church being employed to in life. The state of the church is sad in teach, to exhort them with all doctrine, this point of view, and discouraging. But that every believer must do what he can to Lord. We are they who believe in the true of England; and if continental Christians real presence of the Lord-we alone. Others may believe the presence of some meat, some flesh, some bones; we believe the real presence of him who is ever the same. Yes; Jesus Christ is really present in his church. The Son of Man is in the midst of the seven golden candlesticks. We see his eye as a flame of fire; we hear his voice as the sound of many waters: and when seeing and lamenting the dangers of the church, we fall at his feet as dead, but he lays his right hand on us, saying, "Fear not: I am the first and the last; behold, I am alive for evermore. Amen." Friends of the Lord-of the present Lord-we are assembled for the interest of the great battle which is now waging everywhere between Romanism and the Gospel-between the Pope and Jesus Christ. We desire the evangelisation of all Roman Catholic countries-of France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, and all others. We desire it first, that we may be instrumental in this way for the salvation of souls; and secondly, that we may, by the word of God, pull down the strongholds of the Papacy, and cast down the power that exalteth itself against the knowledge of Christ our righteousness. Well, dear friends, where is our power? It is the Word of Godthe Word of God alone. By that word -by the power of the Holy Ghost acting by that word-by bringing that word everywhere, we shall overcome. It is true that many say, at London and at Oxford, it is not the Word of God we are to look to, but the traditions of the church, and the authority of the church. What then ? Let it be considered as the traditions if you will. There is an apostolic tradition, and from that source alone comes the knowledge of the true Christian, faith. But that apostolic tradition is exclusively the Holy Scripture of the New Testament. Peter, they say, to see her take a step or two along with her, by his vienr, is teaching the Holy Cutholic She eloquently pleaded the merits of the and after that to go a little way into the yard Church. We say more. Peter, not by his with her ... Invigorated by the fresh air, and | vicar, but by himself. And not only Peter,

had no such critical judges to deal with as | maid was in a week or two able to run about | James, are still teaching us. The whole place. Yes,—the apostles of our Lord Jesus preach now, everywhere, the remission of sins, and conversion to God by the name of the Lord; they forgive sins, and they retain them; they lay the foundation of the church, and teach the missionaries and the preachers. They do all this by the word they have left to the church-not a dead but a living word—by the influence of the Holy Spirit, by which those holy men of God were moved. The Papists bonst to lrave among them, the successor of the successor of the successor, and so on, of St. Peter. We have more than they have. We have Peter himself. And not only him but the founders of the church. And above all, we have that divine Head of the church who was dead for us, but who is now living Now, dear friends, I wish to mention a few particulars which I am sure will engage the consideration of every minister and Christian among us. We speak about evangelising, and you have heard some striking facts brought forward by my dear friend and brother, Monsieur Roussell. Now for the evangelisation of Europe, not of France -two things are necessary :- First, liberty of action; and secondly, reality of action. First, the door must be opened; secondly, we must enter in and speak. [The chief

particulars appeared in the Berean al-Mr. Chairman, let me express my joy to

meet you, and after many years of correspondence to see you face to face. I must express here the sadness, the sorrow, of continental Christians on hearing much bad news which comes from England. When we hear that it is maintained by some in the Church of England that your true evangelical tenets are not to be interpreted according to the common opinion of their framers, but in what some are pleased to call a catholic sense,—when we hear that the catholic sense of the Church of England doctrines is consistent with the decrees of the Council of Trent,—that Protestantism is in all its bearings the religion of corrupt human nature, and essentially antichristian, -that you must recede more and more from the principles of the Reformation,of our holy and blessed Reformation-(enthusiastic cheering,)-when we see men from friends of the truth in England. The holding a high station in the church speaking Rev. Chancellor Raikes presided, and first of Roman doctrine, of apostolic succession, and baptismal regeneration, as the whole lebrated Historian of the Reformation, and of the Gospel,—when we hear them say, also the Rev. Pasteur Roussell from France | "The church, the church," and who delivered the next address. The fol- not "Christ, Christ, Christ,"-then, sir, we on the continent are afflicted and mourn. The best friends of the church lose hope, and say, "O Zion, the crown is fallen from thy head !" But, sir, how can I express the joy of continental Christians, when I see men like you,-like your worthy Bishop,—(much applause,)—and like our -maintaining with courage the Gospel of Christ? Sir, the testimony of you has come to us, and has filled our hearts with serting that the clergy are not the church, are an honour to the Episcopalian Church have your church in esteem, it is for the sound doctrines which you advocate and uphold. May your hands become stronger and stronger by the grace of our Lord! May the spirit of Christian truth be multiplied among your ministers! May multitudes of true believers hear your voice, and come over to vindicate the right of the Word of God, and of Christianity.

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THE LATE FIRE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those whose Pulles
have been burnt in the late fire, that the
Quebec Bible Society will supply all such persons with Copies of the Scriptures, either at reduced rates, or gratuitously according as their circumstances may require.

Application to be made at the Depository in Ann Street (Mr. Haddan's late store,) where attendance will be given by Mombers of the Committee between 7 and 8 c'clock every Evening.

By order. JEFFERY HALE,

St. Paul's Street.

Quebec, 18th June, 1845.

TO LET. TIMEE OFFICES on Arthur Street Apply to CHRISTIAN WURTELE,

11th Feby, 1945.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed Assignce to the Estate of the late Mr. W. B. JEFFERYS, Plumber and Painter. Ail persons having claims against the late Mr. Jefferys, are requested to send them in duly attested, without delay.

CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's Street.
Quebec, 26th June, 1845.

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

W. H. A. DAVIES. Arthur Street, Quebec, 25th April, 1845.

BDUCATION. 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

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