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# berean.

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

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QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1847.

WHOLE NUMBER 181

THE NEEDLE, PEN, AND SWORD. BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

- "What hast thou seen with thy shining eye, Thou needle, so subtle and keen? And fitted the apron of fig-leaves there, To the form of its fallen queen.
- The mantles and whimples, the hoods and veils, That the belles of Judah wore, When their haughty mien and their glance of fire Enkindled the eloquent Prophet's ire, I helped to fashion of yore.
- ' The bended belt of the Indian maid I have decked with as true a zeal As the gorgeous ruff of the knight of old, Or the monarch's mantle of purple and gold, Or the satrap's 'broidered heel.
- 'I have lent to beauty new power to reign At bridal and courtly hall; Or, wedded to Fashion, have helped to bind Those gossamer links that the strongest mind Have sometimes held in thrall.
- \* I have drawn a drop so round and red. From the finger, small and white, Of the startled child, as she strove with care Her doll to deck with some rew-gas rate, But wept at my puncture bright.
- I have gazed on the mother's patient brow, As my utmost speed she plied, To shield from Winter her children dear, And the knell of midnight smote her ear, While they slumbered at her side.
- . I have heard, in the hut of the pining poor, The shivering inmate's sigh, When faded the warmth of her last, faint brand, As slow from her cold and claminy hand, She let me drop-to die.
- "What dost thou know, thou grey Goose-Quill t" And methoright, with a spasm of pride, It sprang from the Inkstand, and fluttered in vain Lis nib to free from the ebon stain. As it fervently replied:
- " What do I know ! -- Let the lover tell. When into his secret scroll He poureth the breath of a magic lyre. And traceth those mystical lines of fire. That move the maiden's soul.
- "What do I know !-- the wife can say. As the leaden seasons move, And over the ocean's wildest sway A blessed missive doth wend its way, Inspired by a husband's love.
- \* Do ye doubt my power !-of the statesman ask, Who buffets Ambition's blast : Of the convict who shrinks in his cell of care, A flourish of mine has sent him there. And locked his fetters fast;
- And a flourish of mine can his prison one-From the gallows its victim save; Break off the treaty that kings have bound, Make the oath of a nation an empty sound, And to liberty lead the slave.
- Say what were History, so wise and old nd Science that reads the sky --Or how could music its sweetness store-Or fancy and fiction their treasures pour— Or what were poesy's heaven-taught lore, Should the pen its aid deny?
- · Oh, doubt if ye will that the rose is fair, That the planets pursue their way Go, question the fires of the noontide sun, Or the countless streams that to ocean run. But ask no more what the pen hath done.' And it scornfully turned away.
- " What are thy deeds-thou fearful thing By the lordly warrior's side?"

  And the sword suswered -stern and slow-The hearth-stone lone, and the orphan know And the pale and widowed bride;
- . The shrick and the shroud of the battle-cloud, And the field that doth rock below-The wolf that laps where the gash is red, And the vulture that tears ere the life bath fled, And the prowling robber that strips the dead, And the foul hyena know.
- . The rusted plough, and the seed unsown, And the grass that doth rankly grow
  O'er the rotting limb, and the blood-pool dark, Gaunt famine, that quenches life's lingering spark, And the black-winged pestilence know,
- Death, with the rush of his harpy brood, Sad Earth and her pang and throe. Demons that riot in slaughter and crime. And the throng of the souls sent before their time To the bar of the Judgment, know."
- Then the terrible Sword to its sheath returned. While the Needle sped on in peace; But the Pen traced out from a Book sublime, The promise and pledge of that better time When the warfare of Earth shall cease.

A DEATH WHICH IS NOT DEATH.

But some one will say : Do not all die; the rightcons as well as the wicked?- All things come alike to all men,' (saith the wise man) ' there is one event to the righteous and to the wicked, to the good and the clean, and to the unclean'-how say you then that death hath no power over the elect of God; for we see that wise men die as well as the foolish and the brutish person?

And think you that the righteous die? Hear what God saith of the righteous by the mouth of his prophet Isaiah, 'The righteous perisheth and no man layeth it to heart, and merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come. He shall enter into peace. — (lvii. 1, 2.) And hear again what he saith by his Apostle John, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours and their works do follow them."—(Rey. xiv. 13.)
And hear St. Paul speaking of this change.
Willing rather to be absent from the body and to be present with the Lord'- Having a desire to depart and be with Christ which is far better.' Is that

of just men made perfect? Is that death? that which taketh from them their sorrows only, and grief and suffering, and parteth them for ever from their sin-is that death? Oh if this be death, then come death, come quickly; thou hast no terror for him that believeth in the Son of God. If this be death, how altered is it from that which we have just now seen to have been the end and wages of sin! Is it death to him that loves Jesus, to meet Jesus? Is it death to him who hates sin, to be released from sin? Is it death to enter into rest, and that rest glory? Is this death? Oh call not this death. Their bodies sleep—they wait the morning of the resurrection; but the spirits of them that depart hence in the Lord are with God-and with him the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered

from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity.

They have now nearer access, fuller vision-the

veil dropped, and they see his face. His hand has

glory? Which ushereth the soul into the presence

wiped away their last and every tear, and they shall weep no more. This is life and not death.

Ah yes! This is all the harm the last enemy now can go to the child of God, (thanks be unto him who giveth us the victory) this is all the harm he can now inflict. Even to be his servant, to bear him home into his Sayiour's presence, and into the family of heaven. God the Lord has made even this enemy to be at peace with his people : Ite has made even death, cruel death, to do a service of love-and by severing his child from the body of sin to admit him into the vision of the blessed, the presence of the saints in light, the joy of the re-

deemed, the glories of God and of the Lamb. Come now and look on death-death as he is seen before the cross of Calvary! Come and see the vanquished power, the rifled foc, the mighty slain.

-From Sermon on the death of the Rev. Henry Hardy, Curate of Douglas: by the Rev. J. Alcock.

THE FRENCH REFORMED CHURCH, and its agreement with the Church of England,

as it appeared to Bingham. My last address is to those gentlemen of the French Church, who are fied hither for sanctuary from the heat and fury of the late persecution. What I have to say to them, is, that as they regard the venerable authority of their own national synods, and the avowed principles of that Church, into which they were baptized, whose doctrine they profess, and by whose discipline they are willing to be governed; they should vigorously maintain and assert the cause of the Church of England, against all that set up distinct communions, and unreasonably divide themselves from her. The French Church, it is certain, by her principles is no friend to separation : all her sons, who may be supposed to understand her principles, must needs here join with me: therefore, if there be any who act otherwise, and either secretly or openly encourage separation, or any principles lending thereto, they must be concluded to act as much against the true interest and principles of their own Church, as they do against the Church of England. I do not, in saying this, intend to accuse any, but only warn them against the force and subtlety of a dangerous temptation, which they may be liable to, for want of ; right apprehension of the principles and constitution of their own Church, or those of the Church of England. For some perhaps may think, that hecause there are different rites and ceremonies used in the two Churches, that therefore their principles are different also; or that because the practice of Dissenters in some things comes nearer the practice of the French Church than the practice of the Church of England does, that therefore the principles of the Dissenters are the same with the French. and their communion rather to be chosen than that of the Church of England. If any are thus persuaded, I must take leave to tell them, they understand not truly the principles of their own Church, and act directly against th principle in the French Church, common to her with the Church of England, that every national Church has power to appoint what indifferent rites and cercmonies she judges proper and expedient for her own edification; and that all the members of any such Church are bound in conscience quietly and peace-ably to submit to those her orders; and that they who raise contention about such things, and rather separate than comply with them, are guilty of a causeless separation. It is another principle naturally flowing from the former, that different rites in distinct national Churches make no difference in the faith, nor ought to hinder the members of one Church from joining in communion with another; but that every one is bound to use the rites and cere monies of that Church with which he communicates, though they be different from his own. A Frenchman is bound to receive the communion kneeling in the English Church, and an Englishman to receive it standing in the French Church, because these are the laws and customs of each communion. Thirdly, It is a further principle of the French who are true members of the French Church, whilst may differ from theirs, yet we are agreed in these common principles, which justify each other's rites, cate with them; and they who separate from either Church, upon the account of such things, are justly condemned by the principles of both. So that the practice of our Dissenters stands condemned by the principles of the French Church, even

When these things are truly weighed, and considered by those of the French communion, they cannot but in justice to their own principles disclaim

in those things in which they pretend to imi-

tate her practice; because they act against those common principles of union, which oblige all men

to comply with the received laws and customs of their own Church, and not contend about foreign

iles to cause divisions and needless separations.

God to restore them to the free use and exercise of "stretched out the heavens, and laid the foundations their religion in their native soil again. There is of the earth," hath appointed them a decree which this great reason to engage them to join heartily in they cannot pass, and they continue to this day, communion with the Church of England, whilst they according to his ordinances, for all are his servants, sojourn here; because in so doing, they keep steady Psalm exix. 91.—The Solar System; publ. by Rel. to their own principles, observe their own discipline, and act by the rules of their national synods which teach them to comply with the laws of the national Church, wherever they dwell, and more especially the laws of the English Church, for which their synods profess a most profound and deep veneration. By this means, they will do honour to their own Church, and vindicate both her and their own reputation: they will do great service, both to the Church of England, and Dissenters, and themselves at once, by being happy instruments of composing our most unhappy differences, and convinc-ing those of the adverse party, that their separation is not grounded upon any principles or parallel practices of the French Church. To be thus instrumental in doing good, only by being true to their own not want its reward; since it is not less glorious, and meritorious an act, to lead a helping hand to-wards ending a schem in Gol's Church, than it is to confess his truth in time of persecution. Thus they may close and unite both safely and honourably with the Church of England upon their own princior be restored, by God's blessing, to the land of their nativity again.

REFLECTIONS SUGGESTED BY THE MO-

TIONS OF THE EARTH AND HEAVENS. We have now endeavoured to prove to the intelto bring about the returns of day and night. It is open day.

also flying with a still greater velocity around the We have been often asked whether the time has also flying with a still greater velocity around the sun, to produce the various changes of the seasons. What an august and sublime idea does this suggest for our occasional contemplation! While we are apt to imagine we are sitting in absolute rest in our apartments, we are in reality whirling round towards the east at the rate of hundreds of miles an hour; and arc, at the same time, carried through the regions of space with a velocity of sixty-eight thousand miles every hour; so that during every moment, or every pulse that beats within us, we are carried nearly twenty miles from that portion of our table, at this moment, a communication which space we occupied before. When we lie down to we do not choose to publish, because our correspondsleep in the evening, we are seldom aware that, during our seven hours' repose, we have been carried through the space of four hundred and seventy thousand miles! When, amidst the gloom of winter, we look forward to the cheering scenes of spring, we must be carried forward more than a hundred millions of miles, before we can enjoy the pleasures of that season; and when spring arrives, we must be carried, through the voids of space, hundreds of millions more, before we can enjoy the fruits of harvest. During every breath we draw, and every word we speak, we are carried forward in our course thirty, forty, or lifty miles, unconscious of the rapidity of our flight, but the motion is not the less real. because we do not feel it. What should we think if we beheld one of the largest mountains in Scotland flying through the atmosphere, across the island of Great Britain, with a velocity which would carry it from John-o'-Groat's to the Land's End, a distance of seven hundred miles, in seven minutes? excite universal wonder and limity and grandeur beyond the reach of our present scenes may be frequently presented.

the earth, as they appear to do, yet there are thousands of globes in the celestial regions whose real motions are more swift and astonishing than even those to which we have now referred. The planet Venus moves in its orbit with a velocity of eighty their own Church, are not to be encouraged in their one hundred and nine thousand miles an hour; and separation by the members of any other Church, the planet Jupiter, which is one thousand four ed by their funds, and controlled by them alone. nor to be received into their communion, till they hundred times larger than the earth, at the rate of have made satisfaction to their own Church. Now nearly thirty thousand miles an hour, carrying along nearly thirty thousand miles an hour, carrying along upposing all this to be true, it is impossible for any with it, in its course, four globes, each larger than our moon. Some of the comets have been found to hey keep to their own principles, and act by their move more than eight hundred thousand miles in the own rules, either to condemn the ceremonies of the space of an hour; and some of the fixed stars, English Church, or give any countenance to the though apparently at rest, are moving with a represent separation. For, though some of our rites locity of many thousands of miles an hour. In short, we have every reason to believe that there is not a globe in the universe, nor a portion of matter and prove it lawful, yea, necessary to comply with throughout creation, but is in rapid and perpetual the customs of either Church, when we communimotion through the spaces of infinity, supported by the arm of Omnipotence, and fulfilling the designs for which it was created.

If we enquire into the original cause of these motions, we shall find that no other cause can be assigned, but the fiat and the power of that omnipresent Being who at first said, "Let the universe appear," and it started into being. As matter did not make itself, so neither can it more itself; its motion must commence, and can only be continued every moment, by the power of that almighty Being

land against the present separation. If any do not, their swift career, and the motion, at first commu- of the Protestant world, and generations yet unborn it is either because they understand not their own nicated, is every moment continued by the incessant shall rise up to call them blessed. But if they waver principles, or else act upon particular interest, agency of the same almighty Power. Were that and hesitate-above all, if they truckle and comproagainst the common interest, and principles of their Power to withdraw its energy, or the subordinate mise away their principles for a few years longer, Church; for which they are liable to be consured means by which it is appointed to be continued, the the cause they love, and which they swore at the by their own discipline and canons, and much more universe would soon run into confusion, and creation altar to live and to die for, will be ruined. by their national synods, if ever it should please be transformed into a chaos. But God, who Tract Society.

THE DUTY OF TRUE CHURCHMEN.

From the Episcopal Recorder's Editorial. Those who consider the Church a mere human association, very naturally suppose that when men find themselves embarrassed and perplexed in the midst of one set of ecclesiastical connections, they have nothing to do but to transfer their allegiance to some other that they like better. We see this migratory system in full operation in almost all non-Episcopal communities; and we see, also, its patronized by violent men, will not be effected by it. results. But he who oelieves the Church to be a The authoritative editor will have some opinions, divine institution, has a very different appreciation of the obligations that hind him to her. If errors will have the power of disseminating with an apmake their appearance, he does not flee before them, pearance of authority which will render him a man of principles and professions, as it is a just debt they owe to religion and their mother-Church, so it can from the ark of God. He has no alternative but to engage in the conflict that has been appointed to him, and to fight manfully the good fight of faith, not doubting that truth must finally prevail; and that as his day is, so his strength shall be. Great is the beginning of the last century political news was the temptation nevertheless under such circumstanples, and never find cause to repent of being just and to compromise falsely, and conciliate without distrue to their own rules, whether they continue here, cretion. He is apt to forget that the Church must cretion. be " first pure, then peaceable;" that truth cannot amalgamate with error, nor light blend congenially with darkness. Time will cure such delusions, however, and experience always rectifies a mistake like that. Matters invariably grow worse and worse, under circumstances which involve the least abanligent reader that the world in which we dwell, with donment of principle; and a state of things is sure all its continents, islands, oceans, and its numerous to arise in which compromise must be abandoned. population, is continually revolving around its axis and truth defended with the strong hand, and in

not come when the Great Ruler of human events is giving evident tokens that it is now his will that hose who hold the truth should quietly withdraw from all enterprises and associations that are controlled by their opponents (who, by the way, consent to be connected with none that they do not control,) and organize amongst themselves. It is a question which we have never felt ourselves competent to answer. It is one, probably, about which some of our best men would be found to differ. We have on ent, who is the author of it, has allowed himself to write in a spirit, and with language that we conceive to be needlessly harsh and disrespectful towards those who differ from him. We do not wish to exclude his opinions, however, from our columns; - which are open to any views which our brethren may consider important to the principles which we support, or the party with which we act, whether they accord precisely with our own or not. We have no wish to gag the press on such topics. We must require, however, that our correspondents do not lay aside that courtesy which is due both to themselves and us; as well as to those whom they oppose.

This writer thinks that the period has now fully arrived, when Evangelical men should have their own Sunday School, Tract, Education and Missionary Associations, and as a matter of principle, withdraw from all others. That there is any pro-bability of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School astonishment. But this is not one-tenth part of the at all a decided supporter of what a large portion of velocity with which the great globe of the earth, the Church would consider Evangelical religion, he and all that it contains, flies through the boundless supposes no reasonable man would at this late hour regions of space. Were we placed on a fixed point, expect. And indeed, if a change could be anticia thousand miles distant from the earth, and beheld pated, it would be a thing impossible to withdraw this mighty globe, with all its magnificent scenery and population, thus winging its flight around the already infused into the Episcopal community, and sun, and carrying the moon along with it in its rapid which continues, and will continue to be received career, such a spectacle would overwhelm us with under the impress of its authority. He seems astonishment inexpressible, and even with emotions strongly impressed with the conviction, sustained, as of terror, and would present to view a scene of sub- he thinks, both by observation and experience, (we have said that our own impression coincides with conceptions. To angels, and other superior intelli- his in this respect) that our High Church friends single book, come to ask one of me. Why had I gences, when winging their flight from heaven to will work only in such associations as they can in not, like our Protestant Chaplain, an extensive earth, and through distant worlds, such august some way control, in other words, that to act with them is necessarily to be governed by them. He Although the heavens do not in reality move round thinks that in this they are consistent; that this very policy has been the secret of their success; and he urges upon the opposite party the immediate adoption of the same rule of action, and undeviating adherence to it through all coming time. In a word, he is decidedly in favour of establishing a Church, that they who separate causelessly from thousand miles an hour; Mercury at the rate of general and distinct Society for the propogation of the Gospel, as evangelical men hold it, to be sustain-

Whether such a proceeding as is here proposed be what the exigencies of the Church demand, we do not feel competent to decide. We shall leave it for the consideration of those who are wiser than ourselves. Of one thing we are convinced, however, viz: that something decisive must be done. We are convinced also (how deeply we have no language to express) that it is due both to honesty and the cause of truth, that every mask be laid aside, the cause of truth, that every mask be into aside, that it may be and things made to appear as they are. If we have into every family, drop upon every man's pathway, barries amongst us, let them show themselves, be scattered on the deck of every vessel, and be parties amongst us, let them show themselves. The plan of always mining in the dark, is, to say the least, dishonourable; no good can ever come of it in any quarter. If we have Puseyites in our communion, (and who doubts it ?) let them take the name, and not be afraid to carry on their operations openty. If we have any evangelical men left of the old fashioned Bedell and Milnor stamp, (we trust there are a few who have not yet bowed the knee to Baal) let them come forward boldly as such. They are the men who must save the Church. They may be few and scattered, but God has laid a who brought it into existence. He alone who exist heavy responsibility upon them, and given them ed from eternity, whose power is uncontrollable, and a momentum work to do. And never had any set whose wisdom is unsearchable, is the original Source of men a more honourable service assigned them death, think you, which is far better than life? Is that cannot but in justice to their own principles disclaim of all motion, as he is the Source of all life and upon carth. If they are true to their trust they will mountains with flat tops, are intermingled in apparation, which is far better than life? both the principles and practices of Dissenters, and animation. By his omnipotent arm the planets were the blessedness and honour to redeem their rently inextricable confusion, where there is no heartily espouse the cause of the Church of Eng- at first launched into existence, and impelled in

REMARKS ON THE PROPOSAL OF AN AUTHORITATIVE CHURCH PAPER FOR THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES. By the True Catholic.

In Georgia the Convention have recommended the publication of a paper, under the authority of the General Convention, for the purpose of disseminating Church intelligence, and superseding the existing weekly papers. We regard this as a most mischievous project, approaching to the erection of a lay or presbytetial archbishopric. Such a paper would undoubtedly supersede most of the Church papers, all those which have been conducted with moderation. Those on the contrary which represent extreme opinions, and are on that account or he will be unfit for his post. Those opinions he pearance of authority which will render him a man of no small importance. The existence of a paper which is confined strictly to intelligence, would be a new feature in periodical literature, or rather the attempt to produce such an one would be a revival of a project which has been found impracticable. In news only, but the letter writers could not avoid commenting more or less directly upon what was going forward, and the 'news letter' has become the 'news paper' with its leading article and correspondence. Such would be the ease with the projected Church Intelligencer. Its editor would be unable to resist the temptations, internal and external, with which he would be surrounded, and would exercise his power in support of what he regarded as the truth. Even in the selection of intelligence it would be possible to do much towards promoting certain opinions, or rather it would be impossible not to do much. The paper would become, whether desired or not, an important element in the government of the Church. Parties in the Church unfortunately exist; the inevitable consequence would be struggles for the possession of the paper. These struggles would make it a party paper. It would be the organ of the prevailing power of the Church. It would be placed in the hands of the man of that party who might be considered the best able to wield it effectually : he would have more influence and power than half the Bishops put together; more influence in every diocese than its proper Bishop, because he would be held to speak as the voice of the Church. lungine a man with the talents and energy of the editor of the Churchman in such a position, what could resist him? Yet he would be resisted; papers conducted with equal talent would rise on the other side, and all the evils arising from Church newspapers would be aggravated, and we should have the germ of a gigantic power in the Church to be the object of a continual contest in our Convocations.

TRACT CIRCULATION IN THE PACIFIC. The Rev. Samuel C. Damon, Scamen's Chap-lain at the Sandwich Islands, having remitted \$80 for the purchase of books, and requested a liberal

additional supply as a grant, writes as follows: "In a late number of the 'Annals of the Propagation of the faith,' published in London, I saw a letter written by a Catholic priest, a near neighbour of mine, who speaks of my labours, and the circulation of the Tract Society's books among seamen. 6 flt ware much to be desired? he say Catholics would do, to preserve the faith of their brethren, what the Protestants do to destroy it. Could we not circulate a number of good books, of which the printing would cost little, and which would be far more calculated to correct the scamen, or to protect them against vice, than those wretched American pamphlets which are to be seen everywhere? If these works cost nothing, the sailor would receive them with pleasure, he would read them much oftener than one thinks, and would derive profit for the salvation of his soul. I have seen our sailors, (French,) ashamed of not possessing a library to offer them?

"So have I had, "continued Mr. Damon, "French seamen come to my study for Bibles and Tracts, and it is a source of unfeigned joy, that the American Bible and Tract Societies have supplied me with the means of supplying French sailors, as well as those of other nations, with useful reading. Within the last three months, near one hundred French seamen have visited my study. Many of them never possessed a Bible until I supplied them with a copy. I can assure you, these gifts are received with an expression of joy and thankfulness. If the contributor to the funds of the Bible and Tract Societies were to see a poor French sailor trudging off with a Bible and a few Tracts, stowed away in the bosom of his red shirt, or hugged under his arm, methinks he would not think his money had been misapplied. The call for these wretched American pamphlets? is increasing, and most sincerely do I hope and pray that it may be fully responded to. Let them fall read by every dweller upon the sea and dry land. May they everywhere be seen and read, until Protestants, Catholics, infidels, and unbelievers of every class, may unite with the Swedish sailor lately admitted to the Oahu Bethel Church, who, when asked upon what he founded his hopes, replied, Upon the atoning merits of a crucified Re-

SCENERY IN THE MOON. In ideal visit by Dr. Nichol (" Contemplations on the Solar System?) to the crater called Tycho.

Wandering through a district perhaps the most chaotic in the moon, where ranges, peaks, round

fissures, and strewn with blocks that have fallen considerable, and ministers might preach with more from the overhanging precipices—we descry in the horizon what seems an immense tidge stretching farther than the eye can carry us, and reflecting the sun's rays with dazzling lustre. On approaching this wall, through a country still as toilsome, it appears not so steep, but to have outward sloping, which however rough, is yet practicable to the strong of head and firm in knee. Ascend, then, O traveller, averting your eyes from the burning sun, and, having gained the summit, examine the land-scape beyond. Landscape! It is a type for the most horrible dream-a thing to be thought of only with a shudder. We are on the top of a circular precipice, which seems to have enclosed a space fifty-five miles in diameter from all the living world for ever and ever! Below, where the wall casts its Shadow, it is black as Orcus-no eye can penetrate its utter gloom; but where daylight has touched the base of the chasm, its character is disclosed. Giddy it must be to stand on the summit of Mont Blanc, or the Jungfrau, or Tenerisse; but suppose Jacques Balmat, when he set the first foot on that loftiest Alpine peak, had found on the other side, not the natural mountain he ascended, but one unbroken precipice, 13,000 feet deep, below which a few terraces disturbed the uniformity; and at some ten miles distance from its base, a chasm deeper from where he looked, by 2000 feet, than Mont Blanc is elevated above the level of the sea! would even the stout Swiss have brought home his senses ?-or rather would he have returned at all, and not lain there to this hour, fascinated as by ten thousand rattle-snakes? But onwards, and to the bottom of this mysterious place. No foot of man can take us there, so that we must borrow a wing from the condor. Off then, down, down, and arrive! It is, indeed, a terrible place! There are mountains in it, especially a central one, 4000 feet high, and five or six, concentric ridges of nearly the same height, encircling the chasm, but the eye can rest on nothing, except that impassable wall, without breachonly with a few pinnacles on its tops-towering 17,000 feet aloft on every side, at the short distance of twenty-seven miles, and baffling our escape into the larger world. Nothing here but the scorching sun and burning sky; no tain ever refreshes it, no cloud ever shelters it; only benign Night, with its stars, and the mild face of the earth. But we tarry no longer, so off again, and rest for a moment on the top of that highest pinnacle. Look around now. and away from Tycho. What a scene! Those round hills with flat tops are craters, and the whole visible surface is studded with them; all of less diameter than Tycho, but probably as deep. Lock yet farther. What are those dazzling beams, like liquid silver, passing in countless multitudes away from us along the whole surface of the moon? Favourites they are of the sun; for he illuminates them more than all else besides, and assimilates them to his own burning glory. And see !- they go on every side from Tycho. In his very centre, overspreading the very chasm we have left, there is, now that the sun has further ascended, a plain of brilliant light; and outside the wall, at this place at least a large space of similar splendour from which these rays depart. What they are, we know not; but they spread over at least one-third of the moon's whole surface. And so this chasm, which, in first rashness, we termed a hideous dream, is bound indissolubly to that orb, on which, when the heart is pained, one longs to look and be consoled, and through her to the beneficent universe, even by those silver though mystic cords.

# The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1847.

On our first page will be found an article taken from the ninth volume of the well known and esteemed works of the Rev. Joseph Bingham author of "Origines Ecclesiastica, or, the Antiquities of the Christian Church :? a work of prodigious learning and research, the composition of which may be supposed to have given its author as high a sense of the value of episcopacy to the well-being of the Church as it is legitimate to entertain. We find this author zealous to convince the French Protestants who sought refuge in England in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, that they will be acting most in accordance with the principles of their own Church by connecting themselves with the Established Church of England, rather than with those dissenting commu nities which had broken away from the Establishment and which, in some respects, might seem to the interesting strangers to present stronger features of identity with their own ecclesiastical constitution. It is curious and instructive to perceive how the learned Antiquarian takes pains to point out to the members of the French Reformed Church, which has no Bishops, their essential unity with the Church of England which has; and the following passage, which concludes the work from which we have extracted, (entitled by its author "The French Church's Apology for the Church of England") shows how he comforts himself with the prospect, in the first instance, of their eventually returning to their own country and ecclesiastical organization, when persecution shall have ceased; not forgetting, in the second instance, to express a true-hearted Anglican's good wish that the essential unity of the two Churches might become more formally strict, by the adoption of the episcopal Church government, on the part of the French Reformed, "if they pleased," as the author expresses himself :- we do not say that we ourselves would use a term of so much hesitation in setting forth the claims of the

" And then, if ever it shall please God to restore them to their ancient rights and privileges, they may return triumphant and without blemish or reproach; having neither denied their faith, nor deserted their principles, nor cancelled their discipline, nor opened a way, by bad example, for others in like manner to break in upon their establishment, and destroy the union of their Churches; which it has been the wisdom of national synods, with so great care, to maintain and preserve. They might then also return with episcopal dignity, if they pleased, more strictly united to us; and that perhaps might make way for a more general union of all Christians; which if it could be once accomplished, as one of thair synods words it; we should then be more

Synod of Tonneins, 1614, vol. i. p. 437, chap. viii. art. xxi. (Aymon, vol. ii. p. 62.)

authority and greater success than ever.' I pray Gol prosper all honest designs that are used to pro-

and things wherewith one may edify another. We have been led to draw this article from Bingham's writings, by looking over the first number of a new monthly periodical which has been set on foot in the mother-country, under the title of "The Colonial Church Chronicle and Missionary Journal's -the profits to be given to the Colonial Bishoprics? Fund. The very first article, after a Prospectus in the course of which the Editor states " his determination that no admixture of party feeling shall impede the general usefulness of the work entrusted to his management," affords an index of the peculiar views entertained by the Editor himself, and which probably he considers to be not those of a party at all, though others will judge differently. Under the heading "Extension of the Reformed Catholic Church" he endeavours to remove from the Church of England the reproach raised against her by the partisans of Rome, that she was an Insular Church, having no existence elsewhere. In doing this, in the first instance he denies the pretensions of the Church of Rome, by pointing at the existence of the Eastern Church, as a witness against her :he then proceeds "to examine our own position, that we may see how this reproach of former days is now done away." In betaking himself to this task, the Editor alleges the organization and spread of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and of the various Churches under their own Bishops in the British Colonies-thus tacitly admitting that the reproach was applicable at a former period, because he applies himself to the proof that it is " now done away." We think this mode of dealing with the question to be decidedly indicative of the feelings of that party by whom Church organization is considered as of greater moment than purity of the faith. The existence of those superstitious Churches in the East which, while denying submission to the Pope of Rome, retain Episcopacy, but are in doctrine as far from the truth as the Western apostacy, is adduced to disprove Rome's pretensions: the existence of the Non-Episcopal Churches on the continent, such as that whose principles Bingham investigates apologetically for the Church of England, is not so much as mentioned. The labours of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, when it sent forth those Presbyterian Missionaries from Germany, Schwartz, Gericke, and their noble companions in successful apostolical labour, are counted as nothing towards "the Extension of the Reformed Catholic Church." Hundreds of French Romanists may renounce their Rome. The editor of the Protestant Unionist of former superstitions, and join themselves to the successors of those whom Bingham invited to the communion of the Church of England, as guests,

without any renunciation of their peculiar discipline -the exiles from Zillerthal may merge in the Prussian National Church, and multitudes of heathens in the Pacific embrace the Gospel, knowing Episcopacy in none but the repulsive character of a mission of Ecclesiastics from France, backed by cannon and bayonets :- the Reformed Catholic Church has gained no extension there, in the estimation of the party for which the Editor probably claims the distinction of Catholic. We think all this most narrow and sectarian. We deprecate it, as striking at the root of true churchmanship after the model of our reformers. They would have treated the allegation of the insularity of the Church of England as a ridiculous slander; they would have clung to the reformed national Churches in different parts of Europe, and to the scattered professors of a pure faith in countries where Rome maintained its tyrannical sway; and would not have countenanced the suicidal admission that the Reformed Catholic Church was really confined to that portion of the British island where the Church of England was established, and that the principle of vitality was dormant until British politicians gave their consent to the transmission of an Episcopate to the American republic and to their Sovereign's foreign possessions. We must frankly confess, after looking establishing School Libraries. 6. The publicaat this first number of the Colonial Church Chronicle, tion of a semi-monthly Journal of Education for that we should respect it more, if the Editor did not Upper Canada. so strongly disavow the admixture of party feeling -though we are willing to admit that he is conscientiously persuaded that the section of Churchmen with whom he sympathizes are really the Church and not a mere party. That his sympathies are far apart from that large hody of Churchmen by whom the CHURCH MISSIONARY Society is managed and chiefly supported, that he could not have been unconscious of, when he clipped a portion of their last report for insertion in the very article now under review. It looks very fair, for him to quote from that document the statement of the great fact how Buddhism and Brahminism are declining before the power of Christian truth ; and the second great fact that the Mahomedan and Heathen secular powers are beginning to admit the principles of toleration :

enumerate as deserving special attention, namely, " the tendency to decay in the lapsed Christian Churches of the East, and the disposition amongst their members to seek refuge in the pale of Protestantism. Manifestations of this appear in the transition state of the Syrian Christians of Travancore; in the accepted aid of our Mission by the Coptic Church, and upon a still larger scale in the late defections of Armenian Christians at Constantinople, through the labours of a kindred Society"-

-but when the Editor cut his quotation short at

that point, and abstained from recording also the

third great fact which the Committee of that Society

he must have known why and wherefore-and it would have been as well if he had foregone the advantage of seeming to concur with the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, since he knew that he would dissent from them before he had brought his quotation to a fair conclusion.

TRACTS FOR EMIGRANIS .- During the year 1846, | the Society for Propagaling the Gospel in Foreign I have had the satisfaction of sending to the Colonies, twenty chests of books and tracts, to the mote so glorious an end, and give every man grace amount of above 100,000. It is a gratifying cirto follow after the things which make for peace, cumstance that in every instance a free passage was granted by the merchants in Liverpool. The chests have been acknowledged with the deepest gratitude, and I am more and more convinced of the great importance of continuing such succour, as far

This year I have varied my plan, though fully intending hereafter to continue the other course, if life and means should enable me. I am making up more packets of suitable books and tracts, including a little work I have recently published expressly for the purpose, entitled, "The Emigrant's Director;" and I have got a confidential agent in Liverpool to go on board the Emigrant ships as they sail, and to give one of the packets to each head of a family or single individual. This plan will not fail to secure an equal and effectual distribution, and the gift may be imparted under favourable cir-

cumstances for its intended purpose.
I have already despatched above 1000 packets, and shall pursue the plan as far as I have the means. They are, however, now exhausted; and I shall be very grateful for any contributions of money, tracts

Perhaps a groater or more certain good cannot be effected at a trifling expense. The contents of each packet are obtained on the most advantageous terms, and scarcely cost more than one shilling each. At this trifling rate, however, it is evident that a considerable sum is required to effect the undertaking : £200 or £300 could easily be disposed of in this

way during the present year.
It is impossible to calculate the extent of emigration this season. Last year it was considerably above 50,000. As far as I am enabled, I should be thankful, not only not to let a single family sail from Liverpool without this spiritual succour, but to extend the benefit to other ports from which they

Tracts or books may be sent to me at MESSRS. SERLEYS & Co., Fleet Street, London, if more convenient than to Casterton, directed " for the Colonies;" and money may be sent directed to The Rev. W. CARUS WILSON, Casterton Hall, Kirkby Lons-

W. CARUS WILSON. Casterton Hall, March 10, 1817.

[We are obliged to the friend who sends the above; the effort thus described is of great importance and excellent promise.]

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.—The first number of new weekly paper, printed in beautiful style, appeared in this city last week, devoted to the spread of the principles of Ronge or the Free Catholics in this country. Dr. Dowiat, the recently arrived German preacher of this order, made a very successful commencement at the Tabernacle, and gives promise of exciting a deep and general interest mong his Catholic countrymen amongst us. The Franco Americain, a French paper, states that Dr Kock, another free German preacher, is now in Washington, struggling to establish there a Catholic Church that shall be independent of the See of Pittsburgh says he is authorized to say that in the event of the Free Catholic Church desiring to organize in the city of Pittsburgh, two gentlemen will each furnish \$500 for building purposes .- New York Evangelist.

THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS FOR UPPER CANADA gives notice that having received the authority of His Exc. the Go vernor-General " to visit personally each District in Upper Canada, during the present autumn, in order to spend a day or two at a meeting of the School Superintendents, Clergy, Councillors, and friends of elementary education in each District in explaining every part of the school law, and considering the best means of improving and perfecting our Common School system, and of diffusing useful knowledge throughout the mass of our population,? he purposes to visit each District at the time specified in his cir cular, then " to deliver a public discourse on the Importance of Education to an AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING, and FREE PROPLE," also to meet the District Superintendent, and as many of the Clergy, District Councillors, Trustees, Teachers and friends of Elementary Education as may attend, in order (as far as time will permit): 1. To answer any questions which may be proposed, and give any explanations which may be desired, re- scattered up and down over his extended charge, specting the several provisions of the Common School Law .- 2. To consider any suggestions which may be made for its improvement. The best l means of promoting the cinciency of the Schools and especially the time and mode of paying School Grant. 4. The means of promoting the efficiency of the Common How successful were his labours, will then only be importance and facilities of the Provincial Nor-MAL SCHOOL. 5. The propriety and means of

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

Piocese of Queber.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL left town yesterday, in the steamer St. George, on a tour of visitation through the District of Gaspé, and will probably be absent from Quebec for the space of four or five weeks. His Lordship was accom-panied by his Private Secretary, the Rev. A. W. Mountain, B. A.

QUARANTINE STATION .- GROSSE ISLE .- The Rev. C. P. REID, Missionary at Compton, arrived in town on Tuesday morning last, and being too late for the steamer to Grosse Isle, proceeded by land to St. Thomas, intending to cross over from thence by the first opportunity. The Rev. C. Morris, whom he went to relieve, will remain until the return of the next boat .- The Rev. R. ANDERSON hopes to be enabled to continue his services for some time longer. We are happy to state, that both Mr. Morris and Mr. Anderson were in the enjoyment of good health, at the date of our last advices from the

We are thankful to say that advices received this morning respecting the health of the Rev. W. KING, of St. Giles, are quite favourable, giving every hope that by God's blessing he will speedily be restored to health and strength.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Dien: On Saturday the 28th ult., the Rev. GEORGE PETRIE, Minister of the Church of England in the Townships of Burford and Norwich. He came to this country about nine years ago, under the auspices of the Stewart Missionary Society. and filled the office of Travelling Missionary with much zeal and success, during three years, when he interested a was appointed to the Mission of Burford, &c., under fatigable.

parts. Since then he laboured with equal assiduity and acceptance among a people by no means favourable to the Church, whose interests he advocated; but he and they had the satisfaction of witnessing a great change in the state of religious opinion and feeling, in the course of a few years. Norwich in particular, exhibited striking proof of the Divine blessing upon the regular ministrations of the Church, and of his unwearied exertions in extending them to all who were disposed to receive them. After discharging the duties of a spiritual pioneer in the wilderness for some 8 or 9 years, and beginning to entertain the prospect of a more pleasing field of labour, during years to come, it pleased the Lord of the vineyard to take him to himself, that another might enter upon and cultivate that which he had been sent to prepare.

Mr. Petrie died of fever, after four weeks illness, during which he expressed his entire confidence in that Lord whose truth and grace he had testified before men. About two days before his death, it was evident that he would not be with us long, which was indicated by a very striking expression of countenance, exhibiting the peace and joy of the believer; and shortly after this, he gave his last and triumphant testimony to the inestimable blessedness of the Gospel of the Son of God, by declaring to a particular friend that he had experienced a degree of enjoyment in his meditations on the things of God, which it was impossible to describe. Mr. Petrie has left an estimable widow and four children to deplore his early removal from them, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who will long to have another faithful l'astor to supply his place and feed the flock of God. "Blessed are the dead they rest from their labours .- Brantford Courier.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA .- The Lord Bishop of the Diccese paid a visit to the Parish of Christ Three Clergymen have been snatched from our little Church, Guysborough, on the 7th ulto., performing religious services at Manchester, Strait of Canso, and Guysborough itself from Thursday the 8th to Sunday the 11th of the month. On the latter day, the Rev. W. T. Morris, Deacon, was ordained Priest at Christ Church, and on Monday the Bishop not to be ashamed. The pains-taking, kindly Chadpreached at Intervale, on his return from this visi-

Diocese of Fredericton.-We learn from the Observer, that the undermentioned Clergymen have been appointed to the seven Deaneries, into which the Bishop of Fredericton has recently divided his diocese :-

The Venerable Archdeacon Coster, The Rev. I. W. D. Grav, D. D. Fredericton. St. John. The Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D. The Rev. W. E. Scovil, A. M. St. Andrews Kingston. The Rev. S. D. L. Street, A. B. Woodstock The Rev. George S. Jarvis, D. D. Shediac. The Rev. Samuel Bacon, A. B. Miramichi. New Brunswick Courier.

### To the Editor of the Berean.

Rev. Sin,-In your last number you did but record in brief terms the lamented death of our dear brother and fellow-labourer, the Rev. WILLIAM DAWES. Allow me to offer to your readers some more lengthened notice of one so worthy to be had in remembrance for his own and for his works'

Mr. Dawes came to this country in 1839, recommended as a Candidate for Holy Orders by the Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove, of Hexham, Northumberland, to whose zeal in searching out, and liberality in supporting, good and faithful Missionaries, the Church in Canada may well acknowledge her debt of large and increasing obligation. Admitted to the order of Deacons shortly after his arrival in the Province, Mr. Dawes was appointed to the office of a Travelling Missionary in the District of Montreal; and to this labour he yielded himself up as to a labour of love. Less fitted than were most of his brethren in the ministry to "endure hardness" in his own native strength, he did endure it in the strength of the Lord and in the power of His might. In journeyings often, he sought out the destitute settlers, and counted no pains too great, with such a prospect before him as that of souls for his hire fully known, when the books shall have been opened at the day of account: but many a family-alter raised in the wilderness, and not a few steadfast and orderly congregations, and more than one solid and substantial building set apart to the service of God as the result of his exertions, -would seem to furnish an ample guarantee that those labours were not in vain in the Lord.

After having been engaged for about three years in the performance of missionary service, Mr. Dawes succeeded to the Rectory of St. John's on the death of the Rev. W. D. Baldwyn. Withdrawn from missionary toils, Mr. Dawes did not relapse into sedentary habits :- the flow of his affections did not stagnate because confined within a narrower channel; nor were his energies cramped, because circumscribed in their sphere of operation. He was still what he had been, "instant in season and out of season,"-skilled to seize upon, and to create opportunities of doing good to sinners of mankind. Whether as Rector of the Parish, or as Officiating Chaplain to the Troops stationed at St. John's, he laboured with a diligence which has seldom been surnassed, and with that marked interest in his work which ever speaks from heart to heart. Such was the respect which he had earned for himself that when, on the formation of the "Church Society" the inquiry was made, as to who might fill the office of Secretary with best advantage-the almost unanimous voice of his brethren of the Clergy and Laity called upon him to undertake it-nor can we doubt but that some of the success which has attended this Institution may be ascribed to the weight of his personal character, and to the confidence reposed in any undertaking with which he was willing to be prominently connected. His appointment furnished to him an opportunity of proving, in a quiet and unostentatious manner, that he was as dis-

Mr. Dawes was not a man of commanding talents. or of extended erudition; but he was gifted with a singular wisdom. So disciplined was he in the school of Christ, that "to walk warily" had almost ceased with him to be an effort. His circumspection was as habitual as it was remarkable, nor could it be traced to a cold and cautious temperament-such as some may admire and many will respect, yet but few be found to love-it appeared to be the intuitive perception of his renewed and better nature-for with our departed brother there was no lack of kindliness : uniformly courteous and accessible to all, he was the warm and fast friend of those who had gained his confidence. Gentle, but uncompromising, he knew to bear and to forbear, and, in a truly catholic spirit, was tolerant of every thing but error in religion, and viciousness in

He died of typhus fever contracted in attendance ipon the sick immigrants detained at St. John's. Some few weeks prior to his illness, when the number of such immigrants was but small, he had writ, ten unsolicited to the Bishop's Chaplain, offering himself for service at the Quarantine Station. If, therefore, he but fell in the performance of a duty from which he could hardly have shrunk without loss of character, yet was it as a good soldier of Jesus Christ that he encountered the danger set before him, and as one fully prepared to lose his life that die in the Lord, -Even so saith the Spirit, for that he might save it. Faithful unto death, he now rests from his labours, and his works do follow him.

Well may the Church say, in this her season of trial : "Truly Thou art a God that hidest Thyself." band, by the prevailing fever, who seemed, to human apprehension, of those who could have least been spared-Chaderton-Willoughby-Dawes: each in his own peculiar province was a minister who needed erton-the zealous, energetic Willoughby-the devout and sober-minded Dawes :-- long and deeply will their memory be cherished. Let us be instant in prayer, that the Lord would raise up a supply of like faithful shepherds, who may search for the sheep scattered about in this naughty world, and so bring them into the fold, that they may be saved through Christ for ever. Your's

THE QUEBEC JUVENILE CHURCH MISSIONARY Association held its half-yearly meeting in the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL's school-room on Thursday the 9th instant and, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, there was a good attendance of young persons, besides adults who take pleasure in countenancing this humble effort at aiding the cause of missions to the heathen.

The following statement of receipts since last February, when the accounts for the year were closed, was submitted by the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, after prayer and reading of a portion of Scrip-

Febr., Master James Sewell's Missionary Box & O March, Master Alfred Knight's receipts as Sub-Treasurer ...... from an Anonymous donor, by the Editor of the Berean June, from Mr. R. Bray from Rev. G. M. Armstrong. . . 0 12 6 " from Mrs. Newby August, by the hands of J. Maclaren, Esq., contributed or collected by scholars of Trinity Chapel Sunday School : Miss Scott, 1s. 3d. S. Mount 6d, Mary and Thos. Wingfield 5s. 81d. Miss Johnson 4s. 21d. Master II. Atkins, 2s. 4d. Miss Ann Campbell

ls. 10d: total... by the hands of C. II. Gates, Esq. contributed or collected in Miss. Boxes by scholars of the St. Charles' Sunday School: boxes in use at the school £1 2s. 8d. Thos. Frizzell 2s Sd. Jane Martin 7s. 01d. Ellen Martin 7s. 11d. Edw. Meyer 8s. 61d. Eliz. Wildes 3s. 41d. Alex. Miller 3s. 41d. Jemima Nash 12s. 4d. Wm. Maclaren 5s. 34d. Mary McPherson 4s. 21d. Sisters Carragher 4s. 91d. James Tuzo 2s. 111d. Margt. Walton 10s. 11d Edw. Cody 4s. 4d. Wm. Welch 1s. 5d. Thos. Campbell 2s. 7d: 

Missionary Boxes given out by Mr. Haensel: Masters Edw. Ahern 3s. 11 d. W. Welch 7s. Id. Fred. Wurtele £1 4s. 0 dd. Miss Pemberton 4s. 10d. Miss Mary A. Ahern 10s. 9d: total..... 2 10 8 Received by Master Wm. Pemberton, Sub-Treasurer in Mr. Haensel's

school-room...
The Rev. C. L. F. Haensel's Mission-2 11 71 ary Boxes..... 4 3 113

This amount will be retained, to be thrown into the general receipts with what may be contributed between this and next February, when the annual remittance will be made to the Society in England. The best thanks are given to those friends who have so kindly interested themselves in the promotion of this good work; and as it is well known that the demands upon this community for help to relieve the bodily wants of our fellow-creatures have of late been frequent and urgent, and have been liberally responded to, it is the more satisfactory to find that the interests of immortal souls continue to be brought to the recollection of many; and that, even leaving out of the account the generous donation of five nounds, which is not to be reckoned among the ordinary resources, the receipts of this Association have not fallen off.

May those who have been active and self-denying in encouraging and aiding this work, experience in their own souls the blessedness of those good tidings of a Saviour's love which it is the design of the Church Missionary Society to diffuse, as means may interested as he was known to be zealous and inde- be furnished, over the face of the earth, and among all kindreds, tribes, and people.

The Bisnor or Montneal desires to acknowledge an anonymous remittance of £5, most kindly made from Montreal, to aid in a case of particular interest arising out of the existing calamitous visitation from the hand of God.—Mercury.

The Sale for the benefit of Pointe Levi Church last week has brought in, we are informed, the sum of one hundred and thirty Pounds, after paying expenses.

PAYMENT RECEIVED .- Rev. R. G. Plees, No. 105 to 208.

To Correspondents .- Received W. B ;- C. B; -T. A. S: came to hand on FRIDAY morning, instead of Thursday; -J. E. F. S., enclosing re-

### Nocal and Political Entelligence.

LIVERPOOL .- MORTALITY .- The mortuary returns for Liverpool, for the quarter ending 30th June, have just been issued. The number of deaths registered was 51,585, being 6745 above the average of the season, allowing for the increase of the population. A considerable number of medical men, some Clergymen and relieving officers, and eight Roman Catholic priests have been amongst the victims of typhus fever.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER .- A correspondent at St. Helena, in a letter dated June 16, states that Captain Birch of the Waterwitch, of 10 guns, had captured a fine brigantine, with 510 slaves on board she was apparently an American-built (vessel, but had, when captured, neither papers nor colours on

SHARSPERE'S BIRTH-PLACE.-Prince Albeit has contributed the sum of £250, the Queen Dowager has also added £100, and the Corporation of Stratford another £100, towards purchasing the birthplace of the Bard of Avon, with a view to the preservation of this relic.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA .- M. Klein, who was sent to Bogota to treat with the Government of New Grenada, for the establishment of a railway across the Isthmus of Panama, has returned to France. He has completely succeeded in his mission, having obtained most advantageous conditions for the com-pany he represented. The works will shortly be commenced.

Mexico.-The Telegraphic report at Montreal speaks of skirmishes between the American army and the Mexicans in the immediate vicinity of the capital, which resulted in the retreat of the Mexicans, and an application for a cessation of hostilities, in order to afford time for a consideration of Mr. Trist, the American Envoy's, propositions of peace.

-More recent yet: General Scott has entered the city of Mexico, and been elected President.

NEW BRUSSWICK.-Her Majesty in Council, it appears by the last Royal Gazette, has given her assent to an "Act to facilitate the making of a railway across the Isthmus which connects the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to open the communication between the waters of the Gult of St. Lawrence, and the Bay of Fundy," passed at the last meeting of the Legislature of New Brunswick .- Halifax Post.

Measures in progress against immigration of paupers.—[After mentioning the arrival of 1000 destitute Enigrants, and expectation of another vessel, bringing 500 of the same class, all from Sir R. G. Booth's estate near Sign. The most spirited remonstrance against this infliction of paupers has been made by the Emigration Officer of this port, and measures have been taken to bring a bill before the Assembly next winter, with provisions similar to the English Poor Removal Act. This will enable the Commissioners of the Poor to send back to Ireland all paupers who are perman-ently chargeable here, to be supported by the parish in which they were born, as provided by the Irish

THE TORONTO GRAND JURY, in their presentment made to the Mayor's Court on the 1st inst., entered largely upon the state of Immigrants, and received the thanks of His Worship the Mayor for the pains they had taken in investigating the matter. They state that nearly 30,000 Immigrants had already passed the port of Toronto this year; that 1,100 patients were at that time in the Toronto Hospitals; nd that about 200 widows and orphans were in an asylum humanely provided for them :-that a sum falling considerably short of £200, had been collected towards the support of that asylum, which is far short of what will be required to carry the institution through the winter; that they could not countenance a proposal to tax the inhabitants of the city for the purpose of supporting pauper immigrants, who ought to have been maintained by their own parishes, in the mother-country;—and that the necessary funds ought legitimately to be supplied by the Home Government .- Honourable testimony is borne by the Grand Jury to the activity and energy of the Board of Health, and to the very efficient manner in which the duties devolving upon them have been discharged.

Wool.—Some day last week, we saw Mr. John Batters, merchant, Galt, proceeding to Cobourg, in charge of a large shipment of Wool, which he purchased from the farmers around Galt, and a few days thereafter, we saw him returning, having disposed of his wool to Mr. McKechnie, of Cobourg. We were glad to find that the cultivation of wool, in Dumfries and Waterloo, is becoming more general than formerly, and that Mr. Batters appeared satisfied with the price he got for his shipment. It would be to the advantage of the country if our farmers paid more attention than they do to the growth of wool, to supply our infant manufacturing

establishments in all directions.—Colonist.
The Steamer Macner.—Capt. Sutherland's now Steamer visited Toronto on Tuesday last, making the trip from Ningara to Toronto in a little less than two hours and a half. The Magnet returned in the afternoon. The machinery of the boat is to undergo some slight alteration with the view of imparting still greater speed to her progress, when her regular trips will be commenced.—Kingston News.

THE CROPS.—From the "Newcastle Farmer," published at the Cobourg Star office.—The harvest in this district is fast approaching its close, and on the whole has been a favourable and certainly an early season. Our belief as far as relates to the wheat crop is, that it will be found much below an average when it comes to the scale; a great breadth of land which had been sown in the fall, was broken up again for spring grain, and many of the crops left to mature, will scarcely more than return their seed after paying for harvesting; the very best crops cannot (except in solitary instances) be called heavy; and the remainder are decidedly light, and the spring wheat will not be more than an average.

ordinary, and of the former a fair average may be expected; the latter, except in very unfavourable situations, a full crop.

Peas also seem to have done well, and are not infested so much with the grub as in some seasons, and the haulm has escaped the mildew. The Potato will no doubt be found much freer from the disease than during the past two years, and from what we can learn such is the expectation formed in the British Isles, indeed throughout Europe gene-

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE. The office of Stipendiary Magistrate for the city, created by the amended Act of Incorporation, has been filled by appointment of Dr. Robinson—a selection which meets with very general approval—Kingston News.

Hurricans.—On Sunday, the 5th instant, the town of Cornwall, Upper Canada, was visited with so severe a storm as resembled one of those awful visitations which from time to time afflict the West Indies. Three houses were destroyed, 8 unroofed, more or less injured, 11 outhouses were thrown lown, 13 unroofed and many others injured .- A similar calamity, and on the same day, seems to have befallen the village of La Pigeonnière, at St. Edward; 57 buildings of various kinds are said to have been destroyed .- One girl was drowned by being blown into the canal at Cornwall; no loss of life was sustained at St. Edward.

MONTREAL, EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, POINT ST. CHARLES.—Number remaining last Saturday, 1006.

Ledoyen's Disinfecting Fluid.—Having perused everal interesting Parliamentary documents in relation to this fluid, any person at all conversant with chemistry may easily detect its composition, which would appear to be a solution of nitrate of lead. It may be easily prepared by decomposing a solution of acetate of lead by nitric acid, thus setting free acetic acid, the use of which as a disinfectant, so called, has been long known. It strikes us, however, that the name is a misnomer. A solution of nitrate of lead, one can readily imagine, can purify an apartment, &c., by decemposing the sulphuretted hydrogen, or hydro-sulphuret of ammonia existing in it; but it cannot be, with propriety, termed a disinfectant, unless it be shown, that infectious miasmata consist essentially of sulphuretted hydrogen, or its combination with ammonia, facts not yet demonstrated. The application of the nitrate of lead, however, to purifying purposes, is, we believe, original on the part of Mr. Ledoyen, and is really as leserving of attention, as it seems to be well calculated to ensure success in this particular.—Br. Am. Journal of Med. Science.

Conveyance of the English Mail.-It is stated, upon the strength of a letter received from Montreal, that the English Mail, on the expiration of the present arrangement for its conveyance through the United States—that is next November—will be transmitted by land from Halifax to this Province—and by a steamer from Pictou as formerly, we may suppose, when the navigation opens. The project of a Halifax and Quebec Railroad will necessarily acquire an incalculable increase of importance by the state of things which has inter-rupted the late arrangement with the United States Post-Office.

ELEVATION OF GENERAL WOLFE.—The well known statue of this hero, which had of necessity disappeared from its accustomed place, during the rection of a very handsome cut-stone building upon the site of the old house at the corner of Palace Street, has assumed a more commanding position, one story higher than it used to stand formerly. We believe it is by an arrest position that the General maintains his conspicuous position, and the citizens of Quebec, no doubt, gladly see him enjoy his honours in the new coat of scarlet which has been given to the oldfashioned uniform worn by him.

MEDALS FOR CANADIAN MILITIA-MEN AND IN DIAN WARRIORS.—By a General Order issuing from the Adjutant General's Office, it is signified that it is Her Majesty's intention that the Medal struck in order to commemorate the success of the British Arms during the Wars commencing in 1793 and ending in 1814 should be conferred on the Loyal Canadian Militia and upon the Indian Warriors who co-operated with the British troops at Detroit, Chateauguay, and Chrystler's Farm. Applications are to be made through the Adjutant General's Office, and a Board of Othcers will investigate the facts stated in them and make out lists of those entitled to

the decoration. A young man, of the name of James Wilson, seaman on board the Albion of Greenock, in this harbour, nephew of Mr. Wilson, King's Arms Inn. Montreal, lost his life on Friday last by the giving way of a staging on which he, with others, were engaged landing the cargo. One of the bales of goods fell upon him and, though medical aid was promptly procured, he died in a couple of hours.

GROSSE ISLE .- Number remaining in Hospital last Saturday, 1383.

Yesterday's Morning Chronicle enumerates 6

vessels at the Quarantine Station, bringing 2,069 passengers: deaths 86, sick 95.

The following is from Saturday's Mercury :-Our latest advices from Grosse Isle are up to yesterday. All the tents were struck some days since. On Tuesday last the churches were emptied of their sick, have been thoroughly cleansed and fumigated, and now revert to their original purposes. On Wednesday the old Passengers' Sheds were vacated (they had been converted into hospitals about the end of May;) and the number of sick reduced to 1327; of whom 150 were convalescents. who have been sent to the east end of the island where there have been established male and female convalescent wards. All the sick are now in hospital. The medical and hospital staff have been reduced. The services of Drs. McGrath, Sauvé and Jameson have been dispensed with, and Dr. Wallace will leave this ensuing week:-the reduction has likewise extended to the orderlies and

WEEKLY RETURN

nurses.

Of sick in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, from the 5th Sept., to the 11th Sept. 1847, inclusive.

Descrip- Remain- Since Dis- Died. Remaining 33 ing. admitted. tal. charged. ..494 78 572 90 Men....494 78 572 29 241 Women . . 212 183 Children. 47 15 62 11 12 39 122 875 142 62 671 753 JOHN B. SELLEY, (Signed) Acting House-Surgeon.

THE COUNTY OF MEGANTIC Autumn Show for Cattle, Dairy Produce, and Farming Implements will be held in the Township of Leeds on the 6th s and 7th of next month—at which time there will hill, the Rev. William Griff, A. M., Incumbent of St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, Kingston, to Grain and other Produce; Agricultural and Domestic Hizzari, eldest daughter of Martis McLeop, Manufactures will be held at Leeds, on the 19th of Esq., of Drynoch, Yonge Street, Upper Canada.

Barley and Oats seem to have done better than | January next. A long list of Premiums is advertized, together with the By-Laws of the Megantic Agricultural Society.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH, at their meeting on Wednesday of last week, as we find it reported in the Mercury once more passed a Resolution, urging upon the City Authorities the necessity of establishing a Fever Hospital.—The City Council, at their meeting on the Friday following, passed the following Resolution with reference to the communication from the Board of Health then laid before them :

"That the necessity for a Board of Health having disappeared in consequence of the diminution of Typhus fever, this Council, in thanking the gentlemen composing the said Board, for the zeal and good-will displayed by them in the execution of their several duties, annuls and withdraws the authority conferred upon the Board of Health, which is by these presents abolished and dissolved, this Council paying the expenses incurred by the said Board of Health," [which expenses amount to £306 10. 7., of which £56 10. 7. remained to be paid by the City Council.] The Board of Health, having received this communication at their meeting last Monday, passed the following Resolutions:

"That the Board of Health has learnt with unfeigned thankfulness from the Council's resolution, that owing to the abatement of epidemic fever the further services of the Board are no longer required. This indication of more healthful times, the Board hopes will be a subject of congratulation to the sister cities of the Province, and be an encouragement to them also. The Board has indeed to deplore its want of power of being of greater usefulness to the citizens of Quebec, and particularly to its suffering and afflicted fellow countrymen on whom in the wise Providence of God this scourge has been permitted to fall with the heaviest weight. To these latter the Board is anxious to convey the assurance that throughout its administration it has sympathised in all their afflictions."

"That the Board, although it is of itself persuaded that contagious disease is still prevalent, is forced to discontinue its operations in conformity to the Council's resolution, but that it cannot dissolve itself until the By Law under which it has been constituted has been rescinded."

The CITY Council have authorised the Road Committee to discontinue the sweeping and scraping, repairing footpaths and sewers in the streets of the city—the funds at their disposal for those works being actually expended.—They have ordered all illegal obstructions in the public streets to be re-

THE WEATHER here in Quebec has been rainy since Sunday night; a good deal of harvesting re-mains to be done, and favourable weather is much desired .- This morning promises a return to dry

THE QUEBEC GAS COMPANY are advertising for tenders for erecting the Gas Works on the founda-tion now building at the Palais; -also for application from parties wishing to have their houses or establishments lighted with Gas:—to be addressed to Mr. Peebles, Superintendent, 30, St. Ursule Street.

POINTE LEVI BAZAAR.—The Ladies under whose management the Bazaar was got up, deserve great praise, & the tasteful manner in which the rooms were decorated with every variety of articles both useful and ornamental, was very creditable to the zeal and industry manifested for the occasion. Through the politeness of Lieut. Colonel SPARK, the excellent Band of the 93rd Regiment were in attendance upon both days. The choice pieces of music selected and manner, and the soldierly appearance of the corps seemed to clicit universal admiration; and judging from their happy countenances, they seemed to par-ticipate in the pleasures by which they were surrounded .- Com.

SHIPPING NEWS,-Arrived among others. Ship Albion, Allen, Glasgow, G. B. Symes & Co. general cargo, -64 passengers, -2nd voyage.

Schr. Lady, Michaud, Arichat, R. Peniston,

Ship Bellona, Auld, Glasgow, R. Shaw, -general

cargo.

— Belleisle, Reid, Glasgow, J. Buchanan,—
general cargo,—27 passengers.

— Great Britain, Swinburn, London, Molson &

Speers,—general cargo,—17 passengers. Brigt. Don, Esnoul, Oporto, J. Buchanan,—wine. Schr. Thistle, Painchaud, Arichat,-fish,-12

- Rambler, Chassey, Shelburn,—fish and oil. Ship John Bull, Duffil, London, G. B. Symes,— Government Stores, -23 passengers.

Bark Mahaica, Jump, Liverpool, G. H. Parke & Co .- iron and salt. Bark Fame, Miller, Glasgow, John Auld & Co,

general cargo,—I cabin passenger.
— Erromanga, Ramsay, Glasgow, Orr,—general cargo,—51 passengers. Ship Sarah, Barkley, Liverpool, A. Shaw,-

general cargo, 2 passengers.
Schr. Lance, Dunlop, Cadiz, W. Hunt & Co.-

Ship Prince Regent, Chambers, Hull, T. Curry & Co.—general cargo,—4 passengers. Schr. Mary & Margaret, Hoffman, Labrador, H.

- Joseph Smith, Babin, Arichat, H. J. Noad &

Co.-fish. PASSENGER VESSELS. Ottawa, From London, or passengers.
Transport, Maria Somes, Cork, pensioners.
Spermacetti, Plymouth, 206 passengers.
Bremen, 505 Bremen, New Ross, 5 Tottenham, 66 Atalanta, Mersey, George Ramsey, Torquay, New Ross, 26 100 " Highland Mary, Cork,

# BIRTHS.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 18th of August, Mrs. Weir, wife of Asst. Comy. Genl. Wein, of a daughter.
At Toronto, on the 7th instant, the wife of the Rev. J. G. D. M'KENZIE, of a daughter.

# MARRIED.

At St. Roch's, on Thursday evening last, the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Plees, Mr. Naroleon Sanders, of Montreal, to Miss Mary Ruthman, only daughter of Mr. George Ruthman, of this city.

At Trinity Church, Thornhill, on the 3rd inst. by the Rev. D. E. Binke, A. B., Rector of Thorn-

On the 28th ult., of fever, after a week's illness, the Rev. GEO. PETRIE, Minister of the Church of

England, in the Townships of Burford and Norwich, U. C.
On the 1st instant, at Beverley, James Macdonell, Esq., J. P., Lieut. Col. of the 8th Battalion of the Leeds Militia.

At Toronto, on the 10th instant, Margaret Anna, wife of T. H. Thomson, Esq., Assistant Commissary

### QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, the 14th Sept., 1847.

Beef, per lb	0	4	a	0	6	
dutton, per lb	0:	3	$\boldsymbol{a}$	0	6	
Ditto, per quarter	2	3	a	3	9	
amb, per quarter	1	.6	a	4		
otatoes, per bushel	2	. 0	a,	- 2	6	
Taple Sugar, per lb	0	4	Œ	0	5	
Dats per bushel	2			2		
lay per hundred bundles	25	. 0	_	35	•	
Straw ditto	17	0.		23	-	
Fire-wood per cord	10	0	-:	14		
Cheese per lb	0	43	a	0		
Butter, fresh, per lb	1	0	$\boldsymbol{a}$	1	3	
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb	0	8	a	0	10	
Veal, per lb	0	5	a	0	6	
Do., per quarter	1	6	a	5		
Pork, per lb	0	5	a	0	7	
Eggs, per dozen	Ü	.10	а	- 1	0	
	ec-ma		-			,

### POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec l'ost-office, on MONDAY the 27th September.—PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR o'clock, afternoon.

Post-office, Quebec, 14th September, 1847.

SITUATION AS SCHOOL MASTER WANTED. MEMBER of the Church of England who has had many Years experience in Tuition, and who is without encumbrance, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a common or model school. The most satisfactory references will be given.

Letters addressed (post paid) to the Rev. W. Bonn, Lachine, will be promptly attended to. Sept. 16, 1817.

### FOR SALE.

THREE SHARES in Bisnop's College, Lennoxville:—the property of a Clergyman deceased. Inquire, if by letter, Post Paid, of the Rev. W. Bonn, Lachine.

FOR SALE. 9 Cases GERMAN WOOLLENS. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street

Quebec, 14th Sept. 1817.

# FOR SALE.

HIRTY LOGS superior SPANISH MAHO-GANY, landed ex "Velocity."

J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

# FOR SALE,

COPY of KELLY's embellished Edition of An EXPOSITION and COMMENTARY with Notes and Annotations, on the OLD and New TESTAMENT, abridged for the use of Families, from the excellent Commentary of the Rev. MATTHEW HENRY.

This work was published in 156 numbers, at Gd. each or £3. 18s. sterling; a complete copy, quite new, is offered for sale, at a much reduced price, by a person recently attived in this country. Inquire at Mr. Newton's, Builder, opposite to St. Patrick's Church.

# BAZAAR.

TT is proposed by the undermentioned Ladies, a 1 part of whom belong to the Committee of Management of the Male Orphan Asylum, to hold a Bazaar, (D. V.) at the National School House, at ONE o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, and THURSDAY, the 23rd of SEPTEMBER, in aid of the Funds of that Institution; and they hope also, if successful in their endeavours beyond what is requisite for this object, to be enabled to render some measure of assistance to the Parish, in forming an Establishment for the reception of Infirm Widows, together with such unprotected Female Children as, not being strictly Orphans, and thence not admissi-ble into the Female Orphan Asylum, are now chargeable to the Cathedral Poor-fund.

As for other similar objects, they request all their kind friends to assist them in this labour of love, and to remember, that very small exertions on the part of many will enable them to attain their object -and at the season which is here proposed to have their Sales which they trust will be annual, they hope for particular assistance from charitable pur chasers among their friends who do not always reside at Quebec, and therefore have not an opportunity of being present at the Annual Bazaar, which is held in the month of April, for the Female Orphan

The Ladies who are to hold the Tables, and who request all willing workers to help them, as they have ability to do so, are-

MIS. ASHWORTH, MIS. MACKIE,
BURNET, C. MONTIVAMBERT, Burnet, MOUNTAIN, CAMPBELL, Miss Gronde, Curry, H. Forsyth, KERR, J. B. Forsyth, Pike.
Admission—1s. 3d. Children half price.
Sept. 9th, 1847.

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

WANTED FREIGHT FOR NEW YORK-UNITED STATES. POMONA, of 377 tons—now daily expected to arrive at this Port from Bremen-will take any Freight offering and have prompt despatch.—Apply to

J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 4th August, 1847.

MACKEREL, HERRINGS, &c. For Sale at the Subscriber's Stores in BARRELS MACKEREL, 200 do. Herrings.

-ALSO, -590 Boxes Stockdale's Superior Liverpool Soap. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 26th August, 1847.

QUEBEC

# PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporated by the Act of Parliament, 4 § 5 Victoria, Cap. 32. OFFICE, FREE-MASONS' HALL, ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

ABSTRACT. Balance at the credit of Depositors on the 1st July, 13:17.....£9,135 10 2
Deposited from the 1st July to 31st August inclusive .....£15,984 6 2 Withdrawn during 4,709 12 7 same period....

Balance at the credit of Depositors on 31st July, 1847, £20,410 3 9
The Bank is open daily for business from TEN to
HALF-PAST TWO o'clock, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY evenings, from SIX to EIGHT

Copies of the Rules, and every necessary information furnished, on application at the Bank. C. H. GATES,

Quebec, 31st Ang. 1817.

### TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 12, PALACE STREET.

HENRY KNIGHT

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public geerally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to use every care and attention to ensure a continuance of their support.

H. KNIGHT also invites an inspection of his Stock of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Dueskins, Vestings, &c. &c., having just received, per "Laby Seaton," from London, a General Assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest Fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at Moderate Prices.

Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

FOR SALE, EX MARY & ANN, HENRIETTE, ROCKSHIRE AND CORSAIR.

100 (3 Gall.) Demijohns. Window Glass, assorted sizes. Galvanised Sheet-Iron. Sheet-Zinc, Tin and Canada Plates. Best and Common Bar Iron. Boiler Plates. Chain Cables and Anchors. 25,000 best Fire Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 19th August, 1847.

FOR SALE, EX CORSAIR.

CHEESE.

C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 19th Aug. 1847. St. Paul Street.

SUPERIOR CHOCCLATE. HE subscriber has received and will constantly have on hand Clark's celebrated Chocolates comprising-

Sweet Milk, flavored with Vanilla, plain,
in sticks for Children.
M. G. MOUNTAIN,
No. 69, St. John Street. Ditto "

Quebec, 12th August, 1847.

FOR SALE. LIVE Oil in Pipes and Quarters.

WELCH & DAVIES.

Quebec, 24th June, 1847.

NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUB-SCRIBERS.

THITE LEAD, Genuine Nos. 1, 2, 3, Dry, Red and White Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber Letharge, and Vandyke Brown, Paints in Oil, assorted colours, Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass.

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 3rd June, 1847.

FOR SALE

THAT pleasantly situated House in St.

MR. BURNET-with a spacious Yard, Stabling an Out-houses. Apply to
ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P., St. Peter Street.

Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

FOR SALE. 3 CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ex Robert & Isabella, from Hamburgh.
C. & W. WURTELE,

8th July, 1847.

FOR SALE. PIANO FORTE. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE,

8th July, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

India Wharf, October, 1846. R. PENISTON, Agent.

St. Paul Street.

St. Paul Street.

### Pouth's Corner.

CHILDREN'S PARTIES, A PAGE FROM LIFE.

By MRs. H. C. KNIGHT. A ning at the door, and two notes were handed into the parlour.

"This is for you," said the lady who received them, looking at the superscription, and passing one to her companion; and this is for me, or rather for Miss Anne Day; but as Miss Anne Day can scarcely read writing, I think 1 am entitled to its first reading." She read. It was a very polite invitation from a little damsel of Miss Anne's age, in the neighbouring street, to come and pass to-morrow evening with her; "and yours is of similar purport, I suppose," said Mrs. Day, looking up and

"Yes, an invitation for Kate to go to Mrs. Blake's to-morrow. Mrs. Blake told me the other day, her children had tenzed so long for a party, that she had concluded to give them one, in very self-defence. I suppose Kate must go, though her winter dress is not finish-

"I think I cannot let Anne go. I do not like children's parties at all."

"There are objections, I confess," answered Kate's mother; "it is always some time before Kate gets over the effect of the excitement, or late hours, or sweetmeats, or something or other. I always caution her about eating too much, yet she is always so prevish and fretful the next day, I am almost out of patience with

her.''
"Why, then, do you let her go at all?' asked Mrs. Day.

"It's the fashion, you know; all children have their parties, and Kate would think it very hard if I refused her; besides, I suppose, children must have some excitement.

A very false notion this of Kate's mother, and yet not peculiar to Kate's mother. Children, with their hearts brim-full of fine spirits and spontaneous glee, need far less outward excitement and fewer artificial amusements than any body else. They delight in a walk to the woods, a run in the garden, a swing in the lane, a frolic with the kittens; they delight in the simplest recreations,-what to the juded and care-worn mind are tame and joyless. If they have more than these, they have more than nature designed for them, -more than the high-wrought nervous temperament of childhood, its warm, unspent emotions, can easily digest. The system is jarred, unstrung, out of

Conversation became interrupted. After school, the invitations were given to the chil-Mrs. Day revolved a long time in her mind, whether it were not better to cast Anne's into the fire, and say nothing to her about it; it would save her the pain of refusing, and Anne of being refused. No, it was not best. It was, indeed, a crisis of that kind from which mothers are apt to shrink, but which, if faithfully passed through, leave parent and child family government.

Kate and Anne were both highly gratified. "O Anne! won't we have a good time! we shall have so many good things!" exclaimed Kate, skipping from one side of the room to the other. "I mean to wear my pink dress and white beads, that all the girls said looked so pretty before - O! ' and away she whirled

I have no pink dress and white beads,' said Anne; then turning to her mother anxiously, she asked, "Mother, what shall I won?"

"We will talk about that by-and-by. Now, if you will run up to the chamber and get ready all the writing materials, I will come up presently, and we will write the answer."

"We, mother?" said Anne, laughing; "they would never know whether I was coming or not, if I wrote it, I make such awful sion! "And after all we are at home

By the time every thing was ready, Mrs. Day entered the chamber, and took the chair, which Anne had placed for her. "And now, mother, how shall you word it? Say, Yes, I should like to come very much," said Anne, all earnestness.

"But Anne," said the mother, gently, strok-ing the soft hair of the child, "I do not want you to go."
"Not go, mother!" exclaimed Anne, a

great shadow coming across her face, "why, Kate's going, and all the girls."

"Yes, but I have some good reasons why I don't want my little girl to go."

Anne looked up with a face of serious in-

"One is, that you will be up, and out in the night air, a great while after your bed-time. I think you had better be sweetly sleeping, to gain health and strength for to-morrow's duties. Then you will eat many things which will not be good for you." Mrs. Day stopped.

"O mother!" said Anne, not peevishly, not fretfully, but very imploringly.
"It seems to me," continued the mother, "that the day's duties are quite enough for the strength of my little girl. She cannot hear the excitement and play of the night. I am sure, Anne, we can pass a very pleasant evening together. This matter I weighed all over, and I think you had better refuse.? It was very kindly and tenderly, but decisively said, and the tones touched Anne's heart; the mother's sympathy softened, but did not lessen, the mother's authority. Anne laid her head on her mother's shoulder, and hid her face, for her mother's shoulder, and mu ner lace, for The Bear and the Tea-Kettle,—The great tears were there. They were tears of bears of Kamtschatka live chiefly on fish, which they procure for themselves from the these foul spirits had been disarmed by a rivers. A few years since, the fish became mother's tenderness. It was not until time scarce Emboldened by famine and consequent had been given for the first struggle to subside, hunger, the bears, instead of retiring to their

manage; no, she had the same proud will and sinful heart which all children have; but, unlike too many children, she was under judicious moral training.

Mrs. Day felt that the trial was not yet over-

"Your mother is horrid!" exclaimed Kate, vehemently, when she learned the result. "My mother is not horrid!" retorted Anne.

ith honest indignation. Anne looked sober, for the next twenty-four

After tea, on the evening of the party, Mrs. Day's children collected around the table, with their slates and books, as their custom was. As they became quietly seated, Mrs. Day, fearing the effect of an interruption from Kate, if she should not depart without entering the parlour, began a little story, to divert and interest her attention. A sump on the stairs, and Kate

am all ready for the party."

The group looked up, but more intent upon the story, they said, "Go on, mother; tell us what became of the dog."

rushed into the room, exclaiming, " See me! I

Kate stood still and listened, too, and soon i became deeply interested in the recital. Namey but believing; and the grace of God be with appeared at the door.

"Stop a minute," cried Kate.

"You had better go, my dear, Nancy it waiting for you," said Mrs. Day.

"O, I had rather stay here, after all, Mes Day, with you," declared the child; " I always ! like to expect to go to parties and all such places, but I always have such a heavy feeling led it at first with milk, and afterwards with right here, when it is all over, a feeling of not being happy," and she placed her hand on her heart. It was a great truth this child intered : a truth often spoken even by children, but not ! heeded, -that more pleasurable excitements can neither satisfy nor amuse the yearnings of the immortal mind; they leave it unrefreshed and impoverished, to prey upon itself. How often is this forgotten, in providing amusements for children! Give them something to do, a flower-bed to cultivate, a doll's wardrobe to make, a box of tools, something to exercise their skill, ingenuity and activity, and you secure to your child a wealth of enjoyment, which few can imagine, who have not witnessed

Kate went away. By-and-by the youngest children retired to rest, and Anne and her mother were left alone. Mrs. Day now felt she must make nome joys indeed pleasant,something must be substituted for forbidden pleasures, -the evening should be so passed that there might be no secret regrets or useless wishes. In expedients of this kind a mother must study to abound.

Anne was listlessly looking over her map. Let us take a voyage, Anne." "How funny, mother, a voyage! where

shall we go?" asked Anne, with interest. "To what part of the world should you like to go, suppose you had a choice?" asked Mrs.

worked on the maps for bottle title. recalled what her geography said of many different countries, and talked very fast, until at length she concluded she should love to go to Palestine, to see those places which she had read so much about in the Bible.

Shall I describe how pleasantly that mother made the voyage? how in fancy they went on board a vessel at Boston, how it seemed at sea, how they slept and what they are, how, when they passed through the straits of Gibra tar. rocky fortress of Gibraltar, their sail up the Mediterranean, their stop at Egypt,—how she interspersed it with questions, to call forth Anne's small stock of knowledge, and remarks people they in fancy met with. How lively was cried Anne, " and I declare it is eight o'clock; why, how fast the time has passed !"?

Anne's bed-time had arrived.

"Why, mother, I have had such a good time,
—I am full of ideas,—I don't believe I could have enjoyed myself half so much at the party as I have at home with you," said Anne, as she lovingly put her arms around her mother's neck, to give her the good-night kiss. How heartily was it given, how warmly returned.

With different feelings was the bright next day greeted by the two children.

"That old pink dress," exclaimed Kate. yawning on her pillow, " I never mean to wear it again. One of the girls said, she guessed my mother could not afford to get me another, I wore that so often."

"O mother, when shall we have another such beautiful voyage?" cried Anne, skipping, half dressed, into her mother's chamber. "I almost know Kate did not enjoy herself as much as I

Anne had a judicious, Christian mother, who thoroughly understood her children's characters and by a proper apportionment of discipline and stimulus, endeavoured to open sources of improvement and happiness among the every day scenes of domestic life. Let all Christian parents do this, and we shall not behold so many children of the covenant plunging into worldly pleasures and imprudent excesses, departing farther and farther from that wholesome steadiness of mind, which gives dignity to character and influence to virtue. - Congregational Visiter.

that Mrs. Day asked what she would write. dons, wandered about, and sometimes entered "Just what you please, mother," said the child, the villages. On a certain occasion one of

after him. The woman of the house had just placed a large tea-kettle full of boiling water in the court. Bruin smelt of it, but it burned his nose. Provoked at the pain, he vented all his fury on the tea-kettle. He folded his arms Kate's anger or condolence was yet to be round it-pressed it with his whole strength against his breast, to crush it; but this, of course, only burned him the more. The horrible growling which rage and pain forced from the poor beast now brought the neighbours to the spot, and Bruin, by a few shots, was put out of his misery. To this day, however, when any body injures himself by his own violence, the people of the village call him like "the bear with the kettle."

N. B. Passionate children, this is for you. When your little hearts kindle into a blaze, and you kick and strike at things by which you are hurt, pause and remember the bear of Kamischatka! - Chr. Intelligencer.

A SWARM OF BEES .- Be quiet. Be active. Be patient. Be humble. Be prayerful. Be watchful. Be hopeful. Be loving. Be gentle. Be merciful. Be gracious. Be just. Be upright. Be kind, Be simple. Be diligent. Be lowly. Be long-suffering. Be not faithless, you. - Christian Witness.

## THE ICHNEUMON.

Difference between restraints of education and change of heart.

"I had," says M. D'Osbonville, "an Ichneumon very young, which I brought up; baked meat mixed with rice. It soon became even tamer than a cat, for it came when called and followed me, though at liberty, into the country.

"One day I brought him a small water serpent alive, being desirous to know how far his instruct would earry him against a creature with which he was hitherto totally unacquaint ed. His first emotion seemed to be astonishment mixed with anger, for his hairs became erect; but in an instant after he stepped behind the reptile, and with a remarkable swiftness and aghlty heaped upon its head, seized it, and crushed it between his teeth. This effort and new food scemed to have awakened his inward and destructive voracity, which, till then, had given way to the gentleness he had acquired from his education.

"I had about my house several curious kinds of fowls, among which he had been brought up, an I which, till then, he had suffered to go and come unmolested and unregarded; but a few days after, when he found himself alone, he strangled them every one, ate a little, and, as appeared, drank the blood of two."

APPLICATION.

It is one thing to restrain evil dispositions; it is another to have them rooted out. Many things may keep children from the grossest wickedness, but unless He who made the heart changes it, its depravity will break forth; and there is nothing, however had, which they may not no at some time or other. What we really are is not to be learnt from what we appear to be when the eyes of others are upon us, but from what we are when following our own wills.-The Episcopal Recorder.

JUDGMENT OF ASIATICS ON EUROPEAN DANCING Their dancing is so unlike anything we ever heard of in Hindostan, that I cannot refrain from the consequent creation of manufactures and of giving a sketch of what I saw. In the first Mrs. Day told some incidents about the great place, the company could not have been fewer fisheries of the Bay of Fundy; and with equal than 1,500 or 2,000 of the highest classes of certainty, the establishment of British North society, the ministers, the nobles, the wealthy, with their wives and daughters. Several hun- British North America, within little more than dreds stood up, every gentleman with a lady; about the animals, the manner, the habits of the and they advanced and retired several times, in agricultural and mineral wealth, embracing, holding each other by the hand to the sound of even on this side of the St. Lawrence, Anne's interest, how animated was her expres- music. At last the circle they had formed 20,000,000 of acres of rich unlocated territory broke up, some running off to the right and and valuable timber, must, when intersected others to the left. Then a gentleman, leaving by railways, surpass in attractiveness all the his lady, would strike out obliquely acress the room, sometimes making direct for another lady at a distance, and sometimes stooping and flourishing with his legs as he went along. When he approached her, he made a sort of salaam and then retreated. Another would go sofily up to a lady, and then suddenly seizing her by the waist, would turn and twist her round some fifty times, till both were evidently giddy with the motion. Several ladies asked me to dance with them, but I excused myself by saying that this dancing was so superlatively bandinal, that it was sufficient to admire it, and that I was afraid to try. "Besides," said I "it is company to our customs in Hindostan." To which they replied, that India was far off and no one could see me. "But," said I there are people who put everything in the newspapers, and if my friends heard of it, I should lose easte." The ladies smiled; and after this I was not asked to dance. - Travels of Keron Khan.

When Commodore Anson was at Canton, the officers of the Centurion frigate had a ball upon some court holiday: while they were dancing, a Chinese, who very quietly surveyed the operation, said, softly, to one of the party, 'Why don't you let your servants do this for

CONFORMITY TO CUSTOM,-The way in which the human body shall be covered is not and is allowed on all hands to concern, in no each of us may form some estimate of the extent of conformity in the world. A wise nation, unsubdued by superstition with the vileges. collected experience of peaceful ages, concludes that female fret are to be clothed by crushing

Some may imagine this child was casy to and entered in, and the gate accidentally closed upper part of the female body. In such magnificent provinces, it is indeed most desiramatters nearly all people conform. If you ble that no false step, as in the case of New Zeawant to see what men will do in the way of conformity, take a European hat for your subject of meditation. I dere say there are twenty-two millions of people at this minute, each wearing one of these hats in order to please the rest .- Friends in Council.

### SUFFERING DEATH'S TERRORS. A mode of punishment.

A strange spectacle was witnessed lately at Arnheim, in Holland. A R. Catholic priest, named Gepkens, having been condemned to death for assassination, the king commuted the sentence into perpetual imprisonment, and the application of the punishment called "brandishing of the axe," which consists in making a prisoner undergo a pretended execution. A scaffold was prepared, exactly as for an execution, and a cossin was on it, as if to receive the bloody and mangled remains of the condemned. At twelve o'clock in the day, Gepkens was driven in a cart to the scaffold. His head and neck were bare, he wore no coat, his hair was cut very close, and his hands were tied behind his back. Two priests were with him, giving him religious consolation, and two other carriages contained the officers of justice, and the executioner and his assistants, the latter carrying an axe. A strong detatchment of soldiers accompanied the cart, and another surrounded the scaffold. Gopkens ascended to his appointed place with a tottering step. His eyes were then bandaged, and his head placed on the block. One of the assistant executioners seized him by the hair, to keep his head in the right position, and two other assistants held him by the shoulders. The chief executioner then took the axe, flourished it in the air, and let it descend on the prisoner's neck, so as to make him feel the cold steel. The man who held his head afterwards released it, and for about five minutes the executioner continued to brandish the axe around the prisoner's head, so close that he could distinctly hear the whizzing. The emotion of Gepkens was so great that he fainted. When the ceremony was completed, his hands were untied, and he was re-conveyed to prison in the cart. About 30, 000 persons waited from daylight to witness this singular proceeding, the like of which had not occurred within the memory of man. Previous to the prisoner's arrival the crowd was very merry and boisterous, and roared forth several songs; but on the conclusion of the mock execution, it dispersed in silence, and appearently feeling strong emotion.

RAILWAY COLONIZATION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA .- ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY. -An investment of £80,000 of English, to meet £80,000 of colonial, capital, spread over a period of three years, for the construction of a cheap railway of 80 miles, with a guaranteed minimum dividend of 5 per cent, from Government, and an actual estimate of 20 per cent. from existing traffic, is not a very formidable matter; and yet, at the same time, it involves and extensions, of Halifax, Quebec, Montreal. Fredericton, St. John, and Miramichi; of Hamilton, Sandwich, Toronto, the great Lakes, and Hudson's Bay; of Augusta, Portland, Boston, and New York; the opening up of the mineral resources of New Brunswick—its tin, iron, and copper mines; its coal-fields, one of these extending over 5,000 square miles; a new empire of steam; the extension of the America as the granary of the old world a week's steam-sail of England, and abounding more distant fields for the employment of British industry or the exhibition of British enter-

The port of St. Andrews, at the mouth of the St. Croix, and on the Bay of Fundy, is the terminal point of the British coast of North America, and of the boundary between the British and Republican territories. The St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, with the most amicable understanding with the States, will run parallel to the boundary line of Lord Asu-BURTON for its whole course. The Act incorporating the original Company, whose operations were suspended pending the adjustment of that boundary, was obtained in 1836. The new Acts which have just been confirmed by the Queen in Council, confer the following extensive privileges.

In the first place, the survey has been completed by the Government, at an outlay of £10,000; and the works are now about to be commenced. Along with a belt of land, 200 feet on each side of the line, for its whole length involving the possession of the frontage of all lands to be settled contiguous to the railway, a grant of 20,000 acres has been bestowed upon the Company, to be selected in convenient blocks. All the timber, fuel, and materials necessary for the construction are also conceded; with a guarantee of 5 per cent, on the portion of capital subscribed in Englandthe local shareholders being amply satisfied a thing for the scientific and the learned only; with the commercial prospect, and refusing to participate in this guarantee; and, above all, small degree, one half, at least, of the creation. | and especially important as respects the syste-It is from such a simple thing as dress that | matic colonization and advancement of the provinces, power to form branches to all parts of New Brunswick, with commensurate pri-

To every class of Great Britain the settlement of British North America is a subject of deep sparce. Emboldened by famine and consequent collected experience of peaceful ages, concludes thunger, the bears, instead of retiring to their that female fret are to be clothed by crushing of British North America is a subject of deep deach subsequent insertion; and 10d each subsequent insertion

and methodical, as you will, but let Emigration be entirely spontaneous. In other words. clear land, make surveys, build towns, lay out roads, establish municipal, educational, religious, and other institutional attractions of civilized life, by the agency of combined capital and hired labour: in a word, prepare morally and physically the field of enterprize. If that be made sufficiently attractive—if the discouragements which have hitherto damped the energies of the yeoman, and frittered away his moderate capital, and thrown the poor Irish or English labourer a burthen upon colonial, instead of British poor rates, be removed, capital and labour will of themselves flow to the settlement; the capitalist company will reap a rich reward for its investment in preparation ? the yeoman will willingly pay the price or rent of lands from which he readily finds a return; and the English, Scotch, and Irish able-bodied labourer will-it is within the range of easy possibility-eat meat ! - London Railway Record.

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