

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best copy. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a essayé d'obtenir la meilleure copie. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> | Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible | <input type="checkbox"/> | Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure. | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | | Continuous pagination. |

not competency to read the Church-services; hence the host of priestly shadows you meet with at every corner of the streets, devouring the morsel of bread and handful of onions they have just laid in at some neighbouring costermonger's. To this root of many evils, you may add, the entire dependence of the patriarch, the head of the Greek Church, upon the Porte. Mark the mode of his appointment. When the office is vacant, the principal merchants and others, who profess the Greek faith, unite into parties, and bid against one another for the price of the vacant chair; and the minister of the home department, albeit under cover of a mock election, awards it to the candidate of the party who are in a situation to pay him most for it. The dependence in which the head is kept, involves necessarily the dependence of the members. And the church in which the patriarch officiates boasts, to this day, possession of the chair in which St. Chrysostom sat!—*Church of England Magazine.*

ALWAYS, EVERYWHERE, AND BY EVERYBODY. Wise men who have thoughtfully considered of Vincentius his way though in general they cannot but approve of it so far as to think it highly improbable that there should be antiquity, universality, and consent against the true and genuine sense of Scripture, yet when they consider this way of Vincentius with all those cautions, restrictions and limitations set down by him (b. 1. c. 39), they are apt to think that he hath put men to a wild-goose-chase to find out anything according to his rules, and that St. Augustine spake a great deal more to the purpose when he spake concerning all the writers of the Church, "That although they had never so much learning and sanctity, he did not think it true because they thought so, but because they persuaded him to believe it true either from the authority of Scripture or some probable reason."—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1846.

In the extract on our first page, from Dr. Tyng's speech, there is this passage, referring to the Bible: "It does not need a ministry to interpret it." We advert to it on purpose to state that we are aware these words might be taken out of their connection and made the subject of criticism, which would be utterly unjust towards the speaker. In premeditated composition, he would probably have expressed himself more guardedly. The results of Dr. Tyng's own labours as a Pastor are striking proofs of the honour which God is pleased to put upon a ministry which interprets Scripture so as to induce one after another to recognise his individual responsibility to interpret the Scripture for himself personally, and to apply its truths to his own individual conscience. The extract from Archbishop Usher's elaborate Body of Divinity will be read with advantage in conjunction with that from Dr. Tyng's extemporaneous address.

We are not a little pleased to find, from an extract in the *Episcopal Recorder* just received, that Bishop Lee of Delaware, in his Primary Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese, treating of the rule of Vincentius, quotes the very passage from Bishop Stillingfleet which we have just used against Dr. Jarvis's admiration of the rule. The Bishop of Delaware helps us to another quotation from no less an authority than Priest Newman, whom we suppose now admitted to the Romish sacrificialship, because the mail just received enumerates him as the Rev. J. H. Newman, among those who assisted at a recent consecration of a R. C. Bishop. In his "Essay on Development" he says thus: "It does not seem possible, then, to avoid the conclusion that, whatever be the proper key for harmonizing the records and documents of the early and later Church, and true as the dictum of Vincentius must be considered in the abstract, and possible as its application might be in his own age, when he might almost ask the primitive centuries for their testimonies, it is hardly available now, or effective to any satisfactory result. The solution it offers is as difficult as the original problem."

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—We signified, in our last, our intention to add some information upon the proceedings of this body, bearing upon *Foreign Missions*. The following is from the *Episcopal Recorder*.

"The missions to China and Africa, have the confidence of their friends, and no need has been felt for retrenchment of the expense which they involve, because of confidence in the principles and plans of those who administer their affairs, and satisfaction with the results, which they have been able to exhibit. Such has not, however, been the case with the mission to Constantinople; and the necessity of appropriating considerable sums of money to its support, from funds, either expressly or impliedly appropriated to other missions, has created extensive dissatisfaction in the Church.

"The Committee therefore entered into this subject in their Report, confessed their own want of confidence in the wisdom and utility of the plans of this Mission, declared their utter incompetency to meet the demands made upon the Treasury for its support, and asked special instruction from the Board, as to their further action in the matter. They proposed to have future appropriations confined to such funds, as were expressly contributed for its support. The Special Committee modified this proposition, and suggested that the reduction of the amount appropriated should be made 'as soon as practicable.' A motion was made to substitute for this indefinite term, 'the first of January next.' In b-half of this, Dr. Tyng spoke at length, to show the necessity and propriety of continuing the appropriations for this Mission, on the ground that it had been at first undertaken, on the ground of specific pledges, by certain persons or congregations, professing an interest in the object—and again, that it was continued by the Board, three years ago, in spite of a prevailing disposition to abandon it, at the earnest solicitation of the Bishops of New Jersey, Maryland and North Carolina, on the ground of their assurance that the funds requisite

for its support would be supplied by its own friends. He showed this by reference to the printed proceedings, and then contrasted with this, the almost entire want of contributions which the Report exhibited, and urged the absolute necessity of ceasing to interfere with funds contributed for other purposes, from the certainty, that if this were not done, these would be withheld altogether, and all the Foreign Missions of the Church be sunk, by this millstone around their neck.

"We believe that this proposition was in accordance with the general feeling of the Board, and would have been passed by a large majority, but for considerations suggested by the Rev. Dr. Whitehouse. He avowed himself to be dissatisfied both with the design and prosecution of this Mission, and desirous to abandon it; but he thought that the proper way to do it, was by action in the General Convention, and not the Board. He proposed for the present, to make known to the avowed friends of the Mission its wants, and appeal to them for aid, and then to bring before the next General Convention the question of its permanent prosecution. This plan was adopted, and we suppose it will amount to the same thing.

"It should have been mentioned, that the documents relative to the recent persecution at Constantinople, were laid before the Special Committee; but they had not time to investigate the matter, and scarcely thought it necessary for them to do so. We have no particular information on this painful subject, but in the absence of it, we cannot understand how a Protestant Bishop could be candid and consistent, and yet retain the favour of those who administer the authority of a Church, only less idolatrous and intolerant than the Romish Church itself."

The close of this paragraph probably furnishes a clue to the cause of that want of confidence in the Turkish mission which has given concern to the Board; and we must confess that, on account of intelligence which has been received from that mission, we derive a melancholy satisfaction from this want of confidence; it indicates a watchful state of the public mind, further evinced by the failure of those expectations which had been held out, of support to the mission from certain quarters on whose behalf the three Bishops referred to, thought they could venture an assurance. Bishops Doane, Whittingham, and Ives have been foremost in avowing their sympathy with the unprotestantizing movements of the day; the Turkish mission excites an interest among those so disposed, on account of the opportunity it affords of taking to their bosom the Episcopal Churches in the East, though deeply corrupt in doctrine and superstitious in practice, while orthodox Christian bodies are thrust out of the pale of the Church, because they reject Episcopacy. It is too good a thing to be able to exhibit, in the part taken by Bishop Southgate with the Patriarch of the Armenian Church in Turkey against the Presbyterian or Congregational Missionaries of the "American Board of Foreign Missions," how the Tractarian heresy counts it of greater value that Bishops should govern the Church, though they do it so as to keep her in superstition and ignorance, than that the Church should be taught by Non-Episcopalians to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" holy Scripture. In the midst of all this, Tractarianism has no objection that the funds for the work should be furnished by people who are free from the taint of such sympathies; so that Tractarian funds may remain disposable for the restoration of romanizing architecture and such like matters, from which the Reformers thought they had set the Church of England free."

Missionaries of the "American Board of Foreign Missions" have been labouring for years in Turkey with a view to the diffusion of scriptural light among Mohammedans and among the decayed Christian Churches languishing there in a state of alienation from the life of God through ignorance of His holy Word. Some success has been met with, and it has stirred up the wrath of an ignorant and selfish hierarchy who foresee that their occupation will be gone, as soon as their people shall (as the Church of England prays they may) "through patience and comfort of the holy Scriptures embrace and ever hold fast the hope of eternal life." Excommunication has been pronounced against those who are found to profit by the instructions of these Missionaries; and among those corrupt Churches, under the despotic government of Turkey, excommunication is persecution. Bishop Southgate, who presides over the mission of the Prot. Ep. Church in Turkey, has volunteered his aid to justify the Armenian Patriarch's proceedings. If he has been so strangely misled as to imagine that he is doing service to the cause for which he has been sent forth, by endorsing the proceedings of the benighted Armenians Ecclesiastics against Missionaries who, however we may regret that they walk not with us, have still maintained a character for piety, integrity, and honest zeal for the diffusion of scriptural truth, it may be hoped that the proceedings at the late meeting of the Board of Missions will bring him to examine afresh the ground upon which he has ventured, and to return to that engagedness in efforts for the salvation of souls for which he had credit during his earlier missionary course, and by which alone he may revive the good-will of intelligent Churchmen towards his mission, and secure the means of carrying on a work towards the emancipation of the ancient Christian Churches in the East, from "ignorance, hardness of heart, and contempt of God's holy Word."

We have, from former official connection with missionary bodies, somewhat minute knowledge of the spirit manifested, and the conduct pursued by Armenian Church-rulers towards Missionaries whose sole design was to revive the spirit of vital godliness among their people generally, and whose main effort, prudently and unobjectionably, was to promote scriptural knowledge and personal godliness among the Clergy—without the slightest attempt at interference with their ecclesiastical polity. And

we will go one step further than our valued contemporary in Philadelphia, and say that it requires something positive to assure the friends of missions that Bishop Southgate has not sacrificed the cause of evangelical truth to a determination to uphold the power of an unenlightened and intolerant hierarchy. It is with pain and grief, but with admiration of the sagacity displayed by the Bishop of Vermont, that we quote the warning words written by him, two years ago, on the consecration of the Missionary Bishop for Turkey: "I do not believe the apostles would have connived, or appeared to connive, at the corruptions of the Greek and other Oriental Churches, in the face of the people, under the vague and delusive hope of converting the priesthood, en masse, by friendly private conversations at some future day." Still less, certainly, would the apostles have taken the part of the corrupt Churches against the diffusion of evangelical light and freedom.

In conclusion, we have to say that we must not be understood as requiring that the Protestant Episcopal Mission should relinquish its advantage as sent forth by an episcopally constituted body in favour of the non-episcopal mission from the "American Board." We fear that unreasonable demands of this kind may have been made, and that collision between the two Protestant missions would not have been altogether prevented, though the Protestant Bishop had acted in a different manner from what he has done. It must be our wish that the Oriental Churches should maintain their episcopal constitution, but that they should bring it back to scriptural simplicity. The super-addition of patriarchates, bought and sold under the patronage of a Mohammedan government, is as far from the apostolical model as the relinquishment of the episcopal order altogether.

The troubles in the parish of Miramichi, New Brunswick, having been referred to in our last number, and the full statement of them in the *St. John's Courier* being now before us, we apply ourselves to the task of giving a succinct account of the circumstances, because they may lead to some reflections upon the question how the removal of such painful differences, if they do spring up—which in the first place ought to be avoided, if possible—might be attempted with the best prospect of success.

On the 20th of January, a Vestry meeting was held in St. Paul's Church, Chatham (Miramichi) at which the following resolution was duly moved and seconded: "That while we are firmly attached to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of which we are members, we gladly embrace the present opportunity of expressing our most unqualified disapprobation and rejection of the 'Tracts for the Times,' the object of which tracts has been to create discord and division, to revive exploded errors, and to introduce dangerous and unscriptural doctrine into the Church, and which have been justly censured and condemned by the majority of the venerable Bishops, both in the Mother Country and on the continent of America, and by the pious Laymen of the land."

An amendment, to the effect that the Vestry had nothing to do with that matter, because it does not refer to the temporal affairs of the Church, was negatived, and the original motion carried, the four gentlemen who had voted for the amendment protesting and then, together with the Rector, Rev. Samuel Bacon, who had so far filled the chair, withdrawing from the meeting. By several subsequent resolutions, condemnation was pronounced against the Tracts for the Times and books of similar tendency, and the name of the Rev. James Hudson, a Missionary, was introduced as the party who had circulated such publications, and also had preached a very objectionable sermon on the 11th of January, which they requested the Lord Bishop of the Diocese to call for, and to take such steps in the matter as His Lordship may deem essential for the well-being of the Church, and the cause of truth."

These resolutions were transmitted to the Bishop by Henry Cunard, Esq., the Rector having declined to do so. A reply was received from His Lordship, dated 12th February, stating that the matters which the Vestry had taken into consideration were wholly out of their province, exhorting them to good will and charity, and referring them to the time of the Bishop's intended visit in August, when he could speak with them on the subject. On the 26th of February, a public meeting of members of the Church of England in the town of Chatham was held, at which, after a long preamble setting forth the proceedings which had been taken, it was resolved "that the course taken was adopted out of pure regard to the Clergyman's feelings, in not arraigning his acts before a public meeting, which becomes painful not only to the Clergyman but to the Laity; the necessity of a public meeting was then stated to have arisen out of the Bishop's decision—the meeting professed their firm attachment to the Church, referred to the harmony which had subsisted and the liberality manifested on her behalf—lamented the revival of errors in doctrine and practice, and specifically such as had proceeded from the acts and words of the Rev. James Hudson—proceedings to be communicated to the Bishop.

A severe expostulation from the Rector was read to the meeting, but did not stay proceedings; the Rector's name, indeed, was considerably kept altogether out of the record of what took place. An address to the Bishop was signed by a Committee of 4, with 89 others. To this communication a reply was received dated 24th March; His Lordship wholly disapproved of the proceeding by public meeting, stated that dissenters had been present, entitled to vote—that 36 persons had withdrawn and sent in counter-resolutions—that the charges were vague—that nothing had been proved. One matter of complaint, indeed, was embodied in a distinct statement of the party concerned: Mr. Hudson had refused to bury the child of a parishioner which had been baptized, in time of threatening sickness, and in the Clergyman's absence, by a Presbyterian Minister. Mr. Hudson had been at the house before the child died, and had offered to baptize it again, which the father declined. On this subject, the Bishop writes: "Viewing it as a case of necessity, I think Mr. Hudson might, without scruple, have buried the child." His Lordship

* See "The Mind of the Church" &c. on page 9 of this volume, an extract from the Homily against the evil of idolatry; and that Homily throughout.

speaks highly of the Clergyman's personal character, and so closes his letter. A public Meeting of those who signed the former address took place on the 14th of April, at which resolutions were passed, indicating the dissatisfaction of the meeting, requesting from His Lordship a copy of the adverse resolutions, the names of the 36 individuals, and all other information upon which his unfavourable reply was based; in order that His Lordship's mind might be disabused on the subject. Mr. Hudson's sermon of January 11th was on this occasion more especially brought to the Bishop's notice with a request "to furnish them with a true copy of the said sermon."

The transmission of the proceedings of this meeting drew from the Bishop a letter dated 30th April, in which, for all further information respecting the 36 and their resolutions, they were referred to a Mr. Wright, being one of that number. On application to this individual, nothing was obtained but a refusal to communicate anything. Another public meeting was then held on the 23rd of May, at which a Committee was appointed to prepare such answer to His Lordship's communication as the facts of the case demanded—and it was resolved that the whole of the proceedings be published in a variety of papers in the Provinces, at New York, and in the mother-country. The documents close with a long letter, addressed to the Bishop under date 23rd May, in which the signers lament the increase of their difficulties consequent upon the course adopted by His Lordship—entirely deny that any dissenters were present or voted on the occasion—assert their competency to judge whether the preaching which they hear be contrary to the Bible or not—signify to His Lordship that, from the distrust which Mr. Hudson has occasioned they could not be edified by his further services—enumerate several out of the number of objectionable books which had been circulated by that Clergyman (Grestley's Forest of Arden, Paget's Tales of the Village, Bellair's Tales of the Town, published by James Burns, Portman Square,)—and they wind up with a sentence in which they beg "to express their regret that such clergymen as Mr. Hudson are among them; and also to express an earnest hope, that should His Lordship's life be preserved to preside over this diocese for a length of time, His Lordship will look back with regret at having thrown in his influence against them in their endeavour to stop innovation and error in the Church." The communication is signed by the 2 Churchwardens, 9 vestrymen, and 80 others.

We have endeavoured to bring the essential features in this case into the space now occupied with it: the whole, in the closely printed pages of the *St. John's Courier*, fills nearly 6 columns. The persuasion forces itself upon us, from the undisputed fact of the Clergyman's refusal to bury the child of his parishioner, and other features in the case, that the people here just cause to suspect the soundness of his views on doctrine and discipline. A perplexing question, then, arises out of the position in which matters are left at the close of these documents: which is the proper course for the Laity to adopt, when they think they have to prefer complaints against a Clergyman? The Churchwardens and Vestry, it is plain, are by law confined to the temporal affairs of the Church only. If they meddle with circulation of books, and preaching of doctrine, they can get no answer. A public meeting leads to no better result. We are not prepared to say what would have been considered, in the Miramichi case, the legitimate course for the people to pursue. To the undesirableness of popular movements of the kind, we are fully alive; the uncertainty whether in the deliberations of a multitude there will be found wisdom and calmness, and in their representations freedom from exaggeration, does not escape us; but when we see the two Churchwardens and a majority of the Vestry, after learning that in their official capacity they cannot be heard on such a subject, take the lead in making their representation along with the members of a general meeting of parishioners, it seems to us, we must confess, that they did the best they knew how to do, though they might have done better, if a more excellent way had been suggested.

The demand that the Bishop of the Diocese should furnish the parishioners with a copy of Mr. Hudson's sermon, is designated by His Lordship as "of an extraordinary nature" that he was compelled to decline it and to close the correspondence on the subject. We clearly think the demand, in the shape it was put, was inadmissible; and in the earlier proceedings, the application by resolution was, that the Bishop would call for the sermon, and take such steps in the matter as His Lordship might deem essential to the well-being of the Church, and the cause of truth." But it does not appear that the sermon was called for, nor any other measure adopted to try the merits of the question in consequence of the representations which had been made. His Lordship expresses his own conviction that "no man is more anxious to perform his duty, or more firmly attached to the Church of England," than the Clergyman complained of.

Of course we know nothing to the contrary, and what interests us in the matter is simply the rising conviction that it would be well if the Laity had a legitimate organ through which their representations on such subjects could quietly and respectfully reach the Bishop of the Diocese, and carry such weight as would bring on an investigation, and set the matter at rest. If the Laity are led to suspect that objection is found to every mode that they can devise to make grievances known, the consequence may reasonably be expected to be the rise of that "angry irritable temper for the holy offices and institutions," as the Archdeacon of Winchester (now Bishop of Oxford) called it in his charge—see *Berean* 9th January 1845—"than which none can be more fraught with danger to the truth of God amongst us, and to our common church. Let us beware, my reverend brethren, how we stir it up. Evil as it is in itself, and springing, in some instances at least, from unworthy motives, it is in others based upon the righteous resolution of resisting the return to ancient error, the loss of precious spiritual blessing, the darkening of the light of Christ, to set up in its stead the earthly firm of priestcraft and superstition; and, if this be its source, it is plain that it can be met successfully, not by violence and angry blame, not by an obstinate adherence to things in themselves utterly immaterial, but which are now most unhappily identified with real evils; but only by love and gentleness, by the union of undoubted faithfulness to Christ's pure word and doctrine, with a yielding gentleness towards opposers in all lesser matters."

BISHOPRIC OF JERUSALEM.—We find no express intelligence in the papers we have skimmed over since the arrival of the mail, on the subject of the Rev. Samuel Gohat's consecration to the Episcopate; but the Record of July 2nd contains an advertisement under the heading: "Departure of the Bishop of Jerusalem," which announces a Sermon to be preached at the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, on Sunday Evening, July 5th "by the Bishop of

Jerusalem, previously to his departure for Palestine." Our inference from this announcement is, that the consecration was to take place on the morning of that Sunday, and that Bishop Gohat would set out for his sphere of labour with very little delay.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—The grant of £150 (referred to in the *Berean* of the 9th inst.) was unanimously voted in a convocation held on the 18th ult., in favour of the library of Bishop's College, Lenoxxville.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received Cpt. F. and forwarded the papers as directed—J. O.—W. D.;—J. R. S. L.;—Mrs. K.;—R. V. R.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—From His Exc. Governor Cunningham, No. 57 to 108; Captain Robertson, No. 105 to 156; Captain Fitzgerald, (2 copies) No. 105 to 156; Messrs. Wm. Nixon, No. 53 to 156; J. Burr & Co. No. 57 to 160; Dr. Scott, No. 57 to 160; Rev. Wm. Fox, Demra, No. 110 to 213; Messrs. Matthew Steele, No. 110 to 161; A. Cole, No. 110 to 161; Sergt. Hutchison, No. 91 to 117; Messrs P. McQuilkin, No. 105 to 156; Jas. Downes, No. 105 to 117; Jas. Downes, jr. No. 105 to 156; Chas. W. Wilson, 121 to 146; John Auld, No. 79 to 130; J. C. Overall, 105 to 156; R. Peniston, No. 105 to 156; H. W. Gibsons, No. 105 to 156; Wm. Penny, No. 105 to 156; W. White, No. 101 to 153; L. T. McPherson, No. 53 to 104; David D. Young, No. 105 to 156; Wm. Henry, No. 53 to 104; Jas. Anderson, No. 53 to 104; Mrs. Stott, No. 105 to 156.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. In consequence of the change made this Summer in the despatch of the Lake Champlain Steamer from St. John's three hours later than heretofore,—thereby reducing the Contract time with the American Government for conveying the Mail to Boston,—His Lordship the Post Master General has deemed it expedient to order that the Bags should be despatched from Montreal one day earlier than has been usual during the Summer Service.

Local and Political Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The 4th of July mail from England, by the steamship Cambria, reached town on Tuesday morning, furnishing us with accounts 15 days later. The most important news is the final passing of the Corn bill, and the retirement of Sir Robert Peel from office. On Thursday the 25th of June, the Corn bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords without a division; and at 2 o'clock on the following morning, Sir R. Peel and his cabinet were defeated in the House of Commons on the Irish Coercion bill, by a vote of 292 against 219; leaving the Government in a minority of 73. On the following day, Sir R. Peel proceeded to the Isle of Wight for the purpose of tendering the resignations of his colleagues and himself, which were accepted. Lord John Russell was then empowered by Her Majesty to form a cabinet, a list of which follows.

THE CABINET. Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham. President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne. Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Minto. Secretary for the Home Department, Sir George Grey. Secretary for the Foreign Department, Viscount Palmerston. Secretary for the Colonies, Earl Grey. First Lord of the Treasury, Lord John Russell. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Charles Wood. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Campbell. Paymaster-General, Marquis of Clanricarde. Board of Trade, Earl of Clarendon. Board of Control, Sir John Lubbock. Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Labouchere. Admiralty, Earl of Auckland.

NOT OF THE CABINET. Master of the Mint, Right Hon. R. S. Shiel. Secretary-at-War, Hon. Fox Maule. Attorney-General, Sir Thos. Wilde. Lord Advocate, Mr. A. Rutherford. Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. T. Maitland. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Beshborough. Commander-in-Chief, Duke of Wellington. Master-General of the Ordnance, Marquis of Anglesey.

This event is not altogether unexpected; as it has been for some time confidently predicted that Ministers would be defeated by a combination of the protectionists with the Whigs and Irish members, when the Coercion bill came before the House. The sensation, therefore, was not so great as is usual on the entire change of the rulers of a great country; and the securities, which are a sure test of public feeling, did not fluctuate much. On Monday, Sir R. Peel addressed the House of Commons in a long and very able speech, explaining the reasons for his resignation and retirement from official life. He stated it as his opinion that the new ministry would continue to cherish the principles of free commercial intercourse; in which case he would feel bound to give them his cordial support. He alluded to the important reductions in taxation which had been effected during his administration without decreasing the revenue of the country; to the successful manner in which the honour of the British arms had been upheld in India and elsewhere; to the earnest desire of himself and his colleagues to maintain the nation's rights without a resort to warlike measures, which have just been so successful in effecting a peaceful settlement of the Oregon question; and concluded with the following allusion to his own position and feelings: "Sir, I now close the address which it has been my duty to make to the House, thanking them sincerely for the favour with which they have listened to me in performing this last act of my official career. Within a few hours, probably, that power which I have held for the period of five years will be surrendered into the hands of another—without repining—I can say without complaint—with a more lively recollection of the support and confidence I have received than of the opposition which during a recent period I met with. (Cheers.) I shall leave office, I fear, with a name severely censured by many hon. gentlemen, who, on public principle, deeply regret that severance, not from any interested or personal motives, but because they believe fidelity to party engagements,—the existence and maintenance of a great party,—to constitute a powerful instrument of government; I shall surrender power severely censured; I fear again, by many hon. gentlemen, who, from no interested motive, have adhered to the principle of protection as important to the welfare and interest of the country; I shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist (loud cheering from the Opposition), who, from less honourable motives, maintains protection for his own individual benefit (continued cheering); but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remem-

bered with expressions of good-will in those places which are the abode of men whose lot it is to labour, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow...

It is said that a testimonial will be presented by the people of England to Richard Cobden, the great and untiring advocate of free trade. Subscriptions to the amount of £18,000 had already been received in Manchester, and £100,000, it was thought, would be raised for this purpose.

Subscriptions were being taken up in Liverpool and other towns for the sufferers by the great fire at St. John's (N. F.)

COMMERCIAL.—The passing of the Corn Bill and of the Tariff has caused the custom-house authorities in London and Liverpool to be more than usually busy.

In Liverpool, during four days of the present week, nearly a quarter of a million sterling was received for duties. The quantity of Wheat and Flour taken out of bond has been immense.

The weather continues beautiful. The intense heat has been succeeded by refreshing showers, which have decreased the temperature, and, by moistening the parched earth, materially assisted the growing crops.

ITALY.—The election of Pope was made with much greater dispatch than was anticipated, having been got over in 48 hours.

NEW ZEALAND.—The disturbances are at an end; the native force having been defeated with considerable loss, sued for peace, and it was hoped that an amicable termination of all disputes would now take place.

AT THE CAPE, hostilities had taken place between the British troops and residents and the Kafirs; and though the latter had been severely handled upon several occasions, their numbers were so great that much uneasiness was felt.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—Mineral Riches.—The geologist, Dr. Gesner, has transmitted to the Honourable Charles Young, Charlotte Town, a sample of a mineral found by him on a farm at Cavendish in this island, which he has analyzed and found to be the mineral so extensively employed in Great Britain for obtaining oxygen gas, for the Bude light, by which the House of Parliament and some of the principal streets in London are now lighted.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, THE AMERICAN ARMY, AND THE INVASION OF MEXICO.—The N. Y. Herald publishes some extraordinary statements as to the part the Catholic Clergy have taken in the dispute.

The Bishop demanded that he and his suite should be despatched to Vera Cruz, in an United States frigate, and should have such future conduct to the capital, as comported with the office of a Minister Plenipotentiary.

We are told, further, that this proposition was only negatived by Mr. Polk who was favourably inclined towards it, but was fearful that such an arrangement would give rise to an anti-Catholic prejudice throughout the country, that might possibly result in scenes of bloodshed, like the Philadelphia riots—a consequence which he was desirous to avoid.

A sort of compromise was made by Mr. Polk agreeing, on his own responsibility, to send to the army five R. Catholic Chaplains from Georgetown College, two from an establishment of Jesuits at St. Louis, and the fifth to be chosen by these four.

The following stipulations were stated by the Bishop, as the sine qua non of the mission of the Jesuits:— 1st. That they should be recognized and respected as clergymen in the army.

2d. That they should have free communication and intercourse with the Catholic soldiers, while not employed on military or camp duty.

3d. That the Protestant soldiers shall be allowed to converse and have unrestrained intercourse with the priests whenever the soldiers choose.

of the Cardinals and Bishops who have directed the affairs of France and England. We had hoped that the secular influence of the Clergy was lost for ever.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.—Boston newspapers furnish details of a very disastrous conflagration which occurred at the town of Nantucket, on the island of the same name, on the evening of the 13th instant. The origin of the fire is not stated; but the flames spread with terrible rapidity, baffling for a long time every exertion made to arrest them.

Our community have been visited with an awful calamity. A large part of the business portion of our town has been laid waste by fire: a section embracing nearly all of our Provision, Groceries and Dry Goods' stores, seven Oil Factories, a large number of Mechanics' shops, and hundreds of other buildings, by which hundreds of families are rendered homeless at very short notice.

There is too much wood in our buildings, even where the walls and roofs are built of stone or brick and the roofs covered with incombustible materials.

As to want of precaution and the utter neglect of established regulations, it is only necessary, at Quebec at least, to look about one. Look from the Durham Terrace, the Ramparts, and see the old wooden and shingled roofs, which a spark will inflame in dry weather, without paint or whitewash, required by these regulations.

RAILWAYS.—Extract from a letter from Halifax to a gentleman in this city, of the 11th instant:— "I have seen the two officers who have come by the last boat with a body of sappers to conduct the survey—Captain Piron and Lieutenant Henderson.

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX.—Extract from a letter from Halifax to a gentleman in this city, of the 11th instant:— "I have seen the two officers who have come by the last boat with a body of sappers to conduct the survey—Captain Piron and Lieutenant Henderson.

PORTLAND AND MONTREAL.—Montreal, July 16th.—A few days ago we had the gratifying intelligence of the ground having been broken for the Portland and Montreal Railway line.

MONTREAL, July 18th.—The Minerve states that the storm of Friday last has caused much damage in several localities South of the river. At St. Constant, about seventeen buildings have been demolished by the wind.

THE SQUAW AND HER ADOPTED CHILD.—A case of deep interest has lately engaged the attention of the Police Court. An old Indian woman was in Mr. Walker's store, in the Lower Town, accompanied by a girl about thirteen, who was recognised as a white child and pronounced to be the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kingsland in Champlain Street, who was lost 9 or ten years ago, three years old then, and supposed to have been drowned.

It was mentioned some time ago in the Quebec Mercury that the railing, towards the Lower Town, of the Durham terrace, on the site of the old Castle of St. Louis, is in a dangerous state, and it so continues.

It is within the limits of the town, and as these labourers pay personal contributions, at least, it would seem that they are entitled to have these steps repaired, and put in a safe state.

A small sum of money might also be usefully spent in stopping up the holes in the wooden side-

paths in different parts of the town and suburbs. It might save some broken legs and dangerous falls to passengers.

Perhaps the prohibition of their industry which has been enforced against certain poor dealers, might be more advantageously extended to the pigs in the streets and the fast driving of horses.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.—At the Special Meeting held last Thursday, it was proposed by Dr. Fisher, seconded by Mr. J. Bonner, to apply to the Governor and the Committees of the donor in England and elsewhere to consent to a vote of £5000, by this Committee for the sufferers by the fire in St. John's, N. F.; an amendment, however, was moved by Mr. Chauveau, seconded by Mr. Dunbar Ross, to the effect that £1600 should be applied to that purpose (making no mention of applying to consent) and the amendment was carried.

At the Stated Meeting held last Monday, a Report was received from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the proceedings of the Sub-Committee of Distribution, in regard to the passing and payment of certain cases ordered to be suspended, which passing and payment the Report declared objectionable, and recommended to the General Committee that the said Resolution of the Distribution Committee, of the 30th June last, (by which the payment of those dividends was sanctioned) be cancelled, and that all further proceedings in the cases in question be interdicted to that Committee, until such time as the Resolution of the General Committee, of 18th May last, be definitively disposed of.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS AT ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—The subscriptions obtained by the mercantile community exceeded £1000 last week. The Schooner Industry has been chartered and is loading with supplies for the Sufferers.

QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Extract from the Books of the Treasurer: Balance in hand at Annual Meeting, 13th January, 1846, £91 2 7

Members' Subscriptions, since collected £297 10 0 Papers Sold, 2 16 3 Catalogues do, 1 7 9

Balance in hand, £99 19 1 Members who have not paid their subscription, 127 Ditto paid, 318

Total Members 445 A. JOSEPH, Treasurer Q.L.A. Quebec, 1st July, 1846.

HOT WEATHER.—The heat, during the past fortnight, has been excessive in various parts of the continent, tho' here the range of the Mercury has been low until this week.

CASUALTIES.—On Thursday last a little girl, named Elizabeth Pascal, fell accidentally from one of the wharves on the St. Charles into the water and was drowned.

THE ARMY.—To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army: Lt. Col. J. Scott, 9th Lt. Dr.; J. L. Pennefather, 22nd Ft.; A. S. H. Mountain, 26th Ft.

On Thursday last, a deputation of the Magistrates of this city waited on Lieut. Col. Thorp commanding the 89th Regiment, for the purpose of presenting an address on the occasion of the departure of his regiment from Quebec.

PAROCHIAL PSALMODY; TOGETHER WITH HYMNS For the principal Festivals, &c. of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND. To which has lately been added, A SUPPLEMENT, Printed on superior paper, For Sale by T. CARY & CO. Upper Town Market Place. July, 1846.

RECEIVED EX "PERSEVERANCE," FROM HAMBURG, TWO HUNDRED Westphalia Hams, of superior quality, C. & W. WURTELE, St. Peter Street. 25th June, 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. SHEET ZINC, TIN PLATES, Sheet IRON Register Grates, White Lead, Paints, assorted Colours. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. C. & W. WURTELE, 16th March, 1846. St. Paul St.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT. THE undersigned Assignee to the Bankrupt Estate of A. MACNIDER, offers to Dry Good Merchants or others, in ONE LOT! the whole of the valuable and well assorted Stock in Trade of A. MACNIDER, Bankrupt. The stock consists of every description of Dry Goods, nearly all imported in 1845.—The whole in excellent condition and can be examined on the premises, Fabrique Street, where the inventory can be seen.

THE undersigned Assignee to the Bankrupt Estate of A. MACNIDER, offers to Dry Good Merchants or others, in ONE LOT! the whole of the valuable and well assorted Stock in Trade of A. MACNIDER, Bankrupt. The stock consists of every description of Dry Goods, nearly all imported in 1845.—The whole in excellent condition and can be examined on the premises, Fabrique Street, where the inventory can be seen.

THE undersigned Assignee to the Bankrupt Estate of A. MACNIDER, offers to Dry Good Merchants or others, in ONE LOT! the whole of the valuable and well assorted Stock in Trade of A. MACNIDER, Bankrupt. The stock consists of every description of Dry Goods, nearly all imported in 1845.—The whole in excellent condition and can be examined on the premises, Fabrique Street, where the inventory can be seen.

The steamer Lady Colborne returned from the Saguenay and River du Loup Sunday evening. She reports having passed fourteen or fifteen vessels bound up, all above Green Island.

GREENOCK, June 27.—The James Campbell, Miller, arrived in the Clyde from Montreal, after leaving the Straits of Belle Isle, got fast in a large field of ice, during thick foggy weather, and was detained in it for 12 days, during which she drove about 80 miles to the southward.

WEXFORD.—The Torrance, Hunter, from Quebec, arrived in this Bay yesterday, leaky, having been on shore at St. Paul's, in the St. Lawrence. Halifax, July 8.—Arrived—Brig Swallow, Owen, 18 days from Quebec.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Cleared—Bark Louisa, Mills, for Quebec. Up—Bark Hartland, Hooper, for do. 14th.—Cleared—Ship United Kingdom, Ship Independence, Harper, for Quebec.

BIRTH. On the 20th inst. Mrs. G. Hall, of a daughter.

MARRIED. On the 23rd ulto. at St. Peter's Church, Islington, by the Rev. Joseph Haslegrave, M. A., Mr. J. H. JACKSON, of Islington, to Harriette, third daughter of F. M. GOODLIFER, Esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

DIED. This morning, at Mount Pleasant, J. J. LOWMEYER, Esq. Merchant of this City, aged 44 years. Friends are requested to attend the funeral, which will take place to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock, without further notice.

On the 25th ulto. the Rev. George Robert Mountain, Rector of Havant, Hampshire, [one of the sons of the first Bishop of Quebec.]

QUEBEC MARKETS. Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 21st July 1846.

Beef, per lb. 5. d. s. d. 0 5 a 0 6 Mutton, per lb. 0 3 a 0 6 Ditto, per quarter 2 3 a 3 9 Lamb, per quarter 1 6 a 4 0 Potatoes, per bushel 3 6 a 4 0 Maple Sugar, per lb 0 4 a 0 5 Oats per bushel 2 0 a 2 6 Hay per hundred bundles 25 0 a 35 0 Straw ditto 17 0 a 22 6 Fire-wood, per cord 15 0 a 17 6 Cheese per lb 0 4 a 0 5 Butter, fresh, per lb 1 0 a 1 3

ENGLISH MAIL. LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till MONDAY, 27th inst. PAID Letters till THREE o'clock, and UN-PAID till FOUR, P.M.

WANTED. A CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a small SCHOOL, a short distance from Montreal. He must be qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a classical and general education.

BOARD AND LODGING. MAY be obtained, for two or three respectable Young Men, at Mrs. WIDOW JEFFERYS', No. 42, St. John Street, at moderate terms.

Lately received by the Undersigned, THE ILLUMINATED FAMILY BIBLE, Royal Quarto, superbly bound in Morocco, and embellished with numerous Engravings; ALSO, Small Editions of Bibles, Common Prayers, &c. neatly bound and in cases; Family Prayers,—Psalms, Hymns, Sermons, and various other religious works. T. CARY & CO. Quebec, 14th July, 1846.

MANUAL OF PAROCHIAL PSALMODY; TOGETHER WITH HYMNS For the principal Festivals, &c. of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND. To which has lately been added, A SUPPLEMENT, Printed on superior paper, For Sale by T. CARY & CO. Upper Town Market Place. July, 1846.

RECEIVED EX "PERSEVERANCE," FROM HAMBURG, TWO HUNDRED Westphalia Hams, of superior quality, C. & W. WURTELE, St. Peter Street. 25th June, 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. SHEET ZINC, TIN PLATES, Sheet IRON Register Grates, White Lead, Paints, assorted Colours. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. C. & W. WURTELE, 16th March, 1846. St. Paul St.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT. THE undersigned Assignee to the Bankrupt Estate of A. MACNIDER, offers to Dry Good Merchants or others, in ONE LOT! the whole of the valuable and well assorted Stock in Trade of A. MACNIDER, Bankrupt. The stock consists of every description of Dry Goods, nearly all imported in 1845.—The whole in excellent condition and can be examined on the premises, Fabrique Street, where the inventory can be seen.

TO BE LET, FROM 1st May next, THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street, opposite the Exchange. C. & W. WURTELE, 86, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 11th February, 1846.

RECEIVING EX "ERROMANGA," GALVANIZED Sheet Iron for Roofing, Coil Chain, Chain Cables, Seythes, Sickles, and Mill Saws, Sugar Hoghead Nails, Tin and Slate Nails. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 25th June, 1846.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal support which he has received since he commenced business, takes this opportunity of announcing the receipt of an entire new stock of GROCERIES, SAUCES, &c. among which will be found—

TEAS,—comprising Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong and Twankay of superior quality and flavour. SCARFS.—Double refined, Crushed, White Barts and Bright Muscovado. COFFEES of superior quality, ground daily; also, green and roasted. PICKLES—Mixed Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, and Piccalilly. SAUCES—Celebrated Worcestershire, Tomato, Essence of Anchovies, Anchovy Paste, India Soy, Pickled Mushrooms, Harvey's, Wix's Ketchup, Chili Vinegar, and India Curry Powder. CANDLES—Sperm, Adamantine, Imperial, and Composite.

FRUITS—Turkey Figs, Bloom Raisins in boxes, half-boxes and quarters, Preserved Pine Apple—with a variety of other articles too numerous to detail.

M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 13, Fabrique St. Quebec, 4th June, 1846.

EDUCATION. CHAMBLAY CLASSICAL SEMINARY. THE REV. J. BRAITHWAITE, A. B., of Queen's College, Oxford, begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he will have VACANCIES for FOUR PUPILS, on the 15th August.

The subjects taught by Mr. B. are, besides the elementary branches of an English Education, Geography and History, Ancient and Modern, the Use of the Globes, Algebra, Book-keeping, Geometry, &c., also, the Latin and Greek Languages.

Young Gentlemen entrusted to Mr. B.'s care, are treated in all respects as members of his family. Reference may be made to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and the Rev. Official Mackie, Quebec; the Rev. Mr. ANDERSON, Rector, Sorel; H. STUART, Esq., Advocate, Dr. SUTHERLAND, and C. GEDDES, Esq. Montreal, or by letter post-paid, addressed to THE REV. JOS. BRAITHWAITE, Chambly. June 11, 1846.

THE BEREAN, VOLUME II.—1845-6. A FEW volumes have been bound, and are to be had at the Publisher's, GILBERT STANLEY, 4, ANN STREET. PRICE 17s. 6d. A few copies of the First volume, bound, are still on hand.

COALS. NEWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate and Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. PORTER & CO. Porter & Co's. Wharf, Late Irvine's. Quebec, Jan. 1st 1846.

PRIVATE TUITION. PARENTS desirous of giving their children private instruction in the Latin and Greek languages, and the various branches of an English education, will have an opportunity, by applying at the office of this paper. Address S. S. Quebec, July 9th, 1846.

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE REV. ROBERT DAVID CARTWRIGHT, For Sale at G. STANLEY'S, Bookseller, 4, St. Anne Street. PRICE—5s. EACH.

The proceeds will go to the benefit of St. JAMES' CHURCH, recently erected at Kingston. Quebec, 9th July, 1846.

Just Received BY G. STANLEY, 4, ANN STREET A FEW COPIES OF HYMNS, Intended, principally, as a supplement to the Psalms in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-Book. Selected and Arranged by THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A., Minister of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal. Price in cloth 1s. 6d. plain leather 1s. 9d. best 2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a quantity be ordered.

Mutual Life Assurance. SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW. THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles.

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

YOUTH'S CORNER.

VACATION-JOURNEY INTO THE MOON.

Mr. Quintus, the junior assistant in the Horneastle Grammar-school, had returned to his study in the evening of the day on which the scholars were let loose for the summer holidays.

The young man may have contained in this train of thought for a while yet, but he sat so comfortably in his chair, and was so tired, that ere long he fell into a doze from which he awoke only at a very late hour: he jumped up—"I will have a walk in the fields, before I go to bed," said he to himself; and so he took his stick and sallied forth in the dark, looking up at the beautiful sky with stars innumerable.

What he did next, of that he was never able to give an account. He must have held on with a desperate grasp, but his senses left him, and the next thing he recollected was, that he became sensible of descending through soft, balmy air, and under loud, shrill voices, as of a number of boys. In the next moment, his feet touched ground, and he was gently reclining in the arms of some friendly person who asked him: "I hope you are not hurt, stranger?"

Mr. Quintus was glad enough to stretch himself upon the clean and simple camp-bed which he found in a corner of the apartment. To describe the thoughts which chased themselves through his head in wild confusion, would be utterly vain. He had spirit enough to take pleasure in the unexpected opportunity of becoming acquainted with the mode of conducting a public school practised in the moon; and the first impression which had been made upon him was decidedly favourable.

To be continued.

SINGULAR CUSTOM ADOPTED BY DR. RAMBACH OF HAMBURG.

My first introduction to him was so odd and gave me so vivid an idea of the difference of customs in different nations, that I will here

recount it for the amusement of the reader. The first Sunday after my arrival at Hamburg, which was the first German town I had ever visited, I bent my steps in the morning toward the Great St. Michael's church, to attend public worship. Scarcely had I passed the Little St. Michael's, a Roman Catholic church from which I heard the tones of a most beautiful organ, when two or three withered old women approached me from the Great St. Michael's with little pamphlets in their hands for sale. "Buy the sermon?" said they all in a breath. "What sermon?" said I. "Why the sermon that Dr. Rambach preaches this morning," was the reply. The matter seemed to me so singular that I paid a Hamburg shilling and took a pamphlet, which proved to be a printed sermon of eight pages, for the thirteenth Sunday after Trinity—text, Luke x. 23, 37—subject, The Friend in Need—three hymns to be sung with it designated at the close, and paged 289 to 296; as if it were the fragment of a large volume. I wondered within myself whether Dr. Rambach was in the habit of printing his sermons from week to week, till he got enough to make a volume, and then having them bound for the benefit of posterity. I had no time to make inquiry, but entered the immense church, which was crowded to overflowing, and the whole congregation were singing at the top of their voices. In the pulpit, near a corner, there sat Dr. Rambach, a venerable old man, robed in the Lutheran black gown with an enormous muslin ruff or vandyke around his neck, somewhat the size and form of the forward wheel of a railroad car, but white as the driven snow, and most beautifully plaited and crimped. At first I could scarcely persuade myself that it was not a nice old picture on the wall, instead of a living man in the pulpit. The singing over, the old gentleman arose and began to preach, and I found that most of the congregation had furnished themselves with the printed sermon as well as myself; and while the good Dr. was preaching, we all looked over to see if he preached it right. He had notes himself, but he hit it pretty nearly word for word, though now and then he deviated a little from the printed form. I still have the sermon in my possession, and I carefully preserve it as a memento of a most curious custom which I never witnessed anywhere else.—Professor Stone of Cincinnati.

[The Editor of the BEREAN does not insert this "for the amusement of the reader," but as a curious piece of information respecting the customs of other countries: probably Dr. Rambach is singular in his own country too, in printing his sermons for sale, before he preaches them. The melancholy part of the account is the Sabbath profanation involved in the sale; but unfortunately Hamburg is notorious for that transgression in worse features than the one here incidentally related.]

MAN'S LAW OBSERVED, THE LAW OF GOD BROKEN.

Two Greeks, notorious for their piracies and other crimes, were, in 1829, tried and condemned, and three days after executed at Malta. In the course of the trial, it appeared that the beef and anchovies, on board one of the English vessels which they pirated, were left untouched, and circumstances under which they were left appeared to the court so peculiar, that the culprits were asked the cause of it. They promptly answered that it was at the time of the great fast, when their church ate neither meat nor fish. They appeared to be most hardened and abandoned wretches, enemies alike to their own and every other nation, and yet rigidly maintaining their religious character; and while they were robbing, plundering, and murdering, and stealing the women and children of their country, and selling them to the Turks, and committing other atrocious deeds, they would have us understand that they were not so wicked as to taste meat or fish, when prohibited by the canons of their church! Had a single drop of the blood of the murdered been, by means of the blows inflicted, spattered on their lips, and thus by chance passed into their mouth, they would probably have felt in continual danger of the fire that shall never be quenched, until they could have visited some church, confessed and done penance for having tasted something of an animal nature in the season of a fast. I do not know, indeed, says Mr. Goodell, that they would have manifested such ignorance and superstition, but it would have given me no surprise to hear that they did; and moreover, that they derived their principal hopes of success, in their villainous and horrid traffic, from a strict attention to the requirements of their religion.

When they were apprehended, one of them had what he called a small piece of the very cross of our blessed Saviour, which he bore in his bosom; and when this was taken from him, he was greatly troubled, as he was now, he thought, in danger of being killed by some means: whereas before, not even a ball, he supposed, could touch him.

After their condemnation, the Greek priest in Malta confessed them; and the account he gave of them was this, that they were both very religious; and yet one of them was employing the last precious hours, in which he enjoyed the light of this world and the privileges of probation, in writing a song; in which, among other things indicative of an impenitent and exceedingly depraved heart, he bequeathed, and directed his friends to carry to his wife, three portions of poison, to be taken one in the morning, one at noon, and the other at night. He also jocosely told her that he was about to be married at Malta; representing his tragical end as his nuptials; his bride as the galleys; his mother-in-law the tomb, etc. Indeed, he appeared to think that he had been a very religious man; that he had now confessed, and obtained absolution for all that

wherein he had failed of being religious; and that therefore he had nothing more to do, than indulge in wit, humour, and sarcasm!

Charity would fain believe that this was rather an extreme, than a common case; and yet I fear that it is by no means a solitary one. Men in this part of the world have universally imbibed such erroneous opinions respecting sin, that correct notions of what it is can scarcely be said to have existence. "They put darkness for light, and light for darkness." Isa. v. 20.—Tract Soc. Anecdotes.

SPIRITUAL BAROMETER, Or Scale of the Progress of Sin and Holiness.

- Dismissing from this life. Desiring to depart and be with Christ. Patience in tribulation. Glorifying in the cross. Assurance of hope. Active benevolence to man. Aspiring after God. Overcoming the world by the cross of Christ. Love of God shed abroad in the heart. Frequent approach to the Lord's table. Meetings for religious improvement. Delight in the people of God. Looking to Jesus, as the foundation of hope. Love of God's house and word. Vain company wholly left. Daily perusal of the bible with prayer. Light from heaven. Retirement for prayer and meditation. Alarm. Concern for the soul.

- INDIFFERENCE. Family worship only on Sunday evenings. Private prayer frequently omitted. Family religion wholly declined. Levity in conversation. Fashions, however expensive, adopted. Luxurious entertainments. Free association with worldly minded company. Love of novels. Theatre, cards, &c. Continual parties of pleasure. House of God forsaken. Much wine, spirits, and other strong drink. Scepticism. Private prayer wholly neglected. Deistical company preferred. Parties of pleasure on the Lord's day. Masquerades, drunkenness, adultery. Profaneness, lewd songs. Infidelity, scoffing at religion. Disease. Death.

PERDITION. The reader must peruse this from the middle upward or downward, until he perceives the degree at which he now stands, and let him be careful of the last advances of sin; for it is as the letting forth of waters; we see the beginning but not the end, it is hid in darkness;—on the contrary, the path of the just is as a shining light, which shineth brighter and brighter until the perfect day.

[The above, a handbill published in London, has been sent to us for insertion by an unknown friend, to whom we are obliged. We have omitted the side-figures found in the original, which has 0 against Indifference, and then 10, 20, 30, &c. upwards as far as 70 against "Dismissing from this life"; and in like manner figures downwards until 70 against "Disease. Death." In truth, we think the dignity of the subject is violated by that mode of handling it. Nor do we consider the scale to be entirely legitimate. The progress of the soul upwards and downwards is not to be thus brought into a uniform series of steps. The work of God in some, and the work of sin in others, proceed with a degree of freedom or irregularity which baffles our systems and perceptions. So, for instance, we do not think it is generally the case that "Vain company wholly left" precedes "Love of God's house and word"; and that the soul then passes on through "Looking to Jesus, as the foundation of hope" into "Delight in the people of God." Perhaps it is by far the more common case that, only when delight is taken in the people of God, vain company is wholly left.—Edron.]

TRUE ACCEPTATION OF THE TERM "YANKEE."

The term "Yankee" is not unfrequently used as one of reproach; but New Englanders themselves—whom it properly designates—use it quite differently, and receive it as a commendatory appellation, unless it were used rudely with evident intention of expressing reproach. The following, from Chevalier's Letters on North America, has been quoted with satisfaction by the Vermont Chronicle: At Baltimore even as at Boston, in New Orleans as at Salem, in New York as at Portland, if they cite you a merchant who, by intelligent combinations, has realized and preserved a large fortune, and if you demand whence that man comes, it is a Yankee, is the reply. If in the South you pass before a plantation which appears better regulated than all the others, with fine avenues, and the habitations of the negroes better arranged and more comfortable—Ah! says one to you, 'this belongs to a man from New England—he is a smart man.' In a village of Missouri, by the side of a house whose windows are broken, whose exterior is dirty, before the door of which are seen fighting the children with tattered garments, you perceive another all freshly painted surrounded with a barrier, simple, but well preserved and lime washed, with a dozen trees well pruned, disposed all around; through the windows you distinguish in a little saloon, shining with neatness, the young boys well combed, and the little girls clad almost in the Parisian mode.—Both of these habitations belong to farmers; but one comes from North Carolina, the other has originated in New England. On the River of the west you hear cited a steamboat to which no accident has ever happened, which the travellers

and the merchants seek with the greatest zeal—the captain is a Yankee. At New Orleans, opposite the Levee, you perceive a fine building, which all the passengers admire—it is still a Yankee who owns it."

THE DEW, celebrated through all times and in every tongue for its sweet influence, presents the most beautiful and striking illustration of the agency of heat in the economy of nature, and exhibits one of those wise and bountiful adaptations, by which the wholesystem of things, animate and inanimate, is fitted and bound together. All bodies on the surface of the earth radiate or throw out rays of heat, in straight lines—every warmer body to every colder; and the entire surface is itself continually sending rays upwards through the clear air into free space. Thus, on the earth's surface all bodies strive, as it were, after an equal temperature (an equilibrium of heat,) while the surface, as a whole, tends generally toward a cooler state. But while the sun shines, this cooling will not take place, for the earth then receives in general more heat than it gives off; and if the clear sky be shut out by a canopy of clouds, these will arrest and again throw back a portion of the heat, and prevent it from being so speedily dissipated. At night, then, when the sun is absent, the earth will cool the most; on clear nights, also, more than when it is cloudy; and when clouds only partially obscure the sky, those parts will become coolest which look toward the clearer portion of the heavens. Now, when the surface cools, the air in contact must cool also; and like the warm currents on the mountain side, must forsake a portion of the watery vapour it has hitherto retained. This water, like the floating mist on the hills, descends in particles almost infinitely minute. These particles collect on every leaflet, and suspend themselves from every blade of grass, in drops of "pearly dew." And mark here a beautiful adaptation. Different substances are endowed with the property of radiating their heat, and thus becoming cool with different degrees of rapidity; and those substances, which, in the air, become cool first, also attract first and most abundantly the particles of falling dew. Thus, in the cool of a summer's evening, the grass-plot is wet while the gravel walk is dry; and the thirsty pasture and every green leaf are drinking in the descending moisture, while the naked land and the barren highway are still unconscious of their fall.—(Prof. Johnstone on Agricultural Chemistry.)

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—It was stated some time ago that a submarine telegraph was to be laid down across the English Channel, by which an instantaneous communication could be made from coast to coast. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with a view of testing the practicability of this undertaking, have been pleased to approve of the projectors laying down a submarine telegraph across the harbour of Portsmouth, from the house of the Admiral in the dockyard to the railway terminus at Gosport. In a few days after the experiment has been successfully tested at Portsmouth, the submarine telegraph will be laid down across the Straits of Dover, under the sanction of both the English and French Governments.

OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS, Montreal, 19th December, 1845.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House, Three Rivers, on TUESDAY, the FOURTH day of AUGUST, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, at the hour of ELEVEN, in the forenoon.

That Real Estate, known as the Saint Maurice Forges, situated on the River Saint Maurice, District of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, comprising the whole of the Iron Works, Mills, Furnaces, Dwelling Houses, Store House, Out Hou. &c. and containing about fifty five acres, more or less. The purchaser to have the privilege of buying any additional quantity of the adjoining land, (not exceeding three hundred and fifty acres) which he may have at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence per acre.

The purchaser will also have the right of taking Iron Ore, during a period of five years, on the ungranted Crown Lands of the Fiefs Saint Etienne and Saint Maurice, known as the lands of the Forges, which right shall cease on any portion of the same from the moment the said portion is sold, granted, or otherwise disposed of by the Government, who however, shall be liable to no indemnity towards the purchaser for such a cessation of privilege. Also, the right (not exclusive) of purchasing Ore from Grantees of the Crown, or others, on whose property mines may have been reserved to the Crown.

Fifteen days to be allowed the present Lessee to remove his chattels and private property. Possession to be given on the Second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty six.

One fourth of the purchase money will be required down at the time of sale; the remainder to be paid in three equal annual instalments, with interest. Letters Patent to issue when payment is completed. Plans of the Property may be seen at this office. 7th February, 1846.

N. B.—No part of the Purchase Money for the Forges will be received in Scrip. D. B. PATINEAU. C. C. L.

The Canada Gazette will please publish this advertisement, and the other newspapers in Lower Canada, in the language they are printed in once a fortnight till the day of sale. The Chronicle and Gazette, Kingston, and Toronto Herald, will also insert the above.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

- SHEET ZINC, Tin Plates and Canada Plates, Red and White Lead, Refined Borax, Best Cast Steel, Octagon, Round, and Machinery Steel, Blister Steel.

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, 25th June, 1846.

SIGHT RESTORED. NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED, BY THE USE OF GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF. Patronized by the ROYAL FAMILY or Great Britain. Recommended by THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

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

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

GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF.—Perhaps there is no one thing that has effected so much good, and that in so pleasant a manner, as Grimstone's Eye Snuff; and we are really surprised that it has not commanded more attention from the medical profession, for although we are aware that some eminent professors of the medical art have taken advantage of its usefulness, there are many who, however they might be convinced of its utility, prescribe it not because it is a simple remedy that might, on a future occasion, be resorted to without their aid.

Independently of its usefulness in removing pains in the head and inflammations of the eye, it is a pleasant stimulus to the nose, so that those who use it combine pleasure with profit, and we can scarcely understand how snuff-takers can forego its advantages for compounds that in many cases possess only the recommendation of being foreign. We would recommend every one requiring its aid to try Mr. Grimstone's Snuff, and we feel convinced that they will be grateful to Mr. Grimstone for the talent he has displayed in forming his excellent compound, and to ourselves for calling their attention to it.

Other Testimonials can be seen.

The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per Ze dons.

THOMAS BICKLELL, Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware. St. John Street, Quebec.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

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

GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co. Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

FOR SALE EX "PERSEVERANCE," FROM HAMBURG.

GERMAN WINDOW GLASS (in half boxes) of all sizes and double thickness, 150 Demijohns, German Scythes, Best German Steel and Speller. C. & W. WURTELE, S. Paul Street, 25th June, 1846.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the PRINTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, &c. &c. THE Undersigned, having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the Patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry.

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

The services of an experienced practical man, from New York, have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this City are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type cast in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their support.

Old Type taken in Exchange at 6d. per Pound. Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. in advance.

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

THE BEREAN,

EDITED BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,

Is published every THURSDAY Morning,

BY G. B. T. & S. L. E. Y. Printer, Bookseller and Stationer,

4 ANN-STREET.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings a Year, or Twelve Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance.

The Rev. MARK WILCOXSON, (Montreal, "CHARLES BANCROFT, (Montreal, "W. THOMPSON, (Christieville,

BENJ. BURLAND, Esq., St. John's, WILLIAM LLOYD, Esq., Lennoxville, JOHN DUNNIFORD, Esq., Toronto,

The Rev. R. V. ROGERS, Kingston, SAMUEL MUCKLESTON, Esq., do. J. P. BATTERSBY, Esq., Ancaster, C. W., ALEX. DAVIDSON, Esq., P. M., Niagara, C. W., are so kind as to act for the Beretan.

Terms in Great Britain:—Ten Shillings Sterling in advance. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. JOHN HENRY JACKSON, Bookseller, Islington Green, Islington, London.

Terms in the United States, including postage to the lines:—3½ Dollars a-year, or 3¼ Dollars if paid in advance;

AGENTS AT New York at 75 Nassau-street, Mr. F. G. FISHER. Brooklyn at 41 Front-street, Mr. CHARLES STIMSON, Washington-St.

ADVERTISEMENTS, delivered in the evening before the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 2s 6d for six lines and under, first insertion; and 7d each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above: six lines 3s 4d first insertion; and 10d each subsequent insertion; above ten lines 4d per line first insertion, and 1d per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertising by the year or for a considerable time may be agreed upon.