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# The BEREAN.

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

VOLUME II.—No. 24.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1845.

[WHOLE NUMBER 76.]

## OH, SOME OTHER TIME!

Oh, some other time, but not now, not now!  
And he dashed off the tears from his sorrowful brow.  
I am young, I am strong, and my hopes they are high,  
There is plenty of time to repent ere I die!

Oh not yet; not yet! I have much to plan,  
And religion is not for so active a man!  
I will think, and reflect, and return, by-and-by—  
There is plenty of time to repent ere I die!

Alas, there was time, but 'twas all in vain,  
For repentance had left, and she came not again!  
As in glad days of youth, so in days of old age,  
Other thoughts, fears, and hopes, his wrapt spirit engage.

His heart is cold, and his dreams are of earth,—  
There is plenty without, but within there is dearth,  
There was time, dear, indeed, but alas, it was vain,  
For repentance had left, and she came not again.

YORKER.

## THE EMPLOYMENT AND OPERATION OF ANGELS.

Even while we see you not, oh ye blessed Spirits, we know what ye do. He that hath made you hath told us your task. As there are many millions of you, attending the all-glorious throne of your Creator, and singing perpetual hallelujahs to him in the highest heavens; so innumerable multitudes of you are employed in governing and ordering the world, in guarding the elect, and in executing the commands which ye receive from the Almighty. What variety is here of your assistance. One while ye lead us in our way, as ye did Israel; another while ye instruct us, as ye did Daniel; one while ye fight for us, as ye did Joshua; another while ye purvey for us, as for Elijah; one while ye fit us for our holy vocation, as ye did Isaiah; another while ye dispose of the opportunities of our calling for good, as ye did of Philip's to the Eunuch; one while ye foretell our danger, as to Lot, to Joseph and Mary; another while ye relieve our affliction, as ye did Hagar's; one while ye oppose evil projects against us, as to Balaam; another while ye will be striven with for a blessing, as with Jacob; one while ye resist our offensive courses, as to Moses; another while ye encourage us in our devotions, as ye did Paul and Silas and Cornelius. One while ye deliver us from duress, as Peter; another while ye preserve us from danger and death, as the Three Children; one while ye are ready to restrain our presumption, as the cherub before the gate of Paradise; another while to excite our courage, as to Elijah and Theodosius; one while to refresh us in our sufferings, as the apostles; another while to prevent our sufferings, as to Jacob; in the pursuit of Ease, to the sages in pursuit of Herod. One while ye cure our bodies, as at the pool of Bethesda; another while ye carry up our souls to glory, as ye did to Lazarus. It were endless to instance all the gracious offices which ye perform.

Certainly there are many thousand events in which common eyes see nothing but nature, which yet are affected by the ministrations of angels. When Abraham sent his servant to procure a wife for his son, from amongst his own relations, the messenger saw nothing but men like himself; but Abraham saw an angel beforehand contriving the work. God, saith he, shall send his angel before thee, that thou mayest take a wife from thence. Gen. xxiv. 7. When the Israelites forcibly expelled the Canaanites, the Amorites and the other branded nations, nothing appeared but their own arms; but the Lord of hosts could say, "I will send mine angel before thee, by whom I shall drive them thence." Balaam saw his ass starting disorderly in the path; he that had formerly seen visions, now sees nothing but a wall and a way; but in the mean time his ass, who for the present had more of the prophet than his master, could see an angel and a sword. The Samaritans went groping in the street for Lot's door, and missed it; they thought of nothing but some dizziness of brain that disappointed them; but we know that it was an angel that struck them with blindness. Nothing appeared when the Egyptians' first-born were struck dead in one night; the astrologers would perhaps say they were planet-struck; but we know it was done by the eye of an angel. Nothing was seen at the pool of Bethesda but agitated water, when the sudden cures were wrought, which perhaps might be attributed to some planetary influence; but we know that an angel descended, and made the water thus sanative. Gehazi saw his master strangely preserved from the Aramite troops; but had not his eyes been opened by the prophet's prayers, he had not seen whence that aid came.

It is the same in many instances of our life. Have we been raised up from deadly sickness, when all natural helps have given us up? God's angels have been our secret physicians. Have we had instinctive intimations of the death of some friends, which no human intelligence hath bidden us to suspect? Who but our angels has wrought it. Have we been preserved from mortal dangers, which we could not possibly tell how to evade? Our invisible guardians have done it. Whence is it that little children are preserved from so many perils during their infancy,—fire, water, falls, suffocation,—but by the agency of angels. Where we find a probability in second causes in nature, we are apt to confine our thoughts from looking higher; yet even there, many times, are unseen hands. Had we seen the house fall on the heads of Job's children, we should perhaps have attributed it to the natural force of a vehement blast; now we know it was the work of a spirit. Had we seen those thousands of Israel falling dead of

the plague, we should have complained of some infection in the air; but David saw the angel of God acting in that mortality. Human reason is apt to be injuriously saucy, in ascribing those things to an ordinary course of natural causes, which the God of nature does by supernatural agents.

When we observe things manifestly deviating from the road of nature, and working above the power of secondary causes, to what can we ascribe them but to causes that are supernatural? Murders are often discovered in a way that cannot be accounted for. And if a man by some strong instinct be warned to change his lodging, which he constantly held for some years before, and finds his wonted sleeping place that night crushed with some unexpected fall; or if another, without any physical observation, shall receive and give intelligence many days before, what hour shall be his last: to what cause can we attribute these, but to our attending angels? And since I am convinced that their unseen hands are in many occurrences of my life, I have learned to yield them too much rather than too little, in the ordering of all my concerns. Oh ye blessed spirits, many things I know ye do for me which I discern not till after they are done: and many things ye may do more, which I know not. I bless my God and yours, as the author of all ye do: I bless you, as the means of all that is done by you for me.—Bishop Hall.

## DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH ON BAPTISM.

ELIZABETH, 1558—1603.—The forty-two Articles, settled in Edward's reign, having been repealed by Queen Mary, a Committee was appointed for their reconsideration, soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne; and, after reducing their number from forty-two to thirty-nine, and making some inconsiderable alterations, their restoration was finally agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces, and the whole Clergy, in the Convocation holden at London in the year 1562. At this revision, the 25th of Edward's Articles, on the Sacraments, was changed in expression, though not in sentiment; and in the place of the last clause of Edward's 25th Article, on Baptism, which states that the custom of baptizing young children was to be commended and retained, the clause substituted in Elizabeth's Articles, declares "The baptism of young children is in any wise to be retained as most agreeable with the institution of Christ." No alterations in Edward's Articles were made in 1562, affecting any doctrinal truth; and in 1571 these Articles were again revised, and with some verbal alterations were again ratified; and they remain, to the present day, the only authorized criteria of the faith of the English Church. The XXXIX Articles, in 1562, were published, as the title prefixed to them states, "for the avoiding of diversities of opinion, and for the establishing of consent concerning true religion;" and the Royal Declaration, added to these Articles in 1604, on the ratification of them by King James the First, shortly after his accession to the throne, enjoins "That no man hereafter shall either print or preach to draw the Articles aside any way, but shall submit to them in the plain and full meaning thereof, and shall not put his own sense or opinion to the meaning of the Article, but shall take it in the literal and grammatical sense."

The following observations are just and reasonable. "The Articles are the sheet-anchor of our churchmanship. That there is any real discrepancy between the Liturgy and Articles, I do not see, and do not believe; but the Liturgy is and must be somewhat indefinite, as a formal expression of a creed. . . . Of what use were the Articles meant to be, if not to act as the final summary of the theology of the Church of England? In the Liturgy undoubtedly some things had been taken from and some things had been derived through, the church of Rome; and why not? A pearl is a pearl still, though found in a rotten shell. But lest there should be supposed to be any papal sentiment retained in the Liturgy, the Articles were made definitive. We honestly give in our allegiance to the Church as understanding the Liturgy, yea and all her other formularies, in the sense of the Articles. Here is their peculiar property and office. It is the office of the Homilies to instruct in the details of doctrine and duty. It is the office of the Liturgy to aid us in doctrinal exercises. It is the office of the Articles to give a general and exponential face and title to the entire theology of the Church of England."

From the foregoing considerations, the present standing of the Reformed English Church, in reference to the much agitated question of Baptismal Regeneration, is apparent. In the earlier period of the Reformation, when Protestantism and Popery divided the matter between them, it is an admitted fact "That, under Henry's Articles, the Church did hold the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, though even then, in the case of adults, the inward and spiritual grace seems not to have been considered as invariably conferred by the outward and visible sign;" and, in the different revisions of the Liturgy, after that period, there was, no doubt, a studied endeavour, on the part of our reformers, to make as little alteration in any of her services, from the Roman missal, as was consistent with essential truth; but it is equally obvious, from the historical facts detailed, "That as the light of truth shone brighter and brighter upon our land, and as the reformers themselves became more and more advanced in the light and liberty of Gospel-truth, they were led wholly to abandon the popish notion of baptismal regenera-

\* York's Letter to the Bishop of London.

tion, and finally, after many revisions, to draw up and settle the present XXXIX Articles, constituting the basis of ecclesiastical establishment, as decidedly opposed to such an error." Nothing can express this fact more clearly than the writings of our martyred reformers themselves. The works of Frith, Bradford, Tyndall, Latimer, Hooper, and others of the "noble army of martyrs," are decisive on this point. They all speak distinctly and boldly against the popish view of baptismal regeneration, and the testimony of enemies, in the Council of Trent, proves the same fact; though it must be confessed, that many great and godly men, after the settling of the Articles in 1562, have, from time to time, arisen in our Church, and have uttered sentiments on the Sacraments, especially on Baptism, at variance with the Articles; and in doing so, they have often furnished weapons in support of doctrines wholly unlike those substantially adopted by themselves. Such circumstances are indeed to be greatly lamented; but to any one acquainted with the tendency of the human heart, in all ages, and under all forms, to substitute the outward sign for the inward grace, as well as the desire often found even in the minds of good men to honour the seals of the Christian covenant above the ends for which they were ordained by Christ himself, it is no wonder that the strong language of faith and hope and charity pervading the services of our Church, should have been misunderstood and made subservient to sentiments wholly foreign to her principles. It should be born in mind, however, the Church of England is not what this or that man says of her: she is really what her XXXIX Articles express, and nothing else. These alone are her credentials, the essence and substance of the Church's theology.—A voice of Warning to the Church, by the Rev. John Spurgin, Vicar of Hockham.

## DISCONTINUANCE OF RECOGNITION TO IDOLATRY BY GOVERNMENT.

From the Bombay Witness.

We have very much pleasure in placing in our columns a letter showing that Government has ordered the objectionable practice of issuing papers from Government offices with the above superscription [Share] to be discontinued. It is most gratifying to us, as conductors of a religious paper, to give publicity to all acts of our Government, which show a disposition to disconnect themselves from all appearance of countenancing idolatry among the natives. While we congratulate the Government for this act, we cannot but in faithfulness express our surprise that it should have allowed to continue so long a practice, which to us does not only appear objectionable but highly wrong. Our readers should understand that the superscription Shree or Shur, is a dedication to a Heathen god, and up till the 15th of Oct. 1844, every letter and paper in the native language that issued from a Government office had this dedication. There is, however, yet room for complaint, as the letter referred to only relates to papers and letters which issue from the Government offices.—Letters and papers are still received bearing the objectionable superscription. It is true, native chiefs and others might address Government or its officers, and in so doing they would doubtless write as they are accustomed to do, making use of this superscription, and it would be difficult perhaps to decline receiving such communications, yet this would form the exception to the rule. If we rightly understand the system of conducting public duties in this country, it would seem to be in the offices of the collectors of revenue, judges, and magistrates, that the great business is done in the native language with native subjects of the Government. It will not, we imagine, be disputed that Government have a perfect right to prescribe the form in which any application, &c., is to be preferred to any of its officers, and therefore, we say, that so long as they do not prescribe such form as shall exclude such superscription on any paper which at the time of its being written was intended for presentation to any such officer, the measure is far short of what they are called on to adopt, and they cannot be said to have washed their hands from the pollution of idolatry. Now, in all sincerity, we put it to our Government as a professedly Christian one, whether they can rightly allow the reception of papers or letters addressed to them, which are dedicated to a false god. If we know anything of their obligations as a Christian Government, we say, they cannot. We entreat them to clear themselves from this stain upon their character as Christians, from this partnership with the natives in idolatry. We take not up the language of censure, nor set ourselves up as public judges. Desiring only that our voice may be heard and our remarks felt so far as they are consistent with Divine truth, we speak by constraint, not willingly, and urge our arguments, not bitterly but earnestly and sincerely, and we ask our Government in the spirit of love, whether such things continued are not derogatory to him whom they profess to serve. We now give the letter:—

"BOMBAY SUDDER DEWANEE AND SUDDER FAUZDAREE ADAULT,

Oct. 15th, 1844.

"TO THE JUDGES AND SESSION JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES.

"Sir,—I having been brought to the notice of the Honourable the Governor in Council that a practice is allowed in offices under the authority of the British Government of issuing papers bearing, as a superscription, the word 'Shree' or 'Shur' or other significant emblem, and of permitting such to be placed at the head of books of accounts, and other public records, I am directed by

the Judges of the Sudder Adalat, under instructions from Government, to intimate that the said practice being objectionable is to be discontinued, and that all officers of Government in whatever department, are accordingly forbidden to allow any paper or document of whatever nature, bearing such superscription, to issue from the department, court, or office under their control.

"I have the honour to be, &c.  
"C. J. ENSKINE,  
Acting Deputy Register."

## THE GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Perhaps for the desirable progress of the Catholic reform movement, the most hopeful occurrence which I have to relate is the decision of Dr. Theiner to separate from the Roman Catholic Church. This, for the latter, severe blow, was hastened, as so many others have been, by the indiscreet zeal of the diocesan Vicar Latussek, who towards the end of April, wrote, demanding a contradiction from Theiner, of "the reports in circulation respecting his intended junction with the German Catholics, failing which, their truth would be taken for granted, and his excommunication follow. Theiner, it is said, replied, he would not give the demanded declaration; that the chapter might do its pleasure as regarded him; but if he decided on hostile measures, he had five statements ready, which he likewise would lay before the public, and which might perchance be neither agreeable nor beneficial to the chapter! The threatened breach was apparently healed through the intervention of Dr. Ritter (canon of the cathedral), but on the renewal of similar reports in the newspapers, and when a reprint of some of Theiner's works, written assuredly in no ultramontane spirit, began to appear, Latussek again launched a threatening letter against the priest of Hundsfield, which occasioned his inviting his patron and churchwardens to meet him on the morning of the 17th of June; he declared to them his resolution to lay down his office in the Romish church, and to give immediate intimation to that effect to the diocesan vicar. This he accordingly did, and his immediate suspension, and conditional excommunication, (that is, if he do not within a given time return to the bosom of the church), followed, as matter of course.

The character of Theiner, whether as a general scholar, thoroughly trained theologian, eloquent writer, long experienced priest, and expert controversialist, joined to his blameless life and orthodox creed, makes him the very man needed by the Catholic reformers at the present crisis. Invitations from Berlin and Leipzig, with very considerable temporal offers, (which, however, may well be deemed influential with the man who has voluntarily laid down the richest cure in Silesia), have been declined for the present, though in the most friendly terms; and a gratifying testimony to his value, especially to their cause, is expressed in an address presented to him, in the name of the Breslaw Catholic reformers, on the 27th ultimo, by their most distinguished members, and in which they declare their willingness to follow him and Ronge under the Christian banner, trusting to the defence of "the sword of the Spirit." He has, without exactly accepting any pastoral charge among them, announced his determination to remain for the present in Breslaw, regarding Silesia as the cradle of the new reformation, (he himself, beyond all question, having been its first mover in years gone by), and it is perhaps a no less wise than natural resolve, since no where else can his influence and example be expected to work so powerfully as in his native province, and among his former clerical associates, many of whom are believed to be of kindred mind with him, as to the necessity of reforms in the Roman Catholic Church.

Another, and no less powerful motive, which may conspire to retain Theiner for a time in Breslaw is, probably, his avowed resolution not to submit so quietly to the sentence of excommunication, should it really be fulminated against him, as against others. The peculiarity of his position, and the terms which the Roman hierarchy may find necessary to keep with him, will be understood from the following statement which has appeared in the Bremer News, under the head of Breslaw, June 28. "It is a fact that our present prince bishop, Mons. de Diepenbrock, has long corresponded with the celebrated Dr. Theiner, on the possibility of effecting a separation from the papal rule, and that he himself would willingly see 'Peter's rock,' rolled out of Germany." This interesting correspondence is now in Theiner's possession. The rigidly papal part of our Chapter is aware of this, and Dean Ritter, with several other satellites of Rome, drove in all haste to Hundsfield, on the same day in which Theiner sent in his abdication, to try by all and any means to rescue these dangerous documents out of his hands; but he was far too much on his guard to be entrapped, and had, foreseeing the demand which might be made on him, previously deposited the important papers with a government bureau. It is easy, therefore, to conceive with what eyes the desertion of Theiner is regarded by the Romish party, especially as he has openly declared his intention of meeting every attack which may be made upon him, by an open and fearless discovery of ecclesiastical abuses, and an appeal to the constitutional rights of the Catholic Church. All eyes are fixed in eager expectation on Diepenbrock, anxious to see whether he will employ the first exercise of his official authority, in opposing the friend of his heart, perhaps also the sharer of his real sentiments, or resolve, too, to break with the papal party?"

The truth of the foregoing, I have no means

of ascertaining on the moment, but it is at least not yet contradicted.

But still greater service to the Reformed Catholic Church, has already rendered it a deep debtor to Dr. Theiner: I allude to a just published "Liturgy and form of public worship for their use," which justifies the expectations of the Berlin protestants, whose appointment at Theiner's declining their offered pastorate, led to the temporary division, (mentioned in the Echo for July), but whom this work will, it is hoped, tend to reunite. The solemnity of the mass, by which he understands the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and which he regards as properly the rallying point of the New Testament church service, is by him divested of all superstitious and papal additions. He professes to return to the model of the first Christian churches, and, therefore, "the German Catholic worship must be purged of all the pomp and glitter of outward ceremonial, and left to the noble simplicity of Apostolic Christianity in their room; and without excluding the aids of music, painting, and architecture, these must be only employed in so far as is compatible with a dignified simplicity and with elevating the spiritual above the material sense." On this ground, splendid garments, burning of incense, signing themselves with the cross, genuflexions, and other unmeaning ceremonies, unknown to the first Christians, as well as the worship of the host, which was introduced only in the thirteenth century, are to be discontinued; and while all mysterious and magical influences are denied to the mass, as the productions of ages of gross superstition, the ordinance of a preached gospel is to be restored to its place in public worship, after the reading of portions of scriptures in the German tongue. The communion in both kinds is given back to the laity, and the compulsory auricular confession abolished. The prayers which he has introduced into the liturgy are copied from those in the oldest Catholic prayer books, and he has, with admirable ability, contrived to embody in his "reformed mass" all those purer views which have in modern times emanated from such Roman Catholic theologians as V. A. Winter, of Landshut, and dean and professor J. B. Hirscher, in Freiburg, to whom he openly avows his obligations.

Thus the German Catholic movement has in Theiner gained the first theologian, who, to all the warmth and freedom of a truly religious conviction, adds a thorough knowledge of the Roman Catholic Church, in all its phases, and a complete mastery of its scholastic divinity and traditional lore.—Continental Echo, August 1845.

## QUESTIONS FOR SELF-EXAMINATION.

On renouncing the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of the world, and all sinful desires of the flesh.

Question 1.—Am I at this time truly resolved to make the service of God, and the salvation of my soul, the great concern of my life?

2.—Am I also resolved, that as sin is displeasing to God, and must render me miserable hereafter, I will, through his grace, constantly endeavour to overcome its influence in my heart?

3.—Am I determined, through the same grace, to resist the temptations presented to me by the author of sin, the devil, to conquer and renounce his works, by daily endeavouring to subdue my pride, my vanity, my anger, and other evil affections?

4.—Am I willing, for the sake of God and the happiness of heaven, to give up the world, not placing my heart on any of its unlawful pursuits, and not following after riches, or power, or pleasure, so as to divert my affections from a religious and holy life?

5.—Am I disposed to consider my body as the temple of the Holy Ghost, to avoid, for the sake of preserving myself pure, all evil company, profane conversation, intemperance, and idleness?

6.—Am I thoroughly determined to call myself to account, to repent of my past sins, and to break off from them, by the help of God, before they gain the dominion over me?

7.—Is it my unfeigned intention to cast off the present sin which peculiarly besets me, and to shun all occasions and opportunities which may lead me into it?

8.—Do I also intend, as God shall give me grace, for the sake of Jesus Christ, to persevere in my Christian profession, and strive for the kingdom of heaven, notwithstanding the difficulties which may rise up to prevent me?

9.—Do I purpose to use all the ordinary means of grace, which God has provided in his Church, to enable me to overcome the world, the flesh, and the devil? and do I resolve to be diligent in reading the Holy Scriptures, and in all the duties of devotion, especially when I rise in the morning and retire at night to rest, that so my good resolutions may be strengthened and confirmed?

Of faith in God and Jesus Christ.

Question 1.—Do I truly believe that God is the fountain of all good?

2.—Am I resolved to pray to him, to give him thanks, and always to speak of him with reverence?

3.—Do I desire to think of him, and to put my whole trust in him, both in temporal and spiritual troubles?

4.—Am I convinced, that by nature my heart is evil and deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked?

5.—Am I thoroughly persuaded that, liable to the wrath of God, and unable to restore myself, Christ Jesus, the Son of God, made an atonement in my behalf, by his sacrifice and sufferings on the cross?

6.—Do I believe, that those who do not

ay hold of this mercy, must suffer the wrath of God in their own persons?

7.—Am I purposed to fly for salvation only to the merits of my Saviour, and to do what, under my circumstances, I believe that he would do?

8.—Do I believe that Christ has gone in human nature into heaven, there to intercede for the pardon of my sins, and reception to eternal life?

9.—Do I resolve to set before my eyes the perfect pattern of his humility, patience, charity, and submission?

10.—Am I certainly convinced, that he will one day judge the world for the deeds done in the body, and pronounce everlasting condemnation on the guilty, and award everlasting happiness to those who have faithfully served him on earth; and am I purposed to act agreeably to this consideration, by guarding my thoughts, words, and actions, which must then be judged?

11.—Do I know, that in baptism I was dedicated to the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of life, who is with the Father and the Son, one God?

12.—Am I determined always, and especially at this time, to ask the aid of this Holy Spirit, to guide me into all truth, and to fill my heart with heavenly affections; and so to order my life that I may not offend him by any known sin?

13.—Is it my resolution to obey the bishop and pastors, whom the Holy Ghost has set over me, to attend their godly admonitions, and respect them as those with whom Christ will be always, even to the end of the world?

14.—Do I desire to treat all Christian people with love and charity, as members of that body of which Christ is the Head; and to do to others as I would wish they should do unto me?

15.—Do I hope for forgiveness of sins through the merits of Christ alone; and believe that the goodness of God ought to lead me to repentance?

16.—Do I purpose to prepare myself by constant watchfulness, for the day when there shall be a resurrection of the just and the unjust?

17.—Do I faithfully believe, that after death, and the resurrection, my soul and the spiritual body, which will then be its habitation, will pass into a state of endless happiness or misery, to live for ever in the presence and enjoyment of God the Father who made me, God the Son who redeemed me, and God the Holy Ghost who sanctifieth me, or for ever to be excluded from the abodes of blessedness, and consigned to those of woe; and do I determine to place the prospect of eternity frequently and solemnly before my view, and to live mindful of its rewards and punishments?—*Rev. Dr. Bedell, Philadelphia.*

### The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1815.

A Correspondent has favoured us with suggestions which cause us to refer to the article on the first page of our number of the 25th, under the heading "Sufficiency of the Scriptures," in order to correct any misapprehensions which may have arisen in other quarters besides the one in which, as we learn from our friend, they have taken place. The article states, in its introductory paragraph, the Tractarian doctrine of progressive development, for the purpose of refuting it by showing that the latest writings of the Apostles contain no trace of any more perfect revelation than they had made known at the beginning of their ministry. But the transition from the statement of the error to the author's refutation is so very slightly marked that it seems wholly to have escaped one of our readers, and he has attributed to Dr. Arnold himself the error which that writer only states in order to its refutation. Justly must our readers have marvelled to find the doctrine of progressive development adopted in the columns of the BEREAN.

A natural consequence of this first unfavourable impression may have been a suspicion respecting the end and design of the whole article. These must have seemed the more suspicious, as the reasoning employed evidently appears quite incongruous with the purpose erroneously supposed to be avowed on the outset. And accordingly, the conclusion has been formed that the aim of the article was an attack upon "the doctrine of succession of ministerial functions handed down to succeeding times by those who have themselves received them in a lawful and scriptural manner, with authority to transmit them to others." Our Correspondent says, such an error was occasioned by the expression towards the close of the article "the Judaism of the succession-priesthood," adding that "the conclusion drawn by the majority of our readers would be this, that it is Judaism to maintain the doctrine of a succession of orders in the Priesthood." Now we are pretty sure that any of our readers who draw this conclusion must have forgotten the care somewhat conspicuously taken by us, in our number of August 14th, to guard against the mistake of applying Dr. Arnold's argument against a "Cohenship" in the Christian Church to the claims of what is commonly called the Apostolic Succession. Whatever Dr. Arnold's views on the latter subject may have been, those expressed in our two selections do not touch it in any wise. The belief in a succession of authority in the Christian ministry may be retained, where the notion of a succession of sacrificers under the Gospel-dispensation is utterly rejected.

If we had not thought it superfluous, after the care we had taken in the preceding article, we should have inserted the explana-

tory word in the last one again; it would then have read "the Judaism of a succession Cohenship;" and we must say that a much stronger word than Judaism might with justice be applied to this mischievous error. It amounts to a presumptuous intrusion into the Priestly office of our Redeemer himself—an error which, as it is doctrinally unsound, so it is of pernicious practical consequences in the Christian Church. It commences with placing a body of sacrificers between the individual worshipper and his God. The apostle Peter considers the private Church-members as a "holy," "royal priesthood"—not a body of elders (the original word does not allow the interpretation) but a body of men who are "to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ." But some of those whom the scriptural form of Church government recognises as a body of elders and overseers, are not content with that office, but presume to be sacrificers through whom alone the Church-member can have intercourse with God. Mankind, being always glad to escape from the demand of spiritual service, acquiesces in a substitute which will let it off with bringing material offerings. It pays its sacrificing priest, and takes his guarantee for the salvation of souls committed to his charge. Hence the great success of the Church of Rome in obtaining costly provision for the pomp and show of the Church's service on the one side, and her utter powerlessness in enforcing purity of morals, together with her aversion to the propagation of intellectual light on the other. Hence the surprising acceptance which the Tractarian doctrines have met in the midst of a reformed community. The secret lies in the disposition of men to substitute, instead of a worship in spirit and in truth, some kind or other of material offerings and "bodily exercise" which the visible succession-sacrificer is to present to God and to pronounce acceptable.

We will now repeat that the Apostolic Succession is referred to in neither of our selections from Arnold. At the same time, we will volunteer the remark that we should take scarcely more pleasure in having that doctrine eagerly advanced in our columns, than we could have in admitting articles designed to contradict it. We make it our aim to exhibit, prevailing in the Church, the apostolical spirit; the more opportunity may be furnished us for doing this successfully, the more willingly will our readers be persuaded that, as the spirit manifested by the Church, so the authority exercised by her ministry, has descended upon her from the apostles.

**THE LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE.**—Amidst the many painful instances of violation of the fourth commandment which are occasioned by Railway arrangements, it is refreshing to meet with an honourable exception in the determination, unanimously arrived at by the Directors of the Great Northern, or London and York Railway Company, not to run any trains on the Sunday, except the mails, which the law requires them to forward.

**CLERICAL EDUCATION AID FUND.**—An Association has been formed, in the mother-country, under the above name "for the purpose of promoting the entering into holy orders of suitable candidates for the ministry of the United Church of England and Ireland." The following is mentioned as the course intended to be pursued:—1st, to seek out with all circumspection, such young persons as, from their decided piety, natural talents, and desire of being employed in the ministry, it may be thought advisable to bring forward; and in this search to have recourse principally to the aid of pious clergymen throughout England and Wales.—2nd, to promote the due preparation for the ministry, of persons who may be deemed deserving of aid; either by presenting them to one of the Clerical Education Societies, in order to their being adopted by them, if fully approved; or by such other means as may be deemed advisable.—3rd, to provide funds, out of which a certain annual sum for three, four, or five years, shall be afforded, towards the expenses of each candidate who shall thus be finally approved.—4th, to take, from time to time, such further means as may appear adapted, under the divine blessing, to attain the object of the Association.—Lords Ashley and H. Cholmondeley, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, and J. P. Plumptre, Esq. M. P. are Patrons, with a Committee composed of Clergymen and Laymen well known to entertain sound views of Doctrine and Discipline.

**PROTESTANT CHURCH AT ALEXANDRIA.**—It is our pleasing duty to record the commencement of the building of a Protestant Church for the British residents, of this city, the very simple, but neat and chaste plan of Mr. Wild, architect from London, having been gladly accepted and much approved of by every individual here interested in the establishment of a place of worship. The foundations have been excavated, and every thing seems to be carried on with a degree of energy which promises a speedy termination of the undertaking, and reflects much credit on the members composing the committee of management. We fear a sufficiency of funds does not at present exist to meet the whole of the expenditure which will be necessary, but recourse will doubtless be had to subscriptions amongst the many wealthy travellers who pass backwards and forwards through this country en route to England or India, with every chance of success. In consequence of the niggardly allowance by the Government at home, such a step becomes absolutely necessary, and must be acted upon with becoming zeal and assiduity, and we could vainly hope the results will be so good as to enable the church to be finished without interruption.—*Correspondent of London Record, Alexandria, 20th July.*

**SAFETY OF GRATUITOUS ADMISSION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE INTERIOR OF CATHEDRALS IN ENGLAND.**—The following note has been published by Mr. Joseph Hume, as bearing upon the question whether it will be safe to admit the public to Westminster Abbey free of charge, at certain hours of the day:—"The Dean of Durham presents his compliments to Mr. Hume, and begs to inform him that the Cathedral of Durham has been open to the public for several hours each day for the last four years without any payment being required from any one; and the Dean is happy to add, that not one instance of misconduct on the part of any one of the numerous visitors has come to his knowledge. The Dean is led to give Mr. Hume this information by observing that in the late debate on the subject, Sir R. Peel expressed a hope that the example of Westminster, which is not yet set, would be followed by other cathedrals."

"Deanery, Durham, Aug. 7, 1815."

**DR. KALLEY HAS ARRIVED IN ENGLAND FROM MADEIRA.** It is stated to be his intention to return to the island and resume his labours about the end of September.

**GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—Serious disturbances have taken place at Posen, on the occasion of the reformer Czerski's visit to celebrate, for the first time, divine service in a Protestant church which had been accorded to him for that purpose by the constituted authorities. It does not appear how, under these circumstances, the worship of the seceders could justly be considered any molestation to their antagonists; the Romish Archbishop, however, chose the day for a pompous ceremony and procession, and passions were much inflamed. The armed force had to interfere, and numerous arrests had taken place.

It seems too certain that serious differences have arisen between Czerski and Ronce; the latter had, however, signified his intention of proceeding to a conference with his colleague, and his earnest wish to bring about an accommodation.

We are happy to perceive, in a creed emanating from the seceders at Berlin, a recognition, in the first instance, of the Nicene Creed. A number of articles, bearing upon doctrine and discipline, follow; but we find no reference in them to Episcopacy.

**THE JESUITS.**—The Council of State at Geneva, fearing that the members of this order, when expelled from France, might find it convenient to come and form establishments on the territory of the republic, has reminded the public of an ordinance which forbids any foreigner to undertake the duty of instruction in the Canton of Geneva, without special authorization.

**ESCAPE OF A NUN FROM THE MILLTOWN CONVENT.**—There is a great deal of talk in this town about the return of Miss Burke to her father's house from the Milltown convent, and the causes that led to this unusual step, which has been very much opposed by the conventual authorities. However, no persuasion or even threats could prevail on this young person to continue an inmate of the convent. She is daughter to William Burke, a most respectable resident of Castleman. What makes this circumstance the more talked of is, that a brother of hers left Maynooth, and is now a student of Trinity College.—*Correspondent of Kerry Evening Post.*

**CHARITABLE BEQUESTS' BILL.**—The Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Murray, has found himself obliged, publicly to deny a statement made by Mr. O'Connell, to the effect that Dr. Murray, together with Archbishop Crolly, and Bishop Denvir, had found out that the above bill was inconsistent with the Canons of the Church of Rome, as Mr. O'Connell had from the commencement maintained. He said, "his heart felt at ease and his mind tranquil" since that discovery had been made. Dr. Murray tells him "It would be delightful to me, and to the other prelates in question, to be the medium of communicating, were it in our power, that ease and tranquillity of which you speak, to a heart so fervently glowing as yours is with the love of religion;" but unfortunately there is not the slightest foundation for the great blusterer's assertion. The bill will do very well for the present, though it may be improved hereafter, but not just now while "the defaming outcry against Maynooth and its doctrines is still ringing in the public ear and spreading the most inflammatory excitement throughout the land."

**CHINESE TOLERATION.**—The Corresponding Secretary of the London Religious Tract Society has given publication to the following edit, transmitted to him by the Rev. Dr. Medhurst, of the London Missionary Society, and which has been advertised in the BEREAN before. It is succeeded by a written order from the R. Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong which is a characteristic document. It recognises the "King of heaven" and the Virgin, to whom Ave Marias are to be directed. Of the Redeemer there is no more mention in it than in the Chinese functionary's Memorial.

**RE-YING, IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER AND VICE-ROY OF THE CANTON AND KWANGSE PROVINCES, RESPECTFULLY MEMORIALIZES AS FOLLOWS:—**

"It appears that the religion of the Lord of Heaven is honoured and observed by the various nations of Europe, mainly with the view of exhorting men to the practice of virtue and repressing vice.

"Ever since the Shing dynasty it has made its way into China, and has not yet been prohibited; but because some of the adherents of that religion in China have repeatedly made a handle of their religion to act viciously, especially in deceiving their wives and daughters, and blinding the eyes of the sick (referring to extreme unction) therefore the officers of Government, on discovering the same, have punished them, as is on record. During the reign of the Emperor Kea-king it was first determined to distinguish those and punish them for their offences; the sole object of which regulation was, to prevent the professors of the said religion in China from practising wickedness, and not with the view of issuing prohibitions

against the religion of foreign and European nations. Now according to the request of the Envoy of the French nation, Lagrene, that the virtuous professors of the said religion in China should be exonerated from blame, it appears suitable to accede thereto; and it is proper to request that henceforth, with regard to all persons, whether Chinese or foreigners, professing the religion of the Lord of Heaven, who do not create disturbances nor act improperly, it be humbly entreated of the Imperial benevolence to grant that they be exonerated from blame. But if such persons get upon their old tack, deceiving their wives and daughters, and blinding the eyes of the sick, and independently of their profession commit other crimes and misdemeanours, then they will be dealt with according to the laws already existing. With regard to the French and the subjects of other foreign nations who profess the aforesaid religion, it is only permitted to them to build churches at the five ports opened for foreign commerce, and they must not improperly enter the inner land to diffuse their faith.

"Should any offend against the regulations and overstep the boundaries, the local officers, as soon as they can apprehend them, shall immediately deliver them over to the Consuls of the different nations to be punished, but they must not rashly inflict upon them the punishment of death.

"This is in order to manifest a tender regard for the common people, so that the wheat and the chaff is not confusedly mixed together, and that reason and law may be equitably administered. That which is requested is that the good and honest professors of the aforesaid religion may be exempted from punishment: it is reasonable, therefore, that a respectful Memorial be presented entreating that by the Imperial favour the above suggestion may be carried into effect."

In the 24th year of Paonkwang, the 11th month and 19th day (Dec. 28th, 1814), was received the Imperial reply, saying, "Let it be as is requested. Respect this."

#### REMARKS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF HONG-KONG.

On the 12th month and the 25th day (Feb. 1, 1815) the order arrived at Soochow.

A special order from Lotnysee (Count de Bessi), Bishop of Shanking and Keanghan commanding all his spiritual children and communicating for their information, that whilst he (the Bishop) was at Soochow preparing for his journey northward, he suddenly fell ill with the Memorial of the Viceroy of Canton, for which he returns thanks to Divine goodness and feels deeply penetrated with delight. The holy religion is most correct and true, and its professors ought certainly respectfully to maintain and diligently to learn it. Having seen the Memorial, he (the Bishop) immediately prosecuted his journey to Shanking, and about the 3d or 4th month intends to return southwards, so that he cannot personally issue his injunction upon his followers, but he sends this written order to all his spiritual children that they will offer up especial prayers on his behalf in order that his journey may be prosperous; he also hopes that his adherents will set a good example and exert themselves in the practice of virtue and the suppression of vice, so that as the Memorial states, they may exert each other to goodness and discourage all immoralities. Thus, preserving themselves good and virtuous, without insulting the adherents of other religions, whilst they follow out the exhortations and instructions they have received, let them also pray that the holy religion may be greatly promoted, remembering that the kind consideration of the Chinese Emperor towards our holy religion springs entirely from the favour of the Lord of heaven. After the reception of this order let thanks be offered up to God for his mercies, in the churches, for three Lord's-days in succession, while the faithful rejoice in this extraordinary favour; let Ave Marias also be recited to display grateful feelings.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

**CHURCH SOCIETY.**—*Erratum in correcting:—*In the Treasurer's account inserted in our number last week, the last item acknowledged, instead of Thos. Curry, Esq. read Thos. Cary, Esq., Annual Subscription to 1st July, 1815. £2 10 0

**THE SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC,** begs to intimate to his Brethren in the Clergy, that if any of them have Lists of Subscriptions for the past year, that have not yet been sent in, they should transmit them without any delay, or they cannot appear printed with the report of this year.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**—The Right Reverend Man-ton Eastburn, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, arrived at Halifax per Cambria Steamship, on Monday the 18th of last month. He preached in that impressive and evangelical manner well known to those who are acquainted with his ministrations at Boston, or formerly at New-York, as Rector of the Church of the Ascension, in St. Paul's Church, on Sunday morning, at Dartmouth in the afternoon, and again in the evening at St. Paul's.

**DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.**—A special General Meeting of the Church Society of this Diocese was held at the National School House, St. John, on Tuesday the 19th of August. The Lord Bishop was called to the Chair, and a series of resolutions were passed, relative to the Society's present position, amendments to its Constitution, and prospects of future usefulness.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese arrived at St. John's from an Episcopal Visitation to the County of Charlotte, on Saturday the 16th August; he left St. John again on the 20th, having made appointments as far as Wednesday of the following week, expecting to return to Fredericton on the morning of Thursday.

The St. John, N. B. Chronicle states that the Rev. James McCoo, of St. Andrews, is to take charge of the Parishes of St. Martin's and Upham, and the Rev. Robert Arnold, of Parrsboro' N. S., is to be removed to the Parish of Westmoreland, in this Diocese.

**NEWFOUNDLAND CHURCH FUND.**—The amount received by the friends of the Bishop,

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| for ecclesiastical purposes connected with the Diocese, is for the General Fund £2329 14 6 |             |
| Fund for building an Episcopal residence . . . . .   | 120 12 0    |
| " " purchasing and equipping the Church Ship. . . . .                                      | 960 7 4     |
| Total . . . . .  | £3410 13 10 |

**SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.**—*German Worship in the Mariners' Church at Hull.*—From the last Annual Report of the Foreign Translation Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, it appears that an impression of 1000 copies of the Liturgy in German is now printing, more immediately designed for the benefit of a congregation of German mariners who are found to assemble for divine service in the above place of worship under the ministry of the Rev. Theodore Muller (late Chaplain of the Niger Expedition) from whom an encouraging account of his interesting charge has been received. At the request of Bishop Alexander, a supply of a former edition has been sent to Jerusalem, as also to several English Chaplains on the Continent.

The Committee have agreed to adopt and print the Rev. F. A. O'Meara's translation of the Prayer Book into the language of the *Ogybwa Indians*, if the Bishop of Toronto recommend their undertaking it.

A revised translation of the Prayer Book into French is in course of printing, described as "at length a complete and fair representation, as nearly at least as the great dissimilarity of the languages will admit, of the English Book of Common Prayer." It is expected to be published in time for the consecration and opening of the new French Protestant Episcopal Church of the metropolis.

Interesting details are given respecting the labours of the Committee with regard to translations or revision of translations in the *Portuguese, Maltese*, and various *Eastern* languages. The greatest difficulties are experienced in respect of the *Arabic* language, arising "both from the different modes of expression adopted, and the different impressions derived from habitual associations of ideas in the minds of Christians and Mohammedans respectively, and also from the character and views of the Orientals who must necessarily be employed in works of this nature." An Arabic scholar will be brought from the East to England, to be employed by the Society, under the superintendance of Professor Lee.

The Bishop of CALCUTTA had been to Cheltenham for the benefit of the waters, and had returned to the Vicarage at Islington, with considerable improvement to his health.

To CORRESPONDENTS: Received C. B.—paper from R. V. R.—A. R. enclosing 10s. for the Quebec Juv. Church Miss. Association, many thanks.

#### Political and Local Intelligence.

**EUROPEAN NEWS.**—The English Mail of the 19th ult. did not reach town until Saturday last. It furnishes us with about ten days' later intelligence than that brought by the river, as mentioned in the last Berean. The weather appears to have remained very unsettled, and great fears were entertained of a deficiency in the harvest. It is supposed that large quantities of flour will be required from Canada and the United States. Canadian Flour is quoted at 31s. to 32s. per barrel. Red Wheat 7s. 6d. to 8s. per 70lbs. White 8s. 1d. to 8s. 7d. In Ashes there is no improvement in price. There had been rather more demand for Pots, which are quoted at 22s. 6d. to 22s. 9d. New Pearls had been sold for 24s. Quebec White Pine Timber, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6 1/2d. per foot. Red Pine 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d. Oak 1s. 10d. to 2s. Elm 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. Ash 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. Deals, 2nd quality £10 to £11. 3rd quality £9 to £10. Staves, stand. £52 10s. Mid. or Inferior £35 to £40. Oars Ash, 3d. to 4d. per running foot.

There were 135 arrivals at the different Ports from Quebec, from the 30th July to 16th August, and a large number loading and cleared on the 19th August.

Trade in the manufacturing districts continued good and money abundant.

**PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.**—On Saturday the 9th ult., Her Majesty, in person, prorogued the Imperial Parliament with the usual ceremonies. Her Majesty looked in excellent health. The concluding part of Her Majesty's speech upon the occasion follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"On your return to your several counties duties will devolve scarcely less important than those from the performance of which I now relieve you.

"I feel assured that you will promote and confirm, by your influence and example, that spirit of loyalty and contentment which you will find generally prevalent throughout the country.

"In the discharge of all the functions intrusted to you for the public welfare, you may confidently rely on my cordial support; and I implore the blessing of Divine Providence on our united efforts to encourage the industry and increase the comforts of my people, and to inculcate those religious and moral principles which are the surest foundation of our security and happiness."

Immediately after the ceremony was concluded, Her Majesty and Prince Albert left England in the Royal Yacht for the Continent, where they are about to make an extensive tour. At the last accounts, the Royal party had entered the Prussian dominions and were every where received with great rejoicings.

**THE LATE FIRES AT QUEBEC: ISSUE OF ROYAL LETTERS.**—The Queen has been graciously pleased to issue her royal letters to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, authorizing them to promote within their respective provinces contributions in aid of the fund now raising in the mother country for the sufferers by the late calamitous fires at Quebec.

**THE EXPERIMENTAL FLEET.**—The bark Ceylon, off Falmouth, on the 11th instant, reports that she passed the experimental squadron, on the 9th, in lat. 46 44 N., lon. 9 20 W.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have authorized the issuing of 6,000 blankets, 8,000 knitted and wove shirts, and 13,000

pairs of shoes. They are to be shipped per Zealous and Arethusa.

The subscriptions in London had reached £13,000, and were progressing.

DISMISSAL OF A REPEAL MAGISTRATE.—Jas. Power, Esq., M. P., has been superseded by the Lord Chancellor in the commission of the peace for the county of Wexford.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.—We notice the arrival of his Excellency the Honble. Louis M. Lane, in London. On the 5th instant, he was presented to the Foreign Minister, the Earl of Aberdeen; and on the 8th he attended at Buckingham Palace, where he delivered his credentials to Her Majesty, and was most graciously, and even kindly, received.

Mr. EVERETT.—Mr. Everett, who has for a considerable time past filled the post of American Minister at the British Court, is on the point of taking his departure for the United States, on the termination of his mission to England.

The election of a member of parliament for Sunderland, which took place a few days before the sailing of the steamer, shows that the popularity of the present ministry is still great. Mr. Hudson, called the "Railway King," in consequence of his being very extensively connected with different railroads, was the ministerial candidate, and was opposed by Colonel Thompson, aided by all the influence of the anti-corn-law league.

CAPTAIN KELLET'S SURVEYING EXPEDITION.—The surveying expedition to the Southern Ocean, under the command of Captain Henry Kellett, C. B., in the Herald, 26, with her tender the Pandora, 6, Lieutenant Commander Wood, put in at Santa Cruz, Tenerife, on the 13th July for water, and having filled, left the island for Rio Janeiro.

IRELAND.—The meetings of the Repeal Association still continue, but without the presence of Mr. O'Connell who was at his country seat, Derrynane Abbey. He recommends the returning to Parliament of none but repealers.

A great Orange demonstration took place at Enniskillen on the 12th ultimo and was attended by about twelve to fifteen thousand persons. It passed off quite peaceably. Resolutions were passed deprecating the concessions of the Government to Popery and declaring their intention, as a measure of defence, to re-organize the system of Orangism; and an address to the Crown, founded on these resolutions, was adopted.

Mr. James Watson, the Magistrate who took an active part in renewing the Orange demonstrations, has been removed from the Commission of the Peace, as well as from his office as Deputy-Lieutenant.

THE CONTINENT.—There is nothing of consequence to record from the other European states. The visit of our gracious Queen to the banks of the Rhine, has caused an immense concourse of people there, and every preparation seems to have been made by the authorities and the people to welcome Her Majesty. We give an account of her reception at the ancient city of Cologne.

GRAND ILLUMINATION AT COLOGNE IN HONOUR OF HER MAJESTY.

As soon as twilight began, the massive outline of the antique city of Cologne was traced dimly on the darkness. Lines of twinkling brightness were seen stealing like liquid gold along its front, as house after house became illuminated. It was but a few minutes that passed before the whole mass shone with light developing the outlines of the architecture, and indicating in bold and bright relief upon the gloom beyond, the great features of this part of the city.

MONTREAL, Sept. 6th.—On Thursday afternoon last, the 25th ult., the steam-mill at Yamaska was nearly destroyed by the bursting of the boiler; such was the explosion, that one piece of iron, of about a ton weight, was carried upwards of 150 feet in the air, together with several others of great weight; timber, brick-work, &c., and the carling mill was also literally crushed down; five of the workmen were severely injured, two of whom are so scalded as to render their recovery very doubtful, another had his spine and right arm much injured by pieces of iron and wood; and a poor woman who happened to be near the mill at the time of the explosion, received a severe wound on the head; there is, however, no apprehension of danger entertained in her case.—Herald.

NEW CHURCH AT MONTREAL.—We are informed that the foundation stone of a new Protestant Episcopal Church to be erected at Petite Cote, will be laid on Friday next, the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Clergy and Laity of the Church are respectfully requested to meet in the school room of St. Thomas's Church, Quebec Suburbs, at 3 o'clock, to proceed from thence to Petite Cote. The Lord Bishop of Montreal is expected to be present.—Herald.

CASUALTIES.—On Thursday last, as some members of the family of Edward Gluckemeyer, Esq., were descending Mountain-street in a carriage, the horse took fright, galloped down the hill, and ran against the house of Mr. Bewes, jeweller, at the turn near the Gazette Office. The carriage was broken, and those inside of it thrown out and severely, though not dangerously hurt.

THE WEATHER.—On Sunday a violent easterly storm of wind and rain visited the town and lasted till evening, when it stopped

notes afterwards, a rocket shot up from the quarter to which the steamer had gone. This was the signal for the commencement of the grand reception, and grand it was in the extreme. The rocket immediately preceded the appearance of the steamer which bore Her Majesty and her Royal host. Instantaneously, as if one will had animated all those who took part in the spectacle, the whole firmament was in a blaze of light. Rockets and other *feu d'artifice* appeared in every direction, and salutes of artillery were fired on all sides. The Prussian troops, who joined both shores, also kept up a continuous fire of musketry, and from different parts of the horizon blue, red, and orange-coloured lights were burnt in large masses, shedding a bright glare over the animated scene. This firing was kept up without intermission—rockets blazing and salutes firing from every part of the vast area covered by the illuminations—during the whole time the steamer took to come to the Bridge of Boats—perhaps twenty minutes. The sky was one wide blaze of light, and the lurid glare thrown over it by the artificial light, particularly over the city of Cologne, brought out some exquisite effects. A more striking and imposing display—from the extent of the field of operations and the inexhaustible continuity of the firing—can seldom have been seen. As the steamer approached the Bridge of Boats, a new feature of beauty was added. Instantaneously the whole bridge became a blaze of light, looking like a rich fringe of bright gold. And as a climax to the *Festbeleuchtung*, the Cathedral of Cologne was illuminated. Passing through the Bridge of Boats, which was opened for the purpose, the steamer went on to the landing-place amidst a continuous fire of salutes. A guard of honour formed of Prussian troops of the line was drawn up. Her Majesty afterwards drove through the principal streets of Cologne which were brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags. She was enthusiastically received by the people. Her Majesty then went back to Brühl by the railroad.—From the Times.

UNITED STATES.—The new Iron Steamer Bangor, plying between Boston and Bangor, was destroyed by fire lately. She was on her way to Bangor, with 32 passengers and a valuable cargo; when within sight of Castine in Maine, fire broke out near the smoke pipe, and soon destroyed her. She was run ashore, and the passengers safely landed, but the boat and the cargo were consumed.

That portion of the stock of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad reserved for American shareholders is said to have been all taken, and operations will be commenced forthwith. The mania for new railways which has existed for some time in England seems to have extended to this continent. New lines of railways are projected in every direction over the whole of the United States and a great part of Canada. If all or even a part of these schemes are realized, great changes in the manner of doing business must take place, and though some interests may suffer at first, the country will be a gainer in the end.

The Boston Daily Advertiser gives an account of some important fortifications which the American Government are now erecting at Rouse's point on Lake Champlain, near its outlet. This point, which was formerly within the Province of Canada, by the treaty of 1812 was given up to the United States. It commands the entrance to Lake Champlain; and the works, when completed, besides preventing the passage of an enemy's force, will prove a formidable means for the defence of the frontier. The Boundary Commissioners of the two nations are now in the immediate vicinity of Rouse's point, engaged in running the boundary line. It is marked every mile by east iron obelisks, six feet high, with the names of the Commissioners and the date of the treaty on their sides.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.—We understand that Sir Hercules Pakenham may be expected here next month. He will relieve Sir Jeremiah Dickson of the command of the forces in this Province, but will not enter upon his Executive and Ministerial duties, as Lieutenant Governor, until next Spring.—(Halifax Sun, Aug. 25.)

MONTREAL, Sept. 6th.—On Thursday afternoon last, the 25th ult., the steam-mill at Yamaska was nearly destroyed by the bursting of the boiler; such was the explosion, that one piece of iron, of about a ton weight, was carried upwards of 150 feet in the air, together with several others of great weight; timber, brick-work, &c., and the carling mill was also literally crushed down; five of the workmen were severely injured, two of whom are so scalded as to render their recovery very doubtful, another had his spine and right arm much injured by pieces of iron and wood; and a poor woman who happened to be near the mill at the time of the explosion, received a severe wound on the head; there is, however, no apprehension of danger entertained in her case.—Herald.

NEW CHURCH AT MONTREAL.—We are informed that the foundation stone of a new Protestant Episcopal Church to be erected at Petite Cote, will be laid on Friday next, the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Clergy and Laity of the Church are respectfully requested to meet in the school room of St. Thomas's Church, Quebec Suburbs, at 3 o'clock, to proceed from thence to Petite Cote. The Lord Bishop of Montreal is expected to be present.—Herald.

CASUALTIES.—On Thursday last, as some members of the family of Edward Gluckemeyer, Esq., were descending Mountain-street in a carriage, the horse took fright, galloped down the hill, and ran against the house of Mr. Bewes, jeweller, at the turn near the Gazette Office. The carriage was broken, and those inside of it thrown out and severely, though not dangerously hurt.

THE WEATHER.—On Sunday a violent easterly storm of wind and rain visited the town and lasted till evening, when it stopped

for a short time but rained again in the night. There was some thunder with lightning. During the gale, the principal limb was broken off from the old Elm tree which stands on the North side of the Cathedral yard. This tree is known to be considerably more than two hundred years old.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—The following sums have been received since the last statement: Township of Louth, Niagara Dist. C. W. £30 0 0 Rev. J. H. Nicolls, Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. 5 0 0 Island of Jersey, Eng. 367 10 0 London, " 6,166 13 4 Sheffield, " 801 12 4 Licut. Colonel Sir C. Chichester, 81st Regt. 12 4 5 Ed. Baxter, Esq., Dundee, 2d Donation. 6 2 3 P. O'Connor, Esq., Sligo. 6 1 8 C. R. Ogden, Esq., Isle of Man, 2d Donation. 25 0 0 Glasgow, in full. 616 13 4 Provincial Government. 2,500 0 0 Total amount received up to the 10th inst. inclusive—£60,081 3s. 2d.

The Treasurer presented the following statement of his receipts and payments from the 1st to the 8th inst. inclusive: Amount received as per statement of 1st instant £49,299 9 1 Amount received since. 7,625 19 2 £56,925 8 4

Payments as per last statement £15,622 5 0 Payments since made to this date. 1,003 12 6 16,625 17 6

Balance £40,299 10 10 Deduct: Placed at Interest £10,000 Building Fund 2,500 12,500 0 0

Leaves at the disposal of this Committee £27,799 10 10

COUNTY OF DONCHESTER.—The registering of votes commenced on Monday last; the candidates being Mr. Tascheron, the newly appointed Solicitor General, and Mr. H. N. Patton. The election of Mr. Tascheron seems to be secured by the state of the poll as reported this day.

THE ARMY.—3d Foot.—Lt. A. J. Jones to be Capt. by pur. v. Rice, who ret.; 2d Lt. H. H. Dare to be 1st Lt. by pur. v. Jones; G. M. March, gent. to be 2d Lt. by pur. v. Dare. 46th—Ens. C. R. Sherwin to be Lt. without pur. v. Says, dec.; R. Thompson, gent. to be Ens. without pur. v. Sherwin. 71st—W. F. Scragge, gent. to be Ens. by pur. v. Watson, prom. 82d—Capt. J. Jeffries, in. half-pay Unatt. to be Captain, v. L. Talion, who exch. receiving the difference; Lt. H. Bates to be Captain by pur. v. Jeffries, who ret.; Ens. H. A. Robinson to be Lt. by pur. v. Bates; A. W. D. Burton, gent. to be Ens. by pur. v. Robinson. 89th—Ens. J. M. Cuppage to be Lt. by pur. v. Pennfather ret.; G. P. Atkinson, gent. to be Ens. by pur. v. Cuppage.

BREVET.—Captain J. Jeffries, 82d Foot, to be Major in the Army.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 6th September, 1845.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen, viz: The Honorable William Cayley, the Honorable Frederick Auguste Quesnel, George Sherwood, Moses Judah and John Rodpath, Esquires, to be Commissioners to inquire into the state, management, &c., of the Board of Works in this Province.

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS. Sixth Battalion of Quebec. Major Charles Panet, from the First Battalion, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

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

Sept. 3rd. Bark Eronanga, Kelso, Glasgow, for Montreal, general. Ship Soaking, Dunn, Belfast, Perrie & Co. cordage.

4th. Bark Lord Mulgrave, Lickiss, Hull, Symes, bricks. — Monarch, Allan, Glasgow, Baird, general.

6th. Sehr. Montreal Packet, Boudron, St. George's Bay, Nfld. herrings.

7th. Brig Bluecher, Scarrow, Hamburg, order, bricks. — Eliza, Ann, Butchart, Newport, H. E. Scott, coals.

8th. Sehr. Jane Spratt, Fraser, Halifax, Gillespie, & Co. Sugar, &c. Bark Indefatigable, Lester, Liverpool, W. Stevenson, coals.

9th. Brig Wanderer, Reddie, Glasgow, A. Burns, general. Ship W. Dawson, Beveridge, Alca, Pemberton, coals.

10th. Bark Lord Seaton, Talbot, Aberdeen, Pemberton, bricks. — Yorkshire Lass, Woodruff, do. order, coals. Sehr. Mary, Boudreaux, Ristigouche, Noad & Co. salmon.

11th. — Mary & Margaret, Hoffman, do. oil.

MARITIME EXTRACTS. The Eliza Jane, arrived here on Sunday, has been nearly five months in making the voyage from Newport. The Captain reports "dismasted twice and put back to Cork." Capt. Stack, of the brig Bache McIvers, reports having passed a large fleet of homeward bound vessels to the eastward of the banks. Capt. Allan, of the bark Monarch, from Glasgow, reports the ship Dunfriesshire, Davis, master, with a cargo of salt, ashore on the South West Point of Anticosti. Capt. Davis, had hove over about three hundred tons of salt, with a view of getting his vessel off, but she had filled and unshipped her rudder, and from the bad

position she was in, the Captain and crew abandoned her and have come up in the Monarch.

The ship Evevine, from Killala, to Quebec, with passengers, foundered on her voyage out; but fortunately for the passengers, a vessel was seen at a considerable distance, which at once bore down on the ill-fated Evevine, and succeeded in rescuing 150 fellow-creatures from a watery grave, and in less than two hours the Evevine went down.

Two schooners are reported to have upset below in the gale of Sunday, and every one on board to have perished.

The bark Osprey, from Cork to Quebec, was lost on the 28th ult. on the east point of Anticosti. The mate and three men have come up; the master and the rest of the crew, remaining on the Island.

The master of the ship Margaret, hence on the 3rd inst. returned for assistance on Tuesday, having left his vessel at the Pillars, the day before, with the crew in a state of mutiny. A sergeant and 6 policemen went down to bring up the mutineers.

The master of the brig John & Mary, hence on the 3rd inst. has returned and reports his vessel dismasted in the Traverse. He also states that the ships Malabar and Huron, are ashore; the former at St. Thomas, the latter at L'Islet.

The Schooner Industry, Crowell, from Montreal to Halifax, with flour, went ashore last Sunday, at Kamouraska, and will be a total wreck. Cargo will be saved in a damaged state.

The Malabar, it is said, will be got off without much injury and will be able to proceed on her voyage.

DEAD, August 10.—The Quebec, Williams, for New York, has arrived from the river with loss of foreyard; and the Albion, for Quebec, has put back.

DEAD, August 5.—The Llan Rannoc, Wilboughby, from Quebec, in taking the Humber Dock, yesterday evening, caught the east bank, and heeled over, but has since been got into the dock, with 10 feet of water in the hold; cargo discharging.

KINGSTOWN, August 9.—The Sir James McDonnell, Dun, from Dublin for Quebec, was in contact yesterday with a tug-boat, and carried away bows.

LANCASTER, August 14.—The Acadia, Younger, from Quebec, to Glasgow Dock, which was on shore on Dudson Sand 4th inst., has been got off and brought into dock, with much damage.

The Euphrosyne, from Quebec, in coming up the river this morning, got aground, but is expected off to-morrow.—11th inst., off Point Lygas, she was in contact with the Triton, from Africa, and lost bowsprit.

LIVERPOOL.—The Alenac, from Quebec to Flint, got on shore yesterday, in the river Dee, but came off to-day.

LUTHER, August 3.—The Ryblast, of Maryport, for Quebec, drove on Lytham Beach, but got off next tide without damage, and into dock Maryport, August 2.—The Hannah, Peters, from Quebec, in entering the harbour last night, grounded outside the pier, but is expected to be hove off next tide.

7.—The Trafalgar, from Quebec, is aground on the North Bank, but expected in next tide without damage.

MILROSE, August 4.—Put back the Pembroke Castle, Williams, for Quebec.

PILL (BUSTON), August 15.—The Rankin, from Quebec, that was on shore in the river, has been got off, and taken into the basin, without damage.

PREZANCE, August 11.—The Triton, for Quebec, has put back leaky.

PORTSMOUTH, August 10.—Put back—Sir John Falstaff, for Quebec.

PASSENGERS. In the Steam Ship Caledonia, from Liverpool to Boston, Jas. H. Kerr, Esq. and Mr. W. Kerr, of Quebec.

In the Hibernia, for Liverpool.—Sir A. Macnab & lady, Miss Macnab, of Montreal; J. B. Ewart, of Canada West; Edw. Burbride, Mrs Mathewson, of Canada.

MAHRIED. At Fredericton, N. B., on the 25th ult., W. H. Fitzrold, Esq., of the 60th Rifles, to Delia, widow of George F. S. Barton, Esq., late Clerk of the Crown for that Province.

DIED. At St. Foy, on Saturday, after a lingering illness, Catherine Mary, wife of L. G. Palmer, Esq., of this city, aged 23 years.

On Friday last, Joseph, son of Mr. Edward Ahern, aged 2 years and 2 months.

At the Deanery, Lincoln, in his 84th year, the Reverend George Gordon, Dean of that Cathedral.

On the 13th ult. at Kilkenny, Ireland, Eliza, wife of J. F. Murray, Esq. 73d Regt. and daughter of Francis Sisson, Esq. of Montreal.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 9th Sept., 1845. s. d. s. d. Beef, per lb. 0 2 a 0 5 Mutton, per lb. 0 3 a 0 6 Dito, per quarter. 0 0 a 0 0 Lamb, per quarter. 1 6 a 4 0 Veal, per lb. 0 3 a 0 6 Do., per quarter. 1 6 a 5 0 Pork, per lb. 0 5 a 0 6 Eggs, per dozen. 0 0 a 0 9 Potatoes, per bushel. 1 6 a 2 0 Maple Sugar, per lb. 0 3 a 0 4 Oats per bushel. 1 8 a 2 0 Hay per hundred bundles. 25 0 a 35 0 Straw ditto. 17 0 a 20 0 Fire-wood, per cord. 10 0 a 12 6 Cheese per lb. 0 4 a 0 5 Butter, fresh, per lb. 0 10 a 0 0 Dito, salt, in tinnets, per lb. 0 5 a 0 7 Pot Ashes per cwt. 22s. 0d. a 22s. 3d. Pearl do. 23s. 0d.

ENGLISH MAIL. LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till THREE AFTERNOON.—PAID Letters to THREE o'clock, and UNPAID to FOUR, P. M.

FOR SALE. MUSCOVADO and White Bastard SUGAR, Jamaica Coffee, Ginger, Arrowroot, High flavored Spirits, Logwood, Mahogany, Tamarinds, Molasses. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 8th September, 1845.

TEACHER WANTED. AN Assistant for a respectable Boys' School; he should be fully master of the English branches and well acquainted either with French or with the Junior Classics. Enquire the Publisher's. Quebec, 8th May, 1845.

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 111, 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.

PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THIS Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1801, continues to assure against fire.

Office, Gillespie's Wharf, open from 10, A. M. to 4 P. M. GILESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co. Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Ct., and is now prepared to take risks against Fire.—This office has now an Agency in Montreal, which has been in operation for the last 20 years, has been always prompt and liberal in settlement of losses. Such being its character, the undersigned looks for a portion of the public confidence and patronage.

DANIEL MCGIE, Hunt's Wharf. Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

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

RECEIVING AND FOR SALE.

BEST Black Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Yellow, Green and Blue Paints, Genuine White Lead, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Dry, White and Red Leads, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe and Patent Shot, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.

—ALSO— Best Refined Borax. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 5th June, 1845.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS-WARE, &c.

RECEIVING per "Auckland" & "Aurora," a general assortment of the above, and expected by other vessels, a further supply, selected by the subscriber during his visit to England, the last winter.

THOMAS BICKELL, Agent for Grimstone's Eye Snuff. St. John Street, Quebec. uebec, 12th June, 1845.

ZEOLOPHON FOR SALE.

A BARREL ZEOLOPHON by Myzars, London, playing eight tunes of different Metres and two chants for singing the Gloria Patri. A finger-board has been also constructed by which the number of tunes can be greatly increased.

It is offered for sale in order to replace it by an instrument of greater compass. For particulars apply to the Rev. R. Knight, Frampton, or at the office of this paper. Quebec, 9th July, 1845.

RECEIVING per "Vesper," "Douglas," "Carthaginian," and "Emmanuel," AND FOR SALE.

Patent proved Chain Cables, Coil Chain and Anchors, Pit Saws, Mill Saws, Files, &c. Shoe Thread and Seine Twines.

—ALSO— Double Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil in Pipes, Hhds. Qr. Casks & Octaves, Gunpowder, Blasting P. FF, PFF, &c. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. Quebec, June 26, 1845.

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.

Youth's Corner.

THE TEMPTATION.

One day Albert brought his arithmetic and slate from school to practise upon a sum, which he had for a long time been employed about, but which he had not yet been able to finish correctly.

When Albert arrived at home, he told his sister Mary what he had to do. So when tea was over, and little Charlie had been put to bed, Mary concluded to find some quiet employment for herself, and then she thought that her brother could go on in his work at the round table in the parlour without being disturbed.

So they sat down at the round table, Mary with her sewing, and Albert with his slate and arithmetic. For over half an hour the little boy worked very pleasantly and industriously.

The lady soon went out, but after she was gone, Mary observed that Albert seemed very tired, and almost discouraged. Beside it was nearly his usual bed-time, so she advised him to put away his slate and arithmetic, telling him that she would call him early in the morning, as he would then feel more fresh and hopeful, and could go on much more readily with his work.

So Albert put away his things very orderly, looking however a little sad. Then Mary concluded to tell him a story, and by the time it was ended he began to feel quite happy again.

The next morning he was very early at work upon his sum. For a time he went on finely, but after breakfast several slight interruptions prevented him from proceeding so rapidly in his task.

When it wanted about half an hour of the time of preparing for school, he went into another room in search of a knife to cut his slate pencil smoothly with, for it was rough and scratched the slate. Just as he had taken the knife in his hand, he observed upon a table in the room the key to his arithmetic. His sister Mary had used it the evening before, and had left it there.

He went immediately to his work, and before it was time to leave home for school, the sum was correctly finished.

TWO PAIR OF EYES.

An Indian one day overtook some travellers in the road, and asked them, had they not seen a short white man, with a rifle, wearing a pair of shoes or boots with flat heels, carrying a piece of venison and accompanied by a little dog with a cropped tail? The travellers said, such a person had passed them an hour ago.

the warm ashes, so that his size was easily guessed at, and his tail had made an exact print which showed that it was short and without a curl.

As Mr. Halwer was walking with his son Robert in the street, the boy asked him how it was that his father could say so many things of people with whom he had no kind of acquaintance.

On trying their pumps early in the morning as they lay in the North River, they found they had seven feet of water in their hold, and their ship was in a sinking condition, though she had rode out the gale tolerably well as she hung on her cables.

On Saturday at noon, September 28, 1844, all hands were ready for sea, the ship was in the stream, her topsails were unclutched, the pilot was on board—the tide was favourable—a fair wind blew, and they were in a few minutes to spread their canvass and set sail on their voyage.

Had that ship gone to sea that night, dear brethren, where would have been those souls in that gale before morning? Surely in eternity.

THE FOOL ANSWERED ACCORDING TO HIS FOLLY. PROV. XXVI. 5. Letter from a man of sense to a duellist. Sir, I have received your challenge. There are two serious objections which I have to your proposal that we should shoot at one another.

THE LASTING ANVIL. At the commencement of the persecution against the Huguenots in France, the celebrated Beza was deputed to present a remonstrance to Catharine of Medicis, then Regent of the kingdom.

EDUCATION FOR FARMERS.

That which under the circumstances I should have originally thought most desirable would have been to establish some distinct school in a rural district in connexion with some model farm (cheers), where a complete course of agricultural instruction might be pursued.

miss, just give yourself a knock on the head and you may consider that I have taken mine. I am your obedient servant.

MERCIFUL PROVIDENCE.

About three weeks since, among the number of the persons going to sea from this port, for whom prayers for God's merciful protection and preservation in the dangers of the deep were desired and offered in this house, were the officers and crew of the bark Eugenia, for Vera Cruz.

The line-gale, you all remember, after a change of the wind towards night, then commenced. On trying their pumps early in the morning as they lay in the North River, they found they had seven feet of water in their hold, and their ship was in a sinking condition, though she had rode out the gale tolerably well as she hung on her cables.

LAYING UP STORE.—The late Rev John Coke, of Maidenhead, was once remarking that in all his long experience and numerous duties, he scarcely was ever in difficulty for a subject or a sermon; the secret was, that whenever a passage struck his mind, he immediately noted down such ideas as were necessary for the foundation of a discourse, and so always had a store upon hand; and he adds, that often after the labours of a sabbath, he has sketched out, in the evening, the outlines of two or three discourses for the future.

THE GOSPEL-Scheme COMPLETE.—Criticism may throw some new light upon particular texts now hard to be understood; prophecy will be better interpreted, as a greater proportion of its predictions are fulfilled; eastern countries will be explored as facilities for communication are afforded; erroneous statements concerning their geography, antiquities, manners, and customs, will be corrected, and much additional information supplied; but the whole scheme of human redemption is, like its Author and Finisher, unalterable.

RECEIVING AND FOR SALE EX "NICARAGUA," "AUCKLAND," and "AURORA."

ENGLISH, Best Bar and Scrap Iron, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron and Nail Rods, Coil, Logging and Trace Chains, Boiler Plate, Sheathing and Brazier's Copper, Bar Tin and Block Tin, Canada Rose and Horse Nails, Deck Spikes, Iron Wire, Blister, Coach Spring and Cast Steel, Sad Irons, Smiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vices, Spades, Shovels and Fryng Pans, —ALSO— 400 Boxes Canada Plates, 600 do. Tin do. Patent Canada Scythes and Sickles. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec 5th June, 1845.

RECEIVING EX "AURORA," AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, BEST COAL TAR and PATENT CORDAGE assorted. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. Quebec, 5th June, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. CANADA Rose Nails from 8 to 28 lbs. Die deck spikes " 3 1/2 to 9 Inches. Anchors, Chain Cables, Chain Hooks, Hawse pipes, Ship Scrapers, Iron, Cordage, &c. THOMAS FROSTE, & Co. Quebec, 12th April, 1845.

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

to set on foot and maintain such an object. (Hear.) However that may be, I believe many amongst you may be acquainted with the substitute we are endeavouring to introduce.

There is already in existence a most excellent school at York, where a very useful, sound, and complete education—when I say complete, I admit that it will not be so without religion and morality being taught at the same time (cheers)—where such an education is provided for the young and middle classes, who have at present no such means afforded.

What we propose is to attach to this school a large and commodious boarding-house, where children from any distance may be accommodated and carefully attended to; and on the education at present given it is proposed to graft special instruction in agricultural chemistry, in practical mechanism, or any other branch which recent discoveries have brought to bear upon this class of Her Majesty's subjects.

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

TO LET. THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street opposite the Exchange. Apply to CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. 11th Feby. 1845.

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

NOTICE. THE undersigned having entered into partnership, will from and after the first of May next, carry on business in this City under the firm of WELCH & DAVIES. HENRY W. WELCH W. H. A. DAVIES. Arthur Street, Quebec, 25th April, 1845.

MISS EVANS begs to inform her friends and the public, that she proposes opening a FRENCH and ENGLISH SEMINARY at No. 1 Des Grands Stairs, Cape, on MONDAY, 29th MAY next. Reference can be given to the most respectable families in this city, where she has instructed as visiting Governess for some years past.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL. REVD. E. J. SENKLER, A. M. Of the University of Cambridge, Rector. CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. REVD. E. J. SENKLER. CLASSICS. W. S. SMITH. ENGLISH. LEWIS SLEEPER. ARITHMETIC. DANIEL WILKIE. FRENCH AND DRAWING. H. D. THIELCKE. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. REVEREND J. MCMORINE. DIRECTORS. REVD. DR. COOK. REVD. G. MACKIE. REVD. J. CLUGSTON, Esq. ANDREW PATERSON, Esq. JAMES DEAN, Esq. JOHN BONNER, Esq. JAS. GIBB, Esq. W. S. SEWELL, Esq. REVD. D. WILKIE, LL. D. JOHN THOMSON, Esq. NOAH FRIER, Esq. ROBERT SHAW, Esq. H. GOWEN, Esq. Hon. F. W. PRIMROSE, JOHN McLEOD, Esq. Secretary, JAMES DEAN, Esq. Treasurer, JOHN THOMSON, Esq. Charges for boys under 10 years of age, £10 above 10 years of age, £12 10 per annum—payable quarterly, in advance. French and Drawing, a separate charge. Hours from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.—Terms, £7 10s. per an. The branches taught in this department will be English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the elements of the French Language. The moral, as well as intellectual, training of the pupils, and their religious instruction will be special objects of the Teacher. High School, 22d January, 1845.

PRINTING-WORK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE BEREAN, On the most reasonable terms.

THE BEREAN, EDITED BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Is published every THURSDAY Morning BY G. S. F. A. 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 WILCOXBY, (Montreal, " CHARLES BANCROFT, " W. THOMPSON, Christchurch, Mr. BENJ. BURLAND, St. John's, " SAMUEL MUCKLESTON, Kingston, are so kind as to act for the BEREAN.

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:—\$3 Dollars a-year, or \$1 Dollars if paid in advance; AGENTS AT New York at 75 Nassau-street, Mr. F. G. FRISBROOK; at 11 Front-street, Boston: 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 for 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 as may be agreed upon.