Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

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. 17.1

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1845.

WHOLE NUMBER 69.

THE TENDER SHEPHERD, There was a Shepherd once whose tender care. Was over o'er his flock. By night and day, He watched and guarded them. In pleasant pas-

tures He led them carefully, and when they thirsted He brought them to clear waters. Him they loved To follow, and would heed His gentle voice, A bond of fond attachment.

A sheep, that ever, forwardly, did rove,
And heeded not the Shepherd. Kind allurements Were urged in vain, for she would have her will And neither heard his voice nor followed him. Her master, seeing all endeavour vain, To win her from her wanderings, took her lamb, But gently, in his arms, and went his way.

Immediately the sheep submissive followed.

Mother that weepest for thy little babe,

Taken, to win thy wayward heart to heaven— Say, was the Shepherd cruel?

Ep. Recorder.

Si litan "

Sell des

ิสตร์ เป็น เก

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

PROV. XXII. 6.

Continued. II.—Consider the promise which is contained in the text,—" When he is old, he will not depart from it." Now, this promise is to be viewed in the light of every other promise of Holy Scripture. Truly, all God's promises are sure,— they are yea and amen in Christ Jesus. And why should an exception be made with regard to this particular one? Assuredly, it is as true and faithful as every other word of God. If God had written it in beams of living light upon the sky, it could not be plainer than it is. But then observe, like every other promise, it is conditional. It is linked with a command, and the fulfilment of the promise depends on the faithful acting, out of the command. For example, it is written: "Seek and ye shall find." "If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it." "Ask and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full." But how seldom are these promised blessings realized, because we seek not aright—we ask amiss, in selfishness or in ignorance; and, above all, without faith. Yet the promises abide sure to all who trust therein. "What if some do not believe? shall their unbelief make the faith of God without effect? Ged forbid: yea, let God be true, but every man a liar." Brethren, "if not deny himself;" and so with regard to the promise of the text, it will never be found to fail, by those who faithfully trust in it. Let the command, which is linked to it, be diligently obeyed, and the promise, which is attached to the command, will be most assuredly accomplished. We have no right to deal with God's words in any other way but this: "He is not man, that he should lie; neither the son of man, that he should repent."

How encouraging then, how cheering is this promise to faithfull parents, who are diligently engaged in training up their little ones in the way they should go, and bringing them up according to the ordinance of God, and in obedience to his commands, in the nurture and ad-monition of the Lord. Christian parents! be not faithless, but believing, with regard to your children;—set yourselves diligently and humbly to the use of the means of God's appointment; to the use of the means of God's appointment; train them in the way they should go, by scriptural teaching, by godly discipline, by wise correction, and by holy example; and doubt not the faithfulness of that promise of God, "when he is old he shall not depart from it." Expect, indeed, disappointment, and look for sorrow; for your children are of an ovil stock and will for your children are of an evil stock, and will often grieve you. Ye, yourselves, are surfounded with imperfections, and infirmity, and sin; and with imperfections, and infirmity, and sin; and how often will your own unfaithfulness, your own failures, be the blighting of your hopes. Nevertheless, sow the good seed, and bring up your children for Christ—yea, bring them to Christ by prayer, and bring Christ before them by example, and you shall, in no wise lose your reward. shall, in no wise, lose your reward.
But here it will be said, how is it that we

see so many children, of professing parents; walking in the paths of sin and continuing to their lives' end, a grief to their families, and a scandal to the world, and a shame to the Church. Brethren, if the secret were known, tathe cause would be found in wrong or defective education. The children are not trained up in the way they should go ; and, therefore, it is no maryel if they walk in the evil way of a corrupt, heart instead, and follow the downward course of a world that lieth in wickedness And is not an evil system of education, amongst Christian people, oftentimes so manifest as not to be mistaken? How often do we see parents, who profess godliness, training up their children to ine world, instead of for Christ 1:1 Oh. 1 if we let our little ones see sworldliness instead of and forbid them not; for of such is the kinggrace in our household arrangements; if two dom of God. 2 Christians! the children who hand them over to the care of ungodly servants, while we, ourselves, may be, are following our own pleasure; if we expose them unnecessarily to the society of ingodly companions; if, by our severity, we provoke them to wrath; or if, by the mere ordinary extreme of self-indulgence, we cherish and foster up their self-will, and natural independence, and pride of heart; if we neglect to begin early to teach them their relation to God, as a kind and affectionate Father in Christ Jesus, who has marked them for his own in holy baptism, and sealed down upon them all the promises of the covenant of grace, and calls them his children and himself their Futher :-- I say if we act thus unfaithfully by our offspring, need we wonder if the real not the fruit where we have not sown the seed? The wonder would be if our little

nd when he is old, he shall not depart from it." Such then is the command, and such the romise of the text.

Let me now proceed to make an application of the subject, with reference to the duty which devolves upon us, of promoting, by every means in our power, the cause of scriptural and Christian education in our land. I do not know that under the present circumstances of our country, any institutions have a more imperalive claim upon our support, than the daily and Sunday schools which are established in connexion with the Church. Behold the rising generation! What an influence, for good or for evil, do they not exert over the future destinies of our land! and how can we expect that they will prove a blessing to our Church and nation, if they be left without Scriptural inaside by the error of the wicked,—that they will not be seduced by the snares of evil men, who are waxing worse and worse,—that they will not be borne away by the overflowings of ungodliness, which already make us afraid unless we can say to them, as they enter upor the slippery paths of youth: "From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus?" If we send them forth upon the troubled ocean of life, and expose them to the winds and waves of its manifold temptations, without the compass of truth; what can we expect otherwise than that, in the midst of the rocks and quicksands of their perilous voyage, they should make shipwreck of their faith, and lose their souls for ever! If we leave them to track their path through the wilderness of this evil world, without that Word which is a lamp unto their feet and a light unto their path, what can we look for else than that they should miss their way and come short of the rest which remaineth for the people of And can they pursue a course which leads

to ruin, without injury to the community of which they are members? Can a mass of irreligion and infidelity exist in a country without mischief? Can a man be an ungodly man anywhere, in any family, in any parish, or village, or town, without doing harm to many others, as well as to himself? " One sinner destroyeth much good .? And can there rise up in a nation a large body of uninstructed and unchristianized men, without hurt and peril to that nation? No, brethren, if we teach not the people of our country that there is a God, and how he refeel, to our cost, that there is a devil; and so it comes to pass, (in these days, at least, of unsanctified education, when men may very well be knowing without being wise and good,) that an irreligious population will ever be a dangerous and a mischievous population. But, if schools be established far and wide through our land, and a sound and religious education be given therein,—such an education as will harmonize with the doctrines of the Bible and the Creed of the Church,such an education, for example, the scheme of which is marked out for us in the Church Catechism, and by means of which our children may be taught their duty towards God, and their duty towards their maintenance. and their duty towards their neighbour, founded upon all the articles of the Christian faith, then may we expect with the blesof our flocks will grow up to be an ornament to the Church, and a blessing to society and to the world. If they be taught, as the truth is in Jesus, the principles of the Christian religion, then may we hope that those principles will prove not only the source of their own individual happiness, but also, as "righteousness exalteth a nation," the best bulwarks of our land, our cheapest defence, and the surest pledge of our national prosperity. And thus, from love to God, who commands it; from love to our neighbour, who stands in need of it; and from love to our country, which cannot be safe or prosperous without it; are we bound to support the cause of Scriptural and Christian Edu-

To every congregation worshipping in our national temples, may we say that the Lord our God commands, with regard to the child-ren of the poor: "Take this child away, and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages. 32 And what more interesting charge can be committed to our care than the lambs of the flock of Christ, even those of whom that compassionate Saviour has himself said "Suffer the little children to come unto me are trained up in the schools connected with the congregation of which you are members, and the children who are running about your streets, and growing up around you without any training at all, you ought to consider as your especial charge, and to hold yourselves responsible for their proper education. Look upon yourselves, so to speak, as virtually their sponsors; forasmuch as the duties and responsibilities of godfuthers and godmethers. responsibilities of godfathers and godmothers as well as of parents, are so generally neglected, by ye, to the little ones of your parish, as nursing fathers and nursing mothers; and see that they be taught, so soon as they shall be able to learn, what a solemn vow, promise, and profession they tave made in their baptism. Call upon them to hear sermons. Provide that they may learn the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the learn the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the congregations were supplied with ministers, Ten Commandments, and all other things the rest, being served by lay readers. In which a Christian ought to know and believe some places indeed by readers were preferred to his soul's health,—and that they may be according to God's ordinance, don't indicate the more faithful, though faint-hearted ones, which a Christian ought to know and believe to settled indicates, because less expensive to its soul's health,—and that they may be to his soul's hea

and to give them in charge to their mother, the Church; to be nurtured up, under her are numerous of clergymen having been dis-fostering care, for Heaven and for God. placed by vestries without a charge made, or Some of you may teach,—others may visit even a reason assigned for it." The effect the homes of the parents, and there look of this on the better portion of the English after the lost lambs, and urge on the loitering ones: comfort the sick and relieve the needy. All of you may take an interest in the work of Christian education, and, in some way or other, promote it; and, above all, all of you may pray that God would mercifully look upon these children, and wash and sanctify them with the Holy Ghost; that being delivered from his wrath, and received into the ark of Christ's Church, they may be steadfast in faith, joyful through hope, and rooted in charity, and may so pass the waves of this struction, and sound religious training? What troublesome world, that, finally, they may security have we that they will not be drawn come to the land of everlasting life, there to reign with Christ world without end. How much good you might be the means of accomplishing, if each of you were to undertake to watch over, in this way, a certain number of the children of the poor, with the view of promoting their regular attendance at the school;—how might you benefit the parents, and oftentimes win them, as well as their offspring, unto Jesus. How might you strengthen the hands of many an anxious teacher, and gladden the heart of many an over-burdened minister! "Brethren, speak as unto wise men; judge ye what I say."-Rev. Wm. Brock, M. A., Rector of Bishop's Waltham, Hants.

Address to Parents and Children in our next.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN VIRGINIA.

It is a useful employment for societies, as well as individuals, at certain seasons, to look back through their past history and mark the dealings of a kind Providence towards them. The History of the Episcopal Church of Virginia has, by universal consent, been, from the very beginning, a most interesting and eventful one -- beyond that of any other Diocese in the Union. I would briefly refer to some of its particulars, in order to raise our hearts in gratitude to God for its wonderful preservation, and to make us more faithful and zealous in using the proper means for its further advancement.

The Episcopal Church of Virginia com menced with the first settlement of the first colony. The code of laws of that colony was drawn up at a time when "religion (as Bishop Taylor gypresses it. was painted upon hanall in one, being enforced even among Protestants by civil pains and penalties, which we would fain now banish from our recol-

lections, and blot from the page of history. That there was much of sincere piety mov ing the hearts of those who incorporated the forms of the Episcopal Church with the colony of Virginia, as well as those who established other forms among the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, I doubt not. Nor do I question the piety and fidelity of some of the people and pastors during its whole subsequent history; -that its spiritual condition was ever, at any time, even tolerably good, bearing a comparison with that of the Mother Church, over whose defects also there was so much cause to mourn, faithful history forbids sing of God upon our labours, that the young under which she had to labour, during the whole period of her existence in connexion with the Government of England, which were well calculated to sink her character beneath that of the Church of England, and of some other Churches in America. mense were the difficulties of getting a full supply of ministers of any character; and of those who came, how few were faithful and duly qualified for the station! One who was indeed so faithful as to be called the Apostle

of Virginia, at an early period of its settle-ment, lamenting over the want of ministers in the Colony, thus upbraids those who re-fused to come: "Do they not either wilfully hide their talents, or keep themselves at home for the fear of losing a few pleasures? Be not there any among them of Moses's mind, and that cf the apostles who forsook all to follow Christ?? The Council of Virginia also addressed the most solemn and pathetic appeals to the Clergy of England, besecching them to come over to the work of the Lord in the Colony—though it is to be feared with little success—for in the year 1665 it is recorded, that many places were destitute of ministers, and like still to continue so, the people not paying their "accustomed dues." There were at this time about fifty parishes in the Colony, most of which were destitute of Clergymen, as there were only ten ministers for their supply. To remedy this evil, it was proposed to establish, in the English Universities, Virginia fellowships, imposing it as a condition, that the fellows spend seven years in Virginia; but we do not read of its execution.

That the ministers then in the Colony were men of zeal can scarce be supposed, as a law was required enjoining it upon them to preach constantly every Sabbath and administer the

sacrament at least twice every year. If we proceed in the history of the Colony another fifty years, which will carry us beshall find only, a few more purishes estab-lished, and though glebes and parsonages had been provided, not more than one half of the

Train up a child in the way he should go: death; and do all that in you lies, to rescue more worthy. If a clergyman was faithful id when he is old, he shall not depart from it." them from the deep waters of sin and sorrow, to his duty and preached against the vices of the people, he was removed: " and instances are numerous of clergymen having been disof this on the better portion of the English Clergy who might be disposed to emigrate need not be stated. As to the unworthy and hireling Clergy of the Colony, there was no ecclesiastical discipline to correct or punish their irregularities and vices. The authority of a Commissary was a very insufficient substitute for the superintendence of a faithful Bishop. The better part of the Clergy, and some of the laity, long and earnestly petitioned for a faithful resident bishop, for the Bishop of London was of necessity only the

nominal Bishop.

For about two hundred years did the Episcopal Church of Virginia try the experiment of a system, whose constitution required such an head, but was actually without it. No such officer was there, as the Church requires, to watch over the conduct, and punish the vices of the Clergy; none to administer the rite of Confirmation, and thus admit the faithful to the Supper of the Lord.

It must be evident, that the Episcopal Church without such an officer is more likely to suffer for the want of godly discipline, than any other society of Christians, because all others have some substitute, whereas our own Church makes this office indispensable to some important parts of ecclesiastical govern-

ment and discipline. Such being the corruption of the Church in Virginia, it is not wonderful that here, as in England, disaffection should take place and dissent begin. The preaching and zeal of Mr. Whitefield, who visited Virginia about this time, contrasted with the sermons and lives of the Clergy generally, contributed no doubt to increase disaffection. The pious Mr. Davies, afterward President of Princeton College, made the first serious inroad upon the unity of the Church. His candid testimony deserves to be here introduced. "I have reason to hope," he says, "that there are and have been a few names in various parts of the Colony who are sincerely seeking the Lord, and groping after religion in the communion of the Church of England, Had the doctrines of the Gospel been solemnly and faithfully preached in the Estalished Church, I am persuaded there would have been few dissenters in these parts of Virginia, for their first objections were not ngainst the peculiar rites and ceremonies of that Church, much less against her excellent doctrines delivered from the pulpit, in which these articles were opposed, or (which was the more common case,) not mentioned at all, so that at first they were not properly dissenters from the original constitution of the Church of England, but the most strict ad-

herents to it, and only dissented from those who had forsaken it." That there was at this time not only defective preaching, but, as might be expected, nost evil living among the Clergy, is evident from a petition of the Clergy themselves to the Legislature, asking an increase of salary, saying, "that the small encouragement given to the Clergyman is a reason why so few come into this Colony from the Universities, and that so many who are a disgrace to the ministry find opportunities to fill

It is a well established fact, that some who vere discarded from the English Church, yet

were discarded from the English Church, yet obtained livings in Virginia.

Such being the case, who can question for a moment the entire accuracy of the account, both of the preaching and living of the Clergy of his day, as given by the faithful and zealous Mr. Jarrett, and who could blame him for the encouragement afforded to blame him for the encouragement afforded to the disciples of Mr. Wesley, at a time when neither he, nor they, thought there could be a separation from the Church of England.

Dissent from various causes, was now preading through the commonwealth; dis-alisatetion with the Mother Country and Episcopal Clergy losing more and more the favour of God and man, when this devoted minister, almost alone in preaching and living according to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was glad to avail himself of any aid in the good work he was endeavouring to perform. For the time, however, his efforts were unavailing. The war of the Revolution was approaching, and with it the downfall of the

Many circumstances contributed to this yent. The severities exercised towards some of the dissenters in times past had embittered their minds against the declining establishment. The attachment of some of the clergy to the cause of the king subjected the Church itself to suspicion, and gave further occasion to its enemics to seek its destruction. a The lispute about Church property now came on, nd for twenty-seven years was waged with bitterness and violence. At the commence-ment of the war of the Revolution, Virginia had ninety-one Clergymen officiating in one hundred and sixty-four churches and chapels; at its close only twenty-eight ministers were found laborating in the less desolate parishes of the State. Whither numbers of them had fled, and to what secular pursuits some of their flocks. We come now to the efforts of the more faithful, though faint-hearted ones,

In common with some other Dioceses, the Church in Virginia resolved on an effort to obtain consecration from abroad for a Bishop who might complete her imperfect organiza-A very worthy man, the Rev. Dr. Griffith, was selected for the purpose : but so depressed was her condition, so little zeal was found in her members, that though for three successive years calls were made upon the parishes for funds to defray his expenses to England, only twenty-eight pounds were raised, a sum altogether insufficient for the purpose, so that the effort on his part was bandoned through poverty and domestic affliction.

Even at a subsequent period, when renewed efforts, prompted by shame at past failures, and a sense of duty to the Church, were made to secure what was necessary for Bishop Madison's consecration, a sufficiency even with some foreign aid, was not obtained to pay all the necessary expenses of the voyage. The object however, was accomplished; and at the end of almost two hundred years from the establishment of a most imperfect Church in Virginia, a Bishop was

obtained. But she was too far gone, and there were too many opposing difficulties for her revival at that time. From the addresses of Bishop Madison to the Episcopalians of Virginia, it will be seen that he entered on his duties with no little zeal and with very just views of the kind of men and measures necessary for the work of revival. He plainly admits the want of zeal and fidelity in many of the ministers as one of the causes of the low condition of the Church, and that the contrary qualifications were indispensable to her resuscitation. He made an ineffectual effort at bringing back into the bosom of the Church the followers of Mr. Wesley, for they had now entirely separated from her.

After a few partial visitations of the Diocese, his hopes of the revival of the Church evidently sunk; and the duties of the College of William and Mary, of which he was President, requiring his attention during the greater part of the year, at the Convention of 1805, he called for a Suffragan or Assistant Bishop. The subject was referred to the next year's Convention, but no such meeting was held, nor was there another until after his death. For seven years it seemed as if the worst hopes of her enemies, and most painful fears of her friends were about to be realized in her entire destruction. In the General Convention of the Church, held in the city of New Haven in 1811, there was no representation, or any report whatever from the join day the following entry is found on Church in Virginia is, from various causes, so depressed, that there is danger of her total ruin, unless great exertions, favoured by the blessing of Providence, are employed to raise

During the ensuing spring Bishop Madison died; and shortly after a Convention of the Clergy and Laity was invited by Dr. Buchanan, at the instance of the Rev. Dr. Wilmer and myself, both of us then ministering in Alexandria, for the purpose of electing a Bishop. Important as was the object, and imperious as was the necessity of such a meeting, in order to the existence of the Church, only thirteen Clergymen, and about as many Laymen, were found, who had in-terest enough in the cause to come together. The result was, the election of Dr. Brackmen, to the vacant Episcopate, who, however, declined at the ensuing Convention. At that Convention, only eight Clergymen and ten Laymen met together for a few hours around a table in one of the committee rooms of the Capitol, in Richmond, and when they separated, scarce expected ever to meet again for ecclesiastical purposes. During the following year, however, in the

good providence of God, circumstances arose which led to further efforts. The Monu-mental church, built on the ruins of the Richmond Theatre, needed a minister; and the minds of a few individuals interested for a suitable supply for that interesting station, Mother Church was increasing, and the and also for the vacant Episcopate, were by a most gracious overruling Providence directed to one at a distance, personally unknown to any, and only by a good report to a very few. I need not add that the person alluded to was the good Bishop Moore, so long the affectionate pastor of one of the churches in Richmond, and the beloved Bishop of Virginia. At the Convention, however, which elected him, only seven Clergymen were present. It would thus appear, that after the lapse of two hundred years, the church of Virginnia was reduced to about the same number of ministers, which served at her altars during the first ten years of her existence. And is it wonderful that many, even of sincere friends, should think that the effort at resuscitations must be fruitless, and that enemies poured derision upon the same ? 11 well remember, even some years after this, and when our prospects had brightened not a little, as I presented a pelition to that great and good man, Chief Justice Marshall, a true friend to the Church, asking a contribution to our Seminary, that, although with his accustomed liberality, he freely gave, he yet accompanied the gift with a remark, "that it seemed almost cruel to tempt young men to enter the ministry of a Church which was too far gone ever to be recovered. 221 But he lived long enough to rened, and to what security pursuits some of them had betaken themselves, it is not in our covered." But he lived long enough to retire had betaken themselves, it is not in our covered." But he lived long enough to retire hower to state. Had they been faithful joice in his mistake, and to see children, and shepherds, they would not have thus deserted children's children blessed by the fruits of an their flocks. We come now to the efforts of listination which he feared might be worse their flocks. Institution which he feared might be worse than useless. I may be permitted to add, that when the Church of Virginia, at an early period, wished to unite sister Dioceses with her in the great work of ministerial education, it was made, an objection to the proposal, that was mann an old were so corrupts that her morals and religion were so corrupts that

We wonder not at such within her borders. reproaches, olthough they may sometimes have come with ill grace from these who made them. seeing that the whole Church largely partook of the same corruption -1 can remember too well the time when, in every educated young man of Virginia, I was prepared to meet a sceptic, if not a scoffer. At the time of my first ordination, by Bishop Madison, about a year before his death, although it took place on a bright Sabbath morning, only about fifteen gentlemen, young and old, and two ladies, were present in the old and venerable church of Williamsburg. More of the young men indeed did I meet on my way to the church, with guns on their shoulders, and dogs at their sides, going into the fields and woods in search of game, than were to be found in the church

itself. And what more could be expected from the character of the Clergy generally at that time, or for a long time before? It is a melancholy fact that many of them had been addicted to the race-field, the card-table, the ball-room, the theatre-nay, more, to the drunken revel. One of them, about the very period of which I am speaking, was and had been for years the President of a Jockey Club. Another, after abandoning the ministry, fought a duel in sight of the very church in which he had performed the solemn offices of religion. Nothing was more common, even with the better portion of them; than to celebrate the holy ordinance of Baptism, 1 ot amidst the prayers of the congregation, but the festivities of the feast and the dance, the minister sometimes taking a full share in all that was going on. These things being so, and the churches having been. on account of such things, almost entirely deserted, or else occupied by those who only held our Zion up to decision, what but a firm conviction of God's watchful providence over her could keep alive hope in the most ardent of her friends? How often, in looking at the present comparative prosperity of the Church, do we say, surely God must have greatly loved this branch of his Holy Catholic Church, or he would not have borne so long with her unfaithfulness, and so readily forgiven her

It becomes us, my Brethren, with deep humility and lively gratitude, to compare together our past and present condition, and say "what hath God wrought?" If, towards the close of two hundred years, there were nearly one hundred ministers and one hundred and sixty churches, and then in seven years after only a few faint-hearted ones, serving in the few remaining and almost deserted sanctuaries now again, after the labours of only one-third of a century, our hundred ministers are restored, and one hundred and sixty churches at least are open for the people of God. If for two hundred years not a Bishop ever visited the Diocese, and even after one was sent, only a few ministrations performed; now two Bi shops have full employment in visiting nearly two hundred churches or stations. If it was for years found impracticable to raise sufficient funds for the consecration of one Bishop; now funds are raised for the annual support of two. independent of parochial charges. If it was once proposed in a declining state of the Church hat in value to raise rungs for the equ-cation of only two candidates for the ministry now more than fifty are receiving preparatory instruction at our Seminary. Whereas for meily we were entirely dependent on foreign parts for our supply of Clergymen, insufficient as to numbers, and worse as to character; now by the blessing of God on our. Seminary we are enabled to send forth to the decayed churches of to the heathen of Europe, Asia, and Africa, a goodly number of faithful and zealous missionaries of the cross. Whereas formerly and for at least a century; numbers were deserting our communion, as that which had deserted God, and was deserted of God; now, for the last thirty years or more, either themselves or their children, or their children's children. have in considerable numbers been returning to as to one which God himself was keeping and blessing. Whereas jouce, almost all men thought and spoke ill of our Clergy and communicants, as devoid of piety; now, only those who are misinformed, or most prejudice l, refuse to acknowledge, that through God's grace there is at least as large an amount of true piety in both priests and people, as is to be found in those of any other denomination. Whereas, once, we had for many years no Conventions, and then for some years a few faint-hearted ministers and people meeting together : now, what numbers of Clergy and Laity delight to assemble, not for the dry business of legislation only, or for religious con-troversy, but chiefly for the blessed privilege of joining hearts and voices in the sweet exercises of God's word and worship, and thus becoming knit together in laye.—The Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop, of the P. E. Church in Virginia.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1815.

The recent intelligence from England, furnishes a fresh proof of the tendency of Tractarian views, by the defection of a Clergyman holding them, to join the Church of Rome. We respect, in him, the consistent following up of views which he had unfortunately embraced, and we rejoice at the testimony unwittingly furnished by him to the Protectant character of the Church in which he finds that there is no longer room for his feet to rest upon: On the other hand, we lators. Judges, Magistrates, Mayor, Warden, grieve that the same character of the Church and Officers of Militia) to visit the Schools should have to be vindicated, against a Clergyman, by a Layman who occupies the Judge's seat in the Archishop's Court We do not know whether Mr. Oakeley will consider the sentence pronounced upon him as the judgment of the Church; difficult certainly it is to conceive how he can fail to follow the example set him by Mr. Capes, or how any other, holding the views thus on so

It would be unsafe to trust such an institution in the soundness of his theological views is not shaken by such repeated decisions against them. The new proof given, by Sir II. Jenner Fust, of a resolution to uphold the doctrines and usages of the Reformation, entitles him to the warmest thanks of all the friends of that scriptural truth which this eminent judge finds essential to the very being of the Church, over whose interests he has to watch in the important situation, filled by him

> THE COMMON SCHOOL ACT, AND THE SU-PERINTENDENT'S CIRCULAR, STH MAY.

We must remind our readers that, in treating of the School Act, it is not our object now to point out its deficiencies, but rather to promote its successful working. Deficiencies it has and they will call for abundance of remark at the time when the Legislature may be moved again to direct its attention to this important branch of its functions. We, and a Contributor to our columns, have before acknowledged, that considerable improvements had been introduced in the amended Act when it was printed after passing the Special Committee; and among them that which has brought the powers of the Superintendent within narrower limits; but we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without remarking upon a feature which we discover in the Act as it now lies before us-entirely new, and surely quite unexpected to those who studied and remarked upon the bill in its previous stages. The XLVIII. Section provides as follows:

"That the balance remaining unexpended or unclaimed out of the proportion of the Common School Fund belonging to Lower Canada, shall be appropriated by the Superintendent of Schools in aiding to finish School-Houses actually commenced or to build new ones or to make extensive repairs to old ones in such manner as he shall deem most conducive to

the advancement of Elementary Education." We must confess that this implies a freedom of dealing with public money, such as no Legislature could thoughtfully confer upon one single individual. Leaving the present incumbent of the office of Superintendent, whose integrity of intention we do not dispute, quite out of the question, it is evident that no individual ought to have such a power entrusted to him, of favouring pet localities out of the public purse; and for this Section to have been introduced after the bill had passed the Special Committee, and after that select body had been engaged in obviating the serious objections which existed against the exorbitant powers conferred upon the Superintendent in the original draft, is altogether marvellous. From Dr. Meilleur's Statistical Report for the year 1843, it appears that the sum of £12,686 1s. 31d. remained to the credit of the different Municipal Districts at the close of that year; the amount in succeeding years will probably not be near so large, but whatever it may be, the appropriation of it cannot with any propriety he left to an individual upon the "as he shall deem most conducive" plan. Really the term bespeaks too much the same origin as the "without being detailed" clause which our Correspondent last February so strikingly ex-

The Act has made no provision for the eximination of Candidates for employment as Teachers; otherwise than by the Commissioners whose office it is to engage them. It ought to be supposed that these office-bearers will be found competent to make sufficient examination of Teachers whose qualifications need only, as Dr. Meilleur chumerates them, be "to teach correctly, to read and to write, Arithmetic to the Rule of Three inclusive. the elements of Grammar, and of Geography. though it is somewhat to be doubted whether many of the Commissioners could safely be entrusted with the responsibility of deciding muon a Teacher's competency to conduct a Model-School, where the Superintendent recommends that the "French and English languages" be taught "by principle, the rudiments of History, of the epistolary, Art, Arithmetic in all its parts, Linear Drawing, and Book-keeping." The main stress will probably, and The main stress will probably, and perhaps most properly, have to be laid upon lestimonials from parties who have previously known the applicant; and especially from the directors of Schools which they have taught No examination will ever bring out a person's fitness to teach, so well as a trial of him in the midst of his school. It is, therefore, highly desirable that parties who can testify on that subject should be applied to for information, in all cases where the candidate has been before engaged in teaching.

After reading, with great satisfaction, Dr. Meilleur's advice that Teachers should always annear before their scholars " in cleanly and decent affire... we are a little amused at his recommendation that they should wear, during school-hours, " the academic robe." We are not quite sure what garment is meant to he designated by that term : Combridge and Oxford graduates would not admire their gown to be worn by such Literates as we may expect Common School Teachers to be for some time vet in Canada. We must confess that we can see no propriety in the suggestion; but it is right to state that Dr. Meilleur says he has had the means of judging of the excellent effects produced by the adoption of his advice on the part of "many Teachers." Perhaps the character of the robe, and the tendency of its adoption, would be more intelligibly desig-

nated if it were called the ecclesiustical one. The efficiency of Schools will always, in great part, depend upon the system of inspection which may be adopted. The Act before use is uncommonly destitute of provision to ensure that benefit. It requires some out of a hady of ex-officia Visitors (Clergymen, Legisonce in every year, and oftener if they deem it requisite. But that is all that is required of it requisite. But that is all that is required of to renew his anxious desire, that candidates them. They are neither invited nor bound for this holy ordinance may be fully instructed to put themselves in communication with any body upon the result of their visits; they are not called abon to meet and to settle who are the same? that are to render the visit—it is he employed to render their fully acquainted left every one's business, and therefore will with all that pertains to the faith and practice assuredly be reckaned mone's business. But, of members of the Church of Christ.? if the visits were paid, the Act makes not the War Toronto Chuncu, Society .-- Al the Soleast provision for turning them to any account ciety's meeting on the 2nd instant, the Trea-

Although the resident Visitors in every Parish or Township are required at least once in every year to visit the Schools established virtue of this Act, nevertheless the spirit of the law and the interest felt in these Schools demand that the Commissioners themselves should visit them several times in the course of the scholastic year. are the more expected to do this, because they are the only persons responsible for the management of the Schools placed under their control. It is very desirable that one at least should visit regularly once a month all the Schools." This is sound and excellent advice to which, perhaps, the suggestion might be added that if the Commissioners could obtain the co-operation of some of the exofficio Visitors towards that purpose, the Sections XXXI. & XXXII. might be turned to some profit, and an efficient course of visitation secured, without becoming too burdensome upon the Commissioners themselves.

To be continued.

Sections 26 and 28 of the Common School ACT FOR LOWER CANADA.

XXVI. When in any Parish or Township the regulations and arrangements made by the School Commissioners for the conduct of any School, shall not be agreeable to any number whatever of the inhabitants professing a religious faith differing from that of the majority of the inhabitants of such Parish or Township, the inhabitants so dissentient may collectively signify such dissent in writing to the Chairman of the Commissioners, and give in the names of one or more (but not more than three) Trustees, chosen by them for the purposes of this Act; and such Trustees shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties as School Commissioners; and such dissentient inhabitants may, by the intervention of such Trustees, establish in the manner provided by this Act with regard to other Schools, one or more Schools, which shall be subject to the same provisions, duties and supervision, and they shall be entitled to receive from the Superintendent or from the School Commissioners, such sum out of the general or local School Fund as shall be proportionate to the population they represent.

XXVIII. The Trustees of dissentient minorities shall also be elected for three years; except that at the end of each of the two first years one of the Trustees shall retire and be eplaced or re-elected by such dissentients; children from other School-Districts, of the same faith as the dissentients for whom the School was established, may attend the same whenever such dissentients shall not be sufficiently numerous in any District to support a School alone.

PROTEST OF FIVE BISHOPS AND THREE LAY-PEERS AGAINST THE THIRD READING OF THE MAYNOOTH BILL.

Dissentient --1. Because I hold it to be contradictory to the first principles of the Reformation to provide for the establishment of an order of men to be educated for the express purpose of resisting and defeating that Reformation-men whose office and main duty it will be to disseminate and to perpetuate those yery car-ruptions of the Christian faith which the Church of England has solemnly abjured, and some of which the whole Legislature of England has declared to be superstitious and

idolatrous. 2. Because the most unbounded toleration of religious error does not require us to provide for the maintenance and the growth of that error, but rather imposes upon us a strong obligation to prevent by all just and peaceful means its. increase, and to discourage its continuouce.

3. Because this measure has a tendency to raise in the public mind a belief that religious truth is a matter of indifference to the State: and by consequence to subvert that principle of succession to the throne, which is the title of the present dynasty, and which forms an and essential part of the constitution of this kingdom.

E. LLANDARP. C. WINTON. CLASCARTY. C. J. LOYDON. J. B. CHESTER. R. Cashel, &c. WINCHELSEA and NOTTINGHAM. CADDGAN.

ECCLESIASTIC AL.

Tue Rev. W. Monnis gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a donation of £10 from His Excellency the Governor General towards the painting of the place of worship n connection with the Church of England in Huntingdon .- Herald.

The Rev. Wm. Jones has resigned the situation of Assistant Minister at Faton, and assumed the charge of Bedford, County of Missisqui, during the absence of the Rev. James Jones, on business connected with his mission.

Diocese of Toroxro, - We learn from the Church, that the Lord Bishop of Toronto has nnounced a series of appointments for Confirmation, commencing at Dover on the 21st instant, to bring him (we do not mention intermediate places) to Amhersthurg on Sunday the 3d of August, to the Sable Indians on the 10th, to London on Friday the 15th, the Manitonawhning Island on Sunday the 24th, McKees. Garafraxa, on the 31st of August to Guelph on Wednesday the 3d of September, Galt on the 5th, and ending at Flambord West on Saturday the 6th of September. The appointments are coupled with His Lordship's request that it may be understood that candidates are not admissible to that rite until they shall have attained the full age of lifteen years. His Lordship also takes this occasion in those solemn obligations and responsibilities which they are now, in their own persons, to assume, and that every practicable means may

how a 19 of her holding the views thus on so least provision for turning them to any account ciety's meeting on the receipts to the land of the Bercan.

To the Editor of the Bercan.

Already some contributions have been received to the land of the English of th

Svo form. It was " Agreed-That whereas " until he shar have decided otherwise, all the Rev. Richard Garratt is engaged as travolling agent for The Church newspaper, an occupation which requires him to visit many remote and unsupplied places in the Diocese, -he be requested by the Lord Bishop to appropriate as much of his time as can be spared by him, both on Sundays and week-worthy example will be followed in days, to the performance of ministerial duty in Britannie Mujesty's Dominions. While Ro. such quarters as are not regularly visited by man Catholic Soldiers in our Regiments are the resident Clergy or Travelling Missionares, and that a stipend at the rate of £50 sterling by this Society, in consideration of such services."

The sum of £6 5s. was granted to the Rev. John McIntyre, to reimburse the expenses which he has incurred in the employment of an Indian interpreter. £37 10s. were granted for the maintenance of a School-master and Interpreter at the Indian village under the charge of the same Missionary. Thanks were given to several individuals for donation of Church-sites.

THE RIGHT REV. DANIEL WILSON, D. D., Lord Bishop of CALCUTTA, arrived at Islington, his former parish, now under the spiritual charge of his son, on Wednesday, the 25th of June. Many of his old parishioners met him at the turnpike, where he kindly stopped his carriage to speak to them and receive their hearty welcome. He expresses his hope of recovery so as to resume his labours in India; but those of his old friends who perceive the alteration made in him by his long service abroad, seem to doubt whether his health will admit of his return to an Eastern climate.

THE REV. FREDERICK OARELEY'S case was decided in the Court of Arches on Monday the 30th June, when Sir II. Jenner Fust delivered an elaborate judgment in condemnation of the Clergyman complained of-we do not call him defendant, because he offered no defence. The tallowing is the close of the judgment, with the sentence:

"The Court could not think that the words of the Articles admitted that Catholic or Roman meaning which Mr. Oakeley contended for. No man could entertain a doubt that Mr. Oakeley was a professed Roman Catholic; and the Court being satisfied of this, it had no hesitation in saying that the promoter of the suit had proved his case, and that Mr. Oakeley was liable to ecclesiastical censure. What should be the amount of that censure or punishment the Court had now to consider. Mr. Oakeley had mofessed doctrines utterly inconsistent with and opposed to the doctrines of the Church of England, and he had given no explanation - he had offered no justification for such conduct. It, then, in any case, surely in this case, the Court must pronounce a severe sentence in order to prevent other persons from falling into those errors into which, in the opinion of the Court, Mr. Oakeley had fallen. The sentence of the Court, therefore, would be, that the license of Mr. Oakeley as minister of St. Margaret's Chapel be revoked; that he be not permitted to perform ministerial duties in that chapel, or in the other church or chapel within the diocese of London, or within the province of Canterbury, until he should dedare his willingness to renounce, and should renounce, his present heresies and errors. This sentence is to be published in St. Margaret's Chapel on Sunday next, the 6th of July, and Mr. Oakeley must, of course, be condemned in the costs of these proceedings?

Succession of A Clengyman to the Chunch of Rome.—The Rev. J. M. Capes, of St. John the Baptist's Church, Eastover, Bridgewater, has addressed a circular to his the Bishop, and left the Church of England to practicable ;- Caye, we hope to write by the join that of Rome. This gentleman is a member of Balliol College, Oxford, like Messis. Ward and Oakeley. Within the last 3 or 4 years, he built, at an expense of £7000, |he church of St. John the Baptist, in which the modern recovery of ancient churcharchitecture was so much profited by, that the building and its arrangements were held up as models for imitation by some, while others pointed them out as indications of a it was opened under a license, after the stone altar, which formed one of its original. to what use the building will be turned. Mr. Capes says he resigns all claim atto the benefits of the endowment," and "will render every help in his power to assist any arrangement which it may be thought desi-rable to make."

NEW CHURCHES AT SOUTHWARK, At a ceiving instruction in day and Sunday Schools in connexion with the Church is 8,940, or one in thirty five of the whole population. Sup-posing that an equal number of children are educated in other schools, which is a large estimate, even for Southwark where the British and Foreign School-Society has its model-schools, still upwards of 20,000 children are unprovided for, according to the rate, proposed by a Committe of the House of Commons that daily school-education; ought to be provided for 1th of the whole population. A list of subscriptions was opened, in which the Archbishop of Canterbury's name appears with £1000; affixed to it, the Bishop of Winchester's with £500, Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co's with £1000, Mr. A Gordon's with £500. The plan of proceeding intended is, to commence with the establishment of schools; then to appoint Clergymen to perform, divine service in the school-rooms on the Lord's day, to super-intend generally the education of the children to visit the district in the immediate neighbourhoods, and thus to form congregations for whose accommodation eventually church-buildings would be creeted.

Soldiers who are not Roman Catholics, and who serve in virtue of the Conscription, a shall not be employed in forming the lines cof Roman Catholic processions when the "host is being carried."

This is as it should be, and I trust his praise.

now not forced as formerly to attend Piotestant worship, rit is but fair that the same be granted to him from the Missionary Fund by this Society, in consideration of such serby this Society, in consideration of such sershall not again see (as we did on the 25th of May) Protestant Bands at the head of Roman Catholic Processions."

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE. The above intelligence was given in our number of January the 2nd; we gladly tepeat it with our Correspondent's remarks. We think the salute of a British officer with his guard at Montreal, at the passing of the Host, is as bad as the use of the band .- En.

BRITISH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL Science.—The 4th number of this able periodical has just appeared and makes the gratifying announcement that the subscription-list is sufficiently large to secure the enterprising Editor from ultimate loss in the undertaking. Liberally contenting himself with this prospect, though the idea of profits to him is precluded by the subscription-price, he has determined upon going on with the publication. We wish it the best success, and shall be happy if its columns now and then afford us something to select for the information of our readers. We take, from the number before us, the following comparative statement of the mortality of British Troops in the various colonial establishments. It is the result of researches made by Assistant Sur con Balfour and read to the Statistical Society in England. The annual mortality in 1000 inhabitants of towns in England is 16; of the Foot Guards 20.16; in the Colonies it is as follows: New South Wales, 14.1; Cape of Good Hone, 15.5; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 18, Malta, 18.7; Canada (Upper and Lower,) 20; Gibrallar, 22.1; Ionian Islands, 28.3; Mauritius, 30.5; Bernuda, 32.3; St. Helena, 35; Tennaserim Provinces, 50; Madras Presidency, 52; Bombay Presidency, 55; Ceylon, 57.2; Bengal Presidency, 63; Windward and Leeward command, 85; Jamaica, 113; Bahamas, 200; Sierra Leone, 483.

To this statement, however, we will append our own conviction that the appalling mortality described in the last item is not founded upon data fair for comparison. The troops which suffered such frightful loss in Sierra Luque in Genl. Turner's and Sir Neil Campbell's times were chiefly the scum and offscopring of the Army; "commuted men" as we believe the technical term is, who volunteered for the African Regiment, in order to escape some severe punishment at home. They abandoned themselves to drinking, and utter recklessness of living, and there were probably as many deaths from that cause as from the diseases incident to the climate. The mortality of a different class of men would probably in Sierra Leone not exceed that experienced in the Bahamas.

PAYMENTS received on account of the Be-REANG since last publication :- Messry Geo. Hall from No. 27 to 101; Eri Aberny No. 153 to 78. in the later of the section in the

To Connessondents :- Received Capt. A. we thought the Index had been sent in due congregation, in which he apprizes them that time :- Capt. F. very gralifying :- C. B., it he has resigned his license into the hands of would require no argency, if the thing were mall after next; -W.J. will be attended to.

Political and Local Intelligence,

Europeas News .- The English mail of the 4th inst. reached town on Tuesday morning, the Mail Steamer Britainia having arrived at Boston on Saturday last, bringing Romeward tendency. It is said that a grant fifteen days later intelligence. The news is from the Incorporated Society for Building and Important in any way. The general Churches aided the erection of this church; forthing the preceding it was onened under a license.—after the forthingth had been favourable to the growing crops, and a good harvest was confidently expected. The Corn market had in consearrangements, had been removed—but it is, expected. The Community and no speculative quence been very quiet and no speculative transactions had taken place. Canadian flour is quoted at 28s. 128s. Canadian wheat at 5s. 9d. a 7s. 70 19s. Pot and Pearl Ashes were very dull of demand; the former were held at 22s. 6d. a 22s. 9d. p. cut; the latter at 24s. ph cut! Several vessels with cargoes had arrived at Liverpool after short passages, among them five timber laden from New Chunches at Southwark.—At a meeting held on the 7th of June, the Lord Bishop of Winchester presiding, measures of Southwark and other suburban parishes on the Surry side of London. A population of the Surry side of London. the Surry side of London. A population of and 2s, a 3s, 3d. Deals 13t quality £14: a 315,000 has church-room only for 40,000, or £15: b. m.: 2nd doc £10 an £11: 3rd do. ceiving instruction in day and Sunday Schools £9: a £10: Staves standard later quality 250. a 255. p. m. W. O. Puncheon £17. ant 18. 11. Ondoine 12) a £14. 1 Trade in the manufacturing districts .continued good, and the money market, the

quiet, was in a satisfactory state, and but The account of the first destructive fire, at Quebec which reached England on the 24th of June, by the arrival of the spiling Packet Cambridge from New York, excited great interest and sympathy among all classes for the unfortunate sufferers. A petition, signed by many of the richest and most influential commercial houses in London was addressed to the (Lord, Mayor) of Landon, requesting His Lordship to call a public megling for taking the necessary measures. His Lord-ship called a public meeting to be held at the London Tayern, on the day of the steamer's starting, so, that nothing is known of the actual proceedings. Committees, have been formed and, subscriptions, commenced in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other of the principal compercial forms, and the next mail will doubtless, bring forward some substantial token of the sympathy of the people

entred on the 28th ult. althor latterly expected, secuted by the two proprietors of the Frede- THE ARMY .- The 46th Regiment arrived enused general regret, His industry and fine talents raised him from a very humble situation to the responsible and highly lucrative office which he has thus been perinitted to enjoy for only a few years. Sir F. Thessiger has been appointed his successor. The session of Parliament continued, but was expected to close about the middle of August. It is said to be the intention of Her Majesty and Prince Al-

Control of the following testing to the first of the firs

bert to leave for Germany, about that period.
NAVAL REVIEW. - On Monday the 23rd all. the Queen and Prince Albert, sailed from Os-horne House, Isle of Wight, for the purpose of attending the naval review at Portsmouth where the fleet was stationed. The scene is described as having been very brilliant. The surface of the water was covered with a numerous flotilla of small craft, which, with their gay pennons, heightened the galety of the picture. Her Majesty passed through the squadron on her return to Cowes, and appeared highly pleased with the day's pro-Thousands of spectators assembled ceedings. on the heach and walls to witness the interesting manœuvres.

The Duke of Wellington celebrated the 30th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, by his customary banquet at Apsley House. His Grace was surrounded on the occasion by upwards of 70 of his companions in arms. Field Marshal his Royal Highness Prince' Albert was

one of the party.
Her Majesty's letters patent have passed the Great Seal of Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baron of Ireland to James Daly, of Dunconel in the said county of Galway .-- (Dublin Gazette.) [The new Peer is a moderate Conservative, and brother to the Lord Bishop of

JRELAND was still much disturbed in some counties. A magistrate in Cavan, named Booth, was shot while returning from church in a gig with his children; at the last accounts, the murderer had not been arrested. The meetings of the Repeal Association were still held, but excited no attention. --

THE CONTINENT The law for carrying into effect the new shave Thank treaty between England and France was received with great cordiality in the Chamber of

Deputies. Stain. The proposed union of the Queen with the son of Don Carlos, has met with so much opposition that it is doubtful whether the alliance will take place, although the Queen-mother Christina is anxious to promote it. A grand bull-light took place at Madrid on the 10th of June, in which several persons who, if found all scenes of a different Spanish paper, the Tiempo, says, "four nations were in presence, Spain. Lingland, destroying the organ. France, and the United States." Mr. Living This distressing occ slone, of the American embassy, was one of the "most prominent heroes of the day." A strange perversion of terms this, and a strange employment for a diplomatic character of stones, arrows and other dangerous missiles. to be engaged in One of the bulls destroyed on the occasion died by his hand. Will Americans consider that he represented them on the occasion, or that he misrepresented them? The Editor of the London Record protests against the intimation that England was "in presence" there in the following terms: "We are sorry to see one of our countrymen appearing on such a disreputable oc-Whatever excuse may be made for Spaniards who have been thught no better, Mr. Moore, whoever he is, must remember punished. Is it creditable for an Englishman thus to expose himself and his country ?"

and more troubles were apprehended. Dr. Steiger, one of the leaders in the late revolutionary movement, had escaped from the City Council took place on Friday last, at

5 or 6 Lakhs of rupees was consumed. This The Fire Committee were authorized to conthe world.

were consumed. The loss is estimated at £200,000. Bet enter to

Later accounts state H. M. S. Eurydice, Capt. Elliott, to have been ashore near the Moro, on the 5th instant, and discharging

Mexico.—The President, ad interim, of the Mexican Republic has issued a decree, protesting vigorously against the proposed spoliation of Mexican Territory by the annexation of Texas, and calling upon all citizens of Mexico to defend the national rights against the aggression of the United States. American troops are in motion; for the purpose of entering Texas, so that a collision seems al-

most unavoidable.

United Status.—Among the passengers by the last steamer to England were the Ilon. Louis McLeun, the newly appointed Minister

Persons were killed to the state of the land by a similar calamity, on the 15th instant, when a loss of \$30,000 was sustained.

Lower Provinces. A public, meeting was held at Charlotte town, P. E. Island, on the 27th utt, at which appropriate resolutions were passed and the sufferers by the late fires in Outbee.

Quebective in according to the property of New-Branswick, in the place of Mr. Reads, whose appointment was not confirmed. The Speaker and the Sorgeant at Arms of the House of Assembly of New Brinswick, have been pro-

ricion Loyalist, for committing the latter to gad without process of law. Verdicts with day en route for Laprairie.

damages were obtained in both cases; £122 10s. day en route for Laprairie.

Two companies of Artillery now in this Two companies of Artillery now in this continue to be taken to England, will riction Loyalist, for committing the latter to on Sunday from Halifax in H. M. Troop ship

MONTREAL. The exhibition of the High School took place on the 18th instant, upon which occasion His Excellency the Governor General presided. Much proficiency was shown by the scholars in the several branches; and prizes, which the considerate liberality of Lord Metcalfe had furnished, were distributed as tokens of the approbation of their teachers. After these ceremonies were concluded, the pupils, accompanied by the Directors, Masters, and Friends of the school, and headed by the band of the 93d High-landers, walked in procession to the Beaver Hall grounds, for the purpose of assisting at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new School building, which was done by His Excellency the Governor General in due form. The building and grounds, it is said, will cost

HUMANITY REWARDED .- Two medallions, accompanied by a minute account of the circumstance engrossed on vellum and signed by the Duke of Northumberland, President of the Society, were lately transmitted by the Royal Humane Society of London, through the Governor General, to Alexander McGibbon, ferryman at the Long Sault, Ottawa river, and his sister, for having saved the lives of two men in the spring of last year. They were sandle in the county of Galway, Fsq., by the presented to McGibbon, at the annual muster style and title of Baron Dunsandle and Clan- of the militia by the Rev. Mr. Abbott, who made some suitable remarks upon the occasion.

> STORM .- Last Thursday a violent thunder storm, accompanied with torrents of rain, visited the city and we regret to say, the lightning struck several buildings with more or less damage. The bomb-proof barracks at the Citadel were struck and part of the solid mason-work moved by the force of the shock. No persons were injured here, but at the building in St. Denis Street, used as the Quebec High School, where the lightning also descended, a boy of about seven years of ago named Lynch who was closing a window at the time, was struck down, and rendered in-sensible for a long time. He has now recovered from the effects. The electric fluid passed down through the several floors of the building in a singular manner, though providentially the damage was but trifling. The small house adjoining was also struck.

MELANCHOLY Accident .- On Saturday last as some boys were amusing themselves with the dangerous sport of slinging stones, one of character, would be called foreigners of dis- them, a son of Mr. J. Meiklejohn, accidentally finelion, are said to have taken part. A struck his elder brother, a boy of twelve years of age, in the eye, cutting out and completely

This distressing occurrence, by which the youth has sustained a loss which he will feel all his life, ought to prove a warning to other boys who are far too careless in the use

THE WEATHER .- Accounts from all parts of the United States mention the extreme heat which has lately prevailed; more than has ever before been experienced. The same has been the case in Toronto, Montreal and other parts of Canada, while Quebec has also had its share of oppressive hot weather. The heat of the past week has however been mitigated by several most refreshing showers which, combined, have had a very beneficial effect upon vegetation in the country and have that in his country cock-lighting would be much advanced many things which before were backward. The crops here and in the vicinity offer favourable indications of a good Switzerland was still in an agitated state, return to the farmer, and the same report is made from other parts of the country.

confinement in which he had been kept since which His Worship the Mayor and eleven councillors were present. Petitions were THE EAST-The Overland Mail arrived on presented from various persons for indemnity the 1st inst. bringing news from Bombay to on account of losses sustained by the blowing the 20th of May, and from China to the 20th up of houses at the late fire in St. John's Subof March, but of no importance. A des-tructive fire occurred at Calcutta on the 9th for the remitting of assessments, &c. which of May, by which property to the amount of were referred to appropriate Committees. year has been unfortunately distinguished for tract for the immediate construction of two similar calamities in almost every part of engine-houses, one in St. John's and one in St. Roch's wards. It was moved that the police force be increased to 50 men; that THE HAVANA .- A late arrival from Cuba, two small engines be placed at the disposal brings accounts of a destructive fire which of the police force and a certain number of occurred at Matanzas on the 26th ult. where them employed as firemen in cases of fire; about 60 houses in the richest part of the city which motion was referred to the Fire and Police Committees, to report thereon as soon as may be. It was resolved that the names of all persons who are erecting buildings contrary to the new regulations be reported, with a view of the necessary proccedings being immediately taken against them. The sum of £7 10s. was voted to them. The sum of £7 10s, was voted to each Fire Company present at the fire of the 28th of May, and £5 to each present at that of the 28th of June. The nomination of a Fire Inspector was deferred by a vote of 7 to 1. A premium of £12 10s, was voted for the best plan and estimates of a Market Hall, to be erected at St. Paul's Market .- Condensed from the Mercury.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND .- Among the receipts by the Treasurer since last week the following sums have been paid in, viz., from to England, and his family.

New Youk.—A great fire occurred in this city on Saturday last, by which about 500 buildings were destroyed in the lower and business part, of the town. An explosion of salt petre unfortunately took place soon after the commencement of the fire, by which 30 the commencement of the fire, by which 30 Stanstead. ville £20 10s., Bytown, additional, £2 10s. Kingston, do £1 5s., Amherstburgh £38 15s. Hamilton and vicinity £264 15s., Christ Church, Hamilton, £20 10s., in all amount-Miramichi: 245 11 / 1 St. Johns (Newfoundland).... 600 0 0 81 4 11 Chicontimi. ... Mr. and Mrs. Aylwin of Boston, 25" 0 0 (2nd). 25"
And the following from Great Britain:

J. Yeats Welch, of Lancaster,

embark in the Apollo on Saturday next. Lieut. Col. Dalton, R. A., is coming out to

relieve Lieut. Col. Maclachlan, R. A., commanding at Kingston.

POST OFFICE, QUEBEC.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE MAILS Montreal, United States and Canada-West. ARRIVE-Every Morning at 8, except Mon day, in Summer.

CLOSE-Every Afternoon, at 4, except Sunday, in Summer. Halifax, Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, New-

foundland and Bermuda. ARRIVE-Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock. CLOSE-Every Monday and Friday, at 3,

Afternoon. Offices on South Shore, below Quebec, to River du Loup inclusive. Annive-Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock. CLOSE-Every Monday and Friday Afternoon, at 3.

Isle Verte, Cacona, Rimonski, St. Luce, Trois Pistoles, Metis.

Annive - Every Saturday Morning at 8. CLOSE-Every Monday Afternoon, at 3.

Baie de Chaleur and Gaspe' Basin. ARRIVE-Every Saturday Morning, at 8. CLOSE--Every Monday Afternoon, at 3. St. Paul's Bay, Les Eboulemens, and Mur

ray-Bay.
ARRIVE-Every Friday Morning, at S. CLOSE-Every Saturday, at Noon.

La Beauce and Frampton. ARRIVE--Every Tuesday and Friday, at 8, Morning.
CLOSE-Every Tuesday and Friday, at 2

Afternoon. Leeds, Inverness, St. Sylvester, New Ireland Dudswell and Sherbrooks.

ARRIVE--Every Thursday Morning, at 8. CLOSE-Every Friday, at 10, A. M., and every Saturday, at 1, P. M., via Three Rivers and Sherbrooke:

Offices on the South Shore, above Quebec, to Nicolet. Annive-Every Tuesday Morning, at S.

CLOSE--Every Wednesday, at Noon. Eastern Townships, via Three Rivers in Win-Ler ; and Port St. Francis in Sum-

mer-by Mail Steamer. ARRIVE-Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in Winter; and Sunday, Wednesday and Friday in Summer. Close-Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 1, P. M.

William Henry. ARRIVE - Every Morning, at 8, except Monday in Summer. CLOSE - Every Afternoon; at 4, except Sunday, in Summer.

Three Rivers. ARRIVE -- Every Morning, at S, except Monday, in Summer. CLOSE -- Every Afternoon, at 4, except

Sunday, in Summer. Nicolet and Port St. Francis, by Mail Steamer ARRIVE-Every Morning in Summer, at 8, except Monday.

CLOSE-Every Afternoon in Summer, at 4, except Sunday. Land-Mail to Montreal in Summer, lo serve

small Offices. Arrive—Every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. CLOSE — Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5, Afternoon.

N. B .- During the season of Navigation, the Mails for Montreal and Westward. Three Rivers, Port St. Francis, Nicolet, William Henry, and for the Eastern Townships, are forwarded by the Mail-Steamers.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 22d July, 1815.

 Ditto, per quarter
 0
 0
 a
 0

 Lamb, per quarter,
 1
 6
 a
 4

 Veal, per lb
 0
 3
 a
 0

 Do., per quarter
 1
 6
 a
 5

 Pork, per lb
 0
 5
 a
 0

 Eggs, per dozen
 0
 6
 a
 0

 Potatoes, per bushel
 2
 0
 a
 2

 Maple Sugar, per lb
 0
 3
 a
 0

 Venison, per lb
 0
 0
 a
 0

 Hams, per lb
 0
 5
 a
 0

 Bacon, ner lb
 0
 4
 a
 0

 Hains, per 1b
 0
 4
 a
 0

 Bacon, per lb
 0
 4
 a
 0

 Fowls, per couple
 2
 0
 a
 3

 Ducks, per couple
 2
 0
 a
 2

 Plour, per barrel
 25
 0
 a
 26

 Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lh .. 0 5 a 0

Pot Ashes per cwt. . . 23s. 0d. a 23s. 3d. Pearl do. do. . . . 24s. 0d. a 24s. 3d.

At Halifax, on the 5th instant, Lieut. James Somerset Seys, 46th Regt., aged 21 years. On the 16th instant, at the residence of her brother, Dorchester Street, St. Vallier's Suburbs, Catherine, daughter of the late Thos. Dickinson,

Esq., formerly of Dublin, Ireland, On Tuesday, morning, Eliza, infunt daughter of Dunbar Ross, Esq., of this city, Advocate, aged 17 months and S. days.

At Phillipsburg, Missisquot Bay, on Monday the 21st inst, after a short i mess; Hannilli Wurtele, wife of Liont, Col. Dyer, aged 41 years,

At Montreal, on the 20th inst, Alr., James Finlay, aged 40 years, for 25 years in the employ-ment of the Bank of Montreal On the 21st insty George Savago, Esq.; aged

72 years, an old and respectable resident;
At the residence of her father, Sophia Adgusta, daughter of F. H. Heward, Esq., aged 4 months

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED. ENGLISH

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

July 18th. Schr. Messenger, Miller, Glasgow, order, general,
— True Friend, Godier, Halifax, do. plaster.

20th. Schr. Caroline, Dennis, St. John, Newfld., order-

herrings. 21st. H. M. Troop-ship Apollo, Com. Radeliffe, from Halifiex, with troops. Brig Mountain Maid, Wrighton, Newcastle, for

Montreal, general. Bark Eagle, Kerr, Ichaboe, J. Munn, do. Agnes, How, Sunderland, Symes, coals. Schr. Victoria, Babin, Arichat, Noad & Co. fish. 22nd.

Brig Rosanna, McNeily, St. George Bay, Nefld. Parke & Co herrings. Ship Ann Jeffery, Broadfoot, Liverpool, Sharples & Co. salt.

23rd. Schr. Madeline, Azon, St. George's Bay, Nefld., Noad & Co. fish.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The splendid steamer Montreal came into port on Friday last from Montreal, for the first time this season. She has been much improved and her accomodations cannot easily be surpassed. The new steamer Quebec arrived on the same morning and proceeded directly to Black's boom, to be logged. It is supposed that she will com-

mence her trips about the 1st of August.

The Schr. Mary Ann, with the women and baggage of the 43rd Regt, arrived at Halifax, on

the 11th inst., in 17 days from Quebec.

The Master and several of the crew of the barks Vanguard and Sapphire, wrecked below, this spring, have come up in a schooner from Sydney. C. B., and are going to England as pas-

sengers in some of the homeward bound vessels.

Dublin, June 19.—The Caledonia, M.Alley, arrived at Kingstown for Queber, experienced a heavy gale 5th instant, lat. 48, long. 29, and shipped a sea, which carried away boats, bul-

warks, caboose, and part of deck load.

Kinsale, June 26.—The Canning, of Bristol, arrived here from Montreal and Quebec, lost anchors in the River St. Lawrence,
Malaga, June 10.—The Hazelrigg, of New-

castle, hence to Quebec, ran on shore to-day on a bed of rocks at Calabura, about 20 miles west

ENGLISH MAIL.

LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till MONDAY, the 28th JULY. PAID Letters to THREE o'clock, and UNPAID to FOUR, P. M.

MRS. STANLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 37, St. Anne Street,

WILL be re-opened on Monday, the

To meet the wishes of many of her friends who are desirous that Music should form one of the accomplishments imparted to her Pu pils, Alrs. S. has engaged an Assistant fully competent to give instruction in that department.

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

NISS EVANS' SEMINARY will re-oper on Monday, 11th August. No. 1, Des Grisons-street, Cape. Quebec, 22d July, 1845.

EARLY THOUGHTS IN NUMBERS, A BOOK INTRODUCTORY TO WAITTON ARTTEMETIC.

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

Quebec, 21th July, 1845.

NOTICE.

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

DANIEL McGIE.

Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

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

B. TREMAIN, Chairman of Sub-Committee. Quebec, 17th July, 1815.

TO BUILDERS. TENIE Committee of the British and Canadian School Society will receive Specifications and Estimates for the re-erection of their School-house in St. Roch Suburbs. The plan of the building may be seen at the Office

of the undersigned, from whom all other in-

formation can be obtained.

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

STATEMENT OF LOSSES. SUFFERERS by the Sr. ROCH'S FIRE, who wish to have the amount of their losses RECORDED by the Committee of Relief, must appear at the House of Assembly with-

at delay. SATURDAY NEXT, the 26th Inst. will be the LAST DAY on which the Statements of losses by the St. Roch's fire will be received. Hours of attendance 9 A. M. to noon, and from 1 to 4 P. M.
By order,

JEFFERY HALE,
Sec. Com. of 1. & D.

Quebec, 23d July, 1845.

TEACHER WANTED. A N Assistant for a respectable Roys? School; he should be fully master of the E iglish branches and well acquainted either with BLUCKS, and Well acquainted either with hong, copper-fastened. I. W. LEAVCRAFT, at the Publisher's.

Quebec, 13th June, 1845. nt the Publisher's, Quebec, 8th May, 1845.

JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

DEST Window Glass, in Boxes and Half-D Boxes, a great variety of sizes from 6] x 7½ assorted, to 36 x 40 in.
C. & W. WURTELE.

Quebec, 14th July, 1845.

ÆOLOPHON FOR SALE. BARREL ÆOLOPHON by Myens, London, playing eight times 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 teplace it by an instrument of greater compass. For particulars apply to the Rev. R. Knight, Frampton, or at the office of this paper. Quebec, 9th July, 1845.

A PAIR OF GLOBES, AN ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE, A LUCERNAL MICROSCOPE. The above mentioned articles, the property

of a private individual; for sale at the office of PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON. . THIS Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to assure against fire.

Office, Gillespie's Wharf, open from 10, A. M. to 4 P. M. GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co.

QUEBEC LADIES' SEMINARY.

Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

22, DALHOUSIE PLACE, ESPLANADE, ESTABLISHED IN 1885, CONDUCTED BY MRS. KENDALL,

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

TERMS PER ANNUM. Board and tuition, £35 0 0 . Do. under 10 years of age, 30 0 0 Day pupils, 10, 0 0.
Do. preparatory class, 6, 0 0

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

REFRRENCES' HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL, Rev. Jno. Cook, D. D.

REV. D. WILKIE, LL. D. REV. WM. ARNOLD, Gaspé.

The duties of the establishment will be resumed (after the summer vacation) on the 7th AUGUST next. Quebec, July 7th, 1845.

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

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

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

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

BRITISH AND CANADIAN SCHOOL:

TANTED-Fither in St. Paul Street, or St. Roch, St. John, or St. Louis Suburbs-a suitable BUILDING for the temporary use of the British and Canadian School.

JEFFERY HALE, President. Quebec, 26th June, 1845.

RECEIVING per 'Vesper,' 'Douglas,' 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,

Gunpewder, Blasting F. FF, FFF, &c. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street.

Quebec, June 26, 1845.

RECEIVING AND FOR SALE. BEST Black Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Yellow, Green and Blue Paints, a most Garage 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, oth June, 1845.

BRIGHT Porto Rico and Cuba Muscovado Sugar,
Jamaica Limejuice,
Prime Mess and Prime Beef, new,
Upper Canada Butter in Regs,
Half-barrels Labrador Salmon, tall set

An assortment of well made New York BLOCKS, and a Ship's Long Boat, 19 feet

Vouth's Corner.

VACATION-JOURNEY IN SWITZERLAND. Continued.

On Wednesday morning, our travellers set out on the road by which they had come to the Grimsel Hospital two days previously. They proceeded on this way, with which they had already become acquainted, until they reached a lake called the Lake of the Dead, when they commenced a rapid descent fifteen hundred feet long, and remarkable for its beautiful verdure and flowers, which have given it the name of May-cliff. It leads to another levely scene, the valley of the Rhone. The pleasant green on both sides of the waters in which the mighty river here takes its beginning, contrasts strangely with the ice and snow of the mountains by which it is surrounded. These are the Grimsel, the Galenstock, and the Rhone-Glacier. The last one is so called because at the foot of its vast layers of snow and ice the river Rhone breaks forth under an arch beautifully formed riculum of study is completed, the object of by the frost which supplies the material, and by the warmth which keeps the curve open for a passage to let the water escape and hurry along its course towards France and the Mediterranean. A clear little brook comes, close upon the place where the Rhone first makes its appearance, and mixes its warm water with the graylooking stream from the glacier-but, oh! what a cold reception it meets with, and how pitifully it gets chilled and soiled and lost in the boisterous ice-flood! It is like the sad change which we often find to come suponta well-trained and hopeful youth, when he is in a hurry to throw off the guidance of God-fearing friends, and mixes eagerly with profane and selfish companions. The bright mirror of a peaceful conscience is quickly tarnished, and the warmth of rightly-set affections lost in the cold and corrupt maxims of the world around him. The Rhone itself increases, indeed, from

league to league of its course, by brooks and rivulets joining it from both sides, and goes on in a boyish, headlong course; but God leads it on to a point where he has prepared means to bring it into subjection, and then to send it forth subdued, steadied for valuable service. It rushes violently into the Lake of Geneva, but there it finds its master; it changes its colour before it comes out at the other end, learns to march steadily, and composes itself to bear ships, turn wheels, and supply of its abundance wherever water is wanted. So must the impetuosity of man pass under the chastening influence of the correction which God applies, that self-will may be broken, and meek submission to the divine guidance bring human powers and faculties into useful exercise. Happy those who humble themselves under the mighty hand of God-

they shall be exalted in due time! While these reflections were passing through the mind of the thoughtful Tutor, the youth under his care broke in upon his meditations by an unexpected boiling over of their high spirits. They were making their way up a winding path which was to lead them to a point right above: suddenly one took it into his head to "take the height by storm;" so onwards he rushed, straight up under forest-trees and through brushwood, the stones and gravel rolling down under his feet and sometimes carrying him along with them, until he could hold on at branch or bush to recover his footing and press upwards again. The contagion seized all the other boys, and their good-natured Teacher at last followed, though he know they would have to suffer for this piece of bravery. They arrived at the top out of breath, heated beyond measure, their short boots filled with gravel, and their linen soaked with perspiration. One of the lot had lagged behind, and came up just as they were becoming alarmed about him because the number was counted and found one short. The exertion had been too much for him; he was dispirited, and the whole party began to feel low at the thought of the day? work yet before them: It was now Mr. Kapfi's turn to show high spirits. He took the little fellow's knapsack to carry for a while in addition to his own, and promised them all a good long halt as soon as they found a comfortable place on their way, where to rest their limbs. Upwards now they had to pursue their course in the passes of the Farka, a name taken from two prominent rocks on the top which have been thought to resemble a fork. They found a pleasant green, sheltered from both the wind and the sun, where they made, their promised halt, became cool, dry, and comfortable, and rose in pretty good condition to descend into the valley of the Sibli, the small knapsack having found its way from Mr. Kapff's to the young shoulders again to which it properly belonged. To be continued. If seed

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR'S OF THE MONT REAL HIGH-SCHOOL,

read by D. Davilson, Esq., Honorary Secretary,
ofter the Exhibition on Friday the 11th instant.

trough for the

In tracing the events of the past Session which bear upon the welfare and success of this Institution, the Directors find mu that is gratifying and encouraging.

Two years have not yet elapsed since the School opened with a little hand of seventy

roll of the School two hundred and sixteen. This increase has taken place amid the disadvantages always incidental to the establishment of a new school, also of many which have more particularly affected this Institution.

The Directors are of opinion that the tate of education in the School, is, upon the whole, quite equal to what under the circumstances could have been expected. And they are still more satisfied with the improvement of the pupils in intelligence, in behaviour, in the desire to learn, and in the power of learning.

It is not to the higher classes as they now exist, that the Directors look for striking results. It is to the junior and more particularly the preparatory class, that the School must mainly look for its reputation.

The satisfactory progress which this branch of the institution has made under the able management of Mr. Bowman—and which the Directors doubt not will be followed up by that of the other mastersleave no room to doubt that, when the curthe originators of this Institution will be attained. The pupils will then be prepared to pursue their studies, if so disposed, at the Universities in this country or at home, with as much advantage to themselves, as if they had attended the best Seminaries in Great Britain; and, on the other hand, those whose plans for the future lead them to adopt a different course, will carry with them all that is requisite to qualify them for intelligent and useful members of society.

For the satisfaction of themselves as well as others who feel an interest in the School; and other gentlemen connected with the city, to examine the different classes, not in subjects prepared for examination, but generally in the work which had been gone through during the Session. Two days were thus spent, and the Directors were gratified to learn that the examinators had expressed themselves well pleased with the progress which had been made, and with the order and discipline maintained throughout the School .- Herald.

While there is thus much reason for congratulation, the Directors feel that they should fail to discharge their duty aright, did they neglect this opportunity of directing the attention of parents and guardians to some things which they consider injurious to the discipline of the school and the progress of the pupils.

The first of the evils alluded to, is the irregular attendance of the pupils. There are many boys to whom this injurious habit has been attended with serious consequences. Several might be mentioned, and even in the higher classes of the school, to whom every hour was of great importance, who have been permitted frequently to absent themselves, sometimes for days together, upon the most trilling pretexts. To show the extent to which this evil prevails it may be inentioned, that comparing the irregularity of attendance at this school, with one of an equal number of pupils in England, it has been found, that the number of absentees is more than double, and the want of punctuality of arrival at school, five times greater. This is the result, even after making allowance for the inclemency of the weather in this country during the winter months. The attention of parents has part of the Rector, but although remedied in particular cases, it is still an evil of great magnitude, and utterly subversive of regular and steady progress to every boy who is allowed to be guilty of it. No boy can ever be expected to become a scholar unless he be taught to consider the duties of his school of the first importance, and, therefore, no boy should ever be permitted to absent himself, except on account of illness,

or in cases of serious necessity.

The second matter to which the Directors would solicit attention, is the removal of pupils before the close of the Session. Some of the older boys have no doubt been removed, because the delay of a few weeks might have interfered with plans affecting their prospects for the future. With such cases the Directors have no desire or cause to find fault, however much they may regree their absence; but there is reason to believe that several have induced their friends to allow them to leave before the examination, principally for the purpose of avoiding it, and thus screening themselves from the discredit which previous idleness would have brought upon them. This practice not only serves to foster idleness in the boys themselves, and is therefore much to be regretted on their own account, but it also unsettles the minds of those who remain. It is therefore hoped that all judicious parents will discontinue the practice of removing their children before the regular period, and also of detaining them at home after the

business of the school is resumed. The Directors have also to bring under the notice of parents the absolute necessity for an increased diligence in the preparation of lessons at home. The Directors regret to be compelled to state that a large proportion of the boys neglect this important duty. An improvement in this respect was one of the effects which was looked for in consequence of issuing monthly Reports which make special reference to the degree of diligence at home. The examination of the puboys. At the close of the first Session, the | pil at School is only a part of his education,

invariably be found, that those boys who oc- either scholars or parents, but to benefit the cupy a low position in their classes, are de ficient in diligence out of School hours.

The Directors have been disappointed to find that the parents and friends of the pupils have so seldom availed themselves of the privilege of visiting the School upon the day appointed in every week for that purpose A master, in the discharge of his duty, may exhibit talent, energy, and zeal, but his duty is also attended by labour inimical to health, wearisome and oppressive: but if a Master sees that his labours are watched over and appreciated, that a friendly interest is taken, in himself and all his doings, by the friends of those placed under his care, he is encouraged; his powers are sustained, and his toil rendered comparatively light. Parents should also be induced to visit the School with the view of fully understanding the mode of tuition which is employed. And thus they would be better qualified to afford assistance to their children, and be more competent to judge of their progress. Parents educated under systems which have fallen into disuse, and who do not give their attention to the examination of new ones, frequently err from the want of this knowledge, and withdraw their children, because they do not learn their tasks in the manner to which they had been accustomed. The Directors, therefore, trust that parents will see it their interest to attend as frequently as possible, and thus give encouragement which will stimulate both Masters and Pupils to increased exertion.

Much annoyance is caused by parents implicitly believing the complaints which the Directors requested several of the Clergy are carried home by their children. In all such cases, the Directors would respectfully caution parents against expressing an opinion in the pupil's presence; and they are requested to report the alleged grievance to the Rector, and thus it will be easily investigated

> The Directors have been induced to make these observations and to urge their serious consideration, from feeling the great importance of the interests which are entrusted to them, and which they are anxious to promote: as well as from being conscious, that while there is much cause for congratulation as regards the general progress of the Institution, there is yet a great deal to be done, and that, be the talents and energies of the Masters what they may, there is needed the co-operation of the parents before a full harvest can be reaped.

> [Though the above was written for Papas and Mammas at Montreal, it is quite as likely to be useful in all other parts where boys are sent to school; it forms, indeed, a valuable document to communicate and also to communitupon. Several evilance pointed out as materially affecting the success of the Teacher's labours, such as the pupils' absence from school-want of punctuality when they come-imperfect preparation of lessons. The first two evils have been found to interfere so seriously with the prosperity of schools, by a Master of some practice with whom we are intimately acquainted, that he has introduced in his Card of Terms the following rule:

"It is to be observed as an important part of school-discipline, that in like manner as the Master considers himself bound to be at his post at school-hours, so he will hold his scholars bound to be regular in their attendbeen called to this evil in the monthly re-ports, and by special interference on the gency will be considered as valid excuse for non-attendance; and when parents wish his scholars to have an indulgence which would interfere with their attendance at school, they will confer with him and obtain his consen

Thus the scholar's regular attendance at school is made a demand upon the parent, just as positive as it is that the parent should pay tuition; and it might be hoped that if the plan were generally adopted to state this demand expressly at the scholar's entrance, and to require an excuse amounting to a case of "emergency" for every irregularity in his attendance, the evil would be generally (as in the case adduced it has been almost entirely) rectified: at all events every delinquency would become more glaringly inexcusable than ever.

As to "the inclemency of the weather in this country during the winter months" which the Directors advert to as requiring that some allowance should be made—it will perhaps be found, upon close observation, that the boys most forward to profit by said inclemency for snow-balling and every other out-door sport, are those by whom it is most frequently made a pretext for irregularity in attendance at the in-door engagement of study.

With regard to removing the scholars from the duties of school, before the session closes, or detaining them at home after the business of school has been resumed, the report says, "it is hoped that all judicious parents will discontinue such practice." This might have been stated much more strongly. After allowing for cases of emergency, and none other it might be said that no parent really intent upon his child's benefit, ought to act so; and therefore the positive requirement must be laid upon those who are tempted to it; that they do not by such indulgence interfere with the success of the Masters, with the credit of the institution, and with the improvement of those scholars whose parents heartily second the labours of Directors and Masters by strict compliance with the rules of the establishnumber had increased to one hundred and no satisfactory progress can be inade ment. They might well be expected to thee and no satisfactory progress can be inade ment. They might well be expected to thee without care in the preparation of the tasks such confidence in these gentlemen as to be Mas. R. V. Rausas.

prescribed for each day, and it will almost lieve that they do not make rules to plague one, and to make the largest possible return of value, in the scholar's improvement, for the money paid by the other, in the shape of

> "Preparation of lessons at home"-oh, what long chapter that is! Our informant says there is nothing that interferes so sadly with the comfort of his office as a Tutor, as the imperfect preparation of lessons: and he tells us, as the worst of the matter, that in a great many cases the tender skin of a little scholar is made to smart under correction for idleness, which ought to be applied in a very different quarter. He gives the following description of a family scene. On a fine summer-evening at six o'clock, Mamma calls out at the window Boys, it is time to come in and study your lessons." "Yes Ma," is the answer; but the boys play on as before. After a while, the summons is repeated: "Come in now, boys you have been at play long enough, come to your books." "Yes, we are coming," is the answer, but with no more effect than from the former call. Mamma now speaks to her husband, and he calls out: "Come boys, Mamma wants you to study your lessons." "Oh, we will come in directly, Pa, we are only going to finish this game." Time passes on, and Mamma speaks to her husband again, "Do make the boys come in; they will be sure to get punished to-morrow, if they do not study their lessons now." "Oh, let them enjoy themselves," is his answer, "they will learn them the more quickly afterwards: like to see them play when I come home of an evening, and have not seen them all day." So another half-hour is spent, till tea-things are brought in; and now the boys are called in because it is Papa's own pleasure to have his children around the table to hear them chat and see their enjoy their supper. They come in, stuff themselves full of bread and butter and cakes; and when tea-things are removed, then the books are brought out; and in a quarter of an hour, the boys nod over them, unable to keep their eyes open after the violent exercise they have had, and according to the Latin rhyme

Plenus ventor Non studet libenter, which may be Englished thus: When the stomach is full We find books very dull.

The boys are now sent to bed with an injunction to be up very early, and prepare their lessons; in the morning the story is renewed "Get up, boys, it is six o'clock ;"---" How long are you getting up, boys?"—" Boys, I hope you will get a good whipping at school !" But who is it that ought to get the whiping?-Editor.]

NOTICE. le distribuit

INHE undersigned has been duly appointed Assignce 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. RECEIVING AND FOR SALE EX " NICARAGUA;" " AUCKLAND," and

P. NGLISH, 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 Frying 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,

Quebec, 5th June, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. CANADA Rose Nails from 8 to 28 lbs. Die deck spikes 6 31 to 9 Inches. Anchors, Chain Cables, Chain Books, Hawse pipes. of morning Ship Scrapers. Ship Scrapers.
Iron, Cordage, &c.
THOMAS FROSTE, & Co.

Quebec, 12th April, 1845. And mallocall

BAZAAR AT KINGSTON Y permission of the Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston, a Bazar is proposed to be held in the Town Hall the first week in August, in order to raise funds for completing the interior fittings of St. JAARS? CHURCH, STUARTYLINE, LOT 21.

Any contributions for promoting, this ob-

ject will be thankfully received by those Ladies of the Committee whose names are subjoined, who have kindly consented to hold Hon. Mrs. DE BLAQUIERE,

MRs. CASBADY, MILLER Mus. Sadlein,

THE LATE FIRE. MOTICE is hereby given to those whose Builes have been burns 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 circum.

tances may require. Application to be made at the Depository in Am Street (Mr. Haddan's late store,) where attendance will be given by Members of the Committee between 7 and 8 o'clock every Evening.

By order, JEFFERY HALE.

Quebec, 18th June, 1845.

COALS. N EWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co. Porter & Co's. Wharf, Late Irvines.

Quebec, 29th May, 1845.

FOR SALE, E NGLISH Linseed Oil, Prench Burr Stones,) Imported this London Bottled Porter, season. WELCH & DAVIES, No. 2, Arthur St. Quebec, 26th May, 1815.

TO LET. MHREE OFFICES on Arthur Street opposite the Exchange. Apply to CHRISTIAN WURTELE,

St. Paul's Street. 11th Feby, 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.

EDVCATION.

MISS EVANS begs to inform her friends and the public, that she purposes opening a FRENCH and ENGLISH SEMINARY, at No. 1 Des Grisons Street, Cape, on MONDAY, 5th MAY NEXT. Reference can be given to most respectable families in this city, where she has instructed as visiting Governess for some

For terms (which are moderate) apply at the School. An early application is requested, as the number of pupils will be limited.—Particular attention will be paid to Biblical instruction. Quebec, 15th April, 1845.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL.

REVD. E. J. SENKLER, A. M. Of the University of Cambridge, BECTOR.

CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS REVD. E. J. SENKLER

ENGLISH LEWIS SLEEPER.

ARITHMETIC...... DANIEL WILKIE. FRENCH AND DRAWING ... H. D. THIELCKE. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.....REVEREND J
McMORINE DIRECTORS.

REVD. DR. COOK. Revn. J. CLUGSTON ANDREW PATERSON, Esq. JAMES DEAN, Esq. JOHN BONNER, Esq. JAS. GIBB, Esq. W. S. SEWELL, Esq. REVR. D. WILKIE, LL. D JOHN THOMSON, Esq. NOAH FREER, 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, £161 bove 10 years of age, £12 10 per annum, -- payaple quarterly, in advance.

French and Drawing, a separate charge.
Hours from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3.

PREPARATORY DEPART. - Terms, £7 10s. per an. The branches taught in this department will be English Reading. Writing, Arithmetic, English Granimar, Geography, and the elements of the French Language.

The moral, as well as intellectual, training o the pupils, and their religious instruction will be d objects of the Teacher. High School, 22d January, 1845.

PRINTING-WORK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER On the most reasonable terms.

THE BEREAN Is published every THURSDAY Morning,

BYG. STANLLY, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, 4, ANN-STREET. TERMS :- Fifteen Shillings a-Year, or Twelve

Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance.

Shillings and Six Ponco it paid in advantage AGENTS AT

Montreal: MessTs. R. W. S. MAGKAY, and
H. H. H. Cunningham,

115 Notre Dame-street. The Rev. W. Thompson, Christieville, Mr. Benjn, Burland, St. John's.

SAMUEL MUCKLUSTON, Kingston, nre so kind as to act for the Borean. Torms in Great Britain :- Ten Shillings Ster-

ling in advance. Subscriptions will be received thy Mr. John Henry Jackson, Bookseller, Islingon Green, Islington, London

Torms in the United States, including postage to the lines: 34 Dollars a year, or 34 Dollars if

Adventisements, dollyored in the evening be-fore the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 2s 6d for six lines and under, first insertion, and 71d each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six lines 3s 4d Afril insertion and 10d ench subsequent insertion; labove ten lines:4d per line ffirst insertion and ld per line

inches an per the martion. See 3 & 60 and by Advertising by the year or for a considerable, time as may be agreed upon.