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

No. 32.7

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1844.

[Vol. I.

PSALM XXXI. With years oppress'd, with sorrows worn, Dejected, harass'd, sick, forlorn, To thee, O God, I pray; To thee my wither'd hands arise, To thee Hift these failing eyes, O ! cast me not away!

Thy mercy heard my infant prayer, Thy love, with all a mother's care, Sustain'd my childish days; Thy goodness watch'd my ripening youth, And form'd my heart to love thy truth, And fill'd my lips with praise.

O Saviour! has thy grace declin'd? Can years affect th' Eternal Mind? Or time its love decay? A thousand ages pass thy sight, And all their long and weary flight Is gone like yesterday.

Then, even in age and grief, thy name Shall still my languid heart inflame,
And bow my faltering knee:
Oh! yet this bosom feels the fire,
This trembling hand and drooping lyro Have yet a strain for thee!

Yes! broken, tuncless, still, O Lord, This voice transported shall record Thy goodness tried so long; Till, sinking slow, with calm decay Its feeble murmurs die away Into a seraph's song!

Sir Robert Grant.

THE BAPTISMAL BLESSING. From Clark's Walk about Zion.

Twenty-five years ago, in a retired village in the Eastern States, there stood amid a cluster of pines a small neat Grecian edifice, where the worshippers of the Most High weekly assembled to offer up their devotions. It was in the lovely month of May, on a Sabbath morn, while all nature was radiant with the beams of the great luminary, that hung resplendent in the heavens, that there might have been seen moving to that edifice, two parents with five children. The two elder sons were bounding along with all the buoy-ancy of young boyhood, full of life and spirits. The hand of the mother was leading a little one about two years old, while that of the father was guiding the steps of another that might have been twice that age. A domestic, bearing an infant neatly clad, and that was sweetly smiling as it gazed around upon the new scene, amid which it was borne, brought up the train. They entered the house of God. The service proceeded. At length a call was made, that the children which were to be baptized, should be brought forward. This family then rose and approached the baptismal font, to enter into covenant with God.

The scene was one of deep and absorbing interest. The parents felt that no transaction in which they would ever be engaged for their children could be more solomn or mohis holy prophet-" the promise is to you and to your children." They considered that that promise did guarantee to the infant children of believers, who were rightly given up to God in covenant, all the blessings of the cov-

This act therefore of dedicating their childless ceremony. For weeks they had prayed over this subject, and entreated God to prepare them rightly to offer their children to him in the way of his appointment. And now Pion infant band around them, overshadowed by all the solemn considerations which the occasion was calculated to awaken, and presented one and another of their dear offspring to the man of God, to be sprinkled in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, they fully believed, that God would bless and save each one.

When they retired from the house of the Lord, and at night-fall gathered their little giving and praise went up before the Lord, as group around the family altar, they felt that an incense from the family altar. their whole household had now been given up Nearly three years had elapse to God, and that they must live as a family that were preparing to dwell for ever in his holy presence. With them religion was the main tiplied evidences, that he was truly born business of life. They now felt that they of God. I ought perhaps to have mentioned were under the most solemn obligations, to rear before this, that Mr. R- in his earlier days up their offspring as God's children. Had the had commanded a vessel, which in its vachild of a nobleman been committed to their rious voyages, had visited almost every care, to bring up, they would have endeavoured to have brought it up as a nobleman's child. And now that there had been committed to and, his sons were now coming forward to their care five of the Lord's children to bring

At the time to which reference has just been made, these parents had four sons and an infant daughter. The Lord subsequently blessed them with five other children, four of whom were daughters, and the youngest a son. These were all successively offered to the Lord in baptism. Perhaps the members of no family were ever happier in each other than were these. Naturally amiable and sweet tempered, religion was the great bond which united them by its sacred influences in har-leaving G-, we had (almost continually) mony and love. Every day was begun and a gale of wind for twelve days. And at the ended with God. It could hardly he cone end of fifteen days we left N-, and in just ceived that in such a soil, and under such three weeks, we arrived at this place, without spring up rank immorality or open vice: I nights and a day we were at anchor on the There were indeed no indications of this . The shoals, during which the wind blew so hard children were strictly moral in their external that we had great fears of losing our anchor, deportment, but still none of them evinced as with but little prospect of saving our lives. yet any ovidences of decided picty. When A great deal of the time, the vessel plunged from day to day this happy family assembled the end of her gib-boom in the water. After around the domestic altar, an occasional cloud that wind abated, we got up our anchor, of gloon would come over the parents' hearts which was the next Monday after we left

pray frequently for, and with their children-

R—one day after having conversed with our voyage has been pleasant.

"But I know that you feel anxious to know him, in relation to the blessing of God upon his offspring and the manner in which he the state of my feelings and hopes, during the fully believed that God would regenerate all fully in the conversation just referred to. to consider, that they were made members of have warned them of the danger of forfeiting ening my christian brethren in Nall the blessings of the covenant through unbelief and disobedience. I have particularly at such times alluded to the confidence with which parents, who had so consecrated their offspring to God, could present them at the mercy seat in prayer; but I have warned them that no external rite, no prayers, nor tears, could save them without 'repentance towards God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.' There is another fact in this case, which I deem important .- In these views and endeavours, there has been a perfect agreement between myself and Mrs. R—. And I doubt if we have, either of us, at any time, lost our hold upon the covenant, with respect to our children .- We have without doubt, had seasons of darkness, when faith has been very weak, but I believe it has never been extin-

Henry was the fourth son. It was he whom we described as being led at the time of his baptism to the house of God, by the hand of his mother.—He had now reached his fifteenth year. Through the admonition of a young friend, his mind seemed suddenly awakened to a deep sense of his guilt as a sinner before God. For many days he was greatly bowed down with the weight of his exceeding sinfulness. Notwithstanding the apparent blamelessness of his past life, he felt that his heart had been mentous than this. They fully realized that so turned away from God, that he could adopt as his own the lowliest expressions of confesthey were in the presence of Jehovan. They as his own the lowliest expressions of confessions, and say with one of old—"O my God, in and say with one of old—"O my God, in and say with one of old—"O my God, in an angle of the confession of confessions of confess am ashamed, and blush to lift up my face to thee, for my iniquities are increased over my head, and my trespass is grown up into the Heavens." But there was help in Israel concerning this thing. There was indeed found in his case, balm in Gilead, and a physician there. The light of God's reconciled counteren to God was with them no empty, thought- nance was made to shine upon him, and he vas enabled to rejoice in the ing love with joy unspeakable and full of

Pious parents who have seen a family of as they stood before the Lord with their little children growing up around them, without a single individual of them evincing any decisive evidence of being reconciled to God, and then have witnessed, when they least expected it, one of their number coming over to the side of the Lord, and exhibiting unequivocal manifestations of renewal of heart, can enter somewhat into the feelings of these parents on this occasion. Their hearts were indeed filled with joy and gladness, and the voice of thanks-

Nearly three years had elapsed since the conversion of young H-, and during all this time he had manifested continual and mulport, and circumnavigated the globe. He had however, of late, retired from this business, take his place. The eldest had already beup, they determined to bring them up, as the come the commander of a vessel. On a cer-children of the Lord. tain occasion it was so arranged that Mr. Rand young II— were going as passengers in his vessel on a short voyage. Some of the incidents of the voyage are alluded to in the following letter written by Mr. R- to Mrs. R-, the beloved mother of his children:-Beloved Wife,-

You have undoubtedly, through Mr. Sheard something of our situation after the hard gale, which we had on Nantucket Shoals. I shall only state briefly what occurred. After -, and in just benign and heavenly influences, there could any damage, but with much hardship. Two shonls, during which the wind blew so hard

such times, however, they would take hold of west attacked us, far more violent than the the divine promises, and stay their souls on the pledged word of the Lord.

former one, and attended with much more pledged word of the Lord.

danger. We were about half way over the These parents not only felt it their duty to shoals. To proceed was impossible, and to return nearly so. If the vessel had struck, not only to set before them a uniform example we must have perished. But God had mercy of piety, and give them pointed and practical on us, and found out a way for us to escape instruction upon all the great truths of the To give you any correct idea of our situation Bible, but also to remind them of the relation is impossible. I thought we might say with in which they stood to God, as given up in the Apostle, we were a night and a day in covenant to him. In illustration of this I will the deep. After getting safe at anchor, we here insert a note, which I received from Mr. had a head wind all that week, since which

viewed the subject of infant baptism. He dark season. And I can speak to you, on that subject, in more intelligible language. When children who were given up to him in faith, we commenced our voyage, it was with and were reared "in the nurture and admo- prayer. I thought I could commit my all to prayer. I thought I could commit my all to nition of the Lord." This idea he expressed that merciful Being, who had all my life watched over me, with more than a parent's Alluding to this, in the letter, he remarks: care, and who had so recently granted me the With the views I have entertained respect-quickening influences of his Spirit, and by ing the rite of infant baptism, I have consi- this, a new hope in my soul. I did feel in dered it an important duty, when my children the darkest hours a hope that we should make have attained to years to understand the sub- our voyage in safety. I did not for a moment ject, to explain to them as clearly as possible doubt that it would end in the glory of God. the nature of the ordinance, as respects both I could not but hope that my ship-mates, esparents and children. I have instructed them | pecially my children, would receive some good impression. At one time I thought it the visible church, and that there were great might be the purpose of God, that my life and precious promises made to them as such. should terminate there. And in that view, I I have taught them that it was a great bless- could not but magnify his goodness, in so turning to be brought into the fold of Christ, and ing my thoughts and affections from earth to instead of being strangers and aliens, to be heaven. I could easily perceive that God made partakers of children's blessings. But I might make my death the means of quickcould hope that it might prove the salvation of some, or all of my children .- With such considerations, and with most appalling danger all around us, I could not but think it probable that my time was short. But you wish to know how I supported my hope in this trying hour. I hardly dare answer this solemn inquiry, for I know how easily one may be deceived in such an alternative. But I think it was made the occasion of much searching of heart to me. I think I was prepared to say amen! to the determination of my judge. My thoughts and my anxieties were in a measure turned away from myself, to those who were alike exposed to danger without a hope in Christ. I don't know that I can say

> On the occasion alluded to in the preceding letter, it might be well said that the whole ship's crew " saw the works of the Lord and his wonders in the deep. For at his word the stormy winds arose, which lifted up the waves thereof. They were carried up to the Heaven, they went down again to the depths: their souls melted away because of trouble. They reeled to and fro, and staggered like a drunken man, and were at their wit's end. The tempest swept over them with tremendous fury, and the breakers were at hand. Destruction seemed stalking through the deep

in a thousand hideous forms.
"But they cried unto the Lord in their trouble, and he brought their out of their distress. He made the storm to cease, and the waves thereof were still. Then they were glad because they were at rest, and day or hour, then, I argue, men might know soon were they brought unto the haven where the week of the coming of the Son of man. a deliverance had been youchsafed to them, period; and to those who lived before that

mitted the vessel to have been lost, and you the phrase? that day or that hour? of verse to have gone down to the bottom of the sea? 32 is in verse 33 exchanged for "when the Had he seen fit to have summoned you to his time is" shewing that it is to be taken bar amid the wild howlings of the storm, and in a general and not in a restricted sense. the angry surges af the deep?"

very subject. I was led to close self-examination, and when there seemed no possibility of escape, I felt that I could say 'Lord, here of escape, I felt that I could say 'Lord, here am I, I give myself up into thy hands, I hope in thy promises.' And immediately the words of the prophet came to my mind, 'Fear clusively his prerogative. not, for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine. When the kingdom shall be preached in all the world, thou passest through the waters, I will be for a witness unto all nations; and THEN shall with thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee."

This was indeed remarkable. But it was like a cordial to a christian father's heart. It was the last conversation that Mr. R-ever had with this son on the subject of religion. In a few weeks H--- went out in another vessel to the West Indies. And the first intelligence the parents received in relation to him, was that strangers had closed his dying eyes, and that he was buried in a foreign land. It seems that in a short time after his arrival, he was seized with one of the fevers incident to the climate, and lived only a few days .- The bereaved parents, however, had every reason to believe that God had fulfilled his promise in reference to this child, and that he had died, being "regenerate and grafted into the body of

They now viewed him as garnered up in lory, and safe within the chrysolite walls of the New Jerusalem. And now their thoughts turned with increased solicitude to their surviving children, and their prayers were offered with more fervency, that they also might be brought in, and "saved with the remnant of the true Israelites."

(To be continued.)

MILLERISM.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald. Str,-Having learned from the most credible

ing the fearful reaction of unanswered expectations on the minds of the ignorant and deluded, I think it my duty, as a Christian and a Minister, to address a few words to the public through the medium of your paper.

It is characteristic of fanaticism under all its forms, that, passing by the broad and general declarations of the word of truth, it fustens on some passage of difficult interpretation to force out of it, or, if not, into it, some deep and mysterious meaning calculated | polity, from the very period of their restoration to subserve the interests of party, or suited to the peculiarity-native or educational-of individual minds. Instead of referring from hurling a single missile at the superstructure the more difficult passages to those of more obvious meaning, and thus interpreting scripture by harmonizing text with text, or at least. building no doctrine on that which is difficult of interpretation, the maintaining of which would do violence to the general teaching of scripture, or grate discordantly amidst the harmony of universal truth, they reverse the order, and make the most explicit declarations of the bible bend to a fanciful interpretation arbitrarily imposed by them on the most and the interpretation in parallel columns as enigmatical and obscure, and often wholly they appear in Daniel viii. at variance with the plainest passages of the word of God. So it is with the party above referred to .- I say not, consciously. God forbid. I only state a fact.

"Wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?" (Acts i: 6, 7) was the question of the disciples to the risen Jesus, and he said, it is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in mis own power."-This is plain: the times or the seasons are not our concern—they are God's—"them He hath put in His own power." Think you, then, that Mr. Miller knows what God has not been pleased to reveal-what he has been pleased to conceal? Again, (Mark xiii. 32, 33, 35, 36,) "Of that day and that hour knoweth no, man, no, not the Angels which are in Heaven, neither the Son, but the Father. Take ye heed, watch and pray; for ye know not when the time is. Watch ye therefore; for ye know not when the master of the house cometh, at even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning; lest, coming suddenly, he find you sleeping." See also Matth. xxiv: 36, 39, 42, 44.—Here I am told that neither man, angel, nor the Son of God knows the time of the end; and yet Mr. Miller knows it! Knows what in the councils of the Godhead, the Father (as in Acts i: 7,) has been pleased to retain as his own peculiar prerogative in the scheme of universal Providence so long at least as that scheme is mediatorial! But here I am met by a sophism [I mean not an intentional one]. It is true, it is said, no one knows the day or the hour, but he may know the year! To me it appears a sufficient refutation of such an interpretation, that it seems unnatural and forced—that it never would have been thought of, had not some favourite scheme appeared to necessitate it. But again; this mode of interpretation takes the edge from off the motive by which our Saviour enforces the precept in our text: "Watch and pray, for ye know not when." Now if day or hour means simply and only on board.—He begged them to consider what house would not come before a certain given "What," said he, "would have been your period, the precept "watch and pray" had no probable doom, had God seen fit to have per- "for"—no motive to enforce it. But, 3rd, The Millerites have a newspaper called the H—replied: "My mind was upon this "Midnight Cry," but the scriptures inform us, that we "know not when the master of the house cometh, at even, or at midnight.

> Again, (Matt. xxiv. 14), "The gospel of the end come." How soon it may be preached to all, none can tell. But that there are thousands and tens of thousands—that there are nations in Africa and Asia-who never yet heard the name of Christ, is a humiliating truth. These are historical facis which cannot be falsified or denied.

But without pressing further the argument against human prescience obviously deducible from a natural and honest interpretation of these plain passages, we propose meeting Mr. Miller on his own grounds, and without questioning his gratuitous assumption that 2,300 days mean 2,300 prophetic years, we are prepared to shew that he has antedated by a few hundred years the period for the termination of the vision, or, as he thinks, of the end of the world. Daniel vili. 13, 14, is acknowledgedly the stronghold of Millerism. Many of your readers may not understand this. shall therefore briefly state Mr. Miller's arguments before endeavouring to confute them In Daniel viii. 13, 14, we read: "Then I heard one saint speaking, and another saint said unto that certain saint which spake, now Loxa shall be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice, and the transgression of desolation, to give both the sanctuary, and the host to be frolden under foot? and he said unto me 2,300 days, then shall the sanctuary be cleansed. Those 2,300 days or years, thinks Mr. Miller. commence from the going forth of the com-mandment to build Jerusalem (or about that time.) i. c. from the time of Cyrus the Great in relation to their offspring; for they believed G.—. The morning was pleasant, and we that their children must be regenerated with hoped for a pleasant voyage, but oh! how citement which prevails throughout the 2300 are, he asserts, included the 70 weeks the Holy Spirit in their moral nature, before fleeting are all carthly promises of good! In Eastern Townships and North American generated or rather 70 sevens (of days or years is not de-

they could be truly the children of God. At a few hours another gale from the south- rally on the subject of Millerism, and dread- termined in the prophecy) or hebdomads of Daniel, ix: 24, from which if we take 33 years-the supposed period of the life of Christ — there remain 457 years to his birth. Then by subtracting 457 years from 2300 we have the year of our Lord 1843.

Thus 490 less 33, equal to 457, which subtracted from 2300, leave 1843.

Without stopping to confute the absurdity of dating the abolition of the daily sacrifice and the subversion of the Jews' hierarchical to their former privileges and rank amongst the nations (Dan. ix. 25) - without even of suppositions pregnable at every point, I shall hasten at once to the direct argument.

The point now to be decided is, from what period are we to date the commencement of the 2300 days or years. Mr. Miller dates from the year 457 before the birth of Christ. I date them nearly 300 years later. The question at issue shall be determined by the words of the prophecy and by the interpretation given them by the angel. I shall give the prophecy

Prophecy.
Daniel viii. 1, 2, 3. Interpretation. Daniel viii. 20. "The I, Daniel, saw in a Kings of Media and vision...a ram (4) hav- Persia are the ram with ing two horns. and no two horns, and (21) the beasts might stand be-he-goat is the King of fore him. (5) and an Grecia, and the great he-goat from the west horn is the first King had a notable horn be-(Alexander the Great). tween his eyes, and (7) Now, (22) this being he smote the ram and broken off, whereas four brake his two horns, and stood up for it, four (8) when the he-goat kingdoms shall stand up was strong, the great out of the nation (Alexhorn was broken; and ander's four generals discovered by the standard of the nation of the nation (Alexhorn was broken; and ander's four generals discovered by the standard of the s for it came up four no-vided his kingdom be-table ones, and (9) out tween them) and (23) of one of them came in the latter time of their forth a little horn, and kingdom, a king of (11) he magnified him-fierce countenance (Anelf even to the prince of tiochus Ehiphanes) shall the host, and by HIM the stand up, and (24) shall daily sacrifice was taken prosper and practise, and away; and (12) an host shall destroy the mighty was given him against and the holy people and the daily sacrifice by rea- (25) he shall stand up son of transgression, and against the prince of it east down the truth to princes; but he shall be the ground, and practis-broken without hand. ed and prospered. Then (26) Shut up the vision; I heard (13) one Saint for it shall be for many speaking, and another days."
Saint said unto that cer-

tain Saint which spake, How long shall be the VISION CONCERNING THE DAILY SACRIFICE, and the transgression of desola tion, to give both the sanctuary and the host to be trodden under foot? And (14) he said unto me, Unto two thousand and three hundre days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed. The first question to be determined here is

obviously, by whom was "the daily sacrifice" to be taken away? It was not by Cyrus (457 years before Christ and King of Media and Persia); nor by Alexander the Great; nor by his four generals who succeeded him; but they would be." As soon as the storm had subsided, and all again was calm, Mr. R seized upon the earliest opportunity to have a private interview with his two sons who were on board.—He begged them to consider what 170 years before Christ. "By HIM the daily sacrifice was taken away," (Dan. viii. 11). From this period, then, are we to date the 2300 days, or, as some think, years. So that even on Mr. Miller's supposition, that the termination of the 2300 years is the appointed period for the world's destruction, our planet is destined to survive nearly 300 years before the time of her final catastrophe shall have ar-

rived. Thus:—
Sum total - - - - 2300
Antiochus Epiphanes- - - 170

Year of the world's destruction, (if such be the meaning of the cleansing of the Sanctuary, Dan. viii.
14) - - - - 2130
Present year - - - 1843

There remain therefore, - - - 287 say 280) years to run before the world will e destroyed. This period, (unless the world profit more by the experience of the future than t has by that of the past), I can easily imagine, will be a hot-bed for diviners, in which prophets will spring up like mushrooms, and tragedies long since acted and now re-acting, be introduced upon the stage again. But "the times and the seasons the Father hath put in his own power," and "of that day and that hour knoweth no" created intelligence either in the armies of heaven or amongst the inhabitants of the earth; no, not even the son, but the Father.—Mark xiii. 32.

Thus have I hurriedly glanced at the question of Millerism, not so much with the intention of propounding any new theory or scheme of prophetic interpretation, as to combat and annihilate one obviously incorrect to get rid of an error productive of the most direful present results, and likely to produce, by its reaction, consequences still more fearul on the minds of those who have been deluded by it. But there is, Sir, a question still leeper and more important than even the present. It is this: Are there, under the rule of a wise and gracious Providence, any effective means for ridding the world of fanaticism and enthusiasm altogether, or to a very great extent? If so, what are those means? Perhaps some of your readers would favour the world with a reply. It is a question in which the whole human family are interested—deeply interested. With these few remarks,

L remain, Sir, &c. 1. A. A. L. Er.

GOOD BALLAST.

Having reached Newport before the 10th of June, it became necessary to cross Narraganset Bay, in order to keep an appointment, which he [Bishop Griswold] had made at Wickford, in the old St. Paul's or Narraganset Church. But, a violent gale, which had prevented an outward bound vessel from sailing for Cuba, was still raging, and had kept the regular ferry-packet from coming over on that day from Wickford to Newport. Here, indeed, was a difficulty, which would have kept most men housed. The swelling Narraganset, bowing its thousand waves before the strong blast of a still powerful wind and tempest, lay, eight miles broad, between him and his place of destination. Yet, he could not give up, without an effort, his purpose of being punctual to his engagement. By the offer of an extra reward, he induced a strong boatman, in an open sail-craft, to attempt the passage They set forth together on the dangerous essay. But by the time they were midway on the water, the boatman felt the peril to be too great for farther progress. Addressing his passenger, therefore, he said: " Bishop, I dare go no further against such a wind as The announcement was full of import. Still, the Bishop was undismayed. He did not, indeed, emulate the moral sublime of the ancient conqueror, in the inquiry: "Quid times! Caesarem vehis." "Why fearest thou? Thou carriest Caesar." But, rising above, into the higher sublime of a calm trust in Him, who holdeth the waters in the hollow of his hand, he simply asked "Why, what is the matter?" "The craft has not ballast enough," was the quick reply "if she carried more of that, she might perhaps live through the Bay." "Would it help her," asked the Bishop, "if I were to lie down in the boat?" "No better ballast than that could she have;" said the boatman. The suggestion was no sooner made than adopted. Casting himself at full length upon his face into the bottom of the boat, with the weight of a strong frame, much heavier than that of common men the little vessel evidently felt the favour. She braced herself more strongly to the blast; and though in hourly peril of going down, yet, after long toiling, she reached Wickford harbour, and the Bishop stepped thankfully upon the firm land. Yet, so wet and incrusted had his hat and garments become under the gray brine, which had been

But, upon reaching the house of the Rector of the parish, in season for the service which he had appointed, he found that he had not been expected, and that therefore the Church had not been opened. The violence of the storm kept every one at home The Rector himself was in utter amazement at his arrival, and exclaimed, "Why, Bishop, I would not have crossed the Narraganset, such a day as this, for a warranty deed of the whole Narraganset country!'' Nor would the Bishop, for such an inducement as that. But under a sense of duty, he was ready to dare what no pecuniary consideration could have bribed him to attempt. "I had made my appointments," said he calmly, "and was not willing that the people should be disappointed through my fault."-Dr Stone's Memoir of Bishop Griswold.

splashed over him, that the inhabitants of

the village were scarcely able to recognise in

him their old and well known visiter.

[The above incident is beautifully illustrative of the character of Bishop Griswold's primitive episcopate. The vessel of a scattered Church—scarcely united in its com-ponent parishes—placed in the midst of waves of prejudice—how can she live? The most humble-minded of her ministers happens to be found possessed of the most solid weight of character, together with the amplest powers of mind to give her steadiness; not by assumption of state nor by assertion of authority, but in the exercise, mainly, of the peace-maker? blissful occupation, his influence pervades her every part, and brings even the adverse elements into the service to carry her to port.— EDITOR.]

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1814.

Press of matter so filled our columns last week, that we had no room for those few editorial remarks which we had designed to offer upon the two measures resorted to by individuals at home as remedies for innovations which they conceive to mar the evangelical character of the worship to which they have been accustomed in the churches of England. It was our intention to express regret at the conclusion upon which these parties have acted, the one in seceding from the national Church (upon which, however, our mind is indicated by the extract inserted) the other in absenting themselves, temporarily as they conceive, from her established worship. But we could not have done so without expressing a corresponding measure of regret at the want of tenderness, manifested by the innovators, towards persons who take the alarm at the revival of obsolete observances, or the introduction of newly invented deviations from simplicity, and think it their duty to make their protest very prominent by deserting a novel mode of worship under which they are agitated by the apprehension, lest the differences, which separate us from the Church whose corruptions our fathers renounced should be insensibly mitigated, to the hazard of the scriptural character of four reformed com-

parties, the one, professedly at least, strives for principles which, if they are really in jeopardy, it is worth contending for: the other contends for that which, if it could be gained in the strife, would not be worth retaining. If the Bishop of Oxford, from whom needless apprehension of evil from the movement which has taken rise in his diocese will not be expected, "implored" the writers of Tracts for the Times " to be cautious lest in their exertions to re-establish unity, they unhappily create fresh schism; lest in their admiration of antiquity they revert to practices which heretofore have ended in superstition," plain, unlearned wardens and parishioners in English country-churches may deserve very tender treatment, when their apprehensions are awakened through the introduction of unwonted practices in public worship, and when all they contend for is, that the order should be adhered to under which their fathers and they themselves, formerly, were contented and attached church-members.

The tendency of an opposite treatment is, evidently, to swell the ranks of dissent. It is not in the nature of things that these parishioners of Marden and Ware, who prefer sitting under a non-episcopalian minister, though he adhere to their accustomed form of worship, should retain the attachment to their mother Church with which, we will suppose, they really set out upon the course they have adopted. There was a period in the history of the Church, when many of the Clergy treated the setting up of separate opportunities for edification with haughtiness, and lightly regarded the demand for aids to devotion which became more and more manifest, among their parishioners. The strength to which dissent has since grown, might have taught us a lesson. There is in the people of England a real and strong attachment to their national Church and her worship, and a sincere, deeprooted regard for their parochial Clergy; is does deserve the most serious consideration, whether it is for any valuable end that the loosening of the one or the diminution of the other is hazarded.

We take this opportunity of inserting a letter which the Rev. Dr. Alder, perhaps known to some of our readers from his visit to this province several years ago, on a pacific errand to the Methodist body, wrote on the commencement of the separate service at Ware. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the expediency of the course there pursued. in this no right-minded member of the Church of England can fail to concur with him, that it is our duty to "bear our testimony for the truths of Holy Scripture, in opposition to dangerous errors and heresies which are creeping into some portions of the Church."

We have been surprised to learn, from a friend who called upon us a couple, of weeks ago, having come from the sister city of Eastern Canada, that the Millerite interpretation of prophecy had taken such hold upon persons in that vicinity, as to cause a prevailing expectation of the end of the world on the 22d of last month. The agitating period had passed by, when the intelligence reached us; and if it had not, we entertain little apprehension that any among the readers of the Berean would require a remedy to be administered to them against this error. But as our friend has handed to us a letter on the subject drawn up by a brother Clergyman of this Diocese, and printed last year in the lay it before our readers as a means of bringing to their cognizance one of the errors by which men's minds at this day are unsettled, and turned away from prayerful submission to the guidance of God's Holy Spirit in their attention to the divine command, " Search the Scriptures." We do not adopt the chronological data given by our brother, any more than he gives them as "a new theory or scheme of prophetic interpretation;" indeed the Editor of the Berean has been so unceasingly blessed with calls to services of immediate practical usefulness that it has never seemed his duty to investigate questions of prophetic chronology. But we unite with our brother in deprecating, the error which fixes upon year, month, and day of the world's end, as productive of direful present results, and likely to produce fearful consequences

LUTHER ON APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

"It has been said that the Pope, the hishops, he priests, and those who dwell in the convents, form a spiritual or ecclesiastical state; and that the princes, nobles, citizens and peasants, form the secular state, or laity. This is a fine story, truly. Let no one, how-ever, be alarmed by it. All Christians belong o the spiritual state; and there is no other difference between them, than that of the functions which they discharge. We have all one baptism, one faith, and it is this which constitutes the spiritual man. The unction, the tonsure, ordination, consecration by the bishop or the Pope, may make an hypocrite, but never a spiritual man. We are all alike consecrated priests by baptism, as St. Peter says: Ye are priests and kings; although it does not belong to all to exercise such offices; for none can take to himself that which is common to all, without the consent of the com-munity. But if we were without this consecration from God, the Pope's unction could never constitute a priest. If a King had ten sons of equal claim to the inheritance, and

one of them would administer their common power. The case is the same with the Church. If any number of pious laymen were banished o a desert, and having no regular consecrated priest among them, were to agree to choose for that office one of their brethren, married or unmarried, this man would be as truly a priest as if he had been consecrated by all the Episcopate for the China Mission. bishops in the world. Augustine, Ambrose and Cyprian, were chosen in this manner. Hence it follows that the laity and priests, princes and bishops, or as they say, the clergy and the laity, have in reality nothing to dis linguish them, but their functions. They all pelong to the same estate, but all have not the same work to perform."

[Our friend who has sent the above, will permit us to add the remark, that if Luther had to write on the same subject at the present day, after all the experience which has been had of subdivisions in the Church, sprung from unrestrained freedom to assume the mi nisterial office, he would probably surround his statements with various limitations. The case of the pious laymen, banished to a desert, and choosing one of their brethren for the ministerial office, speaks persuasively to every one's sympathies; but we will venture to say that if this little Church were, by some means or other, to be rescued from its banishment, and restored to visible communion with scripturally regulated Church, the priest (presbyter, elder) whom they have put in office, would be the first to submit himself and the office he has been exercising to the properly constituted authorities there: and we will go on to say, that we should be sorry for that Church which, in such a case, would not recognise the validity of the offices performed by him, and acknowledge in him, by the ecclesiastical form of ordination, the ministerial character which was laid upon him under circumstances where necessity became law .-

JOHN XVII. 18.—All former sacrifices had been typical: now was to be offered the one real sacrifice of atonement, which all former ones had only represented; and the action which before had in itself a sacrificial import, was henceforth to be a celebration of the atonement wrought-a work done in remembrance of the Lord himself offered up. All indeed that our Saviour utters in this solemn preparation for his passion carries our minds to himself exclusively, as performng a divine work of atonement once for all for the sins of the world. It is his sanctification of himself that we here read of throughout, in order that believers in him might henceforth be sanctified by the truth—by the word of God preached in his name, that word which 'is truth.' He instructs his disciples that he is sanctifying himself for their sakes: that their sanctification depends on what he is doing on their behalf. He ells them, indeed, that they should succeed to him in the ministration of the Gospel. "As thou hast sent me into the world," he says in his prayer, "even so have I also sent them into the world." And to them afterwards expressly, "As my father hath sent me, even so send I you." He informs them, that is, that it would now devolve on them to carry on the preaching of the word, receiving their mission and authority from him, as he had received his from the Father; they being his messengers to the world, even as he had been the Father's messenger. But, he by no means intimates in these words, that their mission and authority should be the same as his; rather that it should be subordinate and instrumental-whereas his had been direct and immediate from the Father; a mediation between God and man in the two natures united in his person, and the sacrifice of atonement which he wrought. His office being to make known the Father in himself, in the works which he did and the words which he spake, -by direct apprehension of the Son, who is one with the Father; their office being to deliver to men the word preached by the incarnate Son; to make known the Son by whom they were sent, and through him the Father .- The Rev. Dr. Hampden, Regius Professor of Divinity, Oxford. Sermon 21st January 1844.

Conversion to the Protestant Faith.— During a late Visitation to the island of St Croix by the Bishop of Antigua, he received about 20 Roman Catholics into the communion of the Church of England, and at the same time 4 Jewish converts. Nothing is mentioned of outrages from the populace attending the solemnity: it is hoped, therefore, in St. Croix men may follow the directions of conscience in this matter, without endangering their safety. It seems to be a different thing in Ireland. The "Cork Constitution" gives frightful details of the mob violence which was excited, some time ago, during the hours of divine service, in St. Nicholas' Church, by the mere circumstance that a Roman catholic school-master of the name of Meagher was known to be attending the protestant worship for the first time in that Church on the occasion. The police had to clear a way after the service, for the congre gation to disperse, and had to escort the man himself to his home on that day, to the Police Office on Monday, when informations were sworn against the principal rioters, and on his removal from his residence to a safer neigh bourhood. The reporter of these outrages remarks with great reason that the Church which the man was about to renounce, had mall claim upon his attachment, if it could each him nothing better than what it had aught those who resented in this manner his

Boated of Missions .- The triennial meetng of this body was held at Philadelphia luring the sitting of the General Conventions. The only part of its proceedings which we think it needful to extract is that which concerns the brotherly correspondence which has taken place with the proper authorities of the Church of England on the missions of the American Episcopal Church in China; Ilis they should choose one of their number to act | Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had sigmunion. In the contest between the two for them, they would all be kings, though only infield to the Board that £8000 had been con-liftem.

tributed in the Diocese of London for the endowment of a Bishopric in China; but that nothing definitive had been resolved upon. Aspersuasion was ontertained by the Board om this correspondence, that the Church of England would readily co-operate with the American Church in her efforts to provide an

PROCEEDINGS AT WARE.

of yesterday, respecting the use of the Town

Sir,-In the account published in the Times

Hall at Ware as a place of religious worship by the anti-Tractarians, it is stated that 6th officiating minister engaged is Dr. Robert Alder, a minister of the Wesleyan connexion, whose stipend is to be made up amongst the congregation on the voluntary principle; to which statement I beg leave to give the most unqualified contradiction. After the Town Hall had been prepared and licensed for sacred uses and purposes, application was made for ministerial help to the Wesleyans, as occupying an intermediate position between the Established Church and Dissent; and in compliance with a request from Ware, and what was deemed by me to be still more entitled to consideration, the wishes of the President of the Wesleyan Conference, I consented to officiate at the opening of the Town Hall for Divine worship, on the 5th of the present month, on which day I had, several months before, engaged to preach in the Wesleyan Chapel in that town in behalf of the trust funds, for which services I neither desired, nor received, any other reward than that which sprang from a consciousness of performing what, under the circumstances, I believed to be my duty. In the present peculiar and interesting state of parties, as well religious as political in Great Britain, and at a period too, when such pains are taken in various and very opposite quarters to represent the Wesleyans as having assumed a new and hostile attitude towards that section of the Protestant Church established by law in this realm, perhaps you will do me the favour to allow me to add, that in the part which I deemed it right to take on the one occasion which I have specified, with the present circumstances in which the parish of Ware is placed. I felt that I was acting in accordance with the design and proceedings of the venerable Wesley, as my object, as well as that of the friends with whom I am accustomed to act, was, not to injure, much less to aid in subverting, the National Church, for which. as such, we entertain an unfeigned regard. but to co-operate with the parishioners of Ware, who have felt it to be their duty to discontinue their attendance at the place in which they had been accustomed to worship the God of their fathers,' in bearing a tes timony for the truths of holy Scripture, ir opposition to dangerous errors and heresics which are creeping into some portions of the Church; and to disseminate those great and sacred principles embodied in the Article and Homilies,' the maintenance and dissemi-nation of which, by the Church herself, in the judgment of thousands of her godly ministers and members, as well as in that of the Wesleyan body, is the one great purpose for which, in the providence and grace of God she has been raised up and hitherto preserved and which I believe to be essential to her existence and efficiency as an Establishmen in this unchangeably Protestant kingdom.

"I am your obedient servant,

"Robert Alber. Wesleyan Centenary Hall and Mission louse, Bishopsgate-street-within, May 14

To the Editor of the Berean.

Sir,-In my last communication I took ocasion to remark that the revival of the Conrocation, under a modified Constitution idapted to the altered circumstances and opinions of the times, would increase the fficiency of the Church of England, awaken the slumbering interest of her members, and at present applied to the maintenance of her

And I ventured the enquiry whether our Colonial Churches were not in a position of facility for securing the advantages of Ecclesiastical legislation, without waiting for the tardy and encumbered movements of an older Country, and of the Parent Church.

But whatever opinions may prevail upon hese subjects, either in the Colonies or at nome, and especially as regards the specific form of Government best suited to the present and prospective exigencies of the Church of England; one thing is certain—that a legislative Government is wanted, that the want of it this feeling are occurring every day, in various

quarters, and in divers ways. What else are most of the plans of operation devised at home and abroad by individuals in authority, and by combinations of individuals with and without the sanction of authority? What many of the instances of secular legislation upon matters purely ecclesiastical? What the formation and working of voluntary Associations, with their rules, bye-laws, subscriptions, elections, committees, meetings, reports, resolutions, and other elements of organic existence ?-but substitutes for legislation by the Church herself on questions affect ing her own efficiency,—but imitations of con-stitutional action by the Church in points which touch her own responsibilities to her members and to God.—Substitutes, and imitations, I call them, not to disparage Institutions and exertions which the great Head of the Church has legalized by the scal of His Divine approval, but merely because, whilst forming no part of the constitutional mechanism of the Church of England, they show that that legitimate method of Church action for which they are wisely selected substitutes, is wanting in the Body, and that this want has long been, and still is, widely felt. How &

Nor can this want press in any quarters more longer he evangelical; her worship will have heavily than where an anomalous concentration of deliberative, legislative, and executive will have departed, and the truth of God will functions in the persons of the Episcopal heads of our Church, has accumulated upon them duties and responsibilities far exceeding the structure? the stones and walls, but Jesus is power of any single person in each Diocese to not there. ... "Earnestly, therefore, should we wontend for the faith which was once delivered discharge, and often exposing them in consequence to charges of neglect and incompetency more justly applicable to others than to blessed privilege of serving our heavenly

The Church, by her Constitutions, has already provided that, in deliberating legislating on her affairs, her Hishops should be nided by the learning, experience, and picty, of the Clergy, periodically assembled, like the secular Parliament, to enact such matters as her circumstances might require, and as their united wisdom might suggest. Deprived of this aid, the load intended to be shared by many, is borne by the Bishops alone; and hence their just complaints of oncrous duties, awful responsibilities, and imperfect work. But as the Church never meant this, her Clergy and Laity should move to the relief of the Bishops, by effecting, at home perhaps with difficulty the modified revival, but in the Colonies with ease the creation, of such a form of Government for themselves, as shall combine all that is useful, and distribute all that is burdensome, in Ecclesiastical legislation, and thus restore to the Church that liberty of action, and independence of foreign control, which the framers of her Constitution intended that she should enjoy.

A new step towards this contemplated state of things has recently been taken in a neighbouring See, on the occasion of re-organizing the " Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto," where, "in order to ensure an expression of the opinion of the members of the Society at large throughout the Diocese, it was requested that Delegates from each District Branch association should be appointed as their Representatives at the General Meeting." ("The Church," 18th October 1844.)

I doubt not that this interesting experiment will meet with its merited measure of success. And as it is one more development of the want herein described, so do I hope that it may indicate approval of the principle herein advocated; for it an expression of opinion by the members "through their representatives," unon the minor affairs of the Society, be desirable, how much more should it be deemed so where there are involved the weightier interests of the Church.

Thanking you, now, for your insertion of my former letter, as well as for the information and views connected with its subject with which you have favoured your readers in the columns of your valuable Journal, and hoping, should leisure permit, to lay some further thoughts before you. I remain, Sir.

Your obliged Servant,

To the Editor of the Berean. Montreal, 24th October, 1844. Sir.-Perhaps you will admit to the columns of your paper a few words from a friend who is interested in the success of such publication. It is a duty which we owe both to God and to man, to protect the truth as it is in Jesus, which is committed to us as nembers of a scriptural Church, from every nvasion, and to discountenance all corruption and superstition that may tend to tarnish its lustre and diminish its glory. All who inspect the public Journals must evidently see, that a dark and gloomy cloud is brooding over the Christian world, and threatening to envelop once more, in midnight blackness, the clear light of the Gospel. Very successful efforts have been made and are still making by slow and measured steps, and as it were silently and imperceptibly, to lead us back to the delusions and vanities from which we had just escaped through the instrumentality of our venerable Reformers. A Those holy men spent all their exertions and gave their lives to rescue the Church of Christ from the mass of corruption and deformity which ages had piled upon it; and we in our day, who enjoy the inestimable blessing which they have bequeathed to us—in restoring our religious freedom, should not be less strenuous in our endeavours to preserve inviolate that sucred legacy. The Bible and the Reformation should be doubly dear to our hearts from the peril and the cost by which they were preserved; and when some would "recede further and furenlist more of the energies of mind than are ther from the principles of the" latter, and principles, which cannot be intelligently sup- the attempt ought to set Christians upon their ruard, and quicken the ind

denrive mankind of the free use of the former, every hearty lover of the Church. We are not of those who own no fixed principles, have no settled constitution, or esteem all forms and modes of worship alike: we feel what we owe to the ancient Church of our fathers, and the inestimable privileges she has conferred upon us. But the true lover of his Church well knows that it is not from outward decorations or often-observed rites and ceremonies that his attachment must spring; for the Papist, the Mohammedan, and the poor Hindoo have a similar reverence for their several systems of worship, however erroneous is widely felt, and that the developments of and offensive in the eyes of Him who regardeth not bodily exercise; but who looketh upon the heart," and must be " worshipped in spirit and in truth." He loves our Protestant Church, because her Reformers, having dispersed the mists of doctrines which hid the truth, have taught us the vanity and insufficiency of every observance if unaccompanied with sincere spiritual doctrine, and have brought back the Church long wandering in error and superstition, to " worship God in the beauty of holiness, and have left her in truth "a building of God;" a fair place," and "the joy of the whole earth." We love the Church of England as the consistent daughter of the Reformation ... Bound to her communion by the most inviolable ties, it becomes us to labour that she may be kept, as she has been restored unto us, still pure in doctrine, spiritual in worship, and protestant in principle.? After all that has been done, all that has been suffered through successive centuries of persecuting rage, misery, and bloodshed, can, it be that any of her members should seek to "unprotestantize?" her, and bring her back into unhallowed communion with apostacy and idolatry? We are confident that when the Church of England ceases to be protestant, and ceases to be the Church of the Reformation; then she will no

dwindled into rites and ceremonies, her glory

be turned into a lie ; and what will Christians

have left to love in her defaced and desolated

unto the saints;"; and, while we enjoy then

Father in an acceptable way, love the Church, Right Rev. Samuel Allen McCoskry, D. D., because she loves " the truth;"—which sacred while his arm protects her from every spiritual assailant, and turns to nought the devices of ungodly men.

Verus.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL.-The Chapel niljoining the Rectory was consecrated on Friday last, in the morning by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, attended by six of his Clergy. H. Jessopp and T. Cary, Esqra, Churchwardens, and several other gentlemen presented the petition for the consecration of the Chapel; the Rev. R. R. Burrage read the sentence of consecration. The Rev. Official Mackie read the morning prayers, assisted by the Rev. W. Chaderton and E. C. Parkin, who read the lessons; the Rev. E. W. Sewell read the Epistle, the Lord Bishop himself reading the Ante Communion service and addressing the numerous congregation in a manner appropriate to the occasion. The name given to this place of worship falls in with the festival celebrated by the Church for the day on which the Consecration took place.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—A sermon on behalf of this institution was preached at the Cathedral on Sunday morning by the Right Reverend J. H. Hopkins, D. D., Bishop of Vermont, from 1 John, iv. 7, 8. and a collection taken up after his eloquent appeal for aid to the schools, which amounted to £45 16. 9. The Bishop preached again at the Cathedral in the afternoon, and at the Free Chapel in the evening.

On Sunday the 20th October, the Lord Bishop of Toronto held an Ordination in

Minister of Trinity Church, Toronto. The Rev. James Mockbridge, Travelling

Missionary in the Wellington District. The Rev. William Ritchie, Rector of Sand-

wich. The Rev. George Winter Warr, Missionary

at Oakville. The Rev. Henry Bath Osler, Missionary at Lloydtown. - The Church.

VICE CHANCELLORSHIP OF OXFORD.-The Rev. Dr. Symons was elected to this office on the 8th of last month, by a majority of 882 to 183.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROT. Ep. CHURCH IN THE U. S.—In addition to the information already given to our readers, of the interesting proceedings of this body, we have to record the painful fact that the was the visit of His Majesty Louis Philippe to our gracious Queen. His Majesty, action of the painful fact that the was the visit of the Majesty action. injury to the Church, and having submitted pensier and M. Guizot, landed at Portsmouth, himself to the judgment of the House of and almost immediately proceeded to Windsor Bishops, that House had to perform the judg. Bishops, that House had to perform the duty of passing upon him sentence of suspension from all public exercise of the offices and functions of the sacred ministry. We will add so much intimation of the "cause of reproach", referred to, as may, by stopping the vagueness of conjecture, perhaps mitigate the pain necessarily resulting from this intelligence. A distressing state of health seems to have induced the use of

mas and parts adjacent on the Western Coast of Africa" (the Rev. Alexander and we hope truly, arises rather from growing Glennie to be the Bishop)—"Amoy and habits of temperance among the lower classes such other parts of the Chinese Empire as the Board of Missions may direct? (the Rev. tivity prevails in all the manufacturing dis-Dr. Boone, Bishop)—"the dominions and dependencies of the Sultan of Turkey" (the Rev. Horatio Southgate, Bishop)—"the State of Arkansas, and the Indian Territory, with the exercise of Episcopal supervision over the missions of the Church in the also mentioned, in the 76th year of his age. Republic of Texas" (the Rev. Dr. Freeman, Bishop). The consecration of the three latter took place on Saturday the 26th October; the Bishop elect for Western Africa not being at the Convention, his acceptance of the Episcopate could not be immediately ascertained.

A Pastoral Letter from the Bishops to the members of the Church was, according to usage, read, and 2000 copies of itswere ordered to be printed. Set of the medical section of

List of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in the order of their consecration.

Right Rev. Philander Chase, D. D., of Illi-

annois, 1819. peta el "Thomas Church Brownell, D. D., of

Connecticut, 1819. William Mende, D. D., of Virginia,

31**1829.**4 - 26530.46

" Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk, D.D.

of New York, 1830. Levi Silliman Ives, D. D., of North

Carolina, 1831.

Garolina, 1831.

John Henry Hopkins, D. D., of Yer-

Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D. D. of

Charles Pettit McIlvaine, D. D., of

Ohio, 1832.

George Washington Doane, D. D. of New Jersey, 1832.

James Hervey Otey, D. D., of Ten-

nessee, 1834. A. Jackson Kemper, D. D., Missionary Bishop for Wisconsin, and Iowa, I married the origin and order was groved

William Heathcole DeLancey, D. D.

of Western New York, 1839. Christopher Edwards Gadsden, D. D. of South Carolina, 1840.

of South Carolina, 1840.

"William Rollinson Whittingham,
D.D., of Maryland, 1840.

"Stephen Elliott, jun., D. D., of
Georgia, 1841.

"Alfred Lee, D. D., of Delaware, 1841.

"John Johns, D. D., Assistant Bishop
of Virginia, 1842.

"Manton Easthurn, D. D., of Massa-

Manton Eastburn, D. D., of Massachusetts, 1812. " John Prentiss Kewley Henshaw,

D. D., of Rhode Island, 1813. Carlton Chase, D. D., of New

Hampshire, 1844. Nicholas H. Cobbs, D.D., of Alabama, 1844. G. Cicero S. Hawks, of Missouri, 1844.

George W. Freeman, D. D., of Ar-kansas and the Indian Territory, and to exercise Episcopal supervision over the Missions of the Church in Texas, 1844.

The Dioceses of Mississippi, Maine, Flo-rida, and Indiana avail themselves of the services of neighbouring Bishops for the performance of Episcopal duties.

Total—27 Dioceses.

Bishops for Foreign Missionary Stations: Right Rev. William J. Boone, M. D., for China, 1814.

Horatio Southgate, for Turkey, 1844. Total-27 Bishops.

The Rev. Alexander Glennic, Bishop elect for Western Africa.

PAYMENT RECEIVED-From Mr. Henning, destitution.

To Correspondents: Received Sigma ;-Bishop of Toronto held an Ordination in Orthodox;—F. H. A;—Little Jim says that the Cathedral Church, when the following he reads all the pretty stories in Youth's lence to the hurricane of January, 1839. gentlemen were admitted to the Holy Corner, and none ever pleased him so much as Order of Priest:— "Careful Susan;" he would be glad to know The Rev. William Honeywood Ripley, B. her: a piece of poetry he sends, but there is and great danger.

A., late of University College, Oxford, no room, and there is nothing about the Bible Ireland continued. and the Lord Jesus in it, so it would not do for the Berean .- Poetry must wait, wait, wait there is so much on hand, and we can at steady prices; the manufacturing districts spare so little room for it, that the Unknown were still employed, and the money market begins to grumble.—P. S. One more communication, as encouraging as it is unexpected.

> ENGLISH MAIL.—To be closed on Monday, 11th Nov.: Paid letters till 7 P. M. Unpaid till 9 P. M.

Bolitical and Mocal Intelligence.

LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.—The Steamer Great Western, which arrived at New York on the 26th ult. brought Liverpool dates of the 12th October, being about a week later than our previous accounts. Nothing of any importance had occurred in the interval. The principal topic of interest in England receive him in a becoming manner. He was received with a good deal of cordiality wherever he appeared in public, and seemed gratified with the good feeling displayed. The Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth presented His Majesty with an address ex-pressive of their gratification at his visit to

their city, to which he replied in a kind PARLIAMENT is further prorogued to the

health seems to have induced the use of ardent spirits for the sake of medicinal benefit; the deceitfulness of the remedy brought about the melancholy result.

On the 22nd of October, the Convention established four stations for the jurisdiction of missionary Bishops, namely "Cape Palmas and parts adjacent on the Western mas are parts and parts adjacent on the parts adjacent on the western mas are parts and parts and D. Daly, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands; and D. Daly, Esq., Secretary for Canada.

Army Promotions.—89th Foot. Ens W. Duff to be Lt. without pur. v. Romer dec: C. H. E. Holloway. Gent. to be Ens. without pur. v. Duff.

Army Promotions.—43d Foot—Maj. Gen. than from a diminution of means, since actricts, and wages are much higher than last

year. IRELAND continued perfectly tranquil.— Lady Heytesbury, the Lady of the Lord Lieu-tenant of Ireland, died on the 6th instant. The death of the Marquis of Donegal is

The New London Royal Exchange was to be opened by the Queen in person towards the

end of the last month.

EARLY Hours.—The system of closing shops at seven o'clock in the evening is becoming general in London, Liverpool, and other large towns of England.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS .- Letters from Naples state that an eruption was expected: the crater was full of lava and the fountains and springs no longer gave their supply of

Suppression of Lotteries.—A letter from Vienna mentions that the Emperor of Austria has positively ordered the suppression of lotteries in his dominions from the 1st of January next.

RIDEAU CANAL. The Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance have given notice that the water will be let out of the Rideau Canal on the 20th of November, in order to effect repairs, if possible, before the winter sets in. Our merchants who expect goods up from Montreal must therefore hasten their transit, or they will be disappointed .- Mont. Herald.

QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR, 1st Nov. 1844. Number of prisoners under sentence of Do. under the Police Ordinance &c. 59

Dol convicted Seamen under Prov. Act. 10 Doi Mido. under the Imperial Act. 4

Military prisoners, Untried and for Bail, Total,

(46 of the above are females.)

Brown; do, Idea, Robinson; do. Onyx, Massey; Bark Bingrant, Matthews, 5th, 5th; Bark Faside, West-ELECTIONS SINCE THE LAST PUBLICATION: Lower Canada.

Missisquoi, Mr. Smith, Atty. Gen. Beauharnois, Gen. Colville. Vaudreuil, "County of Montreal, " " Lantier. Johin. Berthier, Montmorency, St. Hyacinthe, Armstrong. Cauchoa. Dr. Bouthilher. Dr. Boutmin Mr. Brooks.

St. Hyacan... Sherbrooke, ... *Upper Canada*... Mr. Hy. Frontenac, . Mr. Hy. Smith. J. S. Macdonald. Glengary, York, 1st Riding, . Glengary, Price. do. 2nd do. . . Small. J. M. He Donald. Dundas, . Durham, J. Williams. Dr. Dunlop. luron,. Holton, East. Mr. Chalmers. Niagara, W. Dickson.

South Lincoln, ...

Kent, .

Essex, .

PROV. PARLIAMENT.-Letters from Montreal mention that the Provincial Parliament are to meet " for the despatch of business" on the 28th inst.

Cumming.

Dr. Jessop.

Mr. Woods.

Col. Prince.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Mail Steamer Unicorn came in late last evening with the English mail of the 19th ulto being about a week later than our advices by the Great Western: she was detained for some time by fog below Bic. We have just time to give a few items of the news, which is not important.

It is a matter of regret that incendiarism prevailed in Suffolk; many such outrages are mentioned in the papers, and it is a melancholy evidence of an increase of crime and

A violent storm blew over the Irish Channel, which caused the loss of many vessels and much destruction of life and property. The gale is described as being nearly equal in vio-

Accounts have been received from Dr. Wolff, which state that he is in close custody

Ireland continues in a state of tranquillity. The Commercial News is satisfactory. Canadian exports continued in good demand and

as buoyant as ever.

The Duchess of Marlborough died at Blen-

heim Palace on the 12th ult.

Lord Ellenborough, late Governor General of India, had arrived in England, and had been raised a step in the peerage, by the title of Earl of Ellenborough and Viscount Southam.

The French King returned to his own dominions on the 15th ulto. His Majesty was honoured by being made a Knight of the Garter before his departure from Windsor Castle. The ceremony was performed with great pomp in the presence of a number of spectators of the highest rank, and a splendid dinner in St. George's Hall, at which a hundred guests were present, terminated the festivities.

There had been a fire at the Dover Railway Station, New Cross, which destroyed property to the amount of £20,000. There have been more explosions at the coal-pits near New Castle on Tyne, by which several lives were

A new war steamer, the Gladiator, of 1190 tons and pierced, for 20 guns, was launched at Woolwich on the 15th ult.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS IN CANADA —The Queen has appointed W. II. Draper, Esq., and Jas. Smith, Esq., Attorneys General for those parts of Canada formerly called Upper and Lower Canada respectively; Wm. Morris, Esq., Receiver General for Canada; D. B. Papineau, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands; and D. Daly, Esq., Secretary for

Excise for the quarter which it is supposed, the Hon. Sir H. R. Pakenham, K. C. B. to be Colonel, v. Lt. Gen. Lord Keane, G. C. B. dec.; Ens. C. B. Molyneux, from 30th Foot, to be Ens. v. Howard, prom.

> On Saturday, the 2nd inst., after a long and painful illness, Catherine Maria Sims, aged 45 years, wife of Frederick Petry, Esquire.

DIED.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED. Oct. 30th.

Bark Asenath, Veckers, Liverpool, T. Froste &

Co. general cargo. Ship William, Rowe, Bristol, W. J. C. Benson, bal. Bark Burnhopeside, Lorly, London, Gillespie &

Co general cargo. Wave, Wheeler, Dublin, T. Froste & Co. bal. Brig Kate, Conrad, Dublin, W. Henry, ballast, Bark Civility, Gowin, Charlottetown, order, bal. Schr. Seagull, Giroux, Dalhousic, order fish. - Mary Weatherall, Maby, Gaspé, D. Fraser

Mary, Boudrault, Gaspé, order, fish. True Friend, Godier, St. John. Newfound-land, J. W. Lenycraft, fish & systers.

Schr. Defiance, Annet, Gaspé, H. J. Noad and D. Fraser, fish and oil. Jane, Caldwell, Cape de Rosier, Fraser,

damaged goods. Micmac. Baker, do. do. do. Priscilla, DeRoy, Gaspé. do. fish and oil.

Nov. 5th. Schr. Mary and Margaret, Hoffman, Labrador,

Noad & Co. Salmon &c. CI. EARED.

Oct. 31st. Bark Souter Johnnie, Little; Schr. Union, Judd; Bark Ocean, Bonnyman; Brig John Horton, Cunningham; Bark Bridgetown, Betty, Nov. 1st. Ship Sarah; Barclay; Bark Asia, Woodward;

do, Primrose, McKennell; Schr. Relief, Powell, 2nd, Bark Deveronx, Barton; do Ockbrook; Law-

son; Ship Rainbow, Arnold; do. Eliza Snott; Brig Jane, Wood; Bark Acadia, Hogg; do. Alexander, Liddell; do. Jas, Campbell Millar; do. Pomona, Dunu; do. Marquis of Bute. Harvey; do. Apollo; Walker; do. Charlotte, McIntyre; do. Highland Mary, Crossley.

Bark Lady Scaton, Duffil; Brig Symmetry;

land; do. Providence, Hicks.

Schr. John Henry, Moyers; Bark Harvest Home, Joss; do Economist, Smilt; do Montreal, Dixon; do Hercules, Lightloot; Brig Wil-kinson, Borrowdale; do, Hannah.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. The Apollo, troopship, which sailed hence early in September with a company of Royal Artillery, Captain Lethbridge's, on board, arrived at Woolwich Dock-yard, on the 6th October. The Apollo called at Newfoundland on her way and embarked Captain Flude's company, R. A.; the two companies disembarked the day after their arrival. The Apollo lost her captain of the main-top on the passage: he having been blown overboard in

a gale.

The new steamer Quebcc was launched on Saturday last from the ship-yard of Mr. George Black. She went off in fine style, and is considered a beautiful specimen of naval architecture.

Stromness, Oct. 8th .- The brig Hope, of Maryport, laden with timber, from Quebec, is on shore at Chapel Russan (Bay of Luce.)

Beaumaris, Oct. 9.—The ship Enterprise,
Bell, from Quebec, for Bangor-bridge, was in

the offing this afternoon, but put out to sea.
Kirkcaldy, Oct. 9.--The Triad, Davies, of this port, from Quebec, waiting moderate weather in Leven Roads to discharge part of her cargo, drove on the sands there this morning during the gales, and it is feared, unless the weather moderates suddenly, that she will go to pieces next tide. The Triad lost a man

on her passage, A. Fraser, belonging to Leith. Falmouth, Oct. 7.—The British King, Mackie, from Quebec to Liverpool, has been lowed in here water-logged, and with deck load thrown overboard, and top-gallant masts, sails, rigging, &c., cut away. Three weeks since stove in fore port-hole to prevent her

blowing up.
Liverpool, Oct. 11.—The Ben Nevis, from

this port to Savannah, has put back leaky. The Ocean Queen, for Savannah, has put back with loss of cutwater, having been in contact, on the 9th instant, with the Nymph, from Liverpool to Lynn, when the latter sunk: captain and two boys lost; the mate and two men saved.

Shields, Oct. 7.—The Independent, Kirkiey, from Quebec, got aground on the In-sand 5th instant, but has been got off after discharging her deck-load.

The Brigantine Sultan, 139 tons, N. M. coppered and copper fastened, five years old was sold by auction yesterday to Mr. Curry for £800.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 5th Nov., 1814.

그의 보다 없다는 사람들에게 사용하는 그 그 모든 사람이 없다.	s.	α.		3.
Beef, per lb.	0	21	a	0
Mutton, per lb	0	24	a	0,
Ditto, per quarter	. 3	ບ້	a	3
Lamb, per quarter	1	3	ra.	2
Veal, per lb	0	0	a	0
Do., per quarter	0	U	a	0
Pork, per in	0	31	æ	0
Hams, per lb	O.	5 ี	æ	U
Bacon, per lb	0	41	a	0
Butter, fresh, per 1b	0	8	a	0
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb	0	6:	a	0
Lard, per lb	0	4 į	\boldsymbol{a}	· O
Potatoes, per bushel,	-1:	0	a	11
Maple Sugar, per lb	0	44	a	0
Pens per bushel,		6	a	4
Ducks, per couple	. 2	0	a	2
Eggs, per dozen,	0	64	а	0
Eggs, per dozen,	1	6	a	2
Flour, per barrel	26	Ü	u	26
Oats per bushel,	1	6	u	1
Hay per hundred bundles,		0		30
Straw ditto	17	6		20
Fire-wood, per cord	12	6	a	15

Pot Ashes per cwt. . . 24s. 0d. a 24s. 3d Pearl do. do. . . . 24s. 6d. a 25s. 0d.

GREAT SAVING IN SOAP & LABOUR.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, 30 BOXES WARD'S

REETLAN WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER.

TIME peculiar advantages of this powder are-1 Firstly, - In saving one half the soap necessary when the Soda is used. Secondly .- Great saving in the labour of wash-

Thirdly, - The colour of linen and other fabrics turns out far superior in whiteness to that which is given by any other means.

Lastly, - From their being cleansed much more readily, than in any other way, their durability is

Warranted not to injure even the finest articles. HENRY S. SCOTT, UPPER TOWN MARKET. Quebec, 7th Novr. 1844.

THE REV. C. L. F. HAENSEL is induced, by various circumstances,—and among them by the direction which has of late been happily given to the public mind towards combined movements for the purpose of providing for the education of youth-to propose the dissolution of his school at the expiration of the present Term (21st December.) He gives publicity to this an-

nouncement, because he has reason to believe

that some parents have looked to his school

for the future reception of their sons, for

whom it may be desirable to be at once apprized of his intentions. Private conference with parents leads Mr. H. to believe that a wish will be entertained for him still to be engaged in the tuition of youth on so reduced a scale as may be consistent with the discharge of the various duties which press upon him. He is ready to be communicated with on the subject, with a

view to an arrangement which may be formed

for that purpose. The publicity of this communication forbids his giving expression to feelings which arise when he thinks of the severance of that tie by which he has been made the member of many families in this city, whose unbroken harmony with him may well make him cling to the scholastic profession in the midst of all its discouragements,

Quebec 6th November 1814.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL.

REVD. E. J. SENKLER, A. M.

Of the University of Cambridge, REGTOR.

Classics, Mathematics. Revo. E. J. SENKI, ER. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

FRENCH AND DRAWING ... II. D. THIELCKE, DIRECTORS. REVD. DR. COOK, REVD. G. MACKIR, REVD. J. CLUGSTON, ANDREW PATERSON, Esq. R. H. GAIRDNER, Esq. JAMES DEAN, Erg. JOHN BONNER, Esq. JAS GIBB, Esq.

SHERIPP SEWELL. Fees for boys under Ten years of age £10 per annum. Above Ten years of age, £12 10s, do. French and Drawing, for the present, # separate harge.
The hours from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3.

A Class will be opened in this Institution on the 2nd January, for pupils beginning the Latin Rudi-

Quebec, 25th Oct., 1844.

QUEBEC ACADEMY. TO OPEN ON MONDAY THE 4TH NOVEMBER.

At No. 12, Garden St. Principal, J. S. CLARKE, A. M., King's College,

Windsor. Hours of Attendance. IN WINTER: 1 PAST 9 TO 1 PAST 12. 1 PAST 1 TO 1 PAST 3.

TERMS: Seifior Class, 23 5 0 per Quarter. Junior do. 2 15 0 Preparatory do. 2 5 0

French and German extra. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT: SIR JAMES STUART, Baronet, HON. GEORGE PEMBERION, HON. W. WALKER, W. PATTON,

J. H. KERR, J. C. FISHER, LL. D HENRY JESSOPP, E. OLIVER, HENRY LE MESURIER, E∍quires. W. PETRY, W. PHILLIPS,

G. H. RYLAND, II. WESTON. Persons who intend sending Pupils are re-nested to notify any of the Committee or the indersigned.

J. C. FISHER, LL. D., Quebec, October 23rd, 1844.

NOVELTIES WHICH DISTURB OUR PEACE.

LETTERS Addressed to the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church,

BY JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, D. D.

Bishop of Vermont.

A few Copies of the above Work, Price, 2s. 6d

for Sale by the subscriber, G. STANLEY. Quebec, 5th Nov. 1844. HE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies of Quebec, that he has just received

a small assortment of White and Black SATIN SHOES, with a variety of FANCY GOODS.

J. C. OVERELL,

29th Oct. 1844. No. 52, St. John St.

EDUCATION. R. WM. HIGGINBOTHAM begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he intends to open his EVENING CLASS on the 1st proximo, at his own residence. Card of terms may be seen at Mr. R. Higgin-botham's, 17 Buade St., opposite the French

Reference to the Revd. C. L. F. HAENSEL. Quebec, 23d Oct. 1844.

NEW

BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR. THE Subscriber has just received a small supply of the above rare article;—And daily expects, a supply of Fresh INDIAN-CORN MEAL.

M. G. MOUNTAIN. No. 13, Fabrique Street, Upper Town. Quebec, 19th Oct., 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, PRIME MESS and PORK, PRIME, Upper Canada BUTTER. J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

Quebec, Oct. 14th. 1844. NOTICE To persons indebted to the Bankrupt Estate of Alexander Begg, Chemist and Druggist.

EGAL proceedings will be taken forth-with for the recovery of outstanding Debts due to this Estate.

HENRY W. WELCH, No. 38, St. Peter-St.

Quebec, 13th Sept. 1844. RECEIVED, per John Horton, China, Sarah, Jamaica and British Queen :-Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, Genuine White Lead, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Putty, Paints, assorted colours,

Patent Shot, Canada Rose Nails and Spikes, Horse Nails. English and Best Bar Iron. Scrap and Russia Bar Iron, Sheet and Hoop Iron,
Anvils, Spades and Shovels,
Cast Steel, Borax, Block Vin,
Coil and Trace Chains,

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe,

Shop Twine in balls. CALLERY BOOK JONES Proved Chain Cables and Anchors, "Acraman's" Patent do. do. —AND—
200 Boxes Tin Plates,

200 do. Canada Plutes.

C.& W. WURTELER! Quebec. 23td Sept., 1844.

Fouth's Corner.

THE HAPPY LAND. There is a happy land, Far, far away, Where saints in glory stand, Bright, bright as day, O how they sweetly sing, Worthy is our Saviour King, Praise, praise for aye.

Come to that happy land, Come, come away; Why will ye doubting stand, Why still delay? Oh, we shall happy be, When from sin and sorrow free! Lord, we shall live with thee, Blest, blest for aye.

Bright in that happy land, Beams ev'ry eye; Kopt by a Father's hand, Love cannot die. Oh, then, to glory run;
Be a crown and kingdom won; And bright, above the sun, We reign for aye.

New York Sunday School Anniversary.

ANGER DOES NO GOOD.

"Oh! see how that cruel fellow is beating his poor beast!" said Arthur Howard to his father and his brother George, as they were going out for an early country walk. Arthur's attention had been excited by a shabbily-dressed man who was belabouring a rough-coated, feeble, and blind old horse, that was dragging, or rather attempting to drag, a cart with a heavy load of vegetables to market. The poor creature tried and tried, but could not get the wheels out of the rut in which they had stuck; and the driver, whose anger increased with the increased but vain attempts of the horse to move onward, was dealing out his blows most unmercifully about the animal's legs and head, and swearing more loudly, and laying on more violently at every stroke. "What an abominable fellow!" ex-

claimed Arthur again; "I'll-I'll-" and away he scampered, almost as much in a passion as the man whom he was going to reprimand and to punish.

"Now see," said his father to George "in what an unfit state Arthur is for doing a humane thing. He intends to act kindly and generously, but he will most likely make matters worse. He will only exasperate the man the more; and the poor beast will be the sufferer for his imprudence."

"What do you mean, you worthless vagabond!" cried Arthur, when, out of breath and hardly able to find words for his rage, he came up to the carter. "What-what do you mean by treating the poor horse so wickedly?" "What do you mean, Mr. Impertment! There—that's what I mean!" Upon which he turned upon the silent and suffering creature with far greater violence than before, and smote him so ferociously, that every blow made Arthur's heart shudder within

him:

"And now, young gentleman, if you don't move off," said the man, " mayhap I may try how you like the stick upon your own shoulders, by way of teaching you how to meddle with other people's con-

Arthur was a boy of humane and genmediately see that he had done anything wrong by giving way to what he had perhaps thought, as many others would have thought, a natural and proper sentiment of indignation; yet he felt he must have made some mistake, for he had failed in the wide work and to watch what was going on, which made some mistake, for he had failed in the wide work and to him, in a quiet and gentle tone, "I spoke to you improperly this morning; I am sorry for it." The man did not give the horse another blow: and once or twice, as George and Arthur turned round to watch what was going on, which he daily the work and to the morning. erous dispositions, and he could not immade some mistake, for he had failed in they did very cautiously indeed, they saw his purpose; and with a spirit somewhat the carter kindly patting his poor beast broken and subdued, he ran back to his father and his brother.

"Well, my boy!" were the first words heard from his father: "and what have you got by throwing yourself into such a tower-ing passion?" "How could I help it, ing passion?" papa, when I saw that man's frightful cruelty?" "But has your passion been of any service to you, Arthur? Did it help you to persuade the cruel man, or to rescue the suffering beast? You intended to do what was humane. I know: but you set about it rashly. Your anger was more violent than your reason. You were more bent upon punishing than preventing an offence; and though you proposed to do good, you have only done evil.

"But tell us, papa!" said George, whose temper was more sedate, and whose judgment more cool than his brother's, "is anger never justifiable-never commendable? Must one see all sorts of wicked and improper conduct, and not be angry with it? I have often heard indignation called generous, and anger vic-torious. Are they never so?!

"Never, my son! for what is anger? It is pain-pain inflicted on yourself; by which you are excited to inflict pain on another. It may be necessary to inflict pain on another for that other's good, and for the good of society; but your being angry is just the way to prevent you from properly judging what pain, and how much pain it is right to inflict in order to produce that good. Now, if Arthur, instead of breaking out into a storm of passion, had first considered what he really meant to do, which was to induce that ignorant man to refrain from misusing undervalued, the other is sure to be overthat unfortunate beast, he would have estimated. The interests of the present prevented three mischiefs—the mischief life are eagerly sought after, the affairs of of being in a passion, with all its pains, eternity postponed : hence all manner of annoyances, and disappointments; the temptations creep in. mischief to the animal, which has only A Christian parent had once, led by suffered the more from his interference; the prospects of worldly advancement,

ing it to practice.

was a great delight for the lads to ramble father put me into the devil's mouth; and into the fields with their father soon after then pray to God that the devil might not break of day; and such walks were be allowed to swallow me up? Surely, the frequent rewards of their good be- to have occasioned such a reflection haviour the day before. On such oc- from a child, must have been very painful casious, Mr. Howard was accustomed to to the parent! talk to them on all the subjects of their studies, and to make it his constant rule half Christian, half worldly, is to bring up to tell them something they had not heard a race of young persons acquainted with before; for he had travelled much, and the truths of religion, but without any studied much, and what was best of all, effectual feeling of its power. They are his travels and his studies, and all his thus in a worse situation than even the thoughts, had been always busied in making others happy.

Of course he was universally loved; for it is but natural we should love those who do us kind services, and there is no service so kind as that of making us

He talked to his boys of the beauties of nature which surrounded them, and showed them in what a wonderful variety of ways beauty is a source of pleasure. He bade them listen to the songs of the birds, to the fall of the waters, the thousand sounds of the earth and airteaching them how each added something to the great amount of living happiness. When the wind blew in their faces, or the sun shone on their foreheads, or the frost bit the ends of their fingers, he told them how each administered toman's enjoyment. If the air was fragrant with the flowers of spring, or the sweet hay of summer, he explained to them how the organs of smell were made subservient to the same great end; and as they looked upon the different tribes of busy creatures par-taking of the various food presented to them by their Maker's munificence, he pointed out how numerous their pleasures; how perpetully renewed, how marvellously provided for, how infinitely spread: See," said he, "the great purpose of Providence; the general lesson of creation -happiness!''

And the thought again came over Arthur's mind, that anger never made

any body the happier. They returned homeward. Their walk had been long; longer than usual. Whom should they meet, but the cartman who had excited so much of Arthur's indignation a few hours before! He had delivered his cart-load to the market-gardener, and was walking sulkily by the side of his cart, every now and then giving the poor horse a heavy stroke with his stick. The horse, however, being now relieved of his burden, moved on with something like activity. The man no sooner saw Arthur approaching, than, as if in pure spite and contradiction, he struck his beast a vehement blow upon his nose. But Arthur had learned wisdom; and his father was charmed to see that he was struggling to check the outbreak of his anger. He, however, went to the carter, who began to scowl at him as he approached, expecting, no doubt, another upon the back, and heard him singing, in the distance, a good-humoured song .-Children's Friend.

DEFECTIVE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

dren to God's not having willed otherwise; when perhaps it would be much nearer the truth to say, that they themselves have not willed otherwise.

They are wanting in a deep sense of the real worth and danger of their children's souls. They wish and hope that they may be serious, good, and religious; but it is a sort of faint, ineffectual wish; not that ardent desire, that unceasing anxiety which filled Mr. Richmond's mind; not that love which made St. Paul exclaim, "My little children, of whom I travail in birth again, till Christ be found in

you." From these feeble hopes and languid wishes, flow cold and formal prayers, offered as a duty,—not as the inmost desire of the soul. There is no wrestling for the children, with the "I will not let thee go except thou bless me" of Augustine's mother. Nor are these the prayers of faith; nor can they be expected to bring down blessings: since the promise is, "Whatsoever ye shall ask, believing, ye shall receive." They are often offered up from a mere sense of duty, without any expectation, and almost without any sincere desire, that they should be answered. With such weak and faint impressions of heavenly concerns we may expect to find a fast hold kept upon the world. Just in proportion as the one is

and the mischief to the carter, whom he placed his son beyond the reach of the has exasperated the more, and perhaps; public means of grace, and in the midst of strengthened in his vicious propensities." manifold temptations. The son was The lesson was borne in mind, and as shortly after on a visit to his father; and is the case with all good and useful lessons, an early opportunity was found of applying it to practice.

shorty and the parent prayed, in his family worship, that the boy might be preserved, amidst the various perils of his situation. The morning walk was continued. It The youth reflected, What! does my

> The result of this line of conducts more ignorant : since the sound of the gospel can hardly reach the latter without some awakening of the conscience; whereas on the former everything that can be said falls as a mere repetition of what has been known fully for years, but never deeply or effectually felt.

The spirit of Mr. Richmond, then,his fervent love for his children's souls. his never ceasing anxiety, his constant watchfulness, his daily and hourly prayers, not of form but of faith-furnish unitedly a model, to which the attention of Christian parents may be most advantageously directed .- The Rev. E. Bickersteth, upon the Rev. Legh Richmond.

MUSIC. There is more danger of music being ibused than drawing; the inundation of frivolity, and the sometimes unsuspected associations of a carnal and worldly nature, which mingle with musical compositions of a modern and fashionable cast, often distress and hurt me. The fascinations of the ball-room, the corruptions of the theatre and opera-house, too often creep into the quiet pianofortecorner of young people. Even instrumental music, with its appendages of waltzes, dances, and love-sick airs, has often a tendency to familiarize the young mind with subjects injurious to its welfare. The sober dignity of genuine instrumental music is nearly lost in the substitution of modern trick and blandishment: but if instrumental music be thus abused, how much more so vocal; here the art and science of music opens-its richest stores of opportunity for glorifying God and edifying man; here all the charms, and all the contrivances of this sublime faculty, present innumerable means of spiritualizing the heart, gratifying the ear, exalting the understanding, and improving the affections: but here, alas! the world, the flesh, and the devil have grasped the powers of the musical art in too many instances, and sacrificed them all to Dagon and Baal, to vice and folly, to levity and wantonness, to fascination and delusion. Love songs. drinking songs, vice-provoking songs, and many other sorts of songs, resound from house to house in public and private, and prove to demonstration the idols which men and even women serve, and consequently 'whose they are.' What a profanation of a holy art! what a deviolent scolding. But Arthur had found a profanation of a holy art! what a de-out his mistake. The man perceived the gradation of a noble science! I am perdifference, and his own looks changed as suaded that music is designed to prepare Arthur said to him, in a quiet and gentle for heaven; to educate for the choral and with which he makes melody in his heart to the Lord. Does he strike the chord with his hands? it is to bid lute and harp to awake to the glory of God.' The hand, the tongue, and the ear, form a kind of triple chord not to be broken. Bring Parents ascribe the loss of their chil- music my beloved, to this test, and your vocal hours will not be spent in vain. The instructions of your childhood will supply you through life with a fountain of pleasures, drawn from the true source of legitimate recreation. Sing the songs of Zion, and amidst the vibrations of the air may true prayer and praise ascend to heaven, and enter into the cars of the Lord God of your salvation; and then will the harmonious combination be complete. -Rev. Legh Richmond.

> If the choice were given me, I should prefer the labour of a Christian peasant, or servant, or house maid, to all the great conquests and triumphs of an Alexander or a Julius Cresar.

> The Gospel is the proper bell and organ for divine service.

> A Christian, while in the world, is ever surrounded by enemies, and should never go out without his armour. - Gems of

> TO MERCHANTS AND MILL OWNERS THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "Missisquoi Foundry COMPANY," have now on hand for Sale, the "PATENT" improved percussion and reacting Cast Iron Water Wheel (of different Sizes,) the advantages of which consist in its requiring a much less head of Water than any other now in use, acting equally well under water and not being affected by back water. They are calculated to work on Vertical, Angular or Horizontal Shafts, and applicable to any kind of Machinery, and can be made available in situations where no other kind of wheel will answer.

C. & W. WURTELE, St Paul Street. Quebec 20th Sept., 1814.

RECEIVED EX " BRITISH QUEEN." 145 11 AMPERS Cheese, viz :
Double Gloster, double Berkeley Cheddar, Truckles and Queen's Arms. C. & W. WURTELE,

Quebec, 23rd Sept., 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS Missisquoi Foundry Company's Castings. PREMIUM Cooking Stoves, Improved do. Parlour and Office Stoves, Summer

American Ploughs, Hollow-ware and various small Castings. -ALSO-Single and Double Stoves,

St. Paul Street.

Cambouses, Register Grates and Coolers

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 20th Sept., 1814.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NE Hundred Boxes Havana Clayed Sugar,

44 Puncheons Molasses ex " Thomas." Muscovado Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels. J. W. LEAYCRAFT Quebec, 9th Sept. 1844.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

ME subscriber acquaints his triends and the public that he has lately received a large assortment of India Rubber Shoes, which he will dispose of on as moderate terms as any other house in the trade.

MATTHEW HAMMOND, No. 53, St. John Street.

Quebec, 10th Septr. 1844.

TO TEACHERS.

PERSONS of unexceptionable character, and duly qualified according to the requirements of the School-Act, are wanted as Masters to Common Schools in several country settlements: Salary from £30 to £40 a-year. For information apply at the office of this

29th August, 1844.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, LIME-JUICE, &c. &c.

POR Sale by the Subscriber, Duty paid, or in Bond for exportation: - 236 Hhds. very bright Porto Rico Sugar,

100 Bags first quality do. 90 Hhds. Superior Cuba Sugar,

150 Puncheous, | Cuba Molasses 27 Tierces SO Puns. Porto Rico Molasses. 5 Puns, Jamaica Lime Juice, 30 Tins Arrowroot, do

J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 1st July, 1844.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ONDON HAT AND FUR

WAREHOUSE, 12, BUADE-STREET. W. S. HENDERSON & Co. PROPRIETORS.

BRIGHT SUGARS. MOW LANDING and for Sale by the Sub scriber, the CARGO of the Brig "KATE,

from Cienfuegos. 151 Hogsheads, / Very superior Muscovado 38 Barrels, \ Sugar, 2 Boxes White clayed Sugar,

19 Tins Arrowroot.

J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 12th July, 1814.

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, 11. Buade Street.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his spring supply of ENGLISH and FRENCH LEATHER, consisting of Calf-Skins, of a beautiful description, direct from Paris, Boot

Morocco, Patent and Elastic Leather, Plain and Enamelled French Fronts, Maxwell's Spurs, with a great variety of other articles in The universal preference given to his work

for many years past by the Military Gentlemen of this Garrison, is a proof of the superior style in which orders entrusted to him are executed Tor Boors made to order. THOMAS COWAN.

Quebec, June 27, 1844.

ENGRAVED PORTRAIT

SIR CHAS. T. METCALFE, BART,

THE undersigned would respectfully announce I that he has entered into arrangements for publishing, by subscription at an early day, a sp'endid MEZZOTINTO ENGRAVING of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, taken from Mr. Bradish's Portrait, recently painted, which has heen pronounced by the most competent judges to be he best likeness of His Excellency ever executed.

The engraving will be executed in the very been style of art, and printed upon a sheet of about 18 by 14 inches, and the greatest care will be taken to ensure perfect copies to the Subscribers. The price of the Proof impressions wil he 20s, and of the ordinary Prints only 12s 6d each, thus placing it within the reach of all, The undersigned will visi Quebec on Thursday, the 3rd October, for the pur pose of exhibiting the Pointing at the Merchants' Exchange, and receiving Subscriptions. Gentlemen residing in other parts of the Province who may desire to subscribe, or those who may wish to net as ocal agents, are requested to address (post paid) ROBT W. S. MACKAY, Borkseller, 115, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

September 25. Publishers of Newspapers in the Province friendly to the proposed publication, will, by inserting this hotice in their papers once a week for six weeks, be entitled to a copy of the portrait free, Gontlemen remitting the price of six portinits, postage free, will ho presented with the seventh copy gratis.

N. B. An Alphabetical List of Subscribers to the Portrait will be published, of which each one will be presented with a copy gratis.

PRINTING WORK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, executed at the office of TOMS PAPER. On the most reasonable terms.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COM-PANY would earnestly call the attention of the inhabitants in the Eastern Townships, and of Lower Canada generally, to the very favourable terms upon which excellent land in all section of this beautiful part of the Province can now be obtained.

The Company offer for sale, without reserve, the whole of their LANDS, with undoubted titles, on a CREDIT of FOURTEEN YEARS, requiring only the interest annually for the first ten years, and WITHOUT ANY PAYMENT AT ENTRY, at prices varying from Ten Shillings

per Acre, according to situation.

The Company would particularly point out the advantage which is thus offered to the young and rising portion of the community, who can thus establish themselves in the neighbourhood of their relations and friends, instead of leaving all their old associations, to seek an uncertain livelihood in the distant regions of the West. The Company are now establishing a new set,

tlement at Metcalle, in the Township of Roxton-under the local superintendence of Alexander Rea, Esquire, where lands can be had within fifty miles of Montreal, and within thirty miles of Steamboat navigation to that City, and to Quebec, as well as to Lake Champlain and New York. This settlement, with its adjacent lands amounting to about 100,000 acres, offers a peculiarly favourable opening to the dense population of the French Seigniories from Sorel to the Provinc Line; it is accessible by good roads within seven miles of Metcalfe, and a road is now being constructed to unite with them, which will thus afford an easy communication when comple ted, from the River St. Francis to Montreal, a distance of about 75 miles.

In every other section of the Eastern Townships, the Company have for sale, EXCELLENT LANDS, easily accessible, and convenient for the occupation of Emigrants and others.

Applications may be addressed to A. T. GALT, Esq., the Commissioner of the Company at Sherbrooke, and to the following Agents:— Quebec.

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R. A. Young, Esq., N. P. James Court, Esq., Smith Leith, Esq., Alexander Rea, Esq., Horace Lyman, Esq., David Wood, Esq., The Hon, P. H. Knoulton, Thomas Tait, Esq., John Wadleigh, Esq. G L. Marler, Esq., Joshua Foss. Esq., Thomas Gordon, Esq., P. Hubbard, Esq.,

Eaton. Compton. Stanstend. The Company are also permitted to refer to the Hon. T. C. Aylwin, M.P.P., Quebec. D. M. Armstrong, M.P.P., Dr. Bouthillier, M.P.P. St. Hyacinthe. And generally to the most influential gen-tlemen of Canada East.

The English and French Papers in Monteal and Quebec, are requested to insert the above, once a-week, until forbid.

Sherbrooke, August 26, 1844,

BIBLE DEPOSITORY. NEAT AND CHEAP BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.

THE QUEBEC BIBLE SOCIETY has just L received from London, a New and Select Assortment of Books, in English and French,

which, in consequence of recent changes, are now which, in consequence of recent changes, are now offered for sale at greatly reduced prices.

Besides the ordinary kinds for general distribution, Family, Reference, Diamond and Pocket Bibles and Testaments, in morocco and other neat

bindings, gilt edged, will be found worth inspect-ing at G. STANLEY'S, the Depository, opposite he French Church. Quebec, 13th June, 1844.

FOR SALE, ORTY BAGS COFFEE, A FEW TONS LIGNUMVITÆ.

R. PENISTON, India Wharf Quebec, 1st April, 1844.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. IE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to I the above Company in this City, is prepared

to receive proposals and to effect Assurances or Lives, on more reasonable terms than ever offered R. PENISTON,

Agent for Quebec and the Canadas, April 4, 1814.

PRAYER BOOKS. &c. THE subscriber has just received a choice as-I sortment of English Prayer Books, neatly

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Montreal: Messrs. R. W. S. MACKAY, and H. H. CUNNINGHAM, 115 Notre Dame-street.

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Terms in Great Britain :- Ton Shillings Stering in advance. Subscriptions will be

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Brooklyn at 41 Pront-street, Mr. F. G. Fish. Boston: Mr. Charles Stimson, Washington-St. ADVERTISEMENTS, delivered in the evening before the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 2s 6d for six lines and under, first in-sertion, and 71d back subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six lines 3s '4d first insertion and 10d each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 4d per line first insertion, and 1d per line each subsequent insertion.

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