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# erean.

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

VOLUME II.—No. 30.7

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1845.

WHOLE NUMBER 82.

THE SPANISH BELL.

[Seven years ago, a number of Bells from Churches and Convents in Spain were imported into the United States, and eagerly bought for various places of reformed worship; one of them for St. John's Church, Salem, New Jersey. The following lines were addressed to it at the time by A. W. M., and printed in the Episcopal Recorder. ]

Where both that deep, deep viice been sounding O'er ocean's foam? Hath it to mass brought gathered crowds, sur-

Some ancient dome? [ Hurrying forward, (with the mystic sign frounding Hasty and frequent on their bosom press'd As Heaven's own safeguard) -to confession's shrine.

Fearing to die unshriven and unblest? Where from the lips of him, whose pageantry Of gorgeous raiment shone with tissued gold, "Domine! Domine!"—arose on high In rapid speech, while curling incense rolled? Where hath that deep, deep voice of thine been sounding,

O'er ocean's foam? Hath it to mass brought gathered crowds, sur rounding Some ancient dome?

O'er the dark cloister have thy tones been pealing From lone, high tower? At morning matin through the long aisle stealing, Or vesper hour?

Where the veiled sisters trod with downcast eye, Fearing to see that God's own light is fair, As, bending o'er the counted rosary, Their "Ave Marias" floated through the air?

Where, tremblingly the monk's low footstep pass'd,
Wending its way to penance unrequired, And vigil, torturing scourge, and wasting fast, Service by abject fear, not love, inspired?

O'er the dark cloisters have thy tones been pealing From lone, high tower? At morning matin through the long aisle stealing

Or vesper hour?

Lo! to a purer fane we welcome thee, Deep-sounding Hell! Of happier faith, of holier unity, Now shalt thou tell! Call thou the Christian to the House of Prayer. Where solemn rites the humble spirit lend In calm devotion; call the mourner there, To feel the bruised is not a broken reed! Call the warm heart of gladness, to rejoice In cheerful praise; call mingling souls to send Up to the mercy seat united voice, And in one prayer with meek contrition bend, Lo! to a purer fane we welcome thee, Deep-sounding Bel!! Of happier faith, of holier unity,

- A SERMON

Now shalt thou tell!

By The Reverend Official Mackie, B. A. Preached in the Cathedral, Quebec, Sunday Morning, October 5th 1845.

MICAH VI. 8. He halh showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to roalk humbly with thy God ?

When philosophy had wearied itself, and superstition had exhausted its resources in not now refer—I would fain hope that none the vain endeavour to discover what "is of you "have fellowship" with things from how significant! Christian self-abasement the vain endeavour to discover what "is good," God was pleased to reveal it in the which the law of the land seeks with wholeface of Jesus Christ. He hath showed that which man could not by searching find out, and He hath showed it so plainly that no man of an humble spirit can now fail to perceive it. And what shall we render unto the Lord for this benefit which He hath done unto us? He hath imparted a knowledge which man had desired to attain unto, at whatever cost of suffering to himself. He hath answered an inquiry to obtain the solution of which, our fathers gladly brought of their "burnt sacrifices," their "calves of a year old," their "thousands of rams" and "ten thousands of rivers of oil," yea and yielded up their " first born" unto the death, and can we-partakers of such blessedness-hesitate to make an appropriate return of gratitude and of love?

We need not now ask, each one for himself: "Wherewith shall I come before the Lord, and how myself before the High God ?! The way to the mercy seat is open to our view, and the gracious invitation is sounded in our ears: "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." It only remains that we walk worthy of our high vocation; that we ask in a spirit of adoption: what the Lord would "have us to do." He does require something at our hands, and has He not established a sufficient claim upon our obedience ? Hear the language of the Apostle to the Romans : 6 I beseech you, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.? When we call to mind those other, so painful sacrifices which conscious guilt had dictated, and from which we are now relieved through the clearer knowledge vouchsafed to us, ought we not cheerfully to bring the "calves of our lips,"? and to present the offerings with which the Lord is well pleased? If the service were a hard service, we could not escape from it, with any the merest show of right. It is the hounden duty of these whom the Lord hath redeemed. But the same demanded is it, in very deed, a "hard service?" What doth the Lord require of us? "To do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly with our

And first, to "do justly." Will the Christian account this commandment griev-Can he who has put off the old man with his deeds, lake pleasure any longer in

ration, the golden rule, were as generally ness, and means of doing good, and finds in suggested by the goodness of Him who de- invidious instruction, because the public teachobserved, as it is generally approved, how different would be the aspect of the world! If many were found to do as they wish to be done by, how would peace and harmony prevail, and the turnoil of rival pretensions subsiding, what a train of varied evils would cease to exist !- If men would "do justly"? even to such an extent as not to go beyond or to defraud their brethren in any matter, an amount of general happiness would be thus secured, which might almost defy calculation. And that the glory of God would be promoted is clear from the strong and emphatic language of the Psalmist : "Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in thy holy hill? he that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart. He that backpiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbour, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbour. In whose eyes a vile person is contemned, but he honoureth them that fear the Lord. He that sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not. He that putteth not out his money to usury, nor taketh reward against the innocent. He

that doeth these things shall never be moved .?

But the commandment to "do justly" is

a careful and scrupulous abstinence from whatever may do hurt; it contemplates the active and conscientious discharge, as to the Lord, of all those duties incident to the stations in which we are placed by the appointments of His Providence :- High, low ; rich, poor; masters, servants; husbands, wives; fathers, children; whatever the relation which we sustain, we have especial duties to perform, growing out of that relation, and are called to the faithful discharge of these duties by every argument which can commend itself to the heart of the Christian. St. Paul, as in all his Epistles, so especially in those to the Ephesians and the Colossians, lays great stress upon our estimate of social and relative obligations as a touchstone of religious profession, nor can we conceive of a man, who with reference to such matters is unfaithful to his trust, and who is at the same time in training for the righteous discharge of that higher trust to which the children of the resurrection shall be advanced in the kingdom of Christ and of God. He who is content to be a useless member of society; who buries in the earth the talent committed to his stewardship, is doing unjustly, by the indulgence of such a disposition. We may admit, for argument's sake, that he would scorn knowingly to take an unfair advantage of his neighbour, and would shun with nice aversion the hidden things of dishonesty; but can we deny that by his selfish indolence he is depriving society of whatever good he might have done, through a proper attention to those responsibilities which the God of Providence had laid upon him? We do not charge upon such a man, acts of positive injustice, but we must not conceal from ourselves that he is not doing justly, and on these things and do them. therefore fails to comply with the requirement contained in the text. My Brethren, to grosser acts of positive injustice I will brands with infamy; let me only remind you that there are acts of positive injustice which men may commit, and their character as men and Christians remain unaffected in the judgment of their fellows. Against the temptation to such acts, it behaves the follower of Christ to be ever upon his guard, as knowing that he who is "unjust in the least, is unjust also in much," and that the guilt of disobedience admits not of degrees, but consists in the implied contempt of the Divine Lawgiver. It is in the habit of conscientious attention to all duties which he can regard as such, that the Christian may find, under God, the best safeguard against that injustice in little matters which, in so far as principle is concerned, is the same as injustice in much, and may sometimes even prove more injurious in its effects. The Lord doth require of us not simply to abstain from acts of injustice, and to perform acts of justice, but to do justly-to act with a view to the welfare of our follows, and the glory of God (the ends for which we were created)

at all times, under all circumstances, and in whatever we do. The Lord doth also require of us to "love mercy." His first demand is that we should do " justly ;" for every act which we perform is either an act of justice or of injustice, although we may not always be able exactly to define its character, or to trace it to its consequences. But we may be called upon rather to suffer than to do, may be rather subjects for the exercise of mercy than those who can ourselves show mercy-yet in any case we must cherish that tenderness of spirit which recognizes in the existence of real suffering the tie of neighbourhood, and which sees in actual distress, whether of body or

of soul, a sufficient claim upon its sympathies. The "love of mercy" may be regarded as an advance in the school of Christ, an evidence of growing conformity to that image of their master after which all disciples must be fashioned. He who has learnt to do "justly," has learnt to regard his possessions, whether great or small, as held in trust, not for his own benefit alone, but for that of his fellow creatures also; and in the administration of this trust he knows to exercise both prinlence and forethought that, according to the ability which God giveth, he may relieve the necesunrighteonsness? Even an enlightened sense it is at this point that the province of him who of what would conduce to our present in loves a mercy would seem to begin. By deterests, might suffice to recommend upright- nying to himself, the use of things which he

this peculiar blessedness a more than ade- signed such a channel for the communications quate compensation for whatever of selfdenial he may practise. And yet, though the merciful man go beyond the *limits* which strict justice would be content to observe, he strict justice would be content to observe, he courses not an humble but a self complacent strictest justice would prescribe. So close are the links which bind together the family of dence which knows to merge every consider-Christian graces, that it is morally impossible ation in a simple desire to do the will of God. to love mercy, and not at the same time to be Only let this be the temper of our doing justly." The claims of mercy and minds, and it will be enough for us that of justice may seem to conflict, but there is no real antagonism, since that is not mercy properly so called but rather the indulgence of an amiable weakness, which displays itself to the prejudice of what justice demands. True mercy, although it may appear to be the creature of impulse, yet always by an instinctive sense of what is righteous proclaims its affinity with justice. The good not as hired servants, but the children of God, Samaritan would perhaps have paused in his and joint heirs with Christ; but their adoption work, if he had passed under review all that is into the family of the most Highest—the he owed to himself, or to those who were in- God of the spirits of all flesh-the God over terested in the success of his enterprize; but all, blessed for evermore. Admitted to speak setting aside cold calculations, and yielding unto His Lord, Abraham was constrained himself up to a feeling of compassion, he did, as by an unconscious effort, that which was both lawful and right-and was commended

Necessity may be sometimes laid upon the Christian, even when a direct appeal is addressed to his compassion, to make as though he heeded not. He may be constrained so to act from very tenderness to the sufferer, and with a view more effectually to promote his interests or those of the community; but if he find that he can so act without an effort, that he can shut up his bowels of compassion without doing any violence to his inclinations, then let him be jealous of himself-either the love of mercy has no place in his heart or it is waxing cold-either he does not love at all, or does not love as he ought to love. Let him beware, lest he come short of the glory of God. The love of mercy is recommended as a constituent part of that dutiful homage which the Lord requires at the hand of all his children, and this is an unfailing that we walk humbly with our God. characteristic of the wisdom which is from above—it is "full of mercy."

And now shall the Christian account it a hard thing that he is required to "love mercy," in other words, to call into exercise feelings which, if the love of God have been shed abroad in his heart, must needs crave for gratification? Ought he had camer to rejoice that God has stamped the indulgence of a merciful disposition with the seal of his approval, and has made that which is to the true disciple the path of pleasantness, the path of duty also? Surely the law of God is a law of liberty, His service perfect freedom; for with respect to "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report," it bids us think

There is yet another requirement-relating to the more immediate worship and service of the law of the land seeks with whole-rigour to deter, or which public opinion ner, that he lie grovelling before the mercy seat, in a state of abject servile fear-The Spirit breathes on him to set him upon his feet, to cause him to "arise and walk," and up and doing, sedulously to engage in working the work of Him who is not ashamed to be called his God, and who will cheer him on work out his salvation-Yes! such his high calling in Christ Jesus-to work rather with God than for God-to walk with Him-to maintain a constant fellowship with the Father of lights !- But how can two walk together, unless they be agreed? How can be preserve this communion and fellowship, unless he be in some sense like minded with God, and how can be be in any sense so minded unless he have the mind which was in Christ Jesus? He must, therefore, " walk humbly? -with a child-like simplicity, and with a consciousness of entire dependence, saying in the language of good King Jehoshaphat: "I know not what to do, but mine eyes are upon thee." Closely observing whither points the finger of God, and fearing to turn to the right hand or to the left, he must follow his guide along the strait and narrow way that leadeth unto life, never presuming to devise any shorter course for himself, or to improve upon the plan of salvation which the

Lord hath laid down. Mr Brethren; Waywardness is the prevail ing infirmity of the sheep of Christ's pasture. Though brought back from their wanderings through the interposition of the Good Shep herd who sought out and found them when they were lost, they retain to the end this unhappy bias of their nature, and have need to be constantly restrained lest they err and stray from the fold in which all their safety Thus it happens that there are those who serve God and fail to obtain any comfort in His service, because they will sometimes lean to their own conceits, and do not follow with enough of dutiful submission, in the path of duty marked out for them. My Brethren, you may be slow to perceive the direct benefit which flows from exact and faithful attendance upon appointed ordinances; yet of this be assured, that in the habit of obedience which such attendance involves, a silent work is wrought from which a great benefit will without fail arise, and perchance will sooner or later be made to appear. Though as it respects intrinsic excellence a

of his grace. We do not, therefore, invite you to a compliance suspended upon your does not go counter to the rules which the courage not an humble, but a self complacent God hath spoken. Our course will be plain, to give patient heed, to walk with Him in the way of his commandments, and to trust that in doing His will we shall learn wherefore He hath thus spoken, and why He hath ordained that these appointments should be of perpetual obligation. We cannot walk too humbly. True, the redeemed of the Lord are to acknowledge that he was but "dust and ashes;" and David, the man after of larger acceptation. It not only includes of Him, the great Searcher of hearts, who and afar off, could but confess that for himself he was a worm and no man. Such the humility of these so highly favoured among the sons of God—who enjoyed a more than wonted assurance of hope, and evinced in no common degree their sense of the privileges which are the portion of the faithful! Nothing, indeed, can be more inconsistent with the relation in which the Christian stands to his "Father in heaven" than a spirit of easy unconcern or irreverent frowardness-What! shall any child of dust forget that he has to do with One before whom the angels veil their faces? or imagine that because invited to walk with God, and that God his God, he may pride himself as though God would walk with him, upon equal terms of companionship? My Brethren; He that walketh humbly, and he alone, walketh safely. It is not then an unreasonable demand

In conclusion-I have briefly noticed the grounds on which the Lord requires our service, and the nature of the service so required :-He hath shewed what is good-He hath disclosed the way of reconciliation, the way through which we may serve Him acceptably and both furnished the training mercies, a pledge that this service shall conduce to our interests in time, and to all eternity-Shall we not take him at his word, who is not a man that he should lie," and to-day, while it is called to-day? hearken to His voice? Let each one here present, at once and in good earnest, address himself to the work that, no longer conformed to the world, but transformed in the renewing of his mind, he may test by experience the freedom of the cross of Christ, and know in what the happiness consists of doing justly, and loving mercy, and walking humbly with his God.

EQUITY OF MAKING PUBLIC SCHOOLS CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

It would not be difficult to prove, that the republics whose failure is marked on the page of history, those of Greece and Rome, and Venice, and France, sank under the moral baseness of the generations which suffered their extinction. The same beautiful theories of the competency of man to the work of selfgovernment, brought them into being, which with the smiles of his favour, and supply all are so plausibly cited in proof of the certain needful strength in every time of need. success of the experiment now in progress upon Through the Spirit working in him, he is to this western continent. In theory it seems unquestionably true, that if a few minds can be made capable of governing others, all can be made equally capable of social control; and yet, in the culture of the many for the work of self-government, one branch of instruction never neglected in the education of princes. is entirely omitted, nay, carefully avoided. Every monarchical government has an established religion, and nobody is offended if the presumptive successors to its high places are taught accordingly; but, the equality which this republic confers upon all religions, Pagan, Jewish, and Christian, is thought to be inconsistent with the tuition of its young candidates for future political advancement, in the bare principles of any religion at all. Now, I would not be understood as advocating an alliance between church and state, much less would I wish to be a member of that communion, whose free notions should be restrained in the unnatural embraces of the secular power. But I am bold, as a citizen, to plead for the recognition of Christianity; to ask that the manual of its faith may be made familiar to the future sovereigns,—the rising stock of this glorious country. So vast a majority of our people acknowledge the authority of the Bible, and derive their religion from its sacred pages, that there could be no oppression, no invasion of private right, to make it a book of popular instruction. What if there were some who cling to the old theory that the earth is the centre of the planetary system, and that the sun and other heavenly bodies revolve around it; must all philosophy be, therefore, expelled from our public schools. which recognizes the Copernican theory, that the sun is the centre of the firmamental host? What the great body of the people believe to be philosophic truth, is taught in the schools of

the people, notwithstanding there may be strange and erratic minds which do not embrace it. Yet none can dispute, who contemplate for a moment the speculative follies of the day, that there is perfect toleration of free thinking on all subjects. Many believe that another

ers of our youth indoctrinate them on the superior advantages of republican institutions; and are furnished with a text-book on the American constitution. But though philosophy and political economy may be taught at the public expense, nothwithstanding the possible dissent of some, from the received systems, yet Christinity, the popular religion, must not be inculcated, (so says common sentiment and legislative action,) because it may prejudice the religious opinions of some who do not acknowledge the gospel.-From the Boston Episcopal Observer.

BISHOP MOORE AND THE QUAKER. Seventh-day morning, [Pebruary 28, 1829]

being brought under apprehensions of duty to attempt to hold a meeting in the place of religious worship, built on the ground where the theatre had stood, which was destroyed by fire some years ago; on informing my friend Thomas Ladd thereof, as the place was the property of the Episcopalians, it appeared best to apply to the bishop; therefore accompanied by my companion and a son of my landlord's, we proceeded to the house of the bishop, by whom we were kindly received. After he had made a few inquiries relative to the time I left England, and other indifferent matters, I prefaced my business with him by presenting him my certificates, and when he returned them, I said to him nearly as follows: "Whenever my mind has been turned towards Richmond, it has been accompanied with a belief, that if I reached this city it would be required of me to be willing to apply for leave, to hold a meeting in that place of worship built on the ground where that theatre stood which was destroyed by fire, not then knowing to what religious sect it belonged; but understanding it was the property of the Episcopalians, I am come to throw myself upon the kindness of the bishop for his aid in the matter." To which he answered, "I am but an individual; it is the vestry in whom the power rests to grant such a request; I will consult the vestry tomorrow: if they should not be willing to grant the use of the church, there is a large school-room in the grave-yard, with which perhaps they would be willing to accommodate you; or there is a large room at the capitol, which I expect you might have for the purpose, if applied for." I paused for awhile and found no way open in my mind that would justify me in accepting either of the firm to my first prospect of religious duty, if I had any such meeting in Richmond; I therefore informed the bishop to this effect: "I have believed it was right for me thus to cast myself upon thee for help, and having now done as far as in me lies, in order that this part of my religious duty should be carried into effect, if the way does not open for my request being granted, I believe as respects myself, the will will be accepted for the deed:" I then requested him to be so kind as to send me a note when the mind of the vestry was known. On which the bishop queried with me, "had I any prospect, if liberty should be granted, of referring to the theatre?" I told him, if any way opened for my request being granted, I was not prepared with any thing in He said his reason of putting this question to me was, that a friend of his engaged to preach for him on Sunday afternoon, whose mind having been previously occupied with the considerations of theatrical amusements, he introduced the subject in the course of his sermon; his so doing gave great offence to some who held pews, many of whom instantly leaving their seats, went out of the church, and this circumstance appeared to lay the foundation for a new theatre's being built; for some of those who thus withdrew, at the same time began a subscription for the purpose, and followed it up until money was raised for the completing of one : until this circumstance occurred, they had no theatre in Richmond after the former one was consumed.

Second-day [nine days after the above] rode back to Richmond, where I found a note from the bishop, saying he had conversed with a few of his friends, who considered it inexpedient to grant my request; but if I would use the capitol for a public meeting, he would with great pleasure attend the service. I gave the capitol a further consideration, which I found could be easily obtained, but the way not opening for me to move further in it than I had gone, the matter rested there .- From Journal of the Life, Labours, and Travels of Thomas Shillitoe.

[In reading the Memoirs of the late Bishop of Virginia, the above piece came to our recollection which we had met with, some years ago, and which we think will be read with interest by our friends in the United States who are more acquainted with Bishop Moore's movement among his fellow-churchmen than in contact with members of the Society of Friends. His courtesy and moderation will be pleasingly recognised; and if the old Quaket's prospect of a religious duty" which he must carry into effect on the particular spot where the theatre formerly stood or not at all, should seem odd and conceited, we must say for him that his zeal led him to follow up other prospects at some risk, where he was more decidedly in the path of duty. In Altona he exposed himself to imprisonment for circulating Tructs on the observance of the Lord's day. Ep. 18

THE SONGS OF THE NIGHT.

(Translated from the German of HEADER) As David, in his youth, sat among the fields and hills of Bethlehem, the Spirit of the Lord came upon him, and his ears were owned to hear the songs of night. The heavens de-claied (jod's glory, and the stars proclaimed which has been derived by men of this gond- of create for himself opportunities of useful. If we adopt any lower estimate than that to live; yet there is no complaint of partial and did its sweet who figure.

"Light is the countenance of Jehovah," said the setting sun: and the glow of evening answered, "I am the border of His garment."

The clouds rolled themselves together in heaps, and said: "We are His tent, the tahernacle of His presence;" and the waters of the firmament replied in thunder, "The voice of Jehovah is upon the waters, the God of glory thundereth, the Lord is upon many waters.3

"Upon my wings does He fly," said the whistling wind; and the soft gale of evening whispered, "I am the breath of the Lord, the token of his life-giving presence."

"Songs of praise re-echo round me," said the parched earth, "shall I alone he dumb and silent?" The falling dew replied, "I will refresh thee, that thy children shall shout for joy, and thy nurslings, quickened, shall bloom as the rose."

" We bloom in gladness," said the meadows refreshed; and the full cars of corn rustled and whispered, "We are the gift of God, his storehouses for the needs of man."

"We bless you from above," said the moon "We bless you," said the stars; and the grasshoppers chirped forth, "He blesses us with drops of dew."

"And quenches my thirst in the desert," answered the hind; and the springing roe, taking up the song, replied, "And He provides for me."

"He gives us food," said the wild beasts of the forest, " And clothes our lambs," bleated

"He heard my voice when I called upon Him," cried the hoarse voice of the raven. The turtle-dove coned, and the swallow with her fellow birds said, half slumbering, "We have found a house, a nest to lay our young, even the altar of the Lord, and under the shadow of his wings do we sleep in perfect into action. In the middle of the 19th cen-

"In perfect rest," responded the night, and prolonged the calm sound until the cock, forerunner of the morning, lifted up his voice.

"Open 5" Le gates, the gates of the world. which no man is born to see the end. The King of giery comes forth. Let men awake and praise the Lord, the Lord of the

The sun arose, and David awoke from his dream of psalmody; but so long as he lived, its sweet tones remained in his heart, and it may be to a certain extent to causes with daily did he echo them upon his harp.

# The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1845.

We find it difficult to express the satisfaction which we derive from having it in our power to insert a letter from our Correspondent OB-SERVER, which proves that we did not presume too much when, in our paper of January 30th, we declared that the exposure just then made, in the then so-called Asylum were reduced, on religious movements; but it is interesting " carried with it the irresistible necessity and to find it pronounce so strong an opinion of the pledge of prompt measures to wipe out the stain" which was then a reproach to our social condition.

If we had reason, on that occasion, to thank the Grand Jury who had presented the state of the old Asylum, we have the more inducement now to acknowledge the meritorious efforts of the three medical gentlemen who have succeeded in establishing the institution at Beau- member of the Committee, Ronge got up and port. Since our correspondent's letter reached amidst the deepest silence spoke with an inus, we have had the pleasure of reading an spired voice [in an animaling strain?] The account of the present Asylum in the Quebec | President then proposed that Germany should be divided into western and southern provinces, Gazette, coinciding with that given by On- and this was declared by acclamation. SERVER, in all the particulars touched upon by Twenty-four communes sent representatives. the two informants; and we call upon all the true friends of our race to rejoice at the " restoration to humanity," as it is justly called, of the unfortunate beings now enjoying the mild on-the-Maine. It was further decided that a and sympathizing care and watchfulness of the parties in charge of the Beauport Asylum

A wish having been communicated to us that a Discourse recently delivered at the Cathedral in this city might be committed to the press, we have asked our Reverend brother, the preacher, for the manuscript, and have his consent to its insertion in this number of the

ORIGINAL POETRY IN PERIODICALS .- The following is cut from the Episcopal Recorder. "W.'s lines are accepted. In reply to his remark, or rather that of his friends, "that worse have been published in the Recorder,' we take occasion to say, that we do not always publish either the prose or poetry sent to us, because of its literary excellence. On the contrary we are often painfully aware of the absence of it; but we are disposed to think that the Spirit of God often suggests hallowed thoughts to those whom he has not gifted with literary taste or talent, and we are sometimes afraid of repressing that Christian zeal and love, which ought to be allowed to cover a multitude of sins."

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH .. A few years-may we not almost say a few months since ?-there arose in the very heart and centre of our church a schism, alarming and perilous, if only on account of the learning and piety of its promulgators, and of the number of intelligent and youthful disciples who hearkened and subscribed to it. How many anxious and faithful Christians who discerned the cloud in its first gathering, and watched with fear its gradual advance, would have found instant consolation and peace could they have been told that, beyond the narrow, channel which divides our island from the continent of Europe, Providence had struck one mighty blow at error, and was ready to restore to mankind a thousand souls for every one betrayed by falsehood and removed by Satan! What shall we dread from Innovation here, what apprehend at home from the lame and retrograde movements of a handful of misguided ministers, when the cheering announcement comes to no across the sea that the minds of nations

have been visited by light, and their eyes opened upon truth ?- that they can endure the voke of ignorance no longer, and that they have resolved sternly and steadily to remove the shadow which for conturies has stood between them and their God? Thousands of men from the North Sea to the frontiers of Switzerland, born, our urdered, and bred in Roman Catholicism, who lisped their image worship in the cradle, and in their manhood gave an usurper the allegiance due to Heaven, have risen unsolicited, in the strength and spirit of one man, to declare that Popery is a snare for human souls; that they can no longer submit to it and be frithful to their consciences; that the Bible is erring man's sole guide, and that the Bible contains no warrant for the fables and inventions of Rome.

Is it too much to regard this great solemn rising as the dawn and advent of a Second REFORMATION? We believe not. We have a firm belief and hope, incalculable as have been the benefits and inexhaustible the fruits of the first grand separation, that the blessings resulting from the second will be no less extensive and conducive to the interests of humanity and the happiness of the world. Both have had one common origin. Providence, in both instances, has commenced a stupendous work with a marvellous simplicity, and apparently with no aim towards the accomplishment of high and heavenly designs. It is thus she ever delights to labout. A seed is dropped upon the ground, if not invisible to mortal eye, at least too insignificant to arrest attention. It is only when the root has fastened in the earth and the foliage spread above it, that we remember the atom, and acknowledge with awe the wisdom and early purposes of God. In the 16th century a Dominican Friar sold in fulgences and roused a Luther tury a Romish archbishop exhibits a relic, and summons a Ronge and a Czerski to the defence of reason and the honour of the Divinity. Such are the beginnings of revolutions, of

The serious attention of Englishmen is invited to the facts which will be placed before them. They fill us with the liveliest hope for our fellow-subjects in Ireland, whose moral and social degradation, attributable as which religion has nothing to do, is most unquestionably connected with the spiritual bondage to which every Roman Catholic is doomed, and from which the Apostolic church of Germany undertakes at once to deliver him. All the evils which in Germany have hastened if not produced, the present crisis, do not hap pily exist in Ireland. It would be contrary to all reason and experience to suppose that Ireland can eventually escape the effects of a shock, still acting upon Catholic Europe, or ultimately refuse to share in the good which comes with the sanction of a Catholic priest-hood, and without the offensive odour of Protestant proselytism.

[The above is taken from the London Times. We need not say to our readers that we do real importance and wide spreading influence of the reforming measures in Germany; and especially its anticipation that the sister island cannot remain untouched by the shock which has been given to the Roman power in the centre of Europe.—Editor.]

Ronge AT STUTTGART.—The grival of Mr. Ronge attracted a numerous assemblage at the meeting held to day. After a speech from the President, and a few words from a he votas were taken hy como several delegates had four votes, and several others had only one vote between them. The next Consilium is to be held at Frankfortsynod should be held annually, but more par-ticularly this year, on account of the quantity of business. The meeting broke up at 7 o'clock. The next assembly is to be held at Cronstadt [qv: Canstadt?]—Gleaned from a letter dated 15th September, in the London Record.

AT KONIGSBERG, on Sunday the 24th of August, the German Catholics held their first public service in the Protestant Cathedral which has been granted to them for use during the intervals of Protestant worship. On that day, three hundred years ago, the first Protestant Bishop preached his first Gospel sermon in that Church .- Continental Echo.

SOLEMN BAPTISM OF ONE HUNDRED AND THREY CONVERTED JEWS .- The city of Saratoff, on the Volga, recently was the scene of a spectacle which for magnificence could scarcely be equalled by the cities of western Europe. One hundred and thirty Jews recently enrolled in the army, having expressed a desire to embrace the Greek Catholic faith, the 4th of June (O. S.) was appointed for their reception into the bosom of the Church. On that day, early in the morning, the liturgy was said in the cerkieff (cathedral of Saratoff,) the neophytes, as not being yet baptized, and therefore unworthy to enter the holy place, standing outside the door which faces the west. After the service the whole congregation in procession, with banner and music, followed by the Israelites two and two, proceeded to the banks of the Volga, where they were baptized in the usual form, after which they joined the congregation, and returned hand in hand to the cathedral, which, as now forming part of the Christian community, they entered, and the whole concluded with an impressive discourse by the priest. The whole place on the banks of the Volga was crowded with people of all nations and religions-Catholics, Lutherans, Mahom-niedans, and Pagans-who viewed this novel spectacle in amazement.—Bremen Gazette.

[That the occurrence above described was a "spectacle," and that it was "novel," need not be disputed; but that it was one of " conversions," remains totally devoid of proof, and little in accordance with probability. We should like to know whether it was the

Greek Church in these unfortunate Jews under the operation of the Russian military discipline. We remember the account of the Russian Clergy given by Von Blasius (Berean of the 2nd instant.]

#### ECCLESIASTIC AL.

CHURCH Society.-We are happy to learn that the sum of £50 1s. 21d. was collected in the Cathedral Church of this city on Sunday morning last, after the Sermon preached by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Vermont, in aid of the Church Society, and for the special object of providing a fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen.—The ammount collected at St. Paul's (Mariners') Chapel, was £4.

MONTREAL .- TRINITY CHURCH DISTRICT VISITING Society .- The Annual Report of the Society, which has recently reached us, shows a steady continuance of its benevolent labours. Nineteen ladies and nine gentlemen are devoted to the self-denying work of visitors, besides the four medical gentlemen who give their professional services, and the Rev. D. B. Parnther, whose services are engaged by the Society and who has been enabled, "by pastoral visits and by instruction in the simple elements of our faith, to carry the wholesome truths of the Gospel to many whose circumstances would have presented a bar to their knowledge of spiritual things." The number of visits paid by him has been 587; and 705 poor have been relieved; the total number of visits 2533. The Society's receipts, arising from sacramental and congregational collections (two after Semi-annual sermous, which amounted to £109. Is. 2d.) and donations, have amounted to £388, 15s. 3d. and there remains in hand a balance of £42. 8s. -The Ladies' Clothing Society in connection with this institution has had an income of £25. 9s. 3d. and has gratuitously distributed 145 articles of clothing. The appropriate passage of Scripture on the title-page of the Report is from Prov. xiii. 17: "A faithful ambassador is health."

Kingsion .- New Cherch .- On Monday last the corner-stone of a Church on Wolfe Island, opposite the town, was laid by the venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Allen and the Rev. R. V. Rogers. The Rev. Mr. Huntingford, of Oxford, England, was present on the occasion.

The site chosen for the new Church is a commanding one, affording a fine view of the bay and town of Kingston, from its elevation, and is situated about a quarter of a mile from the ferry-wharf. The building will be of stone, and erected in the Gothic style. It is intended to seat three hundred persons.

Besides the clergy, were present the Ba-roness de Longueil, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Robison, Mrs. R. D. Cartwright, and a very respectable number of the Islanders. The unsettled state of the weather prevented a

lonver notice being given, or the attendance would have been much larger. It is a matter which should excite the most heartfelt gratification, that at a time when our city is suffering so severely in a pecuniary point of view, so much is doing in our midst and neighbourhood for the spread of the doctrines and the discipline of the Church of England. Oh, that the Holy Spirit would take up his abode in each of our Churches, at once the Teacher and Sanctifier.

It is understood that the entire cost of the building now about to be erected will be defrayed by the Baroness de Longueil. Most sincerely do we congratulate the Island-

ers on their present prospects, and anticipate soon to have the pleasure of witnessing the opening of this little sanctuary.

We must not omit to notice the kindness of Capt. Ives, in conveying a number of our Kingston friends to the Island, free of charge, to be present at the interesting ceremony .-Kingsion News of October 2nd

THE LORD BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, Right Rev. Edmund Law. D. D., died at Banwell. Somersetshire, on Monday the 22nd of September, at the advanced age of \$5 vears, after having been thirty years Bishop of the Church. He had been for many years unequal to the duties which attach to the Episcopal office, and the Bishop of Salisbury had for some time been charged with the functions of the sec of Bath and Wells, in addition to those of his own diocese. deceased Prelate was uncle to the Earl of Ellenborough and the Recorder of London. Dr Wilberforce, Dean of Westminster, and Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College, London, are mentioned as among the most likely to succeed to the vacancy.

SECESSION TO THE CHURCH OF ROME. The Rev. W. F. Wingfield, of Christ's Church, Oxford, and till lately Curate of St. Mark's, North Audley Street, London, has declared his secession to the church of Rome. He assigns the following as reasons which have compelled him to this step :- I. A majority of the Bishops, in their Charges, have specifically and most distinctly condemned the hypothesis maintained in Tract 90. 2. A majority of the Clergy, in the more favourable of the two Universities, have condemned Mr. Ward's assertion of Dr. Newman's doctrine. 3. The Ecclesiastical Judge, in the stone-altar judgment, and in Mr. Oakley's care, has most positively rejected the doctrine of Rome.

Accession from the Church of Rome. -Miss J. A. Pinnington, of Upper Bedford Street, To teth Park, Liverpool, has renounced Romanism, and embraced the Protestant

DIOCESE OF JAMAIGA .- The Lord Bishop of Jamaica recently deligated his primary charge to not less than seventy-five clergymen of the established church, at Spanishtown, the greatest number ever assembled in any Butish colonial possession upon such occasions. Connected with the established church at Jamaica there are now seventy-six churches and chapels of ease, offering accommodation to 51.000 person. Of these buildings his lordship said-"I have consecrated live, while thirteen more are awaiting the rite at my hands. In the parish churches, and in most of the chapels, should like to know whether it was the parish churches, and in most of the chapels, Clergy with the word of God or the Corpodition of the chapels, in the know that about the Sunday, and once at least in the week. I provided for the Ciergy man; shouly after he steps necessary to forward the desired object.

"desire" for reception into the bosom of the | wish I could add, to each chapel a Sunday | School is attached; but I confidently hope that the period is not far distant when this wish will be literally fulfilled. The total number of the clergy in the whole diocese is 102. The whole cost of the maintenance of this clergy, exclusive of the bishop and archdeacon, amounts to £32,000 annually, (not including house rent,) of which £3,000 is defrayed in England, and the remaining charge provided in the colony. There are in the island 100 schools in connection with the Established Church, in which 7000 children received daily instruction at the annual cost of £7228. Of this £1224 were borne last year by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts; £826 by the Society for the Propagation of the Christian Faith; £1252 by the parents of the pupils.

> THE BISHOP OF ILLINOIS .- We are grieved to learn that this aged Prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. Philander Chase, has met with a dangerous accident. In travelling on the 1st of this month, early in the morning the stage which was full of passengers was upset, and was scarcely prevented from rolling to the bottom of a precipice. At the advanced period of the Bishop's life, it is not without ears, as regards the continuance of his hard service in the western wilderness, that one contemplates the consequences of the occurrence, though we trust that his life is not in immediate danger. The following is from a letter of the Bishop's lady who was his fellow-traveller:

"I yesterday wrote a hurried line to Dr. Heber Chase, to apprise him of the accident that had befallen us; he has doubtless communicated it to you. Nothing further can be said than this, your uncle is suffering much from internal bruises and, without doubt has one, if not two fractured ribs. He has, I think, a good physician, Dr. Henry. Dr. Barclay from Bedford has also been to see him, and agrees in the course pursued. Severe as the trial is, we have much to be thankful for, good physicians and a comfortable house. Mr. Hartley's tavern is only a quarter of a mile from the scene of the over-turn, but it took a long time to reach it, and my dear husband suffered almost death in riding

the short distance in a common hay waggon. "The cause of the disaster was, doubtless, the driver's falling asleep. All who have been to the spot are astonished that we were not dashed to pieces; the wheel ran along the edge of the precipice, and the carriage lost its balance just where a ledge held it from going to the bottom; the road was good and wide-we had nine inside and two outside passengers; the tramping in the hurry and confusion in extricating themselves from the wreck, I think is the cause of many of the injuries your uncle received. Dr. Henry staid here all night, and sat up; he is of the opinion that the lungs have sustained no injury; he is now being bled for the third time. We trust in the goodness of God, that he who has smitten will heal and again raise his servant to perfect the work committed to him.

Locusto Mission.—The earnest endeayours which have been used to procure means for establishing a mission in the Loothoo Islands have been crowned with success. The sum of £869. 5s. 41d has been contributed, and a missionary has been obtained in the person of Dr. Bettelheim, a converted Israelite who has graduated in the medical profession, has a knowledge of some ten languages among which are several Asiatic ones, and has met with a very kind reception from the Bishop of Lendon who has been pleased to promise him 1 tters dimissory to any one of the Indian Bishops most conveniently situated for the missionary to apply, for orders. He will be accompanied by Mrs. B. and a single female teacher with a view to the establishment of schools.

RESIDENCES OF THE CLERGY, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, In the Cities of Quebec and Montreal.

QUEBEC. The Right Reverend George J. Mountain, D.D. Lord Bishop of Montreal, residing at the Rectory.

Rev. R. R. Burrage,-14, D'Auteuil-street. Wm. Chaderton-Côte Ste. Géneviève. George Cowell, M. A., - St. Lewis

Heights, C. L. F. Haensel,-15, St. Stanislaus-

" George Mackie, A. B.,-13, St. Ursulestreet.

E. J. Senkler,—10, St. Géneviève-St. F. W. Sewell,—14, St. Ursule-street. J. E. F. Simpson,—68, Champlain-St.

MONTREAL.

Rev. Joseph Abboit,-McGill College.
" W. Agar Adamson, A. B.,-54, St. Urbain-street.

Charles Bancroft, M. A.,-1, Durham Place, St. Lewis-street.

John Bethune, D. D.,-Bleury-street near Côte à Baron. D. Falloon,—absent, in Europe.

W. T. Leach, M. A.,-4, St. Helen'sstreet. " F. J. Lundy, D. C. L.,-Côte St. An-

D. B. Parnther,-55, Champ de Mars street.

J. Ramsay, M. A., - St. Lawrence Suburbs.

D. Robertson, M. A .- 58, St. Domi-

nique-street. G. F. Simpson, M. A.,-Beaver Hall.

Mark Willoughby, Town-Office in St. Denis-street.

To the Editor of the Berean. Sin. The call for active exertions and liberal measures on the part of the laity towards the support of the ministry in connection with the Church becoming of necessity loud and orgent in our days, I cannot forbear mentioning, for the information of your readers, an instance of active exertion and liberality on the part of a Clergyman, which may serve as an encouragement to the Laity. I am well acquainted with the following circumstances. When the Rev. W. M. Shaw whose expected return to England on account

purchased three acres of land and built a commodious parsonage, the expense of which he could only have defrayed by saving out of his small salary, thereby stinting himself and partner of many of those comforts which the hard-worked missionary in Canada must be allowed to stand as much in need of as men in other situations of life. On his departure from the station, Mr. Shaw presented this land and parsonage to the Church for the use of his successors in the mission; and they will be no mean comfort to the Rev. R. Harding who succeeds to this mission.

It will not be in the power of every Clergyman to do likewise, and justly it is not to be required of any one; but self-denial and liberality much smaller than what is involved in the above instance would enable the parties henefited by missionary services to provide a parsonage in every locality where there is a Clergyman to take up his residence.

#### THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

To the Editor of the Berean. Sir,-I have just returned from a visit to

the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport; and as the public will doubtless be glad to hear of any improvement in the condition of this unfortunate class of our fellow creatures, a few particulars as to the establishment may be ecceptable. Some of your readers will perhaps remember my visit, during last winter, to the Lunatic Asylum under the charge of the " Religious Ladies of the General Hospital," of which the Berean of the 20th of February contains some account. My experience upon that occasion enables me the better to decide as to the amelioration in the condition of the patients.

The present Asylum is held in the extensive premises at Beauport belonging to Col. Gugy; the situation of which is pleasant and airy, commanding a very extensive and picturesque view of the city and harbour of Quebec, together with the approach from sea. There are about 200 acres of ground attached, which are under cultivation. I fortunately arrived just at dinner-time, so that I had a very good opportunity of seeing the patients together, as well as the food given to them. Mr. Wakeham, the Superintendent, kindly gave me every facility for becoming acquainted with the interior economy of the institution, and from him I obtained the following particulars. Drs. Morrin, J. Douglas and Fremont are the gentlemen who have established the present Asylum, and Mr. and Mrs. Wakeham are in charge of it. They have under them some half a dozen men and women who act as keepers. The building is of stone and consists of two parts, which are now, however, connected. One part is about 70 feet long by 50 wide, the other 120 long by 40 wide. At present only one flat is occupied, and there is accommodation for 120 patients. Workmen are now preparing the second story, after the completion of which, there will be room for fully 200. The actual number there is 84, forty of whom are females. Two boys are deaf and dumb.

When I entered the dining-room, about 40 male patients were seated at a long table, eating very heartily of some good soup, meat, and potatoes, with bread and water. food seemed good and abundant. The patients were perfectly free from restraint, and the keepers waiting on them. This freedom presented a strong contrast to the state of things in the old Asylum, and spoke much in favour of the new system. The females had their dinner in their own part of the building, which is quite distinct from that of the males-There is a large yard enclosed by a high fence into which the male patients are allowed to go at all hours. Arrangements are being made to provide a separate place of exercise

Their sleeping apartments are comfortable. There are several wards or good sized rooms holding eight beds each for the males; the rooms for the females are smaller, and contain four each. Both are well ventilated and kept clean, and the beds seemed very good. Each patient has an iron bedstead. As before stated, all are free; only when any one is unruly, he is put for a time in a place of confinement provided for that purpose. But even these places are comfortable, well ventilated rooms, and far surpass the cells of the former Asylum. About twelve or fifteen of the patients are allowed to work in the fields every day, thus improving their own health, and assisting to take care of the property. Every attention is paid to the personal habits of the inmates, and one of the medical gentlemen before named visits the Asylum every day, while all three meet once a week. All those who are now there are Government patients, and many of them, probably, confirmed and hopeless cases; still some have improved very much during the short time they have been there; as an evidence of which Mr. Wakeham pointed out several who were brought there heavily chained, now walking about quiet and tractable. On Sundays they are assembled to hear prayers read by the Superintendent, when all, without distinction, attend, and behave with much decorum and order. No Clergymen have, as yet, visited the Institution, but they would be gladly received by Mr. Wakeham. The days for visitors are Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

The above particulars, I trust, Mr. Editor, will give some idea of the present institution; and, if compared with the account of the former Asylum, will show how much greater is the prospect of recovery to the patients, who seem now restored to humanity. The Asylum is as yet only in its infancy, and much remains to be done. Still an incalculable amount of good has already been effected, for which every humane person ought to be truly

Quebec, 20th October, 1845.

To Courespondents: Received C. Y; . R. S. L. RECEIVED PAYMENTS :- From I. R. Eckart, Esq. No. 53 to 104; W. T. M. balance paid to No. 104.

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX RAILROAD. - The friends of this important measure are reminded

EUROPEAN NEWS .- The Iron Steam-Ship Great Britain reached New York on the 15th inst., bringing advices from Europe 8 days later. The Great Britain had a long and stormy passage from Liverpool. She ran short of coals before reaching her destination, but obtained a supply from a vessel which she met. She lost her foremast in a gale. There were 105 passengers on board.

The news is of no importance, except as regards commercial matters. The fears before entertained of a deficient harvest have been realized to a certain extent. Some portion of the crops still outstanding had been so much injured by the cold and wet weather that it was feared they would be quite destroyed; and a good deal of the grain which has occurred in the interval. The weather had been got in was of inferior quality. The failure of the potato crop is confirmed, and the orders for corn from the continent had increased prices considerably. The news caused a considerable advance in the prices of flour and wheat in the United States, and there is no doubt that extensive shipments demand for Iron is unabated, and the manu-will be made this fall from the U. States as facturers are fully employed. Speculation well as from Canada. The Timber Trade was as great as ever in Railway Shares, and active, and although the arrivals had been the amount of money required to invest in large, the demand for consumption was very good. Of Ashes about 1.600 brls., had been 24s: the former in demand. Money was still abundant, and Railway Shares as much sought

The Queen held a Privy Council, at one o'clock on Saturday, the 20th ult, at Osborne House. At this Council Parliament was prorogued from Thursday, the 2d of October, to Thursday, the 27th of November.

Windsor Castle, where the Court will be held he took much interest. until February.

PACKET STATION. - The statement that Beerhaven, within the entrance of Bantry Bay Ireland, is to be hereafter the Packet Station for the North American Mail Steamers, in place of Liverpool, is authoritatively and positively contradicted, says Willmer and Smith's European Times. The same journal adds that the great advantages which Liverpool possesses and which are every day being increased, will always make it the most desirable station.

Company for the conveyance of the mails along son with the corresponding to their company for the conveyance of the mails along 1844. The lines which have reduced their the West Coast of South America, from Valparaiso to Panama, and from that place across the Isthmus to Chagres, where they are to be transferred to the West India Royal Mail Company. This arrangement will turn the whole correspondence along the West Coast of South America through England.

BANK OF ENGLAND. - The half-yearly meeting and ordinary quarterly court of the Bank proprietors took place on the 18th Sept. After the payment of the dividend (less the income tax, which amounted to £14,824 3s. 4d.) there would be a surplus of £15,353 14s. Sd. to be carried to the rest account, which would make the total amount of the rest £3,094,378 11s. 4d. After some conversation, a resolution declaring a dividend of 31 per cent, was carried unanimously; and the meeting separated.
The Jesuits of Saint Acheul, being dis-

persed by order of their superiors, have sold the object of which is to put an end to smok-the Maison de Blament, which they possessed, ling. Persons of all classes, who prove that at the gates of Amiens. This important establishment, which formerly contained 200 stu-time of their application to become members, dents, has been purchased by the Dames du are admitted, and receive a ticket, on which Bon Pasteur as a refuge for repentant young is written "Thou shalt smoke no more;" and women.

The Empress of Russia, who is proceeding a penalty of 13 maravedis (about 15 centimes). to Sicily for the winter, in the hope of regaintrins she may choose on the Mediterranean.

SALE OF THE STEAMER "BRITISH QUEEN." -The British Queen was sold at Antwerp, by public auction, on the 16th, to Mr. Louis Reinwit, of Antwerp, for 238,000 francs, without the furniture. The destination of this steamer is not known.

THE MISSING PACKET-SHIP ENGLAND .-Great interest has been excited in England since the departure of the Cambria, in consequence of a bottle having been picked up, on the 16th of September, at sea four miles fired at a ship, do not pass through her side, south-east of Douglas Head, by the fishing making a simple hole, but explode in the act smack Kite, Capt. Morrison, containing a of striking, and cause a large rent, and spread piece of paper, on which was written, in n lat. 45, 10, long. 98, 7; that she had lost her quarter-boats; that there were 10 feet water in her hold, and no vessel in sight. As the greatest possible interest must attach to everything relating to this ill-fated ship, we give a verbatim copy of this document :-

Packet-ship England, From Liverpool, December 11th, 1844. \*Long. 98 7. Lat. 45 10. [uevense.] Lost quarter-bonts. 10 feet water in the hold.

No vessel in sight.
[Eur. Times.]
The England was wrecked in a gale about a year since .- En.

Letters from Batavia, received in Holland, state that a treaty of commerce has been concluded between England and Siam, by which the former country has secured great and exclusive privileges. The Population of Siam amounts to at least three millions, and it produces considerable quantities of sugar, which are admissible into England at the low

The Paris Monitour announces that the Government will soon publish precise accounts of the character and progress of the disease in potatoes, with the best means of preventing its development, and of using this year's crop without danger to the health of men and animals,

Both Upper and Lower Hungary have been completely laid waste by dreadful inunda-tions, at the beginning of the month of August. Upwards of a million of the inhabitants are threatened with all the horrors of famine in consequence of this dreadful misfortune.

The electric telograph is now being laid Birmingham to Liverpool, Manchester, and

Political and Bocal Entelligence, telegraph will be made available for commercial purposes.

> The legacies left by the late Miss Law-rence, amount to £145,000, all clear of duty, including £5000 to the Ripon Church Building Society, and £1000 each to the following institutions: Leeds Infirmary, Ripon Dispensary, and the hospitals of York, Harrogate, and Middlesex.

> The Anti-Slavery Reporter states, that the Captuin-General of Coba has determined to check the slave trade by decisive and ef-

fectual measures.

STILL LATER .- The English Mail of the ith inst. reached town yesterday morning, bringing dates about a week later than those of the Great Britain. Nothing of consequence had been wet during the preceding week. The arrivals of flour from Canada and the United States, during the same period, had been very large, exceeding 9,000 barrels, and this had caused a slight fall in price, flour having receded from 6d. to 1s. per barrel. The these new schemes was raising the rate of interest throughout England. It is feared that disposed of. Pots 23s. 6d. a 21s. Pearls a time must soon arrive when much embarrassment and distress will be the consequence of the present extravagance.

The death of Earl Spencer is announced as having taken place on the 1st inst. As Lord Althorp, he took a prominent part in the politics of the day, and was Chancellor of the Exchanger during the administrations of Lords Grey and Melbourne. Since his accession to Her Majesty and Consort left the Isle of the peerage, however, he has devoted his time Wight on the 25th Sept. and returned to and attention to agricultural pursuits in which

THE NEW RAILWAYS .- The extraordinary extension of railway speculation has brought to view a technical difficulty which for the present baffles conjecture as to how it is to be surmounted. Already the amount of capital proposed to be involved in the schemes to be submitted to Parliament next session is so great, that the deposits required to be made producing a morbid alteration in the cheek, upon them with the Accountant-Genl. are moderately estimated at a total of £30,000,000.

INCREASED VALUE OF RAILWAYS .- The improvement in the incomes of existing railways The English Government has concluded a still continues, and during the last two months contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation amounts to upwards of £200,000 on comparison with the corresponding two months of fares most liberally are the greatest gainers. At this rate of increase of income the value of the railway property of the country is becoming greater by upwards of £2,000,000 sterling per month.

IRELAND .- THE IRISH COLLEGIATE BULL. -Two of the Roman Catholic archbishops and sixteen of the bishops have put forth a and personal convenience with which he has declaration, that they still adhere to the opi-devoted himself to public business, we feel nion that the recent legislative measure of academic education is dangerous to "faith and morals." This is in direct opposition to the R. Catholic Arch-Bishops of Armagh and services to our Sovereign and this part of her Dublin, and to those of five of the most distinguished of the bishops.

A TOBACCO TEMPERANCE SOLIETY .- A tobacco temperance society has, it is announced by the Spanish journals, been formed at Soria, they have been constant smokers up to the every infraction of this injunction is subject to

A letter from Salonica states, that a curious ing her health, will take up her residence in phenomenon has been observed at Bei-Authe beautiful environs of Palermo, and a small rethisar, a village at eight leagues from that squadron of Russian steam vessels will be at town; a rather extensive lake has instantane- and Prince Edward Island, may be made free her disposal, to enable her to take whatever ously transformed itself into a salt pond, and of duty until the 1st day of September, 1846, now contains first quality.

A grant of £500 has been obtained from Government, by the National Society, to meet the expense of an inquiry into the statistics of education among the children of the poor throughout England and Wales.

NEW SHELLS AND GRENADES:-Captain Billette, of the French navy, has recently invented new shells and grenades, which are said to have greater destructive powers than any hitherto known. These projectiles, when a combustible matter in every direction, which pencil, an intimation that the vessel was then it is impossible to extinguish, and the ship struck cannot escape being burnt.

INDIA AND CHINA .- The Punianh continued comparatively tranquil-if the idea of tranquillity can, with propriety, be associated with a country which, when quiet, is a vol-cano asleep, and when in tumult is a volcano in active operation.

Railway conveyance, both for passengers and goods. is also about to be introduced into India, under auspices which are most promising of advantage, both to the public and the proprietors. The prospectus of the East India Railway Company has just been published at Calcutta. It is impossible to appreciate the rapid improvement which the completion of the measure will work in the condition, moral and temporal, of the people of India.

The news from China comes down to the 12th of June. An assessment, ordered by the Governor, upon the lands and houses of Hong Kong, for the maintenance of an efficient police at that settlement, had given rise to some disapprobation.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND .- THE POTATO Cnor .- It is with extreme regret, that we hear from day to day, of the deficiency which is likely to be experienced in this Island, of our staple—the potato, which a few weeks since we had hoped would have been more abundant than ever known here. The present season is the first within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, in which such a disease as that which now appears to prevail, has been known to affect that valuable esculent, although Caunda and New England suffered in the same way last year. The calamity with us appears down on the Grand Junction Railway, from country, varying in degree according to the to have extended pretty much over the whole relative situation of the fields. In some in-

and higher lands, one-fourth or one-sixth, and in some plantations it is difficult to find it, although existing.

FLOUR FOR "HER MAJESTY."-A cabinetmade barrel and half barrel of flour, marked n gold letters, " Lyman A. Spalding, Lockport," intended for exhibition at the fair of the American Institute, has been hought and sent off as a present to Queen Victoria. American Paper.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN HOSFITAL AT KINGSTON.-We are happy to perceive that an Hospital for the reception of Medical and Surgical cases has been within the last month opened in Kingston. The position of that city at the termination of the upper lakes, and the commencement of the St. Lawrence river, should present numerous advantages in respect to the number and variety of the cases presenting themselves for admission and if supported in a proper spirit by the community, would prove of infinite value to the city itself, as well as to the adjacent country, where such an institution is much needed. There is no institution of the kind between Toronto and this city, a distance of about 359 miles. This fact strongly speaks for the necessity of one at Kingston, which is nearly intermediate. The Hospital opens under the immediate professional charge of Dr. Hallowell and Dr. Sampson, the latter being the consulting Physician. It has our best wishes for perfect success .- Montreal Journal of Medical Science.

HIS ENCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENE-RAL.-With much regrat we learn that the state of Lord Metcalfe's health has assumed a character which calls for the publication of bulletins, by the physicians. The following is taken from the Times which arrived yesterday:

" Montreal, October 21, 1845. MONKLANDS. 20th October, 1845.

"The afflicting malady under which His Excellency the Governor General has been labouring for a number of years, and which has slowly and almost imperceptibly been has within the last ten days, assumed a phagedænic character, by which a portion of the soft parts of the cheek have been destroyed. The violence of the action in a great measure yielded for a day or two, but has not yet subsided.

His Excellency's health has not materially suffered, although it has been necessary for him to observe a very rigid abstinence.

> JAMES CRAWFORD, M. D. ROBT. L. MACDONNELL, M. D."

Bearing in mind the success with which His Excellency has guided the affairs of this important section of the British Colonial possessions, and the disregard of his private interests devoted himself to public business, we feel called upon to be devout in prayer and earnest dominions.

DUTY ON POTATOES REMOVED .-- We have much pleasure in publishing the following communication from the Provincial Secretary to the Chairman of the Quebec Board of Trade:

> SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Montreal, 18th Oct. 1845.

Sin, -- I have received the command of the lovernor General to inform you, in reply to your communication of the 1st instant, that His Excellency, in Council, has been pleased, under the circumstances therein stated, to direct that importations of Potatoes from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and that the necessary instructions will be communicated to the Collectors at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant. D. DALY, Secretary.

Hon. W. Walker, &c. &c. &c.

It is well to add that some cargoes of po-tatoes are daily expected from Prince Edward's Island, where the crop, though partially injured, is not destroyed.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND .- The following sums have been received by the Treasurer, since the last statement:-

Mr. James Sutherland of Hamilton, C. W... £1 5 Messrs. John Egan & Co. . . . . 50 0 Capt. Wulff, R. E. Bahamas, by Inhabitants of Peterboro and the Colborne District, in addition to £100 received on the 9th

August,
Rev. W. McMurray, St. John's
Church, Aneaster, C. W.
Additional contribution from Isle 19 

CASUALTIES .- A fire occurred in a workshop at Point Levi on Saturday, when the building and its contents were totally destroyed. It belonged to two brothers named Cauchon.

A quarrel took place on Friday between two men engaged in loading a ship in Sillery Cove. which ended in the death of one of them named Welsh. He received a blow with a crowbar from the other which fractured his skull Kane, the person who inflicted the fatal blow is in jail, awaiting his trial. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was "murder."

On Saturday, a woman of bad character was found dead on the Plains of Abraham.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Montreal, 17th October, 1845 His Excellency the Governor General has peen pleased to make the following appointment, viz :

Roger Lelievre, Esq., to be Registrar of the County of Portneul, in the room, place Chester; and, under certain restrictions, the stances one half the crop is lost, in other, drier and stead of Henry Paul Em, resigned.

# PORT OF QUEBEC.

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

Oct. 18th. Brig Milton, Ellis, Liverpool, order, general.

Young Queen, Williams, do. G. B. Symes

19th.

Bark Mary Sharp, Wolff, Glasgow, A. Burns, do 20th. Schr. Miscou, Coulson, Bathurst, Noad & Co Bark Athol, Long, Liverpool, Ross, Shuter & Co

general. Laurina, Barr, do. order, do. 21st.

Symes, general.

Schr. Three Brothers, Gamer, St. George's Bay. (Newfld.) Nond & Co. herrings. True Love Doyle, do. Parke & Co do. Ship Sir Richard Jackson, Webster, Liverpool,

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

Two vessels are reported ashore below. One of them on White Island Reef, and the other (a black bark) a little above.

The ship Victoria, Armor, timber laden, from Quebec, bound to Bristol, put in at Miramichi on the 7th instant, in distress, having been run down in the River St. Lawrence, and received considerable damage.

The steamer Alliance returned to port on Mon day, from tick, with the ship Aberdeen in tow, which vessel had lost her foremast in a gale, on Sunday, the 12th instant. Captain Rose reports S or 10 vessels bound up, among them the Lock-woods, and a deeply laden ship, which he took for the Sir Richard Jackson.

The steamers Queen and New Liverpool, came in collision, last Saturday night, between Three Rivers and Port St Francis. The Queen received considerable damage.

Packet ship Governor, Davis, at Boston, from Liverpool 15th ult., fell in on the 22nd in 1st. 49, 39, long. 16, 30, W. with the ship Glenview from Quebec to Liverpool, water logged, and took off Capt. Salters, his officers and crew, twenty-one in all, and one passenger. Mr. James Robinson, of Bytown, all of whom were taken to Boston. The Glenview commenced leaking Sept. 3, off St. Paul's, in a south-east gale, and the leak increased every spell of bad weather until she

became water-logged... The steamer Shamrock, Mackie, from Liverpool for St. John's, (N. B.,) on the 6th Sept. was abandoned on the 16th, in a sinking condition, in lat, 55, 51, N. long, 10, 50, W. The Captain and crew were picked up by the brig Jane, of

Sunderland, from Newfoundland, for Swansea. North Shields, Sept. 24.—The Symmetry, Findal of Hartlepool, from Quebec, when pro ceeding into this harbour, last tide, struck very heavy on the bar, and made a deal of water, she is now laid sunk on the shore, at the high part of South Shields.

Fowey, Sept 21-Put in here 19th The brig St. Lawrence, Workington, from Quebec, with loss of main-top-mast, and top-sail, top-gallantsails, bulwarks, and part of deck cargo, having in her hold at the time five feet of water, and both pumps choked.

Lytham, Sept. 18-The Dykes, Cockton, from Quebec, grounded about one mile below this place on the ebb, and on the flood upset; and is now on this beach, with spars gone and sails much split; hull not hurt, expected to be got upright next tide, all hands saved.

The steamers Lord Sydenham, got! in late on Tuesday morning in consequence of having broken her cylinder.

The schr. Three Brothers, reported ashore or Green , Island, some time ago. Igot off and came into port on Tuesday. Her upper works are damaged, but her bottom, is not injured.

LAUNCHES. - On Thursday last, a ship of 800 ons, called the Ceylon, by Mr. John Jeffery. Messrs. E. & J. E. Oliver, launched as bark

from their ship-yard on Friday, called the Jane Morrison, - and Mr. Thos. Oliver one of about 700 tons, called the Admiral.

PASSENGERS.

Among the passengers by the Steam-Ship!Hibernia, from Liverpool, were Thomas Froste, Esq. of Liverpool, formerly of Quebec, who arrived

In the Steam-Ship Cambria for Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton and family. Sir H. J. Caldwell, Miss Price, - Price Jr. Mrs. Usborne, two children and servant, Messrs. J. Jeffery Jr., E. Burstail, W. Henry and J. Porter of Quebec; Messrs Kenneth, Moffatt and C. Penner, of Montreal.

BIRTH.

At Hadlow Vicarage, Kent, on the 18th ult the lady of the Rev. H. D. Sewell, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Toronto, on the 13th inst. in the Cathedral Church of St. James, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Arthur Wells, Esq. son of the Hon Col. Wells, of Davenport, to Georgina, daughter of George Ridout, Esq. of Toronto-At the Mohawk Church, Grand River, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. A Nelles. Edward Stayner Freer, Esq. to Mary Raymond, daughter of the Rev. Brooke Bridges Stevens, M. A. Chaplain

DIED.

o H. M. Forces

On the 14th instant, at the Citadel, Rose, the wife of Samuel Goddard, Esquire, 14th Regiment, in her 42nd year.

At Lennoxville, on Sunday 12th instant, of brain-fever, Mr. Charles Middleton, Divinity Student, aged 22; he had recently arrived in this country to commence his course in the Theological Seminary, and was thus early called to rest in Jesus.

ENGLISH MAIL.

TETTERS for the above Mail will be received I at the Quebec Post Office, till TUES-DAY, 28th inst. PAID Letters to THREE o'clock, and UNPAID to FOUR, P. M.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER. DASTRY FLOUR in Half-Barrels, Sperm and Olive Oil. Sperm. Imperial, Adamantine, Composite

and Wax-Wick Candles, Preserved Ginger, WITH A SUPPLY OF Genuine FRESH TEAS.

M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 13, Fabrique-s:.

Quebec, 15th Oct. 1845.

THE Girls department of the British L and Canadian School will re-open on Monday, the 6th instant, in a room in the

Military Asylum. JEFFERY HALE. Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1845.

# SIGHT RESTORED.

NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED.



Recommended by THE MOST Eminent PHYSICI-ANS,

For its efficacy in removing Disorders incident to the

### EYES AND MEAD.

THE FORCEPS, 14TH DEC., 1814. This Scientific Medical Reviewer made the following critique on Grimstone's Eye Snuff, demonstrating its powerful influence on those delicate organs, the Eye and Ear.

GRIMSTONE'S EVE SNUFF. - Perhaps there is no one thing that has effected so much good, and that in so pleasant a manner, as Grimstone's Eye Snuff; and we are really surprised that it has not commanded more attention from the medical profession, for although we are aware that some eminent professors of the medical art have taken advantage of its usefulness, there are many who, however they might be convinced of its utility, prescribe it not, because it is a simple remedy that might, on a future occasion, be resorted to without their aid. Independently of its usefulness in removing pains in the head and inflammations of the eye, it is a pleasant stimulus to the nose, so that those who use it combine pleasure with profit, and we can scarcely understand how snuff-takers can forego its advantages for compounds that in many cases possess only the recommendation of being foreign. We would ecommend every one requiring its aid to try Mr. Grimstone's Snuff, and we feel convinced that they will be grateful to Mr. Grimstone for the talent he has displayed in forming his excellent compound, and to ourselves for calling their attention to it.

Other Testimonials can be seen.

The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per Zealous. THOMAS BICKELL,

Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Eurthentrare. St. John Street, Quebec.

# BISHOP'S COLLEGE,

LENNOXVILLE.

EMPORARY arrangements have been made for the opening of this Institution in a private dwelling-house in Lennoxville, where it is now in operation, under

The Rev. J. H. Nicolls, M. A., and HENRY Miles, Esq., M. A. A. Prospectus stating particulars will be

forwarded, on application to the Rev. J. H. Nicolls, Lennoxville. October, 1815.

Receiving ex "Choice," for Sule, OBACCO PIPES, Black Lead, Shot, Paints, Spades and Shovels, Ear Iron, Anvils, Vices, Patent Cordage, Patent Proved Chain Cables and Anchors.

--ALSO... 400 BOXES TIN PLATES. C. & W. WURTELE, 1st Oct. 1845. St. Paul-street. f

RECEIVED FOR SALE BY THE SUB-SCRIBERS. 3 CASES of WORSTED and WOOL-LEN GOODS, consisting of Child-ren's Dresses, Ladies' Fanctions and Muffs,

&c. and Gentlemen's Coats, &c. &c. C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 19th Sept., 1815.

NOTICE. HE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the ATNA INSURANCE COM-

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

signed looks for a patronage.

DANIEL McGIE,

Hunt's W Quebec, 7th July, 1815. Hunt's Wharf.

RECEIVED FOR SALE EX "BRITANNIA." 500 BOXES CANADA PLATES. C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 15th Sept. 1845.

#### Mutual Life Assurance SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-

ANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and

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

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON.

Quebec, August, 1845.

COALS.

EWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith?s Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co. Porter & Cols Wharf.

Late Livine's. Queles, 29th May, 1845.

#### Pouth's Corner.

THE SQUIRREL AND THE MONKEY A FABLE.

A squirrel sat in the warm sunshine, one autumnal day, with a fresh nut which he had gathered. He began to strip off the bark, but the taste was very bitter.

"What wry faces you make," said a monkey whose attention he had caught. The squirrel disliked the bitterness, and he paused; but as he looked at his nut, and thought of the treasure within, he began barking it with all his might. "Ha! ha! more wry faces," said the monkey, and he fell to mimicking the squirrel. The squirrel wisely kept on; he found that he had tasted just as much bitterness while he stopped, dreading his task, as he did when he was stripping the peel, "Beside," said he, "the faster I work the sooner I shall be done.

The monkey chattered, and grinned, and mimicked, and ridiculed, but the squirrel paid no attention. He soon threw away the last bit of the bitter peel, and freed his mouth from the bad taste.

He commenced boring the shell. "What a fool you are," said the monkey, "to waste so much labour upon nothing."

"I shall come at the kernel by and by," eaid the squirrel.

The monkey looked on and derided; the squirrel minded it not. It was hard for his teeth, but it was not so disagreeable as peeling the rind. By and by he reached the kernel. How great was his reward in its delicious sweetness.

The monkey envied him his pleasure.-Youth's Cabinet.

When a scholar keeps steadily at the dry work of learning Tables, turning to the rules in Grammar, looking out words in the Vocabulary and places on the Map, and allows himself no rest until he has made sure of his lesson -he is the Squirrel; and the boy who throws his book aside, thinking it is dry stuff, and he will pick up his lesson while the questions are put and he hears his class-mates give the answers—he is the Monkey. As kernels are not to be got at without barking, boring, and cracking, so wisdom and knowledge are not acquired without application and self-denial.

A MOTHER'S CLAIMS. I called a few days since to see a lady that had been a long time sick, and was wasting away with consumption. She had a little girl about ten years of age, a sprightly child but a great talker. She was very glad to see me, and having a great many inquiries to make, she talked much faster and harder than she ought, in a room where any person was sick. Her mother was obliged to say, my child, do not talk so fast and loud, for every little noise worries me. The little girl appeared quite sorry, and I thought she would be careful in future. But she was so extremely volatile, that in a few moments she happened to think of a doll, that had been given her as a Christmas present. She jumped from her chair and ran out of the chamber, and in closing the door, she did not stop to shut it softly, but drew it after her as hard as she could. She soon returned and holding up the doll, Oh, said she, is it not an elegant thing? see what a beautiful dress she has on; and her hair, how handsome it curls, and her hat, why, she looks almost like a bride, -all these exclamations were made without once stopping. Her mother called her to her bedside and said, my dear, when I am gone where you cannot see me any more, I fear you will feel very unhappy in thinking how you have disturbed me. The little girl blushed to think that her mother was obliged to reprove her again before me; and asked her mother to forgive her and kissed her, saying she would try to do better-I could not but think if the child outlived her mother, how many hours the recollection of that time would embitter. Years have passed since my mother died, but I remember it as though it was but yesterday. Her disease was also a lingering consumption. I felt resolved to do any thing for her that was in my power while she was sick, and I really thought that I did, while she was living. But when I came to see her in her coffin, looking so pale and pleasant and knowing that I could never do any thing more for her, I thought of a great many times when I might have rendered her some little attention, which might have been a great comfort to her, but which she did not like to ask me to do, for fear her beloved child was tired, for she was sick a great while and very much afraid of making trouble. I thought how I might have sat by her more hours than I did, and kept the flies from her, for she was sick in warm weather when they were exceedingly troublesome. I thought too of times, when I had not been perfectly willing to gratify her wishes, when I had felt, as if my lessons were too hard or my task at sewing was not as easy as it might have been. And then, how much would I have given could I have recalled those times. I thought if my mother could only have been spared, I would never again have tired or been weary at any thing she might have required. But I was called to feel the loneliness of a motherless child. Although I had kind soul's salvation, and gained the hearts of friends, yet when I was sick, there were all. none to smooth my pillow with a mother's

mother's anxiety; there were none to an- I possessing in his appearance; his dress was ticipate and meet my wants, as my mother had been wont to do; and when I realized that she could never do it again, my tears would flow afresh. But I always loved to go and look at her grave, and think if I loved the Saviour as she loved him, 1 should again see her in heaven. I have been so situated for several years, that I have not been to her grave, but if ever I go to the village where she is buried, I shall consider it a mournful pleasure, to go and look upon that hallowed spot; for a mother's grave is a sacred place.—Connecticut Observer.

INFLUENCE OF CONSISTENCY.

Having tarried a few days in a beautiful village in the West, I emharked in a vessel that was crossing one of the great lakes. Three other individuals had taken passage, andthe night coming on, found us waiting for a breeze.

About nine o'clock, as the sails were

hoisted, another passenger came on board. When we had cleared the harbour, he entered the cabin, and seemed to suppose that he was alone; for we had all retired to our berths. The lamp was burning dimly on the table, but it afforded sufficient light for me to discover that he was young. Scating himself beside it, he drew forth a book from his pocket and read a few minutes. Suddenly from on deck was heard the voice of the captain uttering oaths, terrific beyond description. The youth arose, laid his book on the chair, and kneeling beside it, in a low whisper engaged in prayer. listened attentively, and thought his soul seemed to burn within him. I could gather only an occasional word, or part of a sentence, such as "mercy," "dying heathen, "sinners," &c. Presently he seemed in an agony of spirit for these swearers, and could scarcely suppress his voice while pleading with God to have mercy on them. My soul was stirred within me. There was a sacredness in this place, and I was self-condemned, knowing that I had also professed the name of Jesus, and had retired with my fellow passengers to rest, not having spoken to God or committed myself to his care.

Early in the morning I was waked by a loud voice at the door of the companionway: "Here! whose tracts are these?" followed by other voices in threats and imprecations against tract distributers, Bethels, Temperance Societies, &c.

I thought of the voung stranger, and feared they would execute their threats upon him; but he calmly said, "Those tracts are mine. I have but a few, as you see, but they are very good, and you may take one if and though I have never followed their you wish. I brought them on board to distribute, but you were all too busy last night." The sailor smiled, and walked away, making no reply.

We were soon called to breakfast with the captain and mate. When we were seated at the table, "Captain," said our young companion, "as the Lord supplies all our wants, if neither you nor the passengers object, I would like to ask his blessing on our repast."

"If you please" replied the captain, with mouths filled with curses. The captain hours before we arrived in port, we ascerattempted to apologize for the profanity of tained that he was a MECHANIC. his men, saying "it was perfectly common among sailors, and they meant no harm by

"With your leave, captain," said the voung stranger, "I think we can put an end

Himself a swearer, and having just apologized for his men, the captain was puzzled for an answer, but after a little hesitation, he replied, "I might as well sail against a head wind as to think of such a thing."

"But I meant all I said," added the young

man. "Well, if you think it possible, you may of all .- Ep. Recorder.

try it," said the captain. As soon as breakfast was over, the oldest and most profane of the sailors seated himself on the quarter deck to smoke his pipe. The young man entered into conversation with him, and soon drew from him a history of the adventures of his life.-From his boyhood he had followed the ocean,-He had been to-sed on the billows in many a tempest, had visited several missionary stations in different parts of the world, and gave his testimony to the good effects of missionary efforts among the natives of the Sandwich Islands. Proud of his nautical skill, he at length hoasted that he could do

any thing that could be done by a sailor. "I doubt it," said the young man. "I can," answered the hardy tar, "and will not be outdone, my word for it."

"Well, when a sailor passes his word, he ought to be believed. I know a sailor who resolved that he would stop swearing; and did so."

"Ah," said the sailor, "you've anchored me; I'm fast-but I can do it."

"I know you can," said the young man, "and I hope you will anchor all your ship-

mates' oaths with yours." Not a word of profanity was afterwards heard on hoard the vessel. During the day, as opportunity presented itself, he conversed with each sailor singly on the subject of his

By this time I was much interested in for the place. tenderness, there were none to watch by the young stranger and determined to know it Not yet," said the Man of Leisure, my bedside by day and by night, with a more of him. -There was nothing pre- "but there is time enough."

plain, his manners unassuming; but his influence had by the blessing of God in a few short hours, totally changed the aspect of our crew. The tiger seemed softened to a lamb, and peace and quiet had succeeded confusion and biasphemy.

After supper he requested of the captain the privilege of attending worship in the cabin. His wishes were complied with, and soon all on board, except the man at the helm, were assembled. The captain brought out a Bible, which he said was given him in early life by his father, with a request that he would never part with it. We listened as our friend read Matthew's account of Christ's crucifixion and resurrection; and then looking round upon us, he said "He is risen-yes, Jesus lives, let us worship him."

It was a melting scene. Knees that seldom bowed before, now knelt at the altar of prayer, while the solemnities of eternity seemed hanging over us. After prayer we went on deck and sang a hymn. It was a happy place, a floating Bethel. Instead of confusion and wrath, there was sweet peace and solemnity. We ceased just as the setting sun was flinging upon us his last cheering rays.

"Look yonder," he exclaimed. "You who have been nursed in the storm and cradled in the tempest, look at the setting sun, and learn a lesson that will make you happy when it shall set to rise no more. As rose that sun this morning to afford us light and comfort, so has the Son of God arisen to secure salvation to all who accept and love him; and as that sun withdraws its beams, and we are veiled in darkness for a season, so will the Sun of Righteousness withdraw his offers of mercy from all who continue to neglect them. But remember, that season is one that never ends,—one dark, perpetual night."

The captain, deeply affected, went into the cabin, lit his lamp, took his Bible, and engaged in reading till we had retired to

In the morning, as soon as we were seated at the breakfast table, the captain invited our friend to ask a blessing. "There, gentlemen," said he, "this is the first time that ever I made such a request, and never, till this young man came on board, have I been asked for the privilege of holding prayers, though I have a thousand times expected it, both on the ocean and the lake; and have often cursed religion in my heart, and believed that it was all a delusion. Now I see the influence of the Bible. And though I make no claims to religion myself, I respect it, for my parents were Christians, counsels, I cannot forget them."

And thus, for three days, we regularly attended family worship, and had much interesting conversation on various subjects; for there was nothing in the religion of the young man to repress the cheerfulness of social intercourse. From his familiarity with the Bible, his readienss in illustrating its truths and presenting its motives, and from his fearless, but judicious and persevering steps, we concluded that he was a minister of the gospel. From all he saw, he gathered apparent good will. In a few minutes the laurels to throw at his master's feet, and in cook was on deck, and informed the sailors, all his movements aimed to show that who were instantly in an uproar, and their eternity was not to be trifled with. A few

Before we reached the wharf, the captain came forward, and with much feeling, bade him farewell; declared that he was resolved to live as he had done no longer: -his wife, he said, was a Christian, and he meant to go and live with her; and added, "I have had ministers, as passengers, on board of my vessel Sabbath days and week days, but never before have I been reminded of the family altar where my departed parents knelt." As we left the vessel, every countenance showed that our friend had, by his decided, yet mild and Christian faithfulness, won the gratitude of many and the esteem

THE MAN OPLEISURE AND THE PALE BOY.

"You'll please not to forget to ask the place for me, sir," said a pale, blue-eyed boy, as he brushed the coat of the Man of Li isure at his lodgings.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Inklin, "I shall be going that way in a day or two." "Did you ask for the place for me vesterday?" said the pale boy on the following day, with a quivering lip, as he performed the same office.

"No," was the answer. "I was busy, but I will to-day,"

"Heaven help my poor mother," murmured the boy, and gazed listlessly on the cent Mr. Inklin laid in his hand.

The boy went home. He ran to the hungry children with the loaf of bread he had carned by brushing the gentlemen's coats at the hotel. They shouted with joy, and his mother held out her emaciated hand for a portion, while a sickly smile flittered across her face.

"Mother, dear," said the boy, "Mr. Inklin thinks he can get me the place, and I shall have three meals a day-only think, mother, three meals ! and it won't take me three minutes to run home and share them with you."

The morning came, and the pale boy's voice trembled with eagerness as he asked Mr. Inklin if he had applied

tears. Another morning arrived.

"It is very thoughtless in the boy to be so late," said Mr. Inklin. "Not a soul here to brush my coat!"

The child came at length, his face swol-

len with weeping.
"I am sorry to disappoint you," said the man of Leisure, "but the place in Mr. C --- 's store was taken up yesterday."

The boy stopt brushing and burst afresh into tears. "I don't care now," said he, sobbing, "we may as wellstarve. Mother is dead."

The man of Leisure was shocked, and he gave the pale boy a dollar.

THE MAN OF LEISURE ON A DEATH BED.

Mr. luklin was taken ill. He said often that he thought religion might be a good thing, and he meant to look into it. An anxious friend brought a clergyman to him. He spoke tenderly, but seriously to the sufferer, of eternal truths.

"Call to-morrow," said the man of Leisure, "and we will talk about these matters."

That night the Man of Leisure died .-Amer. Paper.

THE BEST LIQUOR. "Give us a glass of your best liquor," said a toper the other day, as he entered

shop. The keeper gave him a glass of pure water. The toper, without weakening it, dashed it down his throat at a swallow. le soon began to taste, and taste, seem- | PREFARATORY DEPARTMENT..... REVEREND J. ingly not exactly satisfied.

"What's the matter," said the keeper, wasn't it good ?"

"Why, yes, it was good enough-but seems to me it wasn't very strong What kind of liquor was it?"

"Cold water," was the reply; "that's the best liquor we have in the shop, and I believe it's the best in town. As for any other kind, we have not got any, for 1 left off selling some time ago. So you've saved your three cents, and you'll teel better for it afterwards."

"Well, I declare," said the toper. this is a regular suck-in; but I believe you're half right for all that. And as you don't charge anything for your liquor, I am a good mind to be your customer, and see it I can't get rid of my head-ache and sore eyes.'

The shop-keeper encouraged him never to drink anything but the best liquor, and he departed .- Youth's Cabinet.

PARAGRAPH " FOR HEADS OF HOUSES." -Mothers! if you would train up your children to be useful members of society, keep them from running about the streets. The great school of vice is the street. There the urchin learns the vulgar oath or the putrid obscenity. For one lesson at the fireside he has a dozen in the kennel. Thus are scattered the seeds of falsehood, gambling, theft, and violence. Mothers! as you love your own flesh and blood, make your children cling to the hearth-stone. Love home yourself; sink the roots deep among your domestic treasures; set an example in this, as in all things, which your offspring may follow. It is a great error that children may be left to run wild in every sort of street temptation for several years, and that it will man, from New York, have been engaged in then be time enough to break them in the mechanical department, and the Printers, This horrid mistake makes half our spend- in this City are confidently appealed to as to thrifts, gamblers, thieves, and drunkards. the beauty and quality of the Type cast in No man would raise a colt or an ox on such this Foundry. a principle: no man would suffer the woods to grow in his garden for any length of time, saying he could eradicate them at any time. Look to this matter, parents! See more especially, that your children are not out at night, loitering around some coffee house or heatre. Mothers! make your children love tome, and by all means encourage them to ove you better than all other human beings. Church Chronicle.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS-WARE, &c.

PECEIVING per "Auckland" of "Aurora," a D general assortiment of the above, and expected by other vessels, a further supply, selected by the subscriber during his visit to England, the last

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

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. IIIS Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to

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

Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

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

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed Assignee to the Estate of the late Mr. W. B. JEFFERYS, Plumber and Painter. All persons having claims against the late Mr. Jefferys, are requested to send them in duly attested, without delay.

CHRISTIAN WURTELE, Quebec, 26th June, 1845.

The cent that morning was wet with RECEIVING EX "AURORA," AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, BEST COAL TAR and PATENT COR-

C. & W. WURTELE,

Quebec, 5th June, 1845.

St. Paul's Street TO LET. THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street

Apply to CHRISTIAN WURTELE,

St. Paul's Street. 11th Feby, 1845.

#### EDUCATION.

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

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

Quebec, 15th April, 1845.

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

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To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers in Canada, Nova Scotia,

IIE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the Patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry.

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

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