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

Volume II.—No. 23.7

# QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1845.

WHOLE NUMBER 75.

ON COMING IN SIGHT OF LAND. O welcome hills, that far away Skirt the wild billow's foam, And clasp, with many a shining bay,

Father in heaven, if joy alone For me shall yonder shine, Oh, lift my praises to the throne, And let my life be thine !

My country and my home!

If trembling lips, and tears that start, Their tidings sad disclose, Yet arm with strength my bursting heart, And bless my cup of woes!

Soon, soon shall loftier hills appear; And, life's long wand'rings o'er, A chillier breeze shall waft me near. To touch the eternal shore.

God of my days, I trust in thee!
O, guide me with thy hand, Till gladlier that dim shore I sce, Than this dear native land.

G. B., in "Twelve Hurs on the Wreck."

COINCIDENCE OF IRVINGISM WITH TRACTARIANISM.

A Review from the Dublin Christian Examiner. Abstract Principles of Revealed Religion. By Henry Drummond, Esq. London. John Murray. 1845.

Concluded.

The volume before us is designated Abstract Principles of Revealed Religion, and in the preface those principles are set before us. We must remember that priest is taken to signify not elder but sacrificing priest.

"That without priesthood there can be no sacraments, and without sacraments no spiritual life can be rightly imparted or adequately sustained: that the due worship of God can be carried on only by priests appointed by himself: that all its parts are definite; forms of buildings in which it is carried on; rites therein performed; furniture appropriate to that end; vestments of those who officiate; hours of celebration, &c.; and that the single act which constitutes Christian worship, and distinguishes true from false worship in Christendoin, is the offering up of the flesh and blood of Jesus Christ, without the eating and drinking of which no one can have part in

Here we have the worst errors, shall we say of Tractarianism, or shall we not rather say, of the Church of Rome, nakedly and boldly set forth, and we can assure our readers that the whole book contains nothing like a retraction, or explaining away of these awful impleties. The sacerdotal character of the Christian ministry, transubstantiation, sacramental salvation, the essential character of forms, and the sacrifice of the mass, are as plainly expressed as can well be imaginedthe concluding words are, indeed, equivocal, but the whole tenor of the book, shows that they are to be understood in the same sense in which the Church of Rome understands them. The following passage is sufficiently clear as to his view of sacramental salvation.

"After the giving of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost, a new and spiritual life was poured into men, twelve of whom had previously received a commission to teach what they had been taught, so soon as this life should be imparted to them, and from them have both life and a capacity to apprehend religious truth been dispensed through the sacraments to all who have ever since received them, so that there is no baptized person who has not received a measure of the same: and every one who has received a commission to teach has received it through the imposition of hands by the same authority, successively continued to this day. Every baptized person, therefore, contains a measure of life and capacity for truth, which he has cultivated and brought to maturity, or neglected and smothered."

"In this sacrament alone is the flesh and blood of Jesus Christ to be found upon this earth. It is because this is to be offered to God in the Eucharistic rite that the place on which it is consecrated is called the altar: it is because of this offering that the building which encloses and protects the altar is to be reverenced, and that the altar is more holy than any other thing in the building: it is for this reason that the universal custom of Christendom is to bow towards the altar, to face the altar, to uncover the head on entering the building which covers and surrounds the altar. Hence, the attacks by the modern schismatics on the real presence of the flesh and blood of Christ in the sacrament, on bowing towards the altar, on uncovering the head in the house of God, are attacks on the very heart of Christian worship; for where these things are not reverenced, above all where they are repudiated, there is no Christian worship: there may be lectures on Christian ethics; there may be pious ojaculations, prayers, singings, and well-constructed phrases, interlarded with shreds and words and verses of Scripture; there may be many good and right things; but of Christian worship, as it was ordained, and as it is required by God, there is none."

"And again these (the rites and institutions established in the church) may be enumerated by Baptism, which conveys the new spiritual life; leaching and preaching, which informs and instructs the mind; confirmation; or the imparting by bishops' hands that measure of the Holy Ghost which is required for the due performance of whatever office such individual has to sustain in the body of Christ; colebration of the blessed Eucharist, which feeds the new life imparted in Baptism; pastorship, which guides and comforts in all cases of difficult conduct in life; the confessional, where any sin of peculiar enormity and weight may be confessed, and where absolution for the

same may be given and received."

that he should regard her as a part of Christ's cying of the present state of Christendom, to, that all Christendom is Babylon alike fice in the present day. And this promise is under condemnation, and that individual said to be referred to: Christians are to listen to a new sent apostle's the church, though he warns Protestants not —that the new witness is a divinely appointed message to the world. He very prudently does not mention his own apostleship, and a person ignorant of his pretensions would be unable to understand what was meant by the been irregularly admitted to the shepherd's references to that revived office; but it is office and charge."

In the presence of God, as senseless entingularly admitted to the shepherd's siasm. My dear friends, proceed with caution to your conclusions, lest haply you chertly in virtue of this he addresses the With such a system of interpretation it is church, so that we have poperly seasoned by modern philosophic infidelity presented to us in combination with Irvingite fanaticism, all definitely. In accordance will this we find the samplanes of a solvally written with a system of the samplanes of a solvally written. Zion reported as the church and consequently of great niety may seem to have a strong the samplanes of a solvally written.

Religion. It is very true that he denounces in no ample:—

"The time of the restoration (of the church)." neasured language the usurpation of the Bideeming point—appears to us the most shock—the set time to favour the church is that when he attended in the family of the Minister; ing feature in the whole. God has expressly her sons take pleasure in her stones, and re- and the Minister, of kindness, often spake said, Rev. xxi. 8, that "idolaters shall have member the very dust thereof. 'Tu exurgens to him concerning his soul. He once replied their part in the lake which burneth with fite misereberis Sion, quia tempus miserendi ejus, and brimstone." Mr. Drummond proves that Romanists are idolaters in the fullest sense vis tuis lapides ejus, et terræ ejus miserebunf the word, and then promises them life. Is not this to make God a liar? Charity, be it ment there is an attempt to recur to the ancient remembered, has nothing to say to this matter, usages of the church, albeit they be but dust We are not the judges of any man -- God and rubbish; yet still hallowed dust and saalone can fix his doom with which no stranger cred rubbish, affording a melancholy pleasure can intermeddle, but it is ours to judge of to those who contemplate them. Such is the

seeks for any intercessor and mediator in heaven, save the Lord Jesus Christ, is an what names authorized; by what pious men their minds concerning the "Ideal." practised; the act is idolatrous, and he who performs it an idolater."

they devote themselves so well, according to able volume. First, justification by faith is whatever the peculiarity of their talent and fully and fairly stated, and its importance disposition may be, to the service of God. In maintained (page 282 to 286); secondly, the no other can their charities he so well disposition of the church universal is powerfully rected, and so profitably employed for man, pointed out, and it is shown that the very In no other is it a matter of credit rather than of censure that the life of God is actually manifested in them. In no other can they find worship so spiritual, so elevating, so worthy of the great object of adoration to all creation.

Happy, therefore, are the idolaters !

There is nothing more remarkable in the Tractorian controversy (for though a kind of irregular force, in almost every doctrinal point our author sides with them, and they rarely meet even the gentlest censure) than the manner in which those who are infected with these opinions, confound the relative importance of things. Thus page 109 and the following pages, in showing the sins of the Churches of Rome and England, he points out in the one forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats, as the signs of apostacy mentioned, 1st Tim. iv., 1-5 withholding the cup, the perversion of the confessional into "a plan for the corruption and demoralization of the female mind,33 the false assertion" respecting the supremacy of St. Peter, the exaltation of the Virgin Mary into an object of worship and that of "dead men and women into the place which belongs only to the head, Jesus Christ -that of being intercessor between God and what are the charges against the Church of England, by which she is reduced to a common level of Apostacy? That reforms should not have been left to lay members that bishops should reside in great towns instead of in the places where their palaces may happen to be-that Christians should be enjoined to pay the tenth part of their incomes into the bishop's hands, and so on, pointing out some things which might be expedient some indifferent, and some positively evil; but all of a comparatively trivial nature, the neglect of which is set forth as reducing us to the same level with the lies, the immoralities, and the idolatries with which he charges the Church of Rome.

Of the manner in which Mr. Drummond interprets Scripture we shall only offer two samples, one as illustrating his mode of exposition, the other as exhibiting what we believe to be a root whence most of the errots respecting the church have spring. At page 154, the first of Isainh, though expressly stated to be written concerning Judah

body the Church; and not more diseased than any other part. Indeed, the object of the whole volume seems to be to present in a palatable form the dogma we have referred to signify the restoration of the apostolic of that all Christopham is Rabidan alika first the process day. And this promise is

"At the fortieth chapter, where the in voice calling them, not to leave their respective communities, but to seek for a better spirit therein. The passage as thus stated, seems plausible, yea, beautiful, but what does it involve? First—that the differences between the done by those who fulfil the ministry of which and Protestantian and worth contracts and Protestantian are not worth contracts. popery and Protestantism are not worth con- which it is the peculiar office to confer the tending for; indeed, he distinctly asserts that Holy Chost, the Comforter, by the imposition those who are born in the Church of Rome are of their hands. Next, the voice of the prothe best off in the present miserable state of phecy is summoned as the voice of him who crieth in the wilderness, as John the Baptist the church, though he warns Protestants not to enter her communion. Secondly—that Presbyterians and Schismatics who, he expressly asserts, have not the sacraments, by which alone, he equally asserts, men can feed on Christ, are safe in their priestless schism—thus promising salvation to those who, according to him, never do feed on Christ. Thirdly—that the new witness is a divinely appointed that are with young; even all who are pregnant with the promised lange, but lightly to fail nant with the promised hope, but liable to fail in bringing it to perfection if treated roughly person ignorant of his pretensions would be by the unkind hands of fleshly men, who have

under the semblance of a soberly written Zion regarded as the church, and consequently of great piety, may seem to have a strong treatise on the Abstract Principles of Revealed the children of Abraham after the flesh passed bearing on this part of the subject. The over in connection with prophecy. For ex-

ges:—

"To multiply gods and to multiply mediators is equally to become idolaters. Whoever praya to more gods than one, and hather praya to more gods than one, and hather praya to more gods. The idolater of the Lord Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son, is an idolater; and whosoever seeks for any intercer.

and an "Ideal" something substituted for her, we cannot wonder that those who have idolater. It signifies nothing under what rejected God's announcements concerning the semblance this practice was introduced; by real, should be left to exhibit the vanity of real, should be left to exhibit the vanity of The errors we have pointed out are not

excrescences against to, and capable of Happy are they, however, who have being separated from what is excellent: the been born in the Church of Rome, for in no other can all truth be found. In no other can there much of truth contained in this remarkinstitutions, the religious societies, &c. which God has owned and blessed, are wit nesses to the unsound state of the church, which should not have left the work to be done by any but her proper officers; and thirdly, we are pointed, though not with sufficient distinctness, to a future state of the church, when the Lord himself will take the regulation of it on himself, while the futility of any efforts to accomplish perfection, under the present dispensation, is ably shown. On the other hand, the truth that is in the church is not only not recognised, but, in this respect light is put for darkness, and darkness for light; the evils existing among Protestants and evangelicals being exaggerated, and those among Romish and other ritualists softened down or overlooked. Not content with show ing the hopelessness of perfection now, every effort after any thing but personal religion is denounced; order (and that such as he imagines,) if not set before truth, is so placed on a level with it, that when collision occurs i seems highly doubtful which should be sacrificed, while the preached Gospel, as the powe of God unto salvation, the Holy Spirit as receiving the things of Christ, and showing them to his people, are either denied or thrown utterly into the background. We can best man." As a set-off against these offences convey our impression of the work as a by saying that, in reading it, the celebrated statue of Laocoon was continually before our eyes; the vigour of a manly intellect-an intellect that had once been nur tured in the truth-seems holding a strenuous conflict; but the sement has coiled around him and however grand may be the exhibition of the struggle, death is delayed, not averted A risen and ascended Saviour cannot long be worshipped by those who regard the visible and sensible as essential to their intercourse with him that is invisible. We are keenly alive to the importance of church unity, c forms and ordinances as means to an end but if permitted to rise for one moment from their handmaid's place, they strangle the ex-

istence they were called to nourish. We cannot close un article, already too protracted, without a word of warning to our younger readers against the various, and attractive forms of dissent. Multiform it may well be called, when one sect takes, the unlawfolness of sectorionism as its characteristic. We are ready to muintain the possi

-yea that many dissenters may make progress in the faith, and become models of Christian holiness; but experience compels us to denounce it as, to those who are drawn out from the church, in the vast majority of instances, fatal to domestic happiness, and, in many which we have known, injurious to the moral character. We may have been peculiarly placed; but the peculiarity consists in having seen more of dissent in its varied forms than falls to the lot of most churchmen; and while we look upon the marred usefulness, disjointed families, disappointed hopes, broken hearts, and clouded leathbeds which memory presents, we dare not but raise the voice of warning, and pray every one to look from the glitter of promise to sober realities, and to ask may he not, if his heart be indeed right with God, find spiritual health and strength in the bosom of that church which "looked on his child-

### ON EVIDENCES FOR HEAVEN.

(LURE, x. 20.)
The very mention of evidences, that the name of any one is "written in heaven," may have appeared to some, who are now in the presence of God, as senseless enthuaccount is of a young man, of a highly respectable profession, of an excellent understanding, and of most amiable manners. -"I have no fears about my soul," The Minister rejoined-"Ah, dear sir, in the smiling hour of health, and prosperity. you may appear to have conquered your servation might appear a prophecy. This amiable young man received a sudden summons to appear before God. He had a short sickness, but it was unto death. The veil was removed from his mind. He beheld with anguish his past worldliness, the neglect of his soul, of eternity, and of God. He was filled with terror. He felt the horrors of despoir. He could then mention the Green which he had disregarded, and, for the first time, he cried for mercy. Whether his repentance was unto life, the day of judgment can alway determine. can alone determine.

Brethren, we must each of us soon go through the valley of death. The valley was dark and dismal to this worldly young The errors we have pointed out are not excrescences adhering to, and capable of being separated from what is excellent; the leprosy has entered into the warp, yet is leprosy has entered into the warp, yet is conciled God, and by a bright prospect of being for ever with the Lord."—Rev. R.

DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH ON

BAPTISM. of Religion adopted by Henry VIII. and the Convocation in 1536, retained many of the papal doctrines and ceremonies, such as, the Sacrament of Penance, Transubstantiation, the use of Images, the Invocation of Saints, the sprinkling of Holy Water, the bearing of Candles on Candlemasday, the giving of Ashes on Ash-Wednesday, the bearing of Palms on Palm-Sunday, the creeping to the Cross and kissing it on Good-Friday, together with Prayer for the Dead, and Masses. The Article on Baptism states-" As touching the Holy Sacrament of Baptism, we will that all Bishops and Preachers shall instruct and teach our people committed by us unto their spiritual charge, that they ought and must, of necessity, believe certainly all those things which hath been always by the whole con sent of the church approved, received, and used in the Sacrament of Baptism, that is to say, . . . . . That it is offered unto all men, as well infants as such as have the

use of reason, that by Baptism they shall have remission of sins and the grace and favour of God, according to the saying of St. John, Whoso believeth and is baptized shall be saved.' Item, that the promise of grace and everlasting life, which promise is uljoined unto the Sucrament of Baptism, pertaineth not only unto such as have the use of reason, but also to infants, innocents, and children; and they ought therefore and must needs be baptized; and that by the Sacrament of Baptism, they do also obtain remission of their sins, the grace and favour of God: and be made thereby the very sons and children of God: insomuch as infants and children dying in their infancy shall undoubtedly be saved thereby, on ELSE NOT." "Item. That men or children having the use

of reason, and willing and desiring to be baptized, shall, by virtue of that Holy Sacrament, obtain the grace and remission of all their sins, if they shall come thereunto perfeetly and truly repentant and contrite of all their sins before committed, and also perfectly and constantly confessing and believing all the Articles of our Faith, according as it was mentioned in the article before, or ELSE NOT. And finally, that they shall have firm credence and trust in the promise of God, adjoined to the said Sucrement, that is to say, That in and by the said Sacrament which they shall receive, God the Father giveth unto them, for his Son Jesus Christ's sake, remission of sins and Having embraced some of the worst doc- and Jerusalem, is not merely referred to as bility of the salvation of all who acknow. Son Jesus Christ's sake, remission of sins and rings of Rome, it is not to be wondered at suitable to, but expressly quoted as propher ledge the Trinity, incarnation, and atomement the grace of the Holy Chost, whereby they be

newly regenerated and made the very children of God, according to the saying of Christ and his Apostle St. Peter, Repent and he baptized every one of you, &c.; and according also to the szying of St. Paul, (Titus iii. 5, 6. 7,) Not by works of righteousness, &c. 230

These extracts from Henry's Articles demonstrate that, together with a variety of other popish doctrines and ceremonies, the spiritual blessings of regeneration and remission of sin were distinctly maintained to he "adjoined to the Sacrament of Baptism." In infant baptism these blessings were held to he absolute; and in adult haptism they were asserted to be conferred, although with some

EDWARD VI. 1547-1553 .- Upon the accession of Edward, an immediate revision of Henry's Articles was suggested; but Cranmer, then Archbishop of Canterbury, with his usual caution, was of another mind. He thought it desirable that freedom should be left for the exercise of religious opinions, for a season, as Burnet tells us, "to open and ventilate the matter in public disputations and books written about them for some years, before they should go too hastily to deter-mine them; lest, if they went too fast to that affair, it would not be so decent to make alterations afterwards, nor could the clergy be of a sudden brought to change their old opinions." From these considerations, the alteration of Henry's Articles was delayed for five years, that is till the year 1552, when after much deliberation, all Henry's Articles were laid aside, and forty-two new Articles were agreed upon, by convocation, in their stead, and published by the King's authority, as is declared in their enunciation, "for the shop of Rome, the tyranny of his clergy, the ignorance and superstition of the people, and, strange to say, the idolatry of all. This last, which some Protestants might think a reseems to be impossible; and, secondly, that the most check. "Our Lord Jesus Christ gathered his people into a society, by Sacraments, very few in number, most easy to be kept and of most excellent signification, that is to say, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord. The Sacraments were not ordained to be gazed upon, or to be carried about, but that we should fears; but in the trying hour of sickness and duly use them; and in such only as worthily death, your fear will conquer you. The obreceive the same, they have a wholesome effect or operation, not, as some say, 'Ex opere operato,' which terms, as they are strange and utterly unknown to the Holy Scripture, so do they yield a sense, which savourell of little piety, but of much superstition: but they that receive them unworthily, receive to themselves damnation."
And in the 28th of Edward's Articles, on Rantism, it is distinctly asserted. Baptism is not only a storn of profession and MARK of difference, whereby Christian men are discerned from others that be not christened: but it is also a sign of regeneration or NEW BIRTH; whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive Baptism rightly, are grafted into the Church;—the promises of forgiveness of sin, and of our adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost, are visibly signed and sealed:—faith is confirmed and grace increased, by virtue of prayer unto God.—The custom of the Church for baptizing young children is both to be commended, and by all means to be retained in the Church."

The difference between the language and by Henry in 1536, when the reformers themselves were only just then emerging from papal darkness, and the Articles published in the time of Edward in 1552, when the reformers were advancing to man's estate in spiritual things, ought not to be unnoticed. Their progress in the discovery of divine truth was rapid.§

(1) Henry's Articles assert, "That the promise of grace and everlasting life is adoined to the Sacrament of Baptism," and that "by the Sacrament of Baptism remission of sins is obtained; "-while Edward's Ar-ticles again and again declare" That Baptism is the sign of regeneration or new birth,33 and that in Baptism "the forgiveness of sins and our adoption to be the sons of God are visibly signed and sealed.22 The Articles of Edward also warn the church against the popish doctrine of the "opus operatum" of both Sacraments, declaring these words to be "strange and utterly unknown to the Holy Scriptures," and that "they yield a sense which savoureth of little piety, but of much superstition."
(2) Henry's Articles also affirm the neces-

sity of Infant Baptism on the ground, "That infants dving in their infancy shall undoubtedly be saved by Baptism or else not;" and again, "That infants dying in their infancy must needs be christened, because they be born in original sin, which sin must needs be remitted, and which cannot be done but by the Sacrament of Baptism:"-while the Articles of Edward simply affirm the necessity of Infant Baptism, on the ground of ancient usage, thus: "The Custom of the Church for haptizing young children is both to be commended, and hy all means to be retained in the church."

(3) And in addition to these considerations, it ought not to be forgotten, that the Council of Trent called together by the Pope " for the reformation of the manners of the Romish church, and for the extinction of heretics," was held about this time—that is, from 1545 to 1563—and the proceedings of that assembly may serve to throw much light upon the prevailing sentiments of the reformers of day. At the seventh session held in 1547, the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation

<sup>\*</sup> Burnet's History of the Reformation, Oxford edit. Vol. i. Part. ii, 457-474.

Ibid vol. ii. Part. i. p. 307. Ibid. vol. ii Part. ii. p. 299, 300.

Cranmer and Latimer both signed Henry's

were the subject of debate; and we are informed, "That in that popish assembly there was an entire unanimity in the condemnation of the reformers for denying that the Sacra-ments confer grace."—What a conclusive proof of the sentiments adopted by the Protestant reformers from the testimony of enemies, even the papists themselves!

And in confirmation of this point, it may he observed, that among other canons passed at this council, are these: "Whosoever shall affirm that the Sacraments of the New Law do not contain the grace which they sig-nify; or that they do not confer that grace on those who place no obstacle in its way; as if they were only the external signs of grace or rightcourness received by faith and marks of Christian profession, whereby the faithful are distinguished from unbelievers: Let him be accurate.— Whoever shall affirm that grace is not conferred by these Saxaments of the New Law, by their own power (ex opere operato), but that faith in the divine promise is all that is necessary to obtain grace: LET HIM BE

The canons of the Romish church then distinctly avow, that the inward grace of regeneration is invariably conferred in the Sacrament of Baptism : and the circumstance of the English reformers having introduced into Edward's Article on that very Sacrament (the 28th), the identical expressions which were condemned by the Council of Trent, calling it, "A sign of profession," also "A mark of difference whereby Christian men are discerned from others," and " A sign of regeneration or new birth:22-as well as the circumstance of the reformers having renudiated, in Article 26th, on the Sacraments that favourite expression of the Romish church, "ex opere operato:"—these parts serve to demonstrate that, however offensive the denial of baptismal regeneration might be to the Romanists, our Protestant reformers were willing to avow their principles in utter rejection of such an unscriptural dogma, and at all hazards for the truth's sake, to incur their direful anathemas.—A Voice of Warning to the Church, or the Integrity of her Articles vindicated, by the Rev. John Spurgin, Vicar of Hockham.

# The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1845.

If any of our readers should wonder at the insertion by us of the Review, completed in this number, of Mr. Drummond's work on Revealed Religion, it may be useful for him to know, besides the singular fact which the reviewer has brought to light, how Irvingism has led the author into the very perversions in which Tractarianism coincides with Rome, the other that Irvingism is not altogether wanting admirers even on this side the Atlantic. That the peculiar aberration in which Irving's splendid talents and powerful influence became wrecks, should have brought his most prominent follower to take retuge in such views as are indicated by the extracts in the review before our readers, is a subject for much reflection, though the close relationship of all sorts of error to one another is a fact attested by long experience.

How precious is simple adherence to those features in the Gospel-scheme which lie as open to the humblest prayerful disciple, studying the sacred volume, as to the believer endued with the highest order of intellect and attainment! Irving commenced his brilliants but short, career in London, by pouring contempt upon the abundantly blessed proclama tion of the Gospel in the manner of the old paths; numbers became fastidious in judging of preachers, and, by running after Irving, ran into the snares of Satan. Similar phenomena will no doubt present themselves in the Christian Church from time to time, beguiling souls from the simplicity of the faith. May we be watchful against Satan's devices.

An Order of Family Prayer for Every Day in the Week, and for the commemoration of the Holy Days and Scasons of the Church.

By the Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D. D., Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New York. Stanford & Swords, Broadway.

We have to express our obligations to the Publishers for a copy of this work, which has been noticed before in our columns with reference to the letters by which the Author has declined praises bestowed upon it, of so questionable a character that he treats them as charges preferred against him. We have in the first place, turned over the leaves with great delight at the typographical execution which we think highly creditable to those concerned in it. The type and arrangement are beautiful, and perfectly free from those novel embellishments of angels, saints, porches, and crosses which deface many modern publications proceeding from a particular school in theology. The book is of very convenient size, but we do not see why it contains the whole of the Collects appointed by the Church, when the Author professes to intend it only as " an humble companion" to the Book of Common Prayer, the presence of which, "in the hands of each member of the family, for actual use in the responsive services of the Psalter and in the metre Psalms and Hymns, is constantly implied." They had better look for the Collects in the Common Prayer, if really within reach, than find it in Dr. Wainwright's hook. The contents of the volume are of so solemn a character that we have not been disposed to go through them with an eye to criticism; but endeavouring to enter into the spirit of a "Lilany" which the Author has introduced, one of his modifications of the corresponding portion of the authorized for-

· See Cramp's History of the Council of Trent, Chap. V.

mularies of the Church has struck us some what painfully; it is the following petition From dangers and evils in the Church; from private interpretations of Scripture from innovation in holy things; from the teaching of strange doctrines; from doting about questions, and strifes of words; from heresies, schisms, and offences, public and private, Good Lord deliver us." We frankly confess that we think this a highly objectionable modification. The passage in which the Apostle Paul introduces the expression " doting about questions" &c. is one of authoritative direction to Timothy (1, vi. 4.) in which he feels painfully compelled to speak the language of rebuke with reference to those who create "envy, perverse disputings" &c. and to whom Timothy, as Bishop, is instructed to apply the discipline of the Church. To introduce the same terms in the prayers which we address to God as miserable sinners, ourselves, is not, we feel persuaded, in ac cordance with the Apostle's mind, and would be much more calculated to foster the very spirit of pride, and the evil practice of railing for which the Apostle censures those to whom he applies those terms. We really think the Author would have done better not to be more zealous for the Church than the Church herself is; the prayer in the authorized Litany, against "false doctrine, heresy, and schism," is dignified and solemn; we cannot say the same for Dr. Wainrwight's enlargement; and it fills us with some wonder that he did not perceive how his very prayer against "innovation in holy things" is itself a very questionable innovation.

THE DEVOUT COMMUNICANT; by the Rev Edward Bickersteth, now the Rector of Watton, Herts .- We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of this devotional work, from the pen of an Author whose name speaks the character of the book. It is only required of us to add that it is republished by Messrs. Stanford and Swords, Broadway, New York in a very attractive and convenient form.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

STATEMENT of Payments made to the Treasurer at Quebec, on account of the Incorporated Church Society, in the month of

August 1845:
Aug. 1.—F. P. Colley, Esq., annual
Subscription to 1st July 1841. £1 5 0
2d—Sir J. Stuart, Bart., Life Subscription
W. Chapman, Esq., Annual Subscription to 1st July 1815. 6th—A. Campbell, Esq., 2 yrs. ditto

to ditto

15th—Lord Bishop of Montreal, 1

year's ditto to ditto to ditto 25 0 0

(Contributions in England received per A. Mountain, Esq.) 18th—Mrs. Brooke, Blonham, St. Neot's, Annl. Subn..£1 0 0 "Miss C. Mountain. do. 1 0 0 " Miss S. Simcoe, Wolford Rev. J. C. Robertson, "Rev. J. C. Daikeith, do "J. G. Mountain, Esq., 26th Regt., do. . . " A. W. Mountain, Esq.

Univ. College, do. .... 1 10 0 9 Mrs. Mills, Halse Vicar- 0 "Miss Gronow, Brompton, do. 0 10 0 " Collected p. Mrs. Brooke, 7 10 0 " Rev. J. Barrow, Queen's
Coll., 2d Donation, . . . 1 0 0
" A friend, do. 2d do. 1 0 0
" W. C. Walters, Esq.,
Stella, Donation. . . . 1 0 0

" Capt. B. G. Layard, 26th 

" Rev. - Latimer, North Shields, Donation .... 0 10 0 T. H. Greene, Esq., Ball. 1 0 0

mouth, do...... 1 10 0 " Mrs. G. Hodgson, New-Castle-on-Tyne, do.... 1 0 0 " Mrs. Blackett, Benridge, do. . . . . 0 10 0

Sterling, £25 1 6-30 16 5 - Collection at Cape Cove, Gaspé, per Rev. R. Short .... 22d—Addl. Collections in England, 1814, per A. Mountain,

Esq., Sterling £67 1 0.

25th—J. G. Heath, Esq., Annual
Subscription to 1st July, 1845.

26th—G. H. Parke, Esq., Donation
£5, 2 yrs. Ann. Subn. to ditto. 30th—Thos. Curry, Esq., Annual Subscription to 1st July, 1845. 2 10 0

£173 2 8 T. TRICGE, Treasr. C. Socy. Quebec, 1st Septr. 1845.

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, ST. ROCH'S .- It is proposed to rebuild this place of worship with enlargement; tenders of contract will be received by Messrs. Hacker and Staveley, till next Monday.

Presentation of Plate to the Rev. W. Thomp son, of Christieville, by the Congregation of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal.

The ministerial services of the Reverend Gentleman being early in the spring of the present year about to be transferred from this city to the Village of Christieville, the members of his late Congregation resolved upon offering him a Testimonial of their regard, and have evinced their estimation of the services he rendered them during the three years of his incumbency by presenting to their late Pastor a beau ifully chaste silver breakfast and tea service, imported from England for them, through the Messrs. Savage & Co. The Deputation from the congregation

waited upon Mr. Thompson at the Parsonage-House. Christieville, on Tuesday last, headed

ing been favoured with copies of the Address and Reply, we have much satisfaction in recording the interesting occurrence.

The inscriptions are engraved within shields, harmonising with the family arms of the Rev. Gentleman, which appear in a corresponding place upon the articles, and the whole has been executed to the entire satisfaction of the presentors.

#### ADDRESS.

To the Rev. Wm. Thompson:

REVEREND Sin,-Circumstances which at the time of their occurrence produced among us the deepest concern, but which we cannot doubt will in the wisdom of the great Disposer of events be overruled for good, having induced your relinquishment of the pastoral charge over us, we, the members of St. Thomas? Church, Montreal, having enjoyed the privilege of attending your ministrations, and witnessing in you the deportment and practice of a minister of our Holy Church zealously and efficiently labouring in your sacred calling, resolved upon testifying on your departure from among us, our respect for you personally and our estimation of your services as a faithful Christian Pastor. Your fervent and eloquent appeals from the pulpit, together with your clear and effective scriptural expositions, added to your truthful and carnest exhortations, commended you to us as an able Preacher of the Gospel, and harmonized well with the edifying conversations with which in your accustomed visitings among your flock you seasoned your intercourse with us.

The testimonial we now offer to your acceptance, we present as a token of our respect and regard, and although the act be one grateful to our feelings, it still but imperfectly conveys our sentiments of heartfelt esteem.

You are now removed to another, and we would trust, an extended sphere of usefulness; in which we pray that He who alone can bestow it will grant to your efforts in His cause abundant success, and that in the dispensations of His providence He may in health prolong your days, and enable you to the end of them, as a messenger of His mercy, to preach faithfully the religion of our Saviour.

#### REPLY.

My DEAR FRIENDS,—My position this day, although truly enviable, is one of some difficulty.—While I would with unfeigned gratitude express my thankfulness to the members of St. Thomas' Church for their kind feelings towards me personally, and the high estimation in which they are pleased to consider my ministry among them; yet, I am bound by every Christian principle to shrink from the slightest appearance of taking credit to myself. Bishop Beveridge justly observes -" Whether the minister be worthy or un-

worthy, it is still by the grace of Christ that the ordinances are made effectual." You will forgive me, my dear friends, if in estimating your kindness towards me I would trace it to the fountain head—to our adorable Redeemer Jehovah Jesus .- From Him we obtain all the good we receive. It was His presence within the sacred walls of His sanctuary that gave you a veneration for the messenger that proclaimed it. From Him has sprung that childlike faith which was ever ready to throw the mantle of charity over the many imperfections of the speaker. His gospel, though wielded by weak instruments, is powerful through God to beat down every obstacle and vanquish every difficulty.

May I never look at this chaste and beautiful testimonial now presented to me without adopting the words of David as the language of my heart-" Not unto me O Lord, not unto me; but unto thy name he all the And then in recollecting you, my dear friends, who for three years have been interwoven with my happiest thoughts, who have never given me one moment's pain, e sincerity of my gratitude by lifting up my heart in fervent prayer to the Great Head of the Church, that he may bless you individually; that you may all be members of his mystical body by faith in his atoning blood and justifying righteousness: and when your warfare is ended, that death may be swallowed up of life, and you may

wear the promised crown of glory for ever.
I cannot conclude this hasty reply to your address without referring to the very hand-some manner it has been presented. Most gladly would I have waited on you at Montreal, but you would not permit it. That nothing might be wanting to enhance the pleasure you were about to confer on me, you have brought it (I fear at much inconvenience to yourselves) to my residence. Such dis-interested kindness brings with it its own eward. No words of mine can express my thankfulness .- I shall ever consider this day as one of the happiest of my life, and I trust with God's blessing, it may be the means of urging me to increasing efforts to spread the savour of His dearname. - Courier.

KINGSTON. - ST. JAMES' CHURCH, STU-RTSVILLE .- We learn from the News, that on Sunday the 24th ult., the building erected for the worship of God in that part of Kingston often designated Lot XXIV, was opened by divine service, performed by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, the Minister of the Church, assisted by the Rev. W. Dawes; the Rev. W. H. Herefimer delivering a sermon on Gen. xxviii.

16. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston was present, and the building was filled to overflowing. It was so recently as on the 28th September last that the foundation-stone was laid by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese (see Berean 10th October,) and it is highly credit able to the parties concerned in the undertak ing that it has been brought to its successful completion in so short a time. It is stated that the cost is £800 and upwards, of which about £260 remain to be provided for; and the consecration of the building cannot take place until the debt is paid off and the ground enclosed. The further aid of a liberal public is therefore urgently required. Two-thirds of the sittings are free.

It speaks well for the spirit of liberality towards supply of Church-accommodation at Kingston, that the same paper from which we collect the above particulars contains an advertisement for tenders to build another place of

His Excellency the Governor General has contributed £10 in aid of the enlargement of St. George's Church, St. Catherine's; also £10 towards the completion of the church now in progress of erection at Bond Head, in the every member of a Christian family into Newcastle District, and £10. similar aid towards finishing the church in the village of Colborne, C. W.

ledge with thanks the receipt of the following suit. The magistracy, it appears, has no sums, in aid of the Church now in the course power. Grateful should we be to see the of erection at Vienna:

£5 10s. collected last spring in London, C. W., by the kindness of Samuel Read, Esq. £12 15s. collected in Toronto by the Rev. T. B. Read, and £2 from a lady in Toronto, through the Rev. H. J. Grasett.

N. B .- The names of the subscribers should have been annexed had it not been for the expressed wish of many of them to the contrary. --- Church.

To the Editor of the Berean.

MY DEAR SIR,

In perusing the last number of the Berean, my eye rested upon an article headed "Creditable to Sherbrooke;" and having passed many years of my boyhood in the vicinity of that Town, I anxiously looked for the source whence sprang its eminence. The article referred to the Zoological Exhibition which took place there on the 13th ultimo. The creditable feature appears to be the order and decorum which was observed upon an occasion which brought together a crowd of three thousand persons. I read the paragraph, Sir, with mingled sensations of pleasure and of pain. The town of Sher-brooke had been rendered dear to me by many recollections, and I rejoiced to see such a due proportion of praise allotted to her; but my soul was grieved when contrasting that meeting with some in the Mission in which I It was but a stilling of the ocean to increase the ruffling of its waves.

It is perhaps not generally known, that public Races are annually held upon the high road leading from the settlement of Valcartier to Quebec. In order to banish an evil from amongst us which is not only attended with dangerous results, but also with most fearful influence, allow me to bring the subject before the eye of the Public, with the hope that either a sense of shame and disgrace may cause its present cessation, or that the narrative of a few facts may excite a general desire to amend the laws of our country in this respect.

The first point to which I beg to draw the attention of your readers is the preparation for the race-day. It is an appalling fact, Sir, that the Sabbath is the day set apart for this purpose:—yes—hard by the Temple of the living God, where the true worshippers of Jehovah assemble, and at the hour of prayer, horses are run for the purpose of forming matches for the race-day.

The second point to which I would allude,

is the excuses with which my expostulations were met-they come under two heads in these words: "I can see no harm accruing from the mere running of two horses upon a course for the trial of their speed"-and : " 10 is favourable to the agricultural interest and

the breed of horses.??
The first remark has but a feeble foundation to rest upon; were the evil to terminate with the contention of the animals, we could easily exchange our censure for pity, and transfer it from the rider to the bleeding sides and reeking flanks of the panting steeds. But here we have arrived only at the middle of the sport. Betting has been carried on and is still engaged in—drunkenness and cursing are now commencing—and the revellings are even now feeding the appetites of the bystanders, and their termination is witnessed only by the rising of the next day's sun. These are some of the fruits of horse-racing, and surely they are sufficient to excite our exclamations against them.

With reference to the second remark, as ludicrous. I am very well persuaded, that the agricultural interest of that place would be many degrees further advanced by devoting the race-day to industry instead of idleness, and reserving the squandered dramprice for the cold winter's blast. It is mere chance which would bring a horse of any powers as a racer to such a course, nor do I imagine that one of the settlers of Valcartier would feel it his interest to breed horses for the course alone. - Indeed if a horse of any eminence as a racer appears in Canada, he is usually imported from the mother-country, and I very much doubt whether a single farmer in the Province can be produced who has given his attention to

the breed of race horses.

There is a third consideration which is worthy of notice, viz: the evil resulting from races after the cessation of the "sport."

Upon the race-day, all persons proceeding on their journey are obliged to pull up to the side of the road, for self-preservation and should a stranger be the unfortunate traveller, he unconsciously rushes into danger. During the races last year, a horse was killed by running the shaft of a cart into his breast, to the imminent peril of the persons riding in the vehicle. Nor is this the only case on record. I remember some years since, seeing an accident improperly so termed of the same nature: a traveller, after an absence of six months from his family, had reached within a mile of his home, when one of a pair of horses, which were racing upon the high road, leaped into his waggon, running a shaft into its breast and so wounding the individual as to cause him to be carried to his anxiously expectant family upon a litter. This year, Sir, which should have been kept sacred in memory of the mournful death of a parent, witnessed the son tear from the hands of his widowed mother her favourite colt, for a trial of his speed. Moreover, Sir, when I tell you that every man, woman, and child whom I met returning from the races was more or less under the influence of intoxication, you will scarcely be surprised to learn that quarrelling and cursing formed a considerable share of the day's occupation. But, Sir, all does not end here. The distant races become the anticipation of days and weeks, and months, which carry with them in their course their accompanying evils-emulation and strife succeed each other-horses are tried from day to day,

generally the scene of action, knows, Sir, whether he may not knows, Sir, whether he may next victim to such wanton sport?

Surely these are evils, sufficient to enlist opposition to public races. It is but due indeed to a great portion of the settlers, for me to say that they are strongly set against such a disgraceful proceeding; but, alas, our power The Rev. T. B. Read begs leave to acknow- is confined to the annual expenses of a law ights which are due to us, preserved. We are neither in peaceful quietude upon the sabbath. nor in security upon the high way. May we then ask the sympathy of every fellow-Christian. Our feelings shall teach us how to act, and while the peace of the sabbath and the safety of our persons are at stake, let us cry nightily against the cause.

I am, my dear Sir, very sincerely yours A PRESBYTER. We have certainly been equally surprised

and grieved by the above communication, and we heartily sympathize with our brother under the discouragement with which he meets in his pastoral labours, by the demoralizing effect of such scenes as he describes. It is quite possible that individuals may believe races, taken by themselves, to confer some benefit upon the country by improvement of the breed of horses; but is any one at liberty now to pronounce upen the allowableness of races, without taking into the account all the well-known accompanying circumstances? We think him to take a very inadequate estimate of his responsibilities who throws his example and influence into the scale for races as they are, persuading himself that he is not accountable for any of the outrages usually attending them, though they be, as we may admit, entirely contrary to his will. The utmost conceivable good to arise from the sport, as an encouragement to the breed of horses, bears no comparison to the evil which experience shows to spring from it in the food furnished to a propensity for gambling, indulgence of drunkenness, excitement of passions with consequent quarrelling and fighting, and the positive loss, to the community, of so much time and earnings given o dissipation. We remember a print on which a ragged little boy is seen with the broom at the crossing of a street, begging some little reward from passers-by: he is asked what he is here for, and the answer is: "Because father is driving mother to the races." We look upon that representation as no caricature; it is to us a melancholy picture of real life, at home. When winter comes on, some of the frequenters of the Valcartier races will probably have to look for temporal relief to those whose rigid abstinence from such sport has enabled them to lay by in store, and has left them comfortably provided against the day of want.

The most startling feature in the account is. that the high-road is made the race-course at Valcartier, and our Correspondent says there is no law to prevent it. We certainly should have thought it was not only within every magistrate's power, but at once his duty to forbid such a dangerous practice on the road. Racing there seems clearly an infringement upon the rights of every quiet traveller, to have an unobstructed, safe passage along the public highway. If really the existing law should not reach the case, it is high time it were amended. We think it quite likely that the racing of

Steamboats has contributed towards increasing the rapidity of travelling, by the trial it has afforded of the extent to which speed may be carrried with safety, and the part of the machinery where the danger exists, and where improvement is most urgently required; but we all denounce the racing of steamboats after all, and we view with abhorrence the man who, by over-venturing, has caused the loss of lives confidingly put in his charge as the commander of a boat. The risk in this case is of men's lives and limbs; in the case of horse-races, the danger affects a nobler part: the morals and good order of society. The termination of the last Montreal races shows the two risks combined. A brutal attack from a disorderly multitude, to whom the races were an occasion of excitement and an opportunity for outrage, ended nearly in the destruction of life. We perceive that in the United States, a commencement has been made with presenting public races as a Nuisance, and, a judge on the bench has very favourably received the presentment. There is no disrespect in this, towards those individuals of character and benevolence who have not hitherto seen their personal responsibility so as to induce them to desist from encouraging races; it only expresses the strong conviction of the presenters (men, we may presume, who have a stake in the country) that the evil propensities of the congregated mass cannot be controlled by the benevolent intentions of the few, and that the public safety requires of the few the abandonment, of a sport which they cannot enjoy without risk to the most sacred interests of society around them. [EDITOR.]

ST. Ann's CHAPEL, GRIFFIN TOWN, MONT-REAL .- The Building Committee have given notice that the works are nearly complete, and that it is proposed to open the Chapel for Divine Service, on Sunday next.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED :-- From Rev. C. Morris, No. 58 to 104; J. W. Leaveraft, Esq., No. 53 to 104.28 4 2 2 3 2 4 4 4

### Molitical and Local Intelligence.

The brig Margaret arrived yesterday from Waterford, in the short passage of 23 days. The news which she brings being four days later, is of no political importance. The accounts of the weather from all parts of the United Kingdom continued bad.

P. S .- The "Sydenham" steamer from Montreal, came in this morning about 7 o'clock. At the time of her departure from Montreal, the English mail of the 19th ult. had not arrived, nor were there any accounts

The Albany Argus, the official paper of the State, contains a proclamation from the Governor of the State of New-York, declaring the County of Delaware to be "in a state of insurrection." Some years ago, the tenants on the Van-Renselaer Estates, near Albany (which are held somewhat as properties in Canada are under the feudal tenure) commenced these disturbances by refusing to pay their dues, and resisting the officers who endeavoured to enforce the law. This anti-rent warfare has since spread to other parts of the State, where lands are not held in this manner, and the rioters in Delaware County object to pay rent for the land which they lease from the owners! A short time since, a deputy sheriff, who was executing a writ for the recovery of rent in this county, was murdered by a disguised mob, and subsequently a regular organization has taken place for the purpose of resisting the legal authorities.

We regret to see, by the notice of a meeting which was held at North Augusta, Johnstown District, on the 13th ult. that something of this spirit is extending to Canada. The following are resolutions which were passed :"I. Resolved-That we, the occupiers of Clergy Reserves in the Township of Augusta, assembled in public meeting called for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the Government demand for " Back Rent" and Interest, on Clergy Lunds, are determined, unanimously, never to submit to the payment of such an unreasonable demand."

"2. Resolved—That we carnestly recommend the occupiers of Clergy Reserves throughout the Province of Canada to resist. by all constitutional means, the payment of Back Rents, and Interest on such Lands, and we hereby offer them our cordial support, and co-operation in the struggle."

The demands made by the Government are

The lands are offered for sale to the present occupants upon these terms, viz :- those who have squatted on the land, and improved it without authority for five years or more prior to the 1st January, 1841, are required to pay interest on the purchase money at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 1st Jan. 1836 to the date of the purchase: and lessees who become purchasers, are required to pay the same rate of interest from the date of the expiry of their lease. The back-rents protested against, it is said, will not exceed £3 per annum on a lot of a hundred acres.

These demands do not seem so "unrea-sonable" as to justify the above strong reso-lutions; and while we would not for a moment deny to the occupants of the Clergy Reserves the liberty of using "all constitutional means" to defend their rights, we must remind them that the proprietors of those lands have rights prior to those of the occupants; and we will express the hope that the bad example set in the neighbouring republic (well styled by our contemporary of the Gazette, "repudiation in another shape. 2) may not induce the inhabitants of this Province to uphold for a single moment any resistance to the constituted au-

ANCASTER, C. W.-We regret to learn, from the Hamilton Gazette, that a most destructive fire broke out in the village of Ancaster, on part of the village. - Kingston News.

MONTREAL. The office of City Surveyor has become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ostell. Applications to be addressed to the City Clerk of Montreal will be received to the 8th instant. The salary is £300. per annum, and the incumbent must possess a perfect knowledge of the English and French languages, and devote his whole time to the duties of the office.

His Excellency the Governor General has made a donation of £10 to the Union Fire and Hose Companies of Montreal.

A heavy thunder storm passed over that city and the neighbourhood on Saturday morning between one and two o'clock. A barn belonging to Mr. Craik, of Côte St. Luc, about three miles from town, was set on fire by the lightning and burnt to the ground.

On Sunday last a great crowd of persons were assembled on the wharf, for the purpose of hearing a sermon from Mr. Burns, who sometimes preaches from a vessel, and a serious riot was nearly taking place, as some of the persons were in favour of allowing the preaching, while many others, chiefly Irish R. Catholics, were opposed to it.

The Mayor fortunately had taken the pre-

caution to have a strong body of police on the spot : these, with a party of soldiers who were sent for, prevented the riot and caused the dispersion of the crowd.

Several riotous persons were arrested and gave bail for their appearance at the Quarter

We learn that an application will be made to Parliament, at its next Session, for authority to construct a Railway from Montreal to Lachine.

It is somewhat a matter of surprise that a Railroad to Lachine should not have been made years ago. The immense traffic be-tween this and the upper country, which such a road would be used to assist, and the great number, of passengers who daily pass up and down, fully warrant the assertion that the stock would yield a large dividend upon its original cost .- Herald.

MUNICIPAL .-- A special meeting of the City Council was held on Friday last. The motion of Mr. Scott, to take measures for establishing water and gas works in the city of Quebec,

was rejected upon a division, by a vote of ? to 3, and the following amendment was passed "Resolved that the actual state of the finances of the City, does not permit the effecting the proposed amelioration.?

Mr. McLeod gave notice of moving at the next meeting,
That no smoking of tobacco in the open air,

be permitted in future within the limits of the Mr. Simpson moved, seconded by Mr.

McLeod, and it was Resolved,-That His Honour the Mayor be authorized to negotiate, on the best possible terms, a loan not exceeding, together with the £3,000 already voted by the Council, the sum necessary to cover the indemnities to be

paid for the ground required for the widening and prolongation of St. Joseph, Craig and St. John Streets, in this city, as ordered by the by-laws of the 20th and 27th June and 22nd August last; and that His Honour the Mayor be also authorized to pay the said indemnities when the amount of each shall have been established.

Mr. Laurin gave notice of moving at the next meeting,

That a certain by-law passed the 8th July last, intituled, "A by-law to provide for the construction of dwellings in such a way as to diminish the danger of fire," be rescinded.

The Council adjourned.—Mercury.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND .- The following sums have been received by the Treasurer since the last statement: At the regular weekly meeting held on Monday, the Treasurer submitted his statement. The gross receipts were.... £49,299 9 1

Balance on hand..... £33,677 4 1 He also stated that he had received instructions from Allan Gilmour, Esq. of Glasgow, to draw for an additional sum of £500 sterling.

Payments..... 15,622 5 0

The Hon. J. Neilson reported that a temporary wooden building, capable of holding 16 and was accompanied by Mrs. Krapf. This families, had been put up for £250: the extook place in his palace in town. He met pense of lodging each family for a year will be us at the door, and conducted us to his auabout £2 10s. The sum of £2,500 was placed dience-room. Then he requested Mrs. Krapf at the disposal of the building committee for to see his family which I was not allowed. buildings as may be found necessary, upon the same plan and at the same expense as the pre-

An Abstract of the losses sustained at the two fires was presented:

St. Roch. St. John. Buildings destroyed, 851 749-1,603 Persons without } 6,816 5,520 12,336 shelter. Victims of the fires, 21

Total Insurance on the above, £86,994. The Lord Bishop of Montreal has received, through the hands of the Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove, of Beaver Grange, Hexham, Northumberland, the sum of £10 sterling, towards the Relief Fund, of which the items are as follows :--

Rov. W. J. D. Waddilove .....£2 10 Mrs. Waddilove 2 0 F. W. Waddilove, Esq., 1st Royals 2 10 Lady Middleton, of Brantford Hall,

Miss Broke, of Broke Hall, do..... 1 0 0

£10 0 0

CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY .- The President and Directors having made an offer, to the claimants upon its funds, of ten shillings in the pound on their respective claims, a meeting was held on the 7th of August last, and a Committee appointed by the creditors to consider the expediency of accepting the offer Saturday last, which destroyed Rousseau's and to report thereon;—their report, drawn up and Tidey's Hotels, the Post office, and a great by E. L. Montizambert, Esq., was submitted to mission, save only a few Kabyles, in the proa meeting held last Thursday. In the opinion of the Committee, there is no call, in the state most complete security prevails. Immense of the Company's affairs and in the list of progress has of late been made; the revenues stockholders, for so great a sacrifice on the part of the creditors as that involved by the offer made by the Directors. The liabilities of the Company are £86,714 13s. 10½d., and their assets amount to £92,240. Instalments have been called in from the stockholders, of which if two-thirds only should be paid, the Company will be enabled to pay fifteen shillings in the pound. The Committee entertain no doubt of the solvency of the stockholders to at least that extent. There are, however, outstanding policies which must delay the settlement of affairs until they either expire or are cancelled. The necessity of endeavouring to induce the holders of such policies to cancel them without further delay, is urged, together with the considerations which may be expected to determine these holders at once to do so, and thereby to enable their fellow-citizens to receive that inlemnity for their losses which the state of the Company's affairs will yield. It is, finally, ecommended to abstain from taking legal proceedings against the Company, the expenses of which would diminish the funds to which the creditors have to look for their indemnity, while they could by no possibility confer any advantage to the party proceeding.

> CASUALTY .- On Friday evening Mr. M. Gilivray, of Beauport, was returning from town with his wife and child from the christening of the latter, when the cart in which they were riding was overturned by collision with another vehicle. The three were thrown to the ground violently and, unfortunately, the infant was killed on the spot.

> The Committee of the "Quebec Charitable Fire Wood Society" acknowledge two batteau loads of fire-wood from Michael Stevenson,

QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR, 1ST SEPT. 1845. Number of Prisoners under sentence

Seamen under the Provincial 

Untried Prisoners ..... 

(34 of the above are females.) Total ... 138

EASTERN AFRICA.—THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT.

Jan. 9, 1844.—Captain Hamerton, the British Consul, had the kindness to introduce me to his Highness the Imaum Said, Sultan of Muscat. I was anxious to see the man of whom I had heard so many reports. Captain Hamerton took me in his boat to the palace of his Highness. It is more than a mile from the British Residency and the town, where he has another palace, which he visits twice a week. Both palaces are worthy of a prince; but the shape struck me much, and reminded me of a fabric-house in Germany and Switzer-

When we arrived at the entrance into the palace, his Royal Highness, attended by one of his sons, came forth to meet is. With a condescension and civility which 1 had never witnessed in a native prince, he conducted us to his audience-room, which is pretty large. The floor was paved with marble; chairs of American manufacture were placed along the walls, and a chandelier hung in the middle of the room; all presented a simple but princely appearance. His Highness wore the dress of an Arab chief, and was always attended by his son. He bade us sit down on chairs by his side. He is a man of good figure, engaging features, and very friendly manners : he is affable and condescending to the utmost, but never loses sight of his dignity. I told him in Arabic, which he speaks beautifully, that I had been in Abyssinia, and was engaged in instructing people. He expressed his pleasure at my talking with him in Arabic, Manchester, England £7,400 0 0 pleasure at my talking with him in Arabic, Wilson, Gibb & Co., London 6 3 4 New York, U.S. 489 18 0 1 did not think it judicious to speak with him Inverness, C. E. 1 7 6 more respecting my object at this first interst. Raphael, Glengary. 37 0 0 view. On leaving him he followed us as far as the gate of the palace. On the whole I was pleased with him, and do not think that he will object to my going to the Gallas, although some Europeans here think that he would be averse to Missionaries on the coast do not give way to these apprehensions but place myself and the object which brough me hither in the hands of God, who rules the hearts of princes like water-brooks.

Feb. 2.—I paid my respects to his Highness the erection of such other temporary wooden He conveyed her to a large room up-stairs, which, she says, was splendidly furnished with European articles. His daughters were richly dressed, according to the Arabian fashion, and behaved very respectfully in the presence of their father. When he stood they stood, and when he sat down they sat down. They were masked from the forehead to the mouth.

He tenderly soothed two little sons, whom Victims of the fires, 21 4 28 he placed at his side, and who spoke very fotal losses, £421,769 £232,979 £654,748 confidingly with their illustrious father. Mrs. Krapf states that his Highness displayed much of the cordial feelings which unite the members of a family. At last she was regaled with a dinner of numerous good dishes, which she had not expected in this remote quarter of the world. The room was furnished with large mirrors, couches, and chairs of all kinds; and the tables covered with various articles of laxury of European extraction. When we left him, he presented Mrs Krapf with a Persian shawl, and accompanied us again to the gate. The Rev. Dr. Krapf's Journal.

> MARSHAL BUGEAUD, upon the situation of the French possessions in North Africa .- An entertainment was given to this warrior, last November, at Marseilles, on which occasion he thus spoke of Algeria:

The conquest of Algeria by the French arms is now terminated. Peace reigns everywhere from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Morocco, of the colony, which in 1840 produced only 4,000,000f.. now amount to 20,000,000f.. which will lessen by so much the burdens of the mother country. The European population has risen in the same interval from 25,000 to 75,000 souls.

" It is necessary that you be well acquainted with the importance of the market of which Marseilles is the principal entrepôt. You have no right to suspect the sincerity of my language, for at first I was no partisan of the colony. I then thought that the efforts and the sacrifices it required might weaken our position in Europe. It was supposed, not long since, that the territory accessible to our relations only comprised the Tell—that is, a space of forty-five leagues into the interior. Undeceive yourselves: we have now acquired the certainty that the Arab population extends to a distance of 200 leagues by 250, or over a superficies as large as that of France. That population amounts to 5,000,000-perhaps 6,000,000—of inhabitants. Behold the field now open before you, and which already pro-duces 20,000,000f. to the Treasury. Our colony will one day rise to a state of high prosperity. At my age, I may not hope to live to see it, but whilst I have any strength left-whilst a drop of blood shall flow in my veins, I shall devote it to the service of my country. Pence now exists everywhere. The whole country has submitted. Our enemy, driven from our territory, has sought refuge in Morocco; and I have just been credibly informed that he (Abd-el-Kader) has dismissed the few soldiers who still followed him, and that he has removed into the interior of that empire. Such is the situation of our Algerian possessions."

It will be remembered that it was under the Marshal's orders that Colonel Pelissier set fire to the caverns lately, to destroy the Arabs who had taken refuge within. Who would have supposed that eight months after the delivery of this boast that "the whole country had submitted," the Marshal would have recourse to the novel warfare by suffocation against its submissive population! Five or six millions of inhabitants-perhaps the Marshal thought France might afford to have a few hundreds of them smoked to death as " a service from him to his country, whilst blood flows in his SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Montreal, 30th August, 1845. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appoint-

Joseph Andre Taschereau, Esquire, to be Solicitor General in and for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada. Joseph André Taschereau, Esquire, to be a Queen's Counsel in and for the aforesaid part of the Province of Canada.

The same Gazette contains a Proclamation proroguing the Legislature to the 14th October.

# PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

N. B .- It will be observed that the shipping report below only gives the names of vessels arriving with cargo. Aug. 27th.

Bark Joanna, Drysdale, Alloa, Moore, Grainger & Co. coals, &c.

James Campbell, Millar, Glasgow, W. K.

Baird, general.

Brig New York Packet, Stewart, St. John Newfld., J. W. Leaycraft, molasses. Iarten, Dunn, Kenzie, salmon. 23th. Marten, Dunn, Esquimaux Bay, J. Mc

Bark Columbus, Matheson, London, G. B. Symes general. Schr. St. Ignace, Bernier, Gaspé, Fraser & Noad

fish and oil. Ship Caledonia. Greenhorn, Glasgow, G. B Symes, general. 29th.

Bark Hampton, Graham, Glasgow, A. Gilmour

& Co. coals.

Sept. 1st.

Bark Adeline, Downing, Newcastle, Price & Co. coals. Vindicator, Robinson, Liverpool, Gillespie

& Co. general. Ross, Wolf, Hull, Levey & Co. coals. Ship Bellona, Auld, Liverpool, Shaw & Torrance,

general. Washington, Wilkie, Liverpool, Baird & Co. sait.

Bark Madias, Bagley, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co. general.

Brig Margaret, Pue, Waterford, Froste & Co.

general. Victory, Compton, Donegal, Gilmour & Co. coals. Ship Aberdeen, McGrath, Liverpool, Froste & Co. general.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The barks James Campbell, Millar, from Glasrow, and Creole, from Londonderry, have both made the passage to Quebec, in 28 days.

The bark Lady Faversham, Peck, from Green Island, for London, out 10 days, was spoken on the 18th inst., off St. Paul's, by the New York

Packet, Stewart, at this port.

The steamer St. Ours, which was sunk some time since, in a collision with the steamer Canada, in Lake St. Peter, (off Nicolet), has been floated off and towed down here on Saturday morning last, and hauled up in the Cul-de-Sac-Spoken-Brig Adolphus, Seaman, hence

the 5th July, on the 1st Aug. in lat. 56, 28, N. long, 22, W. On the 17th, the bark Jeannie Deans, from Montreal, 25th July, in lat. 46, 50, N. long. 47, 30, W. by the bark Ross, Wolf, arrived here.

The ship Washington, spoke on the 21st ult. off St. Peters, the ship Lord Ashburton, Brown, nence on the 7th. on the 25th att. of the Mag dalene river, the ship Margaret. The brig Indemnity, Graves, from Port Rush

to Quebec, went ashere on the Magdalen Islands, on the 25th July, in a fog. One man named James Brown, was drowned.

Lange Cango.—The splendid new ship Ma labar, 970 tons, old measurement, built by Mi John Jeffery the past winter, cleared at the Custom House, on Saturday last, 30th instant, and from the following, we believe her's to be the largest cargo that has ever been shipped from this port, being over 1700 Loads.

979 pieces White Pine, measuring 69,981 feet 5 " Red 4 " Ash Red Pine 199 287 13 " Elm 596 115 " Oak 6.939 9 " Bird Eye Maple " 670 Standard Deals. 2063 Standard Staves. 14400 W. O. W. India Staves.

PASSENGERS.

In the James Campbell, from Glasgow-Mr McFarlane, lady, daughter and two servants, Miss Lawden, Mr. W. Nichol, and Mr. G. Nichol. In the New York Packet, from St. John, Newfoundland-The Hon. John Dunscomb, lady, and 2 servants, Mr. Camman and E. H. Harvey, Esq.

MARRIED.

At-Trinity Church, Montreal, on the 28th ult. by the Revd. Mark Willoughby, John Rowan Spong. Esq., to Anne, eldest daughter of James Kerr, Esq., of the Royal Engineer Department, and niece to the late Colonel P. Kerr, U. S. A. At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, on the 22d January last, C. langford, Esq., of the Civil Service, Bombay, to Cecilia Elizabeth, second daughter of Major Longmore, late R. S. Corps, and niece of Edmund Longmore, Esq., of Woodlands, Kingsey, C. E.

DIED.

At Woodlands, at the residence of his mother on the 24th ultimo. Mr. James Atkinson, aged 25 years, son of the late James Atkinson, Esq. formerly M. P. P. for the County of Fontenac At the Rectory, Woodstock, on the 19th ult.. Grace Elizabeth Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, B. D., Rector of Wood-

# QUESEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 2d Septr., 1845. 

Mutton, per lb . . . . . 0 3 a 0
Ditto, per quarter . . . 0 0 a 0
Lumb, per quarter, . . . 1 6 a 4 
 tray per numered bundles,
 25
 0
 a
 35

 Striaw
 ditto
 17
 0
 a
 20

 Fire-wood, per cord
 10
 0
 a
 12

 Gheese per lb
 0
 4½
 a
 0

 Butter, fresh, per lb
 0
 10
 a
 0
 Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb .. 0 5 a 0 7

Pot Ashes per cwt. . . ; 22s. Od. a 22s. 3d. 

### Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASCOW

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

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

niums, apply to R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

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

Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

NOTICE.

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

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

TEACHER WANTED.

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

JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS, BEST Window Glass, in Boxes and Half-Boxes, a great variety of sizes from 61 x 74 assorted, to 36 x 40 in. C. & W. WURTELE.

Quebec, 14th July, 1845.

ÆOLOPHON FOR SALE.

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

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

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the Printers and Proprietors of NEWSPAPERS IN CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, &c. &c.

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

Agent to the Foundry.

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

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

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their support. Old Type taken in Exchange at 6d. per

Pound. Printers' Materials, and any article not nanufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent, in advance. CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

June 12th, 1845.

RECEIVING per 'Vesper,' Douglas,' Patent proved Chain Cables, Coil Chain

and Anchors, Pit Saws, Mill Saws, Files, &c. Shoe Thread and Seine Twines.

--ALSO--Bouble Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil in Pipes, Hhds. Qr. Casks & Octaves, Gunpowder, Blasting F. FF, FFF, &c. C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul's Street. Quebec, June 26, 1845.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS-

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

THOMAS BICKELL. Agent for Grinstone's Eye Snuff.

Sut John Street, Quebac. = neber | 12th June | 1815 | ka

#### L'outli's Corner.

### TRUSTING FAITH.

A beloved minister of the Gospel was one day speaking of that active, living faith, which should at all times cheer the heart of the sincere follower of Jesus, and related to me a beautiful illustration, that had just occurred in his own family

He had gone into a cellar which in winter was quite dark, and entered by a trap-door. A little daughter only three years old, was trying to find him, and came to the trap-door, but on looking down, all was dark, dark-and she called, "are you down cellar, papa?"

"Yes, would you like to come, Mary! "It is dark. I can't come, papa."

"Well, my daughter, I am right below you, and I can see you, though you cannot see me, and if you will drop yourself, I will catch you."
"Oh! I should fail, I can tsee you, papa."

"I know it," he answered, "but I am really here, and you shall not fall, or hurt yourself. If you will jump, I will catch

you safely.' Little Mary strained her eyes to the utmost, but she could catch no glimpse of her father. She hesitated, then advanced a little farther, then, summoning all her resolution, she threw herself forward, and was received safely in her father's arms.

A few days after, she again discovered the cellar door open, and supposing her father there, she called, "Shall I come

again, papa?" ' Yes, my dear, in a minute," he replied, and had just time to reach his arms towards her, when in her childish glee, she fell shouting into his arms, and clasping his neck, said, "I knew, dear papa, I should not fall."

And now, my dear readers, the Lord Jesus is calling you to come to himself. Many of you, I trust, have already obeyed his call, and chosen him as your portion, but he is still saying, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not," and, "they that seek me early shall find me." Though like little Mary. you cannot see him visibly present, yet he assures you he is willing and waiting to receive you, and you have only to drop yourselves into the arms of his sovereign mercy, and he will as surely receive you now, as when, while on earth, he "took little children in his arms, laid his hands on them, and blessed them."-Exchange paper.

### THE GOODWIN SANDS.

An address by a sea-faring man; quoted in "Twelve hours on the Wreck, or The Stranding of the Sheffield."

We were once bound up the North Sea and encountered a heavy gale, from the north-west, in the chops of the English Channel. By the time we reached the Straits of Dover, we were under a close reefed topsail, lying to, waiting for a pilot. It blew fearfully; the sun was just setting, and we dreaded the consequences of night overtaking us, without a pilot, and anxiously looked in the direction of the shore, hoping that one would come to our relief.

At length a boat, out of the harbour of Deal, was seen standing out towards us. fear we should get no pilot, when, to our surprise, they made signal for a rope. Taking some top-gallant steering-sail-geer, and making fast a buoy to it, we paid overboard several fathoms, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing them seize hold of it in the boat. Our astonishment and admiration were complete when, in a brief moment afterwards, the noble pilot, with the rope fast to his person, made signal for us to haul in, and then jumped into the raging sea -yes, jumped in, with the rope round his waist, into the raging sea. It was a sublime spectacle, and fearful as sublime. With careful haste, and almost breathless anxiety, we hauled in upon that rope. Who shall describe our feelings as we did so? Darkness, danger, perhaps death, was nigh us. We knew not where we were. We could not exactly tell our bearings. We had now a pilot coming to us. Noble fellow! he had plunged into the foaming deep to reach and save us! But enough we got him alongside. A half dozen of us jumped into the chains, to be the first to lay hold upon him, and, by God's blessing, he was saved. With one bound he reached the quarter-deck, and stood at the captain's side; and now, with a desperate effort, clearing his throat of the salt water that was choking him, he uttered with fearful distinctness-what? the Goodwin Sandsthe Goodwin Sands-and pointed, with a convulsive trembling of his whole frame, to the dashing, foaming breakers, close under our lee. "Crowd on sail," said he, "and escape from here, or you will soon go to destruction!" At the hazard of carrying away our masts, we made sail on the ship; we spread every rag of canvass she would bear; we got away from the shoal water and deceitful sands, and, in a few hours, were safe at anchor in a secure harbour.

There are seamen, dear brethren, yes. hundreds of them; and many, I trust, who now hear me, who would gladly throw a rope to such a pilot, (to their souls,) and who would rush into the chains, to be the first to seize his hand, and take him on deck, and

ing away of the tall masts, upon which all their rigging and spars in this world are braced that they may escape from their danger When, then, a minister of Jesus Christ comes to any one of you, to talk about religion and the danger of your soul, and to guide you from the fearful, treacherous, invisible snares of the devil, and the jeopardy into which, in blind spiritual ignorance, you may have unconsciously drifted, remember, I pray you, the Goodwin Sands—the Goodwin Sands You hold in your hand that rope of influence by which you may bring your pilot alongside, Will you throw it to him, when he come out to save you, or will you tell him you need not his advice! He has well studied the chart; he well knows the soundings. piece of land within the township, and that You may descend into the chains, to I was willing to see what arrangement could take him upon deck, or you may cut him be made respecting it. I did not see Colloose to go back and seek for other mariners, more wise and teachable, who, if actually in house of Mr. Hunter's, when he used highly danger, will not be unwilling to hear the cry of the Goodwin sands—the Goodwin sands. May God, in his infinite mercy, grant that every one of you, my friends, may listen as eagerly to the instructions of his servants, (those spiritual pilots whom he has commissioned to guide you into the port of hea-

It is true, in coming to you, they are not tude may not be called forth toward them safely in the secure and delightful harbour part, to enter into an arrangement, which above.

# A LAND TRANSACTION IN NEW

ZEALAND. Colonel Wakefield's statement, in a letter of May 25, 1840.

Since my last letter, Mr. Williams, the Senior Missionary, has been here, deputed, from the chiefs, and to lay claim for himself of money. I replied, certainly not. to the land I mentioned, in Lambton Harbour. In the former object he was at first unsuccessful, the natives referring him to able to obtain the signatures required, owing me; but at length, when the chiefs learned to the opposition of Colonel Wakefield and that Mr. Williams and myself had come to others, to the treaty between the chiefs and an arrangement respecting his claim to the Her Majesty-Colonel Wakefield came to land, and had received from him a quantity me, making a most ample apology, and exof blankets as the price of their submission, pressed his leep regret that he should have they executed, I am told, some paper, of given way to his hasty feelings on the prethe purport of which they assure me they vious Saturday, and hoped that I should not were totally ignorant. The whole transac- leave the Port with unfavourable feelings, tion took place in an underhand way, and and that he was ready, if I wished, to

amounting to 40 acres or more in the best fined to words. I replied to Colonel Wakesite of the town, to which, in the opinion of field, that I also much regretted that he had every body here, he had not a shadow of allowed himself to be carried away by his right, the bargain with the natives who as- feelings, that his apology was sufficient, I signed it to him two months after my first desired no more; that I had, on my arrival, visit here, having been concocted in the waited on Dr. Evans, and had shown a fraud, I thought it better to compromise the desire to enter upon an arrangement about matter with him, and to ensure the support the land, learning as I had that reserves had They came as near as they dared, and made of the Church Missionaries by giving him an been made on behalf of the natives; that I several attempts to reach us, but failed; for interest in the place, and therefore, after a saw their town would be materially injured the sea ran high, and there was danger of candid avowal on his part that he wished to without the land in question, as have a slice for himself, and other confes- most important and valuable spot. I theresions equally disinterested and compatible fore told Colonel Wakefield that, in conwith his pretended anxiety on account of the sequence of the reserves having been made, native reserves, I agreed to give him an acre I would present the land for the benefit of of the land he claimed for himself, and one the Company, reserving one acre for Davis, acre for the sole use of Richard Davis, the and to have any portion myself I could not native, they, in consideration of the land retain less than one acre. being surveyed, yielding all their rights to the Company. I cannot express to you the more particularly to shew that the land was feelings of repugnance entertained by the my own by right of purchase; that I respectable colonists who came in contact had full right and power over it; and by with Mr. Williams towards him on account of his selfish views, his hypocrisy, and unblushing rapaciousness.

Statement of the same transaction by the Rev. Henry Williams, in a letter to a friend. In November 1839, I paid a visit to Kapiti, at the express request of Rauparaha. the principal chief in Cook's Straits, who had sent up a deputation to me of his son and nephew. We put into Port Nicholson, the wind not allowing us to proceed direct. Here I found some of our old natives, amongst whom was Richard Davis, who informed me of the whole of the proceedings of Colonel Wakefield in the purchase of Port Nicholson and the surrounding country, together with the opposition which he himself had given, and that his own piece of land he had not sold to the Company. Davis and his wife accompanied me to the northward, and after some weeks he mentioned to me that his wife had been wishing that they should proceed to Taranake, her own country, and that he thought he should sell his land in Port Nicholson. I remonstrated with him; but told him that, should he dispose of it, I would give him what he should require, and that he and his people might remain on it as

remain for them. It was for this purpose to him-I made the purchase, being at that time wholly ignorant of any reservation of land for the natives in the way in which I have since understood it. On my return to the Bay should be taken as the public property of the not. For the young man Richard Davis I also then quickly turn the wheel of the helm at Society, until we should see how the Com- reserve one section: these two sections of

part of the Committee, as it would bring us into immediate collision with the Company, which it was thought better to avoid: accordingly, the whole expense was thrown upon my hands. In the following May I returned to Port Nicholson, with the treaty between Her Majesty and the chiefs of that part of the island, to obtain their signatures. I waited on Dr. Evans on my arrival, from whom I learnt the general proceedings of the Company, and the reserve of 110 acres in this the first township, besides an equal number of country sections, with which I was perfectly satisfied, and expressed the same to Dr. Evans. I mentioned therefore to Dr. Evans the purchase I had made of a onel Wakefield till Saturday following at the improper language. In the presence of several Gentlemen I informed Colonel Wakefield that I should not enter upon the subject while he indulged in such language -that I had already shewn my desire to Dr. Evans to meet the wishes of the Company if it could be done. I observed that ven.) as did the crew, in question, to the I would meet Dr. Evans on the Monday noble fellow who ventured his life to save following; and accordingly on the Monday Mr. St. Hill and I met Dr. Evans at the house of Davis. Dr. Evans mentioned, to always placed in circumstances of such my surprise, that he had been retained on imminent peril, and therefore your grati- the part of the Company to dispute the claims of Davis to the land in question; individually, but your own spiritual danger, that he was only a slave and had no right to is far more dreadful than any other with it. I observed to Dr. Evans that I was which you can possibly be threatened, how sorry he had assumed such a position, as I terrible soever it may be. May you then was in hopes we might have adjusted the be disposed to follow their directions, till far affair quietly; but if he thought otherwise, away from the shoal water and deceitful we must come to an immediate conclusion sands of this world, you are moored -that I had shewn a willingness on my was now declined by him: therefore the conquences he and they must take upon themselves. I observed, that I was well acquainted with the custom of New Zealand, and that I maintained the right of Davis prior to the arrival of Colonel Wakefield. Our conference here closed.

After some hours, Mr. St. Hill returned to as he implied, by Capt. Hobson, to purchase me and renewed the conversation. He asked the sovereignty of these parts of the island me it I would give up the claim for a sum

On the Wednesday following, while preparing to take my departure-not being without the countenance or assistance of make a public apology. The fact was, any of the colonists. that Colonel Wakefield wanted the land, With respect to the land claimed by him, and was willing to make any sacrifice con-

The reservation of these two acres was virtue of that right I presented the land to the Company, and in order to put that right beyond dispute, I reserved these two acres, and also my right of a first selection of the same upon the said land, which will be seen by the Deed.

Colonel Wakefield evidently did not expect this donation, from his great surprise expressed. Dr. Evans and Captain Smith, Surveyor-General to the Company, observed to me, in the presence of others, that the Company would not allow this act of magnanimity to pass unnoticed: that they should recommend that country sections should be attached to these two acres; and moreover, they recommended that I should take these said two acres to myself; that the Company would look out and provide for Davis. This I declined. I observed to these Gentlemen, that the Company could, if they thought proper, make acknowledgement of this

I need scarcely say, that the only acknowledgment received by me, is the extract of the letter of Colonel Wakefield, which appears in the Times Newspaper for September 5, 1840.

The following is a copy of my letter to long as they wished, and that the land should | Dr. Evans, on the presentation of my Deeds

> Port-Nicholson, April 29, 1840. My DEAR Sir, In presenting the Deeds of land lying

between the two streams of water Pipitea and of Islands, I mentioned the circumstance to the local Committee of the Church Missionary Society and recommended that it the available land for a town is confined. sionary Society, and recommended that it. I reserve to myself one section: less I could

his direction, and press sail, ay, to the carry- | pany might act. This was declined on the | course I select prior to any others upon the same land. Wishing you and the colonists every pros-I remain, perity,

Your most obedient Servant, (Signed) HENRY WILLIAMS.
To Dr. Evan-, Thorndon, Port Nicholson. [Here follows, in the pamphlet, a copy of the Deed, which expressly states "that the Rev. II. W. is now lawfully possessed" of the tract of land to which it refers, and which is signed, together with the donor, by the Surveyor General, the Assistant Surveyor, Dr. Evans, and two other persons with English names, all thus recognising the

claim therein advanced.]

Of the correctness of the statements of Colonel Wakefield you may now be able to form some idea. I challenge Colonel Wakefield, or any other person, to call in question. in any one particular, my explanation.

The land presented by me to the Company was not less than 60 acres, in the first situation in the town, at that time worth not less than ten thousand pounds, and now probably worth forty thousand pounds. The presentation of this piece of land to the Company, freely on my part and without one shilling of expense to them, is strikingly at variance with the Colonel's most charitable expression when speaking of the Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society -"but as regards their grasping and selfish acquirement of territory, &c. &c., I can confirm most fully, &c. &c."

The section which I reserved on account of Richard Davis, he is now living upon and I am happy to say, from all accounts, conducts himself well, and acts as a Missionary amongst his countrymen.

The section reserved for myself I intend disposing of, the proceeds of which will be appropriated to the erection of a Church in that part of the country where the various meniliers of my family may be located. I need hardly mention that this purpose was formed from the first, and not consequent upon any observations which have since been made. [Extracted from the Rev. IF. IF illiams letters quoted in the last number of the Berean.]

The CHURCH is IN TROUBLE here be. low: First, that we may keep in mind, that we are servants banished and exiled out of Paradise through Adam's fall. Secondly, that we may always bear in mind the mercy of the Son of God, who for our sake was made man, walked in this vale of misery, suffered for us, died, and rose again from the dead, and so brought us again to our paternal home, whence we were driven. Thirdly, that we may remember, that our seat is not in this world, but that we are here only as strangers and pilgrims, and that there is another life, everlastingly prepared for

If thou wilt be a part of the Christian Church, or Bride of the Lord, thou must be holy as He is holy; but not of thy. self: put on Christ, in whom all his chosen are sanctified.—Luther.

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

Quebec, 29th May, 1845.

RECEIVING AND FOR SALE. EST Black Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Yellow, Green and Blue Paints, Genuine White Lead, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Dry, White and Red Leads, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe and Patent Shot, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. -ALSO-

Best Refined Boray. C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street Quebec, 5th June, 1845. RECEIVING AND FOR SALE

EX "NICARAGUA," "AUCKLAND," and "AURORA." ENGLISH, Best Bar and Scrap Iron,

Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron and Nail Rods, Coil, Logging and Trace Chains, Boiler Plate, Sheathing and Brazier's Copper, Bar Tin and Block Tin, Canada Rose and Horse Nails, Deck Spikes, Iron Wire, Blister, Coach Spring and Cast Steel, Sad Irons, Smiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vices, Spades, Shovels and Frying Pans,

-ALSO-400 Boxes Canada Plates, 600 do. Tin do. Patent Canada Scythes and Sickles. C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street Quebec 5th June, 1845.

RECEIVING EX "AURORA," AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

BEST COAL TAR and PATENT CORDAGE assorted.

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street.

Quebec, 5th June, 1845. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. CANADA Rose Nails from 8 to 28 lbs. Die deckspikes "31 to 9 Inches. Anchors, Chain Cables, Chain Books, Hawse pipes. Ship Scrapers.

Iron, Cordage, &c.
THOMAS FROSTE, & Co. Quebec, 12th April, 1845.

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

Quebcc, 26th May, 1845.

THE LATE FIRE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those whose Bintas bave been burnt in the late fire, that the Quebec Bible Society will supply all such persons with Copies of the Scriptures, either at reduced rates, or gratuitously according as their circum.

stances may require.

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

By order, JEFFERY HALE.

St. Paul's Street.

Quebec, 18th June, 1845.

TO LET. THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street Apply to CHRISTIAN WURTELE,

11th Feby, 1845.

NOTICE.

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

CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's Street.

Quebec, 26th June, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into part. nership, will from and after the first of May next, carry on business in this City under the firm of Welch & Davies.
HENRY W. WELCH.

W. H. A. DAVIES. Arthur Street, Quebec, 25th April, 1845.

BRUCATION.

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 years past,

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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The branches taught in this department will be English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the elements of the French Language.

The moral, as well as intellectual, training of the pupils, and their religious instruction will be special objects of the Teacher.

High School, 22d January, 1845.

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