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and the control of th THE SCENTLESS VIOLET. Deceiful plant, from thee no odones rise. Perfume the air, nor scent the mossy glade, Although thy blossoms wear the modest guise Of her, the sweetest offspring of the shade.

Yet not like hers, still shunning to be seen. And by their fragrant breath alone betray'd ; Veil'd in the vesture of a scantier green. To every gazer are thy flowers display'd.

Thus, virtue's garb Hypocrisy may wear, Kneel as she kneels, or give as she has giv'n; But ah! no meek, retiring worth is there.
No incense of the heart exhales to heaven! M. in " Poelic Gleanings."

BAPTISM, RIGHTLY RECEIVED.

Concluded.
What, then, if a Christian community adopt this view; confine the ordinance to adults, not only in the outset of a mission, but always; endeavour to confine it to really and spiritually converted adults. i. c. true believers, who when questioned can give an answer of a good conscience; and notwithstanding occasional or even frequent disappointments continue to speak of it as what it ought to be : are such persons to be unchristianized, or are they to be denied the name of a Christian Church, because they cannot enter into our analogy between haptism and circumcision, and thereupon feel constrained to deny that there exists any divine authority for the haptism of infants? I trust not: although I finally believe, that "the haptism of young children is in any wise to be retained in the church, as most agreeable with the institution of Christ," A diversity of judgment upon this point, followed by a corresponding diversity of practice, although it must of course involve error on one side, need not, and I hope does not, involve such error as of necossity vitiates the saving Christianity of either

It can be no matter of surprise, that some men. admiring as cordially as their opponents in this with our words of prayer and praise, especially question do, the beauty and simplicity of the scriptotal arrangement and language concerning the baptism of believing adults; but seeing that the nonlogy of God's dealings, and the practice of Christ's church conspire in the conclusion that buptism was of the form. It is a Christian thing to pray in faith from the first given to infants, should retain the practice; and that retaining it, they should not on that account cease to speak of baptism as the scripture speaks, but endeavour to ascribe, to every instance of every infant, the perfectness which belonged to a perfect instance of a truly converted It is an unchristian thing to pray without faith. It adult, receiving the sign of baptism, a scal of the righteonsness of the faith which he had being yet unhantizen.

Are such persons to be condemned as superstitious formalists, or denied the name and cliaractor of a true Christian Church : because, allowing their affections to be engaged in this matter as well as their understandings, and availing themselves of the degree of obscurity which it has pleased Gol to leave around the subject; they continge in the face of many displainments, to speak of baptism as what it ought to be, conceiving heart which is the special element of saving efficary ? Mn yereito.

This is the tonder, affectionate, loving, and confiding position taken by the English Church, Here. she exharts her members not to doubt, but carnestly to believe that Almighty God Januarably alloweth her charitable work in bringing her infants to his holy bapt'sm: here, not in the language of find, knock and it shall be opened unto you. Here, stumbling-blocks out of the way, are given by the power? "Lord, give now to us that ask, let us that seek find, open the door to us that knock," "Give thy Holy Spirit to this infant that he may be born again and made an heir of everlasting salvation." And here, with humble but hearty confidence in the divine assurance that "whatsoever we ask in prayer, believing, we shall receive,27 she pairs forth her thanksgivings to her heavenly Father for his tender mercy, because it both pleased him to hear and answer her prayers, because it hath pleased him to regenerate her infants with his Holy Spirit, to receive them for his own children by adoption, and to incorporate them into his holy church.

If, however, any of her members, not content with this, proceed to systematize; if they advance the theory that every baptized person is absolutely opere operato delivered from original sin; then they place themselves in opposition to the English Church; because, in her dogmatic theology, that Church plainly declares that original sin, 4 this infection of our nature, which deserves God's wrath and damnation, doth remain, yea, in them that are regenerated." So that even if it could that are regenerated." So that even if it could proposed at different times, and according to the be most rigidly proved that every baptized person various views in which the subject has been conis regenerated; still, according to the deliberate templated. Some have thought that it is too great decision of the English Church, it would not follow that any bantized person was delivered from original sin. Deliverance from sin, both original and actual. is ascribed exclusively to the "one oblation of Christ finished upon the cross.

And if others, equally determined to systematize assert that the regeneration spoken of in the service, is not spiritual regeneration, but only ecclesiastical not a renewal of the heart in the sight of God, bu only a change of state as to outward privilege and consequent responsibility; not an introduction to pardoning mercy and saving grace, but only to geographical Christianity; they also appear to forsake the well balanced teaching of the Church of England; because, first, in this service she prays that the adult candidate for haptism, or the infant charitably brought, may receive remission of his sins by "spiritual regeneration;" not ecclesinstical, but spiritual regeneration I she pray also, that "he may lead the rest of life according to this beginning;" which, on the supposition of his receiving then, certainly and always, geographical Christianity, and certainly nothing more; would be a prayer that he might continue a geographical Christian only, never becoming a spiritual one,

ministered in compliance with the Lord's com-mandment, as a seal of God's promises of mercy to his soul, as manifestly applied as if a visible hand had been stretched down from heaven for the urpose! And if any one ask himself in some perplexity, " How can I look upon baptism as a seal of God's promises to me, seeing it is equally applied to thousands, who entirely disregard those tion, " How is it that I receive the Bible as God's

distributed among thousands of unbelievers? What makes the difference?" Confidence of heart in it makes all the difference. So it does in baptism. This is God's gift: "doubt ye not, but earnestly believe; ask, seek, knock; God has promised to answer prayer. Wherefore we, being thus persuaded, and nothing doubting, let us faithfully and devoutly give thanks," &c.

Viewed thus, as a service of warm-hearted devotion, our baptismal office is full of elevating confidence in God, and animating encouragement to Christian parents; and the only embarrassment we feel in the use of it, is one common to all Christian forms of devotion composed in faith, and hope, and love; namely, that our hearts are turely so full of faith, and hope, and love, as cordially to keep pace praise. From this embarrassment we can have no relief, but in one of two ways; either by lowering the form to the unchristian state of our own hearts, or by raising our hearts to the Christian character and hope and love, asking the Holy Ghost for our children. It is a Christian thing to give thanks in faith and hope and love, though for the present we seem not to receive what we ask for. It is an unchristian thing to cease to pray for the blessing. Sursing cords. "The virtue of prayer is the holy oil which makes our baptismal service run sweetly. recoiling in unbelief from the Christian fervour of

the language employed in it. But if our baptismal service, instead of being thus treated as a form of devotional earnestness, be looked upon as expressing a decision in dogmatic theology; and, as such, be compared with Holy that they are thereby honouring God's appointment. Scripture, the statements in the xxv and xxvii. as such, and as far as field in them, inviting and Articles, and the facts of the case; it must continue encouringing success men that simple considered of what it has long been; a fruitful source of debate by inspiration of God.

By a slight alteration, very slight, more verbal gain much, by enabling her attached ministers and less need for laborious explanations-which wear to many the appearance of evasion—the harmony of her various official documents among themselves, and with the undeniable facts of the case by which she is surrounded .- From " The Church and the Churches," by the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, Canon of

THE MOVING SPRING OF MISSIONARY EXERTION.

I am led to think of the various means by which the great work in which we are now interesting ourselves, might be prosecuted in a way more commensurate with our own wishes, and with its vast importance. Many ways have been suggested and a work to be carried on through the instrumentality of individuals collected together in a Society like ours, and that it could only be the work of the State, and must be taken in hand by the Govern-ment. Others think that it should be confined to the Church alone; but that the Church can only work when it is united, and moves in one band, one phalanx, with its hishops at its head, against the hosts of Heathenism. I am inclined to take rather a different view, or, at least, to see this subject in a different aspect; I am inclined to think, that we must look for the enlargement of these operations which we desire to extend, and for an increase of

. Baptism is not only a sign of profession, and mark of difference whereby Christian men are discorned from others which are not christened; but it is also a sign of regeneration, or new birth,"- not regeneration itself, but a sign of regeneration,-" whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive baptism rightly, -not all who receive it, but they who receive it 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 scaled, is confirmed, and grace increased by virtue of crunto God. The baptism of young children is in Such were the actions of Sir Hugh Gough. They was to be retained in the church, as most agreeable the little of the church of most agreeable that the principal benefactor of the Christian mith is confirmed, and grace increased by virtue of prayer unto God. The haptism of young children is in

expressly declares that they who receive baptism, the blessing which God has hitherto bestowed upon derful hand of God in giving the victory to him lary emoluments, or any other comfort the world rightly are thereby grafted into the Church; that the promises of forgiveness of sin, and of our adoption to be sons of God by the Holy Ghost are therein viduals who form the Society. What is it that world, the flesh, and the devil.—The Lord Rishop wishly signed and sealed; that faith is confirmed, induces any man to the which he post of Oxford at the Church Miss. Society's Anniversary. visibly signed and scaled; that faith is confirmed, and grace increas d by virtue of prayer to God. I have a confirmed by virtue of prayer to God! These words in private gratification, for such objects as we desire dicate a part at least, and a most important part, of to-day to promote? It must be a sense of their without what is intended by receiving baptism rightly, importance—a sense of the misery of being without they ascribe the saving benefit to the virtue of prayer, and thus supply a key to the right under-ings which belong to an interest in his redemption. starding of the baptismal office. May every reader of these pages be mercifully enabled to realize the wrought for us by Jesus Christ, is personal religion; of these pages he mercifully enabled to realize the wrought for us by Jesus Christ, is personal religion; St. Mark's, Southwark, at the close of a very full benefit of his haptism, by virtue of prayer to and an increasing sense of its value, and the interesting speech, observed: "He remembered, God; looking back upon that sacred ordinance, ad-wretchedness of wanting it, is increasing faith; one morning, in his own district, despatching a and therefore, as far as we increase in Christian | Scripture-reader along one side of a street while faith, we shall be disposed to promote the object he took the other, and after quitting a very desolate proposed by this Society throughout the world, scene of poverty and despondency in one house, We may suppose a brook, accustomed to fertilize he came upon a house where a fine young man, a the country through which it flows, but through the sailor, was playing the violin to his mother and drought of summer dried up: there is only one sister; adapting himself to the sudden change from way in which we can possibly look for the return of other circumstances, as Irishmen had the power to that which is to make fruitful the surrounding land; do, he went in, and telling the young sailor how to the lestitution at Kaiserswerth, which defrays promises ?" Let him answer himself another ques- we must wait till the summer sun melts the snow foud he himself had been, when a boy, of playing upon the hills, or till the rains descend, and these on the violin, got him to play "Rule Britannia," word to me, seeing it is equally sent, and freely fill the channel; and then again will the fields and one or two other tunes. He then said, "I have for those whose health has suffered in consequence upon its banks revive, and the valleys laugh around. got in my pocket an instrument I like better; let of their hard service. So it is when the hand of charity, spiritual or tem- inc give you a tune upon it." The youth conporal, is frozen up, or the heart that ought to more sented, and he (Mr. Galaher) read the eighteenth the hand; that too, must be melted by the Sun of Righteousness, or the grace of God must descend David; and that harp, once played here below, is from heaven, and then will those blessings be diffused abroad which will make fruitful the parched and barren wilderness, and refresh those lands where no water is .- The Lord Bishop of Chester, at the Church Miss. Soc. Anniversary.

ENGLAND'S DUTY TO INDIA. If any one did believe that God had given as India

studied the workings of an inscrutable Providence. It was admitted on all hands that India was an empire founded upon opinion; now what did that mean? No empire, founded upon such a slender foundation that a breath of ever-changing opinion might crush it, could ever stand without the blessing and unholding presence of God. God raised up that empire and gave it to England in order to do his own work mightily, through the instrumentality of this country. Let them trace back and see how that empire arose. They talked about the recent rise of the Society, they had been labouring some forty-six years in the vineyard of the Lord; but let them remember that the whole empire of England is an unchristian thing to pray with faith, and in British India 100 years ago was comprised in not to give thanks for having our prayer heard. four forts which were hired from the native princes, were manned with native soldiers, not with firearms, but defended alone with the bow and arrow, without either dogmatizing in falsehood on the and with a few factories around those forts. That physical efficacy of the ordinance in itself, or was the state of the empire 100 years ago. What was it now? Aurungzebe had wasted away; the greatest and strongest forces had been overpowered; not only the Hindoos, but the fierce Mahrattas were conquered, the country was conquered, and our Government were forced to acquire territory after territory, even against their will, all proving that God had given us the land in order that we might preach his Gospel to the benighted inhabitants, and what it has long been, a fruitful source of debate that in that country his altar might be exalted and and division. The controversy can never be closed. his name be praised. Did not the recent events Wise and practical men, in the exercise of high teach us a lesson, and that in order to escape God's Alceling last year, for the establishment of the Gerand responsible authority, should look to this. If weath we ought to do his hidding? It was but the it be in their power to remove, or even in some other day, only as vesterday as it were when every good measure to abate, existing divisions; it is no face was blanched when India was mentioned, light matter to keep such a candle under a bushel. when the women who had sons or relatives in that might come from the Rhine to England for the ser-If they be hindered from any united movement by country were talking of their coming home when divisions among themselves, those are the divisions the English were driven out of Asia. Oh! the in these last days. Four of these deaconesses, edudogmatic theology, but of fervent devotion, she under the predict In place of reigning from Cape Comorinshe responds with carnesiness and animation, inspiration of God: the ipsissima verba of our to the Himalayas, and from Burrampooter to the church service, however excellent, are not given Indus, we would have been fugitives from the land. He was sure that that empire of India ought to be consecrated to the service of God and the Lamb, for than real, the cause of truth would lose nothing, his mercy vouchsafed to us in the late victories; if and the cause of the Church of England would we did not there proclaim the holy name and preach the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, shed for the members to show, with more simplicity, and with redemption of man, India would become, by the inscrutable providence of God, the weakness of this country: the supremacy of the people of England would be pulled down, and their power abrogated. It was true, that in the late war we were engaged in punishing aggression; that our armie were not engaged in working out the projects of ambition; it was an actual appeal to the God of heaven against wrong, and the measure of the enemy being full, by God's blessing they were overcome. But the blood which had been shed, the thousands who had been slain, would become testimony against England, if India beyond the Sutlei were not opened up to the knowledge of Christ's love, and the worship of his name. If that blood had been spilled only that England might be made a little richer, a little greater, and she became a little more unthankful, it would become a national sin against God, and would call for, and would surely receive, signal vengeance at his hand. Even from the field of battle they were called upon to give thanks to God. It was known to many round him that when the cannons of the bettle of Aliwal smote upon the ear, the Commander-in-Chief anxiously inquired what it was? It was then surmised that Sir Hi Smith, together with his division, had been beaten and routed by the enemy, and the General was told so. But after listening for a short time to the sound, he said, "That is not the sound of cannon of a British army retreating;" and he sent forth an officer for news. When he returned with the report of a complete and a glorious victory gained by Sir H. Smith, what was the first action of the aged hero? The first expression he gave to his feelings was to kneel down on his kness and give thanks to God. Not fearing men he returned thanks where thanks were due. But that was not all. They knew that when at the station in Mysore he had been the great supporter of the missionary cause; he was always anxious that the ark of the Lord should he raised; and he had raised a large church for the worship of

COMFORT FOR A MOTHER AND HER SON FAR AWAY AT SEA.

At the Anniversary of the NAVAL AND MILIlast month, the Rev. J. J. GALAHER, Incumbent of psalm, and said, 'There is a tune from the harn of and angels; and if you will take this harp, you may play it upon the wide seas.? Then turning to the mother, he said to her (as the young man would not at first take the Bible), I remember a poor woman who was comforted when she felt lonely without her son, because she could say, I have a book here that tells me God holds the waters in the hollow of his hand, and I know he holds more—he holds to make us a great and luxurious nation, he had not the heart of my son 3° if you will take a Bible too, you and your son can have fellowship though seas divide you? They consented; and that mother now delighted to read in that Bible, and perhaps at some leisure moment the son at sea, if only from curiosity, might be led to look into the book of God which he had thus been persuaded to carry with him. Let the Society persevere in this good work and rich and lasting must be the fruits. In the days when the Spanish Armada approached our shores, England sat in safety because the God of nations saw upon the pennant of England as it floated over the weak and few, 'Truth, eternal truth !' let it be so still, upon

"The flag that's brav'd a thousand years The battle and the breeze;'

and then, come storm or tempest, we should be safe; and when the roll of the judgment should be called many who were slain for the maintenance of British honour, would be found under a more glorious banner, passing on to a more glorious triumph, even to the crown and palm !"?

THE NURSING SISTERS FROM GERMANY. (See the article: German Hospital, pc. 130 of

last volume.)

It will be interesting to the philanthropic public of England to hear; that the wish of many Christian friends, which had been expressed by the Chevalier Bunsen, Prussian Ambassador, at the First Public man Hospital in London, that some of the Protestant desconesses of Paster Fliedner's Institution at Kaisersworth, near Dusseldorf, for the sick and poor, vice of that Institution, has been carried into effect one of them in the capacity of matron of the estab-

This new hospital, which is going on exceedingly well, and has, since its opening on the 18th October last, already benefitted some hundreds of poor sick Germans, can now be expected to become a still greater blessing to the immates. For these Christian sisters, in the strength of faith working by love, have undertaken, under the direction of the Committee, the management of the hospital, and are ready to show no less humility than solf-devotion in its service. Yea, it is to be hoped (to use the expressions of the Rev. Dr. McCaul and the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, at the above-mentioned pubic meeting), that this plan of Protestant nursing sisters will soon be imitated in the English hospitals where, no less than in other countries, such self-denying sisters are extremely wanted, according to the general testimony of persons of experience. As the Institution at Kaiserswerth is, perhaps, not sufficiently known in this country, it may not be unworthy of the attention of our readers to lay before them a short statement of that interesting mother establishment. It is now nine years since that Institution was called into life by the Rev. Mr. Fliedner, who finding, twenty-two years ago, on his travels through Germany, Holland, and England, the lower classes of these countries in a most miserable state, as regards their temporal and spiritual wants, especially when afflicted with illness, resolved try whether these wants might not be supplied by the active interference of Christian philanthropy. The post of his congregation were, till then, taken care of by lay deacons, but he wished to secure a still more effectual assistance, and, therefore, re-solved to renew the apostolical institution of deaconesses, and to make such nursing sisters undertake he care of the poor and the sick.

He did not think that there were any vows ne cessary to work in the field of charity; indeed, the deaconesses of old made no vows. Their inward faith, which urged them to charity and self-sacriice, did not want to be encouraged by external means, nor their services secured by outward con-

The Rev. Mr. Fliedner, assisted by his wife, established, in October, 1836, near his dwelling house, a small infirmary, by voluntary contributions, and invited Christian women, unmarried and widows, to aid them in their Christian work.

The principle he laid down was, that the deaconesses must be willing to be servants of Christ alone,

can give, but to do the work of charity and selfdenial out of gratitude to him who came down to serve them, before they knew him, even to death.

The rules of the establishment at Kaiserswerth are the following :- The candidates must not be under eighteen years of age, and serve from six months to two years for probation. After this probationary time, those among them, who have been found fit individuals for the work of Christ, receive, during TARY BIBLE Society held in London, on the 1st of Divine service, a solemn Christian blessing, and then enter upon their duties as deaconesses infirmary, which contains from 100 to 110 beds. They engage themselves to serve at least five years, after which time they are allowed to leave, or may renew their engagement. It is understood, that if nearer, personal, or family duties, should make them wish for a change of situation during that period, every reasonable facility is granted to them for that purpose by the direction, vested in a Committee. They receive no salary: a very moderate annual sum is paid by the Institution or family they serve their personal wants, enables them to keep themselves decent and respectable, and entirely provides

Many young Christian women followed this call of Pastor Fliedner, moved by the love of the Lord. A great union was soon afterwards formed by Christian friends in the two Prossian provinces of Rhineland and Westphalia, under the superintendence of the Protestant Provincial Synods, and patronized by the King of Prussia, for the purpose of taking care of the poor and sick of these territories. Many ladies, who could not devote themselves personally to this office, formed Auxiliary Societies. The success which the establishment of Kaiserswerth has met with, has been very great; for according to the Ninth Report, 1846, above 100 deaconesses are now at work in different parts of Germany. Sixty are eccupied in seventeen hospitals and orphan houses et Berlin, Dresden, Frankfort, Worms, Cologne, Elherfeld, &c.: several in large congregations, which have no hospital, and about twenty are sent out to private families.

The hospital at Kaisersworth has received, in

these nine years, about 1,900 patients of all diseases, of both sexes, and of all religious persuasions, a great many of them gratuitously.

The deaconesses are not only of the lower and middle classes, but several also of the higher and highest ranks of life. One young baroness of the grand ducky of Mecklenburg has just been educated at Kaiserswerth, and is now destined to be the Matron of the large new model hospital at Berlin, lately, established by the King of Prassia, in which, at least, thirty deaconesses will find work, and which is to become a great nursery for training deaconesses to serve in the different parts of the monarchy. The Institution at Kaiserswerth has been called upon to send, at least, twelve trained deaconesses without delay, to that model hospital. Two other ladies of high rank are at present at Kaiserswerth, devoting themselves to the same offices. Some nurses have also been educated at Kaiserswerth for Switzerland? for France, and for Holland, and the claims from many parts of the Continent for deaconesses from, Kaiserswerth are so numerous that this establishment cannot satisfy them all. It results, from the testimonies of the administration and the medical officers of those public Institutions, and is a fact of general notoriety, that wherever those deaconesses have been intrusted with the care of an hospital or of a branch of the same, a visible change for the better takes place in all departments, and the satisfaction, the gratitude, and the blessings of the patients follow those self-devoted nurses everywhere.

However, this provision for the care of the sick is not the only blessing which that Institution spreads over many countries. It contains also three branch establishments for other purposes. First, a seminary for education, to train young female teachers for infant-schools & female day-schools. This has already educated more than 230 of such female teachers, by the instrumentality of whom many thousands of poor children have been brought from ignorance and misery, and led to their Heavenly Friend.

Another branch Institution, which this establishment contains, is destined to educate deaconesses for the nursing and moral improvement of female prisoners. Such branch is therefore connected with an asylum for released female prisoners, which Pastor Fliedner founded already twelve years ago, and which has received since this period more than 130 poor, deeply fallen individuals, who have been enabled, by Christian instruction, to become good servants and respectable members of society. Who, after considering these facts, can yet doubt, that this highly interesting establishment, this Bethesda for bodies and souls, which fills with the water of life the four fields of human infirmity and misery, the field of the sick, of the poor, of the abandoned children, and of the guilty, should not have refreshed and brought from death to life many perishing souls? who will not hope that it may be destined to become the beginning of a new era in the development of Evangelic life and of Protestant charity? will in particular open a new field of useful and blessed occupation to the female Christians?

The Annual Reports of this establishment relate : great mander of most interesting cases, where these deaconesses have been the powerful instruments of seeking that which was lost, of bringing again that which was driven away, of binding up that which was broken, and of strengthening that which was sick. It is with great reluctance that we abstain, by fear to fatigue the reader, from relating some of these particular facts.

The establishment at Knisersworth is, as we have stated, supported by voluntary contributions, and here we regret to say, that the support is far below the wants and the claims of that highly deserving Institution. From the last Report it results that the establishment has incurred a large debt, £600, and that besides, £500 more are wanted for building a training-school for school-mistresses. It truly requires no other recommendation, than the simple tale of the good it does with its small means; and it would be a loss to humanity to allow such an excellent work of Christ to go backwards for want of earthly means. There seems to be no doubt, that the many thousands of good Christians, with Christian only, never becoming a spiritual one, prayer into God. The haptism of young children is in such with the rest of his life. And because, secondly, any wise to be retained in the church, as most agreeable to the Church of England, in her dogmatic teaching, with the institution of Chilst. And example to devote their time and faculties entirely and exwhich this country abounds, will not fail to conreligion in India; and trace the won- relusively to him, and not to look forward for pecunic tribute their mites to so charitable an object, which

combines the core of the poor, the sick, the abandoned child, and the criminal

A SAMPLE OF ANCIENT CHURCH-DIS-CIPLINE.

It is a fortunate circumstance that " Queen Bess," of England, was not born a little later. She would have found as much as she could well manage in keeping awake the sleepy in Church, especially if she happened to reign in America. The following was the form of confession every man who slept in time of divine service was expected to make. Some such regulation would be an excellent thing at the Decimo Martii, ? A confession to be made by John

Aspland of Witcham. 1595.

The said party shall upon Sunday, being the 4th day of June next commencing, come forth of his seate in the parish Church of Witcham, aforesaid, into the middle alleye, there, immediately after the reading of the gospel, and there shall stand, and with a loud voice, shall say and confess as followeth, namely:

"Good neighbours, I acknowledge and confess that I have offended Almighty God, and by my evill example you all, for that I have use to sleepe in the Churche, for which I am most heartily sprry, and ask God and you all most heartily, forgiveness for the same, promising, by God's help, never to offend hereafter in the like againe."

And at the doing hereof, hee shall, under the hands of the ministers and churchwardens there personal certifie, together with these presents, upon Monday, being the 22d day of July next, at Trinity parish Church in Ely, and then and there receive such further order herein, as shall be appointed.

John Aspland hath done the penance prescribed, within the Church, the date and year above writ-Signed by us, WILLIAM GILL.

GEORGE WRIGHT, Churchwardens.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1846.

As we have the pleasure of transmitting to our Subscribers this day an enlarged sheet-the columns widened so as to increase them by the matter of two of our former columns in the sheet-we venture to express our hope that we shall be both remunerated for the increased expense arising from it, and encouraged in our labours, by additions to our list of Subscribers. To the kind friends who have hitherto gratuitously acted on our behalf, we tender our best thanks, and at the same time express our readiness to relieve them from some of the burden which devolves on them by proposing a plan which may engage individuals in their respective neighbourhoods in endeavours to obtain Subscribers. becomes increasingly of importance that the plan of advance payment be generally adopted; and in order to facilitate its adoption, we now propose that any individual who will remit, or pay into the hands of any of our kind friends whose names are found in the imprint on our fourth page, the amount of four Subscriptions at 12s 6d., may order five

The friends who have taken so lively an interest

in the success of this publication will see that, apart from all personal considerations, we must feel anxious that its existence should not altogether depend upon the life and health of the present Editor. The insight, by this time obtained into the financial aspect of this undertaking justifies no expectation yet of remuneration to an Editor, adequate at all to the demands which his office makes upon him, until the list of Subscribers shall be very greatly extended. A friend recently expressed himself thus: " Why should not every Subscriber get just one more Subscriber for you?" That would certainly be if each of those friends from whom we have express testimony of their good wishes to the BEREAN were to engage an agency, as before proposed, to bring in five Subscribers. We leave this matter in their hands. God has made our service in other departments of duty accepted in the sight of our fellow-Christians, so as to furnish us with means of support independently of income from our editorial labours; but our efforts for more than the last two years have been what no man can expect to sustain for any length of time without risk of breaking down under them-and for the stability of this enterprise we must wish to see it acquire a degree of financial prosperity considerably beyond what we find to have attended it on winding up a two years' account, with the discovery of the incidental expenses connected with it in addition to the Publisher's charge with which we were acquainted at first starting. Our friends, we suppose, are aware that the expense of striking off any additional number, when once the type is composed, is trifling, so that the circulation over a certain number is that from which profit is derived to the Proprietor. Every hundred additional Subscribers, therefore, improves property of this kind very far beyond the carlier hundreds, by which the concern has once been brought into operation.

Our columns have at various times furnished articles from writers of acknowledged worth on the highly important question of the Church's doctrine on baptism. The term " Baptismal Regeneration" we have in general avoided, because the use of it, as we explained at an early period of our editorial labours, is apt to stir up a zeal, professed at least, for the honour of our Church formularies which introduce the term " regeneration" into the service for baptism; and thus advantage is often taken towards begetting a suspicion of imperfect chirchmanship in those who denounce the doctrine of "Baptismal: Regeneration" as "involving fatal errors." (See our last volume, p. 169.)

Under shelter, however, of so bonoured a name as Under shelter, however, of so bonoured a name as character, which I have spoken of as existing in that of the Bishop of Calculta—whose words we have Europe and in the civilized world generally. For,

just now been quoting -we may express our utter abhorrence of that doctrine in the sense which includes "the monstrous figment of the unconscious infant's being in every case justified and accounted righteous before the bar of God by baptism;" the sense which "discourages self-examination as to the spiritual evidences of the new creation in Christ Jesus." Experience has abundantly shown, as that sound, practical divine holds that, so far as this doctrine prevails, men " lower the standard of holiness and the gracious operations of the blessed Spirit;"? they are led " to mistake a dead state of the heart before God for a living and spiritual state, a dead faith for a true and lively one; a dead trust in the merits of Christ for a penitent reliance on him; and dead works, made up of human traditions and inventions, for the vital religior, of Christ"-and, we will add, the death-blow is struck at the Church's inmost life.

sound views of the benefit to be looked for from baptism, we have thought it right not to confine ourselves to those in entire agreement with our own as regards interpretation of the baptismal service of our Church which, as the Rev. Hugh M. Neile says, in the article on our first page, " is not given by inspiration of God." In fact, it has rather been our wish, if we may, to occupy a neutral position between writers who set forth one or other of the two views which we think consistent with scriptural truth, though divergent in the interpretation of our Church-formulary for infant baptism. The one regards the Church as expressing simply that the child's position has undergone a change, a highly beneficial one, it must be allowed, from being destitute of any visible recognition of privileges in him as a member of the Church, to a state in which a solemn act, instituted by the Saviour himself, has taken place which confers upon the child a title to all the outward privileges of a Church-member on condition of his compliance with the requirements which the Church can make upon him by warrant of Scripture; a state in which moreover the outward seal has been applied and pledge given of God's willingness to grant his grace to the child upon his yielding repentance, faith, and consequently obedience-which the child can only yield by the Holy Ghost. A view of this kind seems to have been held by the late Bishop Hobart of New York, who may not be lightly charged with a disposition to explain away the language of our Church formularies. Such seems also to be the view set forth by Bishop Meade of Virginia, most recently in his work, " The Font and the Pulpit." Others entertain a different opinion. They interpret the Church's language in her baptismal service as expressing of baptism " in the face of many disappointments" that which "it pught to be, conceiving that they are thereby honouring God's appointment as such," &c. See the article on our first page, from Mr. M'Neile's recent publication. We could take no pleasure in entering upon the controversy between views, both of them consistent with the truth of God, though divergent in their interpretation of uninspired composition. When, therefore, incidentally, we have to insert remarks which may seem unfair towards one or the other-as for instance we take Mr. M'Neile's allusion to a " geographical Christianity" to be scarcely just towards the opinion which he is combating-our readers must not understand that as inviting debate upon the subject. Our battle in this matter is with those who would identify the administration of the sacrament of baptism with the renewing of the Holy Ghost as an opus operatum, and whose perverseness extorts from Mr. M'Neile the wish for "a slight alteration" ample help; but it is perhaps not a very likely in our baptismal formulary, even as Bishop Hobart thing to take place: yet we can calculate that a entertained the same wish, acting upon it with the whole House of American Bishops—not for the purpose of altering the doctrines of the Church, but of "correcting injurious misapprehensions as to the meaning of certain terms." (See our last number but one.)

> The interesting matter which has pressed upon us for notice from the recent arrival of the English Mail, compels us to defer our remarks upon the voluntary principle till our next number.

> RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES. THE CHURCH MISSIONARY Society held its Annual Meeting on the 5th of May, the Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester in the Chair. The Society's Income during the past year has been £102,458 0s. 5d., and the Expenditure £101,381 16s. 5d. The report afforded gratifying particulars of the prosperity of the Society's missions. Portions of the addresses delivered by the Bishops of Chester and of Oxford will be found on our first page; we subjoin part of the opening speech by the noble Chairman. "What can be more re-markable and, to a mind untrained by the study of Holy Scripture, more incomprehensible, than the present vigour and progress of the Church of Rome, at a time so distinguished for the general diffusion of literature, and 300 years subsequent to that great, that providential diffusion, not only of literature and science, but dispersion, by the blessing of God, of an emancipated Gospel? I am not speaking now of the vigour or the progress of the Church of Rome as a branch, however corrupted, of the Church of Christ; I am not speaking of any efforts of hers to bring converts from heathenism into the Church of Christ; I am speaking of the progress of that system and of those upinions which we had hoped the Reformation had for ever extinguished of the progress and the vigour of the Church of Rome unchanged, unpurged from those errors, which we thought could never have stood against the advancing light of science and literature, and the still brighter light of the diffused word of God. But if that is remarkable, surely it is no less remarkable, that in our own land and in our own Church there should have gone on for several years past a movement of opinion in the same direction; and this, too, at a period, which as regards our own country and our own countrymen, is still more marked by those peculiarities of an intellectual

perhaps, never in the history of our country was there a greater spirit of investigation abroad; never was there greater freedom of thought exercised, or by a greater number of individuals; never was there greater progress made by men in every kind of intellectual investigation; and we may add, with grateful acknowledgement, to the source of all light and truth; never was there a greater or whilst this is taking place in our land, whilst, in spite of all this light and energy there are those among us who are endeavouring to bring us back to a state of comparative darkness, and perversely (as it, no doubt, seems to you, my friends, as well as to me) to introduce a system of ceremonial and apparently those grand and important truths of the Gosper, which are the very essence of our religion, -we have indeed great cause for watchfulness, for humiliation, and, I may add, for increasing forbearance one towards another, whilst at the same But in selecting articles designed to set forth time, we endeavour manfully and boldly to proclaim what we believe to be the plain, the pure truth of God's blessed word. But I would venture to direct your attention also to coincident events, of a very different character. Whilst this is going on in England, and in parts of Europe, and I am sorry to say also in America, there is going on in two great countries in Europe a movement of a very different kind. In Germany we have a most remarkable falling off from the influence of Romanism, at all events-a movement which, under the blessing of God, will lead to the emancipation from the bondage of Rome, of a very large portion of the Christians of those Countries. We have at the same time in France a great and marked increase in the numbers and true piety of the Protestant part of that population; we have had lately one of the most hold and remarkable public assertions of true Protestant principles, and made in a truly Christian spirit, that I have read or heard of since the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Now mark the coincidence of these events-of those which apppear to you, I doubt not, as to me, to be of a retrograde character, and those which I have last alluded to, and which give us hope of more light and liberty to our fellow-Christians in the world; and what is the inference, that we ought to draw, and to apply as a guide to our own conduct under the very peculiar circumstances of the times in which we live? Why, one inference that I eye? What has distressed him? Why is he not would draw from this state of things, is this: that fat and rosy like his fellows? Why is he not other countries. I would say also, let us learn the obligation and duty of promoting the closest intimacy and brotherhood with those Protestant Churches. Let us recall to our minds the blessed effect in older times of that intercourse, the mutual benefit which, under the blessing of God, was conferred by it both on the German and the British Churches. Let us endeavour in all that intercourse to maintain Christian love, and, at the same time she can stand; but that destroys her."
a plain declaration of Christian truth, that so we FReferring to the debate, we sum may help on each other in that great course of extending our Saviour's kingdom, which is equally committed to the different churches of Christendom."

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY .- On Tuesday

the 12th of May, Lord Ashley in the chair. Incoine £22,505 17s. 7d. Expenditure £21,706
6th of May, Viscount Sandon in the Chair, in the
15s. 3d. Since closing the year's account, £7321
place of the venerable President of the Society. yet future. Among the addresses delivered on this large public assembly. Receipts (as stated in our occasion, one was by the Lord Bishop of Win- number of May 21st) £101,305. Expenditure chester, from which the following is an extract: £105.851. Total issues of the Society since its I am happy to say, that I have never been one of formation 18,324,487 vols. those who have looked upon the Society with any other eye, than that of unfeigned thankfulness to Aunighty God, for having raised up friends to assist expended its funds in a manner calculated to draw friend of our Church. My Lord, I have never been able to see anything in the principles or in the object of this Society which ought not to be dear to a Churchman's heart. And I should be most ungrateful indeed, if I were not to add, that its conduct has been as excellent as its principles have been pure. Connected as I am with many So-I confess that there is none repose greater confidence than in that which has assembled us this day. If I wanted any proof of what your Lordship has stated-if your word were not sufficient to carry with it conviction to the mind counties, or in our other populous districts, and ing, ardent in its support."?
there I find the best evidence to the purity of its
The following is the conclusion of His Lordship's designs, and to the excellence of the manner in which those designs are carried out, and above all, to that which is the true test of the working of the Society—to the blessing of Almighty God upon your operations. Thanks to the operations of the Society, we have had sent into our populous districts a large number of assistants, who, under God's blessing, are carrying on their work with an assiduity and a patience and a devotion, which, although we cannot offer them our thanks for it-our thanks would be but a very poor, a very improper recompense for men who are doing more than their bounden duty-it does call at ou hands for thanks to God, for having put it into the hearts of his people to be up and doing his work And this reminds me of one very painful circum-stance to which your Report adverts. In the conclusion of its pages it is stated, and too truly, that one of the great wants experienced by the Society is a deficiency of agents to carry on the work of the pastor. My Lord, I can fully confirm, from my own experience, the truth of that remark. We want at the present moment, not so much pecuniary resources, (and yet I fear my friends behind me may fine fault with me for the observation)-we want not so much additional grants for this and kindred Societies as we want men of God, men of faith, men of prayer, men of true principles, men of Gospel principles, who shall carry forth our designs in the way we wish them. My Lord, I for one know not where to look for instruments to carry on our work We have been told this day that not fewer than fifty of the grants of the Society are now inoperathese districts. The experience of every one of my Right Rev. Brethren will tell the same tale. Day after day we make any little and tale and hope? And shall we not do all we can to make known these blessed tidlege? after day we make our inquiries in various quarters, and day after day we return disappointed in our fruitless search. The fields are ripe for the harvest-or rather I should say the ground requires the seed to be sown, and we have not a single puny husbandman to send into these large districts. Truly, then, may we need to be reminded of prayer —pray to the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth labourers into his harvest."

the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the Chair. Receipts tures, to lising at that Almighty wisdom was during the past year, £4,465. 14s. 6d., showing an mistaken, leaving too liftle by obsentily, allowing dissenters, and 30.057 to Roman Catholics. The catechist, the reader, the instructor, all superintend-Lord Bishon of Cashel, in addressing the meeting, ence and watchfulness and use of means. The Lord Bishop of Cashel, in addressing the meeting, referred to these figures as showing that, far from | Lord God uses means in every thing. Do we sifebeing exclusive, the system adopted by this Society artificial worship, and so bent upon this us to forget had been most successful in bringing about united education, the very thing which the Government professed to seek by its plan of proceeding, and in linguish the right of having their children scrippeace, in Ireland, was the little band of Protestants

in that country. The Rev. H. McNeile concluded a powerful address in the following manner: "What was the Church of Rome afraid of? Of our diplomacy No; for her diplomatists were more skilful than any we possessed, and would make ours carry out their plans without knowing it. She could tell them that a penal enactment on our statute-book is the disgrace of the age, and that to remove it is in keeping with the age, her object being to leave room beyond the book for her own penal grasp, for liberty to exercise her power without restraint. This was no stery of the middle ages. It was the story of last night, What was the Church story of last night. . of Rome afraid of? Was Rome afraid of arms? No; Rome delighted in war, for war led to crime, and crime created a natural demand for her wares, her satisfactions, and her penances; and whichever side might win, politically her trade must prosper. But what did Rome fear? Look into that Look at that solitary, shaven student, prepared and preparing for her altars. His cheek is pale with study : his eye sunken, yet bright with thought; he hesitates in his work; his tongue faulters while he pronounces the words once familiar to him. What is the cause of his faultering step and faultering tongue? of pallid check and sunken we should be especially careful, as British Chris- taking the jocund glass with those around him, with tians and as members of this great Society, to let our those in the refectory, under the same roof? Why light shine clearly before our Christian brethren in is he alone? Why is he agitated? Oh! in the course of his researches he has taken down and brushed the dust from a copy of the Vulgate! He soul. There is a spark-a light; the word of God is there. Rome trembles because the Bible is read. She lengths to scorn your diplomacy, your arms, your secular instruction. All but the word of God

> · [Referring to the debate, we suppose, of the preceding evening, in the House of Lords, upon the repeal of certain penal statutes originally designed to restrain the papal power within the British realm.—Ep.]

have been received as part of a legacy from the Lord Ecxley, who testified by letter his continued late John Scott, Esq., upon which a further sum of attachment to the institution and his regret that about £13,00 remains to be paid at some period bodily infirmities prevented his taking part in a

The Chairman, in an introductory address, alluded to the peculiar advantage attending the simple object of this Society, in that it unites Christians in the clerky in duties far too onerous for them; and one common feeling and harmonious action. " With who have, in carrying out the designs of the Society, respect to other missionary Societies we may differ, but with regard to this great fundamental missionary forth the sympathy and thanksgiving of every Society we cannot differ. Why, who are our missionaries? Are they not the prophets, the evangelists, the apostles? And can any man doubt that these are missionaries whom we may all co-operate to send abroad? Can we doubt that those who though dead, yet speak,' as they did in their lifetime, the language of truth and of conviction, will produce the ultimate effect of conversion over the

Great enthusiasm was excited when the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in seconding the Marquis of Cholmondeley's motion for the adoption of the report, referred back to the meeting, fourteen years of every one, I should find the proof in the results ago, when he took leave of this Society, and assured of your Society. I test it by its works. I look at it the noble Chairman that "during the whole period in its operations whether in our manufacturing of his absence his heart had been loyal, unflinch-

stirring address :

se I would it were possible for this great assembly to place themselves in imagination on the shores of the Ganges, and to see the multitudes there crawling from all quarters to bathe in what they consider the sacred river, its waves sparkling in the light of heaven, polluted, degraded, defiled, as instruments of idolatry and provocation against the great Crea-tor that made its waters flow .-- those poor, and blind, and uninformed millions substituting those waters of the Ganges for the blood of the Lamb, and the atoning sacrifice of his great offering upon the cross. My Lord, it is yours to preach, by the silent voice of the Bible, to those almost countless millions, not only our fellow-creatures and our fellow-sinners, not only redeemed by the same blood as ourselves, but moreover, our fellow-subjects, who are under British law, protected by the ægis of the British power, partaking of all the innumerable, temporal and social benefits of the administration of that righteous and beneficent government which we extend over India. When I consider that these millions are our fellow-subjects, -aye, and that we are deriving large revenues, and our families all over England crowding to make their lawful and reasonable merchandise, from the labour, and the skill, and the prodigiously fertile plains of India; when these press upon my mind, then I think of the Bible : then I consider, has God Almighty sent his own Son into the world, to take our nature and die upon the cross? Is there an Eternal Spirit of Truth to teach and sanctify man? Is there one book, and one only, that this God has vouchsafed to inspire for man's cannot send the missionary, we may send the Bible. They want a hundred times the helpers in India that they now have; and where we cannot send these, where there are impediments from want of men and want of funds, we may send the silent preacher, the eternal word of God recorded in his holy book we may raise the standard of the cross in the very words of St. Paul, and of all the inspired authors the Pec whose writings compose that record. My Lord, I Pecl.

LUNDON HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, in aid of the Church wish I could speak with the indignation which I Education Society for Ireland. On the 1st of May, feel, of the attempts to utility allie the hely Socieincrease over the previous year of £1049. 10s. 7d. what is similarly in the of various meanings. The General Society in Ireland, with the several to be interpreted by the opinions, contradictory as diocesan Associations in that country, and the London Hibernian Society, had received a total of to be understood—no person acquainted with secile. more goodly number of faithful preachers of God's and simply the grand truths of the Gospel. But which is 1.811, having 100.755 children on the as if I lid find give the proper value to the polity of rolls. Of this number of scholars, 57,937 belonged our different Churches, and to my own, I may say, to members of the Church, 12.691 to Protestant with others, and acknowledge the necessity of the pose, that the merely throwing a number of Bibles amongst a people is circulating them among the multitudes of mankind in order to their conversion ? No, my Lord, we use all means. I appeal to all my which it failed because Protestants refused to re-linquish the right of having their children scrip-igence with all hundlity. But we leave the Bible turally instructed. In His Lordship's opinion, the in its solitary grandeur-(Great cheering, which great bond which secured union, communion, and drowned the remainder of the sentence)—I bog the prayers of this great assembly; I must sit down exhausted by previous duties, and reserving myself and the remains of age for India, and her conversion. (Much cheering.)

NAVAL & MILITARY BIBLE SCCIETY .- On the 30th of April, General Latter in the Chair. Receipts during the year £2,366 Ss. 9d. Payments £2,273 5s. 6d. Number of Scriptures issued during the year 16,650, which includes 1,146 issued at Halifax, Nova Scotia. A portion of one of the addresses delivered on this occasion is found on our first page; we give the conclusion of another, by Major Jacob: "Not many years ago a person died, leaving a very good estate to his widow and two sons; but the young men were profligate, and the willow, who was a Christian lady, seeing how they were running through the property, and determining that it should not all be lost, sent £20 to a missionary Society. The sons complained sorely of it, and told her she might as well have thrown the money into the sea; but she said she had cast it upon the waters, and should find it again after many days. The sons enlisted in the army; their regiment was ordered to India; and when the eldest was several hundred miles up the Ganges, he was, by the preaching of a missionary, brought to the knowledge of the truth! He went down to Calentta to his younger brother, and died there of Cholera almost immediately. The first news his mother heard of all this was, his happy and triumphant death; and she exclaimed, 'Here comes my £20 back !' But, before his death, the elder had induced the younger brother to attend the worship of God, and he also was converted; he took orders, became a missionary, and came to England ness of sin. Justification by faith has touched his just before his mother died, closing her eyes in peace, and enabling her to say, 'Here, again, comes my £20 hack! Let all present give as unto God what they that day gave, giving to him themselves also; and no one could tell what blessing night rest on offerings so made to the Lord." lady near the platform became so deeply affected by this last narrative that she was unable, at its conclusion, to restrain herself from weeping aloud and was obliged to be assisted out of the room.)

> THE NUNS OF MINSK-CONVERSION OF ENG-AND. The Univers publishes a letter dated Rome he 18th ult., from which it appears that Cardinal Castracani, who is deeply versed in the knowledge of the Basilian rites, had determined to clear up ill doubts respecting the veracity of the Abbess of Minsk, and proceeded a few days before to interrogate her on various points connected with the rules and practices of that order. "The Cardinal," save the writer-

"nowise doubted the sincerity of that heroic voman; but he wished to satisfy himself that she really was a Basilian nun. He obtained that proof so fully and completely, that he declared he had acquired the most profound conviction that the Abbess Makrina really belonged to the order of St. Basil, and he was more than ever convinced her perfect veracity."

The feast of St. Gregory was celebrated on the 12th with great pomp in the church of Monte Celio, in the convent of the Benedictines. A triduo had been ordered on the occasion to demand from the Almighty the conversion of England. A number of English Catholics had joined in the vious ceremony, and the remainder of the month of March was to be devoted to prayer for that inten tion. The Pope had made a present of a splendid crucifix to Mr. Newman.

[A friend has sent us the above, cut from and Irish R. Catholic paper, he says, of April 4th. We shall be glad to let the Polish Nuns and the knowing Cardinal fight their battle with the Russian Greek Church, for it is utterly out of our power to surmise which of them is to be credited. Ed.]

To Correspondents .- Received T. J :- S. G : -J. B ;- Can A WANDERER inform us from what writer the extract is taken which he sends?-W. W. W;-With a PROTESTANT EPISCOPALIAN WO probably agree, and we shall be glad of a communication from him upon the edifying use of Psalmody, but without reference to what was done on such and such a Sunday at such and such a Church: also more of the drop of honey in it and less of the hottle of vinegar; F. M. G, who chooses to be unknown though well known-with a beautiful present enclosed which we highly appreciate.

We have now only about a dozen each, complete sets, of our 1st and 2nd volumes remaining on hand. Of the 3rd volume we can furnish back-numbers to a greater extent, and request new Subscribers to state whether they wish to be supplied with the commencement of the volume.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Rev. H. L. Owen, from No. 105 to 156; Mrs. Lamb, No. 114 to 189; Capt-Frascr, No. 110 to 161; Messrs. C. Hollinan, No. 53 to 104; Poole, No. 67 to 118.

Local and Political Entelligence.

On Friday last, the English Mail of the 19th of May reached town, only two days after the news brought by the Great Britain which left Liverpool ten days before the Hibernia, the steamer of the 19th ult. The only important feature in the intelligence is the increased prospect of success to the Ministerial measures with regard to the Tarib and free trade. The Corn-bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons on the 15th ult. by the large majority of 98 votes. The question is now before the House of Lords, and, however great may be the opposition from the large landed proprietors in that branch of the Imperial Legislature, there is little doubt but a majority of the Peers will sustain the policy of Sir Robert Service Service Services

THE OREGON .- The Government, it is said, are going to dispatch twenty gunners, two sergeants, two corporals and two bombardiers under the command of Capt. Blackwood, by the war steamer, the Terrible, to the Oregon; and 3000 excavators are also to be sent to the same destination forthwith. These men and the troops are for the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. The public mind in England was free from alarm as to hostilities with the duce, and these five sorts are consumed to a United States upon the Oregon question. But it is supposed that instructions have been sent out to the British ambassador at Washington to hasten the settlement of the question.

Cantain Beatty and Leut. Moody, of the Royal Engineers, accompanied by Mr. Constable, Mr. Blakelock, and Mr. Chisell, of the same department, left the city on Wednesday, on special service.

We believe it is pretty well known that these gentlemen, whatever be their ultimate destination, or for whatever purpose, are gone up to the North West and will be absent for two years at least .-Montreal Courier.

The New York Tribune mentions that Mr. Webster has expressed his opinion in the Senate that the Oregon controversy would be settled and a permanent boundry established before the adjournment of Congress."

COMMERCIAL. The followin extracts from Willmer & Smith's European Time, will show the state

of the Liverpool market for Canadian productions: CORN.—The Corn trade here has, like the London, become exceedingly depressed. On the 12th all sorts of free Wheat were almost ineffectually offered at a decline of 6d. to 8d. per 70 lbs. below those given in our paper of the 9th instant. There have been large arrivals of Flour, that from the United States amounting to 28,130 barrels. Prices on the day named fell 2s. to 3s. per sack and 1s. 6d. per barrel. Indian Corn continued in request: 42s. per 480 lbs. duty paid, was obtained for a parcel of United States white, and 37s. per 480 lbs. in bond. for a cargo of yellow Corn. No improvement took place at the market held on the 15th inst.

Ashes.—A fair business has been done in Pors

and Pearls; several parcels having been sold at 21s. 6d. for Pearls, and 23s. for Pots.

TIMBER.-The proposed reduction in the duties on foreign Timber will again be brought under the consideration of the House of Commons in the course of the present week.

The disagreement between the masters and their workmen connected with building, although it has been in some measure mitigated, continues to operate unfavourably on the Timber market; for the last few days, however, more confidence seems to be gaining ground by the trade, under the hope that an adjustment of the misunderstanding, which has now lasted for nearly eight weeks, is not far off, because when that shall arrive, a considerable demand will take place; besides, it is confidently stated that this market will not be so largely supplied by fresh importations as was at one time apprehended, because by the last advices from the Colonies, under date of the 27th oft., it appears that a large portion of the intended supplies of Timber, which had been prepared in the upper country for the purpose of being sent to the ship-ping ports for exportation, will be detained there until next season, the state of the rivers not admitting of its being transported.

On the 14th instant, the undermentioned Timber and Deals were offered for sale by auction, with

the following result:—
1630 logs of Quebec yellow Pine, of which only
250 logs of fair quality were sold, at from 15d to 153d, per foot.
631 " of St. John's yellow Pine, of fair size and quality, were put up at 18d. per foot,

hut no offer was made. . 220 " of St. John's Birch, for which no offer was made.

1690 pieces of St. John's spruce Deals, of which 500 were sold, at 2 7-16d per foot, and

the remainder at 21d, per foot. under that rate. For spruce Deals there is an improved demand; good qualities may now be quoted bunc. at 21d per foot. No alterations to notice in other descriptions.

the announcement in last Berean, of a weekly mail with England during eight months of the year, it is gratifying to be able to add, that during the remaining four months the Mail Steamers will make two

trade of Canada. It is held by a natural pa- companies were being raised for that purpose, tent, which can only expire with the exhaustion | as well as under the requisition of Gen. Taylor. of her forests, or the opening of some new wood-producing country, is far inferior to the United States. Canada; we could well do without the former; the latter has a command of our market, absopossession of it, but a possession of it which she would retain if all duty was taken off Baltic timber.

The wood of the Baltic is used almost exclusively for house-building, at least this is the the first opportunity presented to avenge rule; its application to other purposes is the exception. Canada wood is also used for house building, and in my experience I have found everywhere a preference existing in fayour of Canada red pine over Baltic timber; but the consumption of Canada wood is not confined to house building. Whilst the consumption of Baltic timber may be said to be special and particular, the consumption of that of Canada may be affirmed to be manifold. You may build houses with Baltic timber, so Canada a hundred things besides. Canada the consumption of which free-trade would rapidly increase. The demand for the wood population increases; the demand for wood used in trade and commerce, used in manufactures and the arts, used by the people at large, increases with the national prosperity; and it is the peculiar and distinguishing character of Canada wood that it is applicable, solely, exclusively applicable, to a multitude of uses: its adaptability has made it known to the mast pidly increasing.

I will be as brief as possible; but as confirmate of the foregoing, and illustrative of the peculiarly independent position of the Canada timber trade, I beg leave to state that Canada large extent. I will describe them and their uses in as few words as I am able :--

1. Yellow pine, the description of Canada timber which has been most abused, is the most useful timber in the world; it gives us a mast 90 feet long and 36 inches in diameter, cheaper by one half and as good as can be produced in any other quarter. This is the most magnificent form in which yellow pine comes to hand; as illustrative of its utility, I may just here mention (going to an opposite extreme), that it is the material exclusively used for lucifer matches, and this paltry article consumes deals by the thousand; and such are its properties that it can be split into boards of 30 to the inch. Between these extremes, the mast and the match, there extends a large space, in which this timber proves itself useful. It is used by engineers for patterns; it is exclusively used for signboards, for mouldings, for picture and looking-glass frames, for inside work in house-building, for steamers' decks, for Venetian blinds, and for various other purposes where lightness, cleanness, and mild quality are required.

2. American elm, used for ships' bottoms, without a rival. Every ship-builder will confirm this statement. Also used extensively in coach-building.

3. American ash, used by boat-builders, by cabinet-makers, and for making oars for merchantmen and the navy.

4. American birch, used very extensively by cabinet makers for bedsteads, chairs, &c. I may say, in making the common sort of furniture for the people.

5. Red pine for mast-making purposes. For the truth of what I state about this timber, I appeal to every mast-maker on the Thames, from Blackwall-yard to Chelsea. This timber for mastyards, topmasts, and booms, is unequalled. The Baltic produces nothing like it; it is tough, clean, durable, clear of sap, obtainable in any length required, and is more free from defects than any other timber with which I am acquainted.

So much for the five sorts of timber; and, in conclusion, allow me to say that Canada has never been in competition with the Baltic to any extent. The two trades are nearly separate, and that of Canada is in that state which is peculiar to every protected trade-it is but partially developed. Nothing will show what the Canada trade is, nothing will illustrate it, but the removal of protection; it is not for me to say what the Canada people can do, but when they are put upon their mettle, they will find it out.

THE UNITED STATES .- Our correspondent at Philadelphia has seen a mercantile letter received from Charleston, S. C., in which it was stated that the schooner F. A. Brown arrived on Sunday at Charleston, eight days from Havana, bringing the intelligence that the two Transactions by private sale have been to a limited Mexican steamers, Montezuma and Guadaextent: A good cargo of Quebec yellow Pine has loupe, taking advantage of the absence of our been sold at 15d, per foot, and it is reported that one squadron, had escaped from Vera Cruz and arsquadron, had escaped from Vera Cruz and aror two cargoes have changed hands at something rived at Havana under English colours .- Tri-

PRIZE OF WAR. - The U. S. Marshal yesterday received the Mexican schooner Juniata, WEEKLY MAIL WITH ENGLAND.—In addition to under process issued against her as a prize of announcement in last Berean, of a weekly mail war, she being owned by citizens of Mexico.— N. O. Delta, May 26th.

WAR WITH THE CHEROKEES .- We learn from trips per month instead of one, as heretofore. This is, indeed, bringing Europe and America very close. had arrived at San Augustine and Sabine Town THE WOOD TRADE OF CANADA. By a Cor- with orders from the local authorities of Texas, respondent of the London Times .- There is no to raise a force to repel the incursion of the trade so independent of protection as the wood | Cherokees upon the frontier of Texas, and that

Serious apprehensions were entertained that source supplying timber of the same excellent Mexican emissaries had been among them and very various quality. The Baltic, as a and that the whole tribe were in arms against

Some years since, the Cherokees purchased land in Texas, for which they paid \$30,000 to lute, meritorious, beneficial, not a monopoly the agent of a New York company, and the authorities of Texas refused to allow them to take possession of it. Since that period they have always been in a hostile attitude, and the presumption was they would take advantage of their supposed wrongs. Bowls, chief of the nation, together with some others, were killed in an affair growing out of the same cause, and Maj. Kaufman, now a member of Congress from Texas, was wounded in the same battle. New Orleans Jeffersonian, May 23rd.

There are a few days later news from the seat of war on the Mexican frontier, but the newspaper accounts have so often proved incorrect that their statements must be received with caution. Gen. Taylor is said to have taken the town of Matayou can with Canada; but you can do with moras without opposition; and the Mexican soldiers are described as descring in great numbers. The wood is the wood for the people; it is the wood title of Gen. Taylor's army is no longer "the army would of occupation" but "the army of invasion." A deputation is said to have arrived at Washington, from the Mexican province of Yucatan, desiring used in house building increases gradually as the annexation of the province to the American Union. An expedition is spoken of, by land, against California.

PROROGATION OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. On Tuesday the Provincial Parliament was prorogued by Ilis Excellency the Governor General with the usual forms. The Royal Assent was given by His Excellency to a number of bills passed dumaker, coach-builder, engineer, ship-builder, ring the session, and some others were reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon. carver and gilder, cabinet maker, and various the signification of free variety's pleasure carver and gilder, cabinet maker, and various Among those reserved are the bills for supplying other trades, in which the demand for it is ra- Quebec with water and for constructing a railroad between Montreal and Kingston.

LAKE ST. PETER.—A good deal of discussion has was got off without any damage. I am sorry to in-ntisen as to the works now in progress for improving, form you that Capt. Rundle had the misfortune to the channel through Lake St Peter, in consequence | lose one of his best boys, by the John's hoat coming of much diffirence of opinion regarding the merits produces, besides the wood ware which competes, and ever will do so, with the Baltic, five of the work already commenced for cutting a new was spoken in long. 55 W. lat. 44 N. an even, my petes, and ever will do so, with the Baltic does not prochamel through the Lake; while a Committee of the brig Viola, Wilkinson, at this port.

Channel through the Lake; while a Committee of the brig Viola, Wilkinson, at this port.

Channel through the Lake; while a Committee of the brig Viola, Wilkinson, at this port. of the new channel and the old. The Chairman of the Board of Works recommends the continuation the House of Assembly recommended the discon-linuance of the new channel, and the deepening of the old as the least expensive job. Captain Boxer, R. N. is in favour of the latter decision, while Capt. Bayfield, R. N. who surveyed the lake, and a number of masters of therchant vessels now in Montreal who have examined the localities, strongly recommend the new channel. Its advantages are said to be that there are 24 feet more water, and that it is straight while the old channel is crooked. The old channel is 103 miles long with five turns; the new 91 miles long without a turn; in the new channel the current is said to be stronger and to run directly through it, (which is not the case in the old) so there is less danger of its being filled up by deposits of mud. Where professional men differ so decidedly, it is hard to determine with accuracy; and the House of Assembly have left it for the Covernment to decide whether the appropriation voted for the improvement of the navigation of Lake St. Peter shall be devoted to the completion of the new or the deepening of the old channel.

> St. Louis Gate, about to undergo some repairs, will be closed from Monday the 8th inst., until further orders. The sally-port, No. 1, situated in the curtain between St. Louis bastion and the citadel, will be opened for the convenience of foot and mounted passengers, only.

MUNICIPAL.—An election of an Assessor for each of the Wards of St. Lewis and Champlain is to be held on the 17th instant; the poll for the former to be held at the old City Hall, St. Lewis Street; that for the latter will be at the Custom House, Cul de Sac Street.

EMIGRATION .- 11,445 passengers had arrived at Quebec at the close of the last week, and lists of 3,868 in addition on their way were received by the Emigrant Agent by the last mail.

Relief Committee.—In considering the cases of sufferers by the late fires who were insured at the Canada Insurance Company, the Committee have decided that the fair and equitable value of that stock is 12s. 6d. in the £.

The thanks of the Committee have been presented to Messrs. J. & E. Walker, Tipton, Shropshire, for a munificent donation of upwards of ten tons of Galvanized Tinned Iron Sheets for roofs, with 2 cwt. of nails, valued at £320 st. contributed by them in aid of the sufferers by the fires in Quebec.

The Treasurer reported, to the 1st of June, a

£49,402 10 5

FIRE.—Last night about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable in rear of the premises in St. Lewis Street, occupied by Mr. Evanturelle, next door to the residence of the Hon. Wm. Smith. Several fire companies and the hose company were promptly on the spot and, there being a good supply of water, the fire was confined to the building where it originated, and was soon extinguished with but little damage. The cause of the fire is not known. . . .

Port of Auebec.

SELECTION OF VESSELS ARRIVED. June 4th.

Brig Undaunted, Pearson, 10th April, Newcastle, Le-Mesurier & Co. coals. - Leila. McDonough, 17th do. London, W. Price,

Gulnare, Frost, 10th do. Sunderland, W. Dawson. coals.

- Harrisons, Summers. 13th do. do. C. Poston coals. Henrys, Longstaff, 11th do. do. Cunningham & Way, Coals.

Astrea, Lewis, 16th do. Weymouth, LeMesurier & Co. bricks, 42 pas.
Ship Cambria, Kelso. 28th do. Glasgow (Montreal,) general, 7 cabin and 12 steerage passengers.

9th. Brig Granger, Bruce, 3rd April, Newcastle, Joseph & - British Queen, Doran, 17th do. Newcastle, Levey

Co. coals. Brig Elizabeth, Lorey, Sunderland, 27th March, Burns

Coals. - Jas. Anderson, Gray, Rochefort, 16th April, order, vinegar.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The barks Syria, Cox, and Athol, Lang, which sailed hence last fall, and had to put into St. George's Bay, have arrived at Liverpool, the former on the 12th May and the latter on the 18th.

Maryport, May 11-The Donegal, Scott, four days out from Whitehaven, for Quebec, has put

back here tonight, leaky.

The ship Salisbury, Crowe, which sailed hence on the 3rd instant, struck a rock on her way down the river, and is now off the Brandy Potts leaky. Capt. Crowe arrived here on Monday and proceeded down in the evening with the steamer Alliance to tow her up to port.

The Alliance returned on Tuesday evening with the Salisbury, water-logged.

Capt. Rose, reports having passed 8 brigs, 5 barks, 1 ship and 1 brigantine bound up.

The Ship Marion, Whitney, from Cork, and the bark Rockshire, Graves, from Liverpool, were at

Grosse Isle on Tuesday : both with passengers. Tidings have been received here, by Lloyd's Agent, of the sale of the hull and cargo of the brigt. Elizabeth, Lloyds, master, for London, laden last fall in Montreal, and wrecked in Dec. last, at the

Magdalen Islands-Crew all saved. The steamer St. George will leave on Saturday next, on a visit to the different Light-houses and Provision stations on the island of Anticosti. She intends going round that Island, and will take

passengers.
The Hulifax Recorder of the 30th ult. states that the brig Brilliant, Stormer, of London, from Cork, bound to Quebec, was wrecked near Laune, on the 19th May.—She had 155 passengers, 2 of whom

were drowned.

Extract of a letter from Matano, dated 2nd June 1846 :- "The brig Eagle, (Captain's name not given) ran ashore on Thursday last, about 5 miles below this place, but by the skilful and intrepid conduct of Capt. Rundle; of the bark Neptune, part of his crew, and also a part of the crew of the John, she

in contact with the Neptune's, in consequence of

The Brig Henry and Ann, 25 days from Dublin, was spoken in long, 55 W. lat. 44 N. all well, by

was launched yesterday morning from the shipyard of the gentleman whose name she bears and went off in excellent style. This fine boat has been built by the "Peoples' Line" and is intended to ply between Quebec and Montreal, along with the "Quebec" which is already on the line. Her size may be inferred from the .act that she is some thirty feet longer than the Quebec. She will not liowever, commence her trips before the season of

A fine ship named the "Mariane" of about 675 tons. O. M. was launched soon after from the shipyard of Messrs Lowndes & Patton.

PASSENCERS.

By the Steamship Hibernia at Roston, Sir Henry and Lady Caldwell, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hunt, and Mr. Burstall from Liverpool; Mr. Wm. Stevenson from Halifax.

MARRIED.

At St. George's Church, Kingston, on the 4th instant, by the Venerable the Archdoncon, Thomas Ross, Esq., of the Provincial Secretary's Office, to Maria Sarah, eldest daughter of the late George Macaulay,

San, of Bath.

At the Cathedral, yesterday, by the Rev. C. L. F.
Haensel, Captain John Travers, R. A., to Mary Anne,
third daughter of Captain Bent, R. A.

June 2nd. Edward Byron Winterbottom. Licut. Royal Artillery, aged 18; accidentally drowned at St. John. New Brunswick, after embarkation for England.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 9th June, 1846.

	8.	d.		8.	a
Beef, per lb	. 0	5	a	0	6
Mutton, per lb		3	a	U	Ú
Ditto, per quarter			a	3	9
Lamb, per quarter	1	6	a	4	O
Potatoes, per bushel,			æ	4	0
Maple Sugar, per lb			a	()	5
Oats per bushel	2	O	à	2	6
Hay per hundred bundles			n	25	U
Straw ditto			a	22	6
Fire-wood, per cord		O	а	17	6
Cheese per ib	0	41	a	0	5
Butter, fresh, perlb	1	່0້	a	1	3
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb	0	8	а	0	. 9
Veal, per lb	0	5	a	0	6
Do., per quarter	1	6	a	5	O
Pork, per lb	0	5	а	0	7
Eggs, per dozen,	U	6	а	O	7

ENGLISH MAIL.

ETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office. THIS DAY, the 11th instant - PAID Letters till THREE o'clock, and UN-PAID till FOUR, P. M.

EDUCATION.

CHAMBLY CLASSICAL SEMINARY.

THE REV. J. BRAITHWAITE, A. B., of Queen's College, Oxford, begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he will have VA-CANCIES for FOUR PUPILS, on the 15th

The subjects taught by Mr. B. are; besides the clementary branches of an English Education, Geography and History, Ancient and Modern, the Use of the Globes, Algebra, Book-keeping, Geometry, &c., also, the Latin and Greek Languages.

Young Gentlemen entrusted to Mr. B.'s care, are treated in all respects as members of his family.

Reference may be made to the Lord Bishop of MONTREAL, and the Rev. Official MACKIE, Quebec; the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Rector, Sorel; H. Sru-ART, Esq., Advocate, Dr. SUTHERLAND, and C. GEDDES, Esq. Montreal, or by letter post-paid, ad-

> THE REV. JOS. BRAITHWAITE, Chambly.

June 11, 1846.

THE BEREAN.

VOLUME II.—1845-6.



THE ESTATE OF A. MACNIDER,

BANKRUPT.

HE undersigned has been duly appointed sole assignee.

HENRY W. WELCH, No. 2, St. James-street. Quebec, 20th May, IS16.

THE ESTATE OF A. MACNIDER,

PINKLUPT.

ERSONS indebted to this Estate are requested to make immediate navments and all and an are requested. at the store in Fabrique Strevet.

HENRY W. WELCH,

Quebec, 4th June, 1816.

Lately arrived from London, JOURNAL

OF THE
BUSHOP OF MONTRAL,
during a visit to the Church Missionary Society's
N. W. American Mission, IN THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

[The profits arising from this publication are re-served towards the fund which has been opened for the endowment of a Bishopric of the Church of England in the Territory.]

For sale at the Store of Quebec, 28th May, 1846.

T. CARY & CO.

Just Received dy C. CTAPLY, RO. 4 ST. ANN STREET A FEW COPIES OF

HYMNS, Intended, principally, as a supplement to the Psalms in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-Book.

Selected and Arranged by THE REV. CHARLES BANGROFT, M. A., Minister of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal. Price in cloth 1s. 6d. plain leather 1s. 9d. est 2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a quantity be ordered.

TO BE LET,

TROM 1st May next, THREE OFFICES on
Arthur Street, opposite the Exchange. C. & W. WURTELE, 86, St. Paul Street.

Quebcc, 11th February, 1846. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. HEET ZINC, TIN PLATES, Sheet IRON,

Register Grates, White Lead, Paints, assorted Colours. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.

C. & W. WURTELE. 16th March, 1846. St. Paul St. EOARD AND LODGING.

THREE Gentlemen can be comfortably ad-commodated with board and lodging in a private family, at No. 9, Angel Street, back of the Jail. Quebec, 14th May, 1846.

OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS, Montreal, 19th December, 1845.

OTICE—To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House, Three Rivers, on TUESDAY, the FOURTH day of AUGUST, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, at the hour of ELEVEN, in the forenoon.

That Real Estate, known as the Saint Maurice Forges, situated on the River Saint Maurice, District of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, comprising the whole of the Iron Works, Mills, Furnaces, Dwelling Houses, Store House, Out Hou &c. and containing about fifty five acres, more or less. The purchaser to have the privilege of buying any additional quantity of the adjoining land, (not exceeding three hundred and fifty acres,) which he may have at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence per acre.

The purchaser will also have the right of taking Iron Ore, during a period of five years, on the ungranted Crown Lands of the Fiels Saint Etienno and Saint Maurice, known as the lands of the Forges, which right shall cease on any portion of the same from the moment the said portion is sold, granted, or otherwise disposed of by the Government, who however, shall be liable to no indemnity towards the purchaser for such a cessation of privilege. Also, the right (not exclusive) of purchasing Oro from Grantees of the Crown, or others, on whose property mines may have been reserved to the

Fifteen days to be allowed the present Lessee to emove his chattels and private property. Possession to be given on the Second day of Oc-

ober, one thousand eight hundred and forty six. One fourth of the purchase money will be required down at the time of sale, the remainder to be paid in three equal annual instalments, with interest. Letters Patent to issue when payment is completed.

Plans of the Property may be seen at this office.
7th February, 1846. 7th February, 1846.

N. B.—No part of the Purchase Money for the Forges will be received in Scars.

The Canada Gazette will please publish this dvertisement, and the other newspapers in Lower Canada, in the language they are printed in once a fortnight till the day of sale. The Chronicle and Gazette, Kingston, and Toronto Herald, will also

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

insert the above.

SHERIFF's OFFICE, 2d June, 1846.

TENDERS will be received at the above Office, until TUESDAY, the TWENTY THIRD of JUNE instant, at NOON, for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the use of the Goal, from the 1st July 1846 to the 30th June, 1847; Fire wood, per Cord, French measure, equal parts Maple and Birch, about 300 cords, cut during the winter now last past, and to be delivered and piled in the Goal Yard as required. Best Brown Bread, one VOLUME II.—1845-6.

FEW volumes have been bound, and are to be had at the Publisher's, GILBERT STANLEY, ANN STREET.

Property Company of the following Groceries, to wit:—Oat Meal, per cwt.;

Security will be required for the due fulfilment

of the above contract. W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very commenced business, takes this opportunity of announcing the receipt of an entire new stock of GROCERIES, SAUCES, &c. among which will be found-TEAS,-comprising Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson,

Young Hyson, Souchong and Twankay of superior quality and flavour.
Sugars, -Double refined, Crushed, White Bas-

tards and Bright Muscovado. Corree of superior quality, ground daily; also, green and roasted.
Pickles-Mixed Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, and

Piccalilly.

SAUCES—Celebrated Worcestershire, Tomata, Essence of Anchovies, Anchovy Paste, India Soy, Pickled Mushrooms, Harvey's, Wix's Ketchup, Chilli Vinegar, and India Currie Powder.

CANDLES-Sperm, Adamantine, Imperial, and Composite. Fuurrs—Turkey Figs, Bloom Raisins in boxes, half-boxes and quarters, Preserved Pine Apple— with a variety of other articles too numerous to

M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 13, Fabrique St. Quebec, 4th June, 1848.

FOR SALE;

A Thorough-bred AYRSHIRE BULL; two years old past this Spring.—Apply to JAMES GIBB, Esq., Commercial Chambers; or at the Office of this Paper: Quebec, 16th April, 1846.

Poutli's Corner.

THE NEW BONNET.

"You'll be sure to send it home on Saturday, Mrs. Smith ?" "Certainly, Miss Johnson: you may de

pend upon it." "To be trimmed with pink, you remember,

and not too full." "Yes, Ma'am, I will make it to suit you or

you may send a back."

And so the matter was left till Saturday evening, when a messenger came with a bandbox, and in the band box the bonnet for "Miss Amelia F. Johnson." It was examined, and tried first on one head, and then on another, and finally acknowledged on all hands to be very tasty, and quite becoming to Miss J. It was talked about till bed-time; it was then dreamed about; and the first thought in Amelia's mind on Sunday morning was the new bonnet. But it rained all day! and it was a day of fretfulness and impatience to this giddy girl.

Another week passed, and a bright sun chrered the next Sunday morning, but Amelia was sick! She did not leave her bed all day; a violent fever soized upon her. The new honnet was in her thoughts too, but oh, in how very different a manner! She wondered how she could have allowed that trifling object to engage her mind as it had done the preceding week-how glad would she have been to wine The bonnet had been her idol-it had comought to have rendered to God; and now seek refuge with God, she saw herself utterly estranged from him-without God, without bring him to hope.

The completion of the story must be left to that Amelia has recovered from her threatening fever- let her strictly mark out the course French and Cerman languages, which the child young and thoughtful reader feel fully perlife's end!

THE ECHO.

Little Robert had come with his mother to spend a week at his aunt's in the country, and he ran to see the garden and the rocks behind it, as soon as he got permission to leave the house. He was a thoughtless boy, of a quick temper, and sought much more his own amusement than other people's comfort. As he was running along, he took up a stone to throw at a lizard; but he missed the poor little creature, and when he found that it had made its escape, he called out in a state of vexation: "Oh, you ugly beast !" To his surprise, he heard the words: "You ugly beast!" distinctly coming back to him from the rock. He looked to see who was there, but could not discover anybody. "Who are you?" he called out then; and he heard the reply perfectly plain "Who are you?" His temper began to rise. "Come forth, you stupid fellow," he shouted. The voice came back: "You stupid fellow." He was now in a great passion, and took up stones to throw at the person who was teasing him, as he thought, but after running about along time among the trees and bushes, he had to come home, dusty and hot, and angry, and made his complaint that some bad boy was hidden among the trees behind the garden who called him all manner of names. and would not let him alone.

His mother looked very serious, and said "Robert, you have betrayed yourself, and your complaint falls upon you and upon no one else. The words which you have heard were your own, only repeated by the echo. You have often seen beard your words returned vibrations of the air. Had you called kind words, kind words would have been returned to you, Compose yourself, lament your evil tempers, and endeavour in future to measure to others, only as you would wish it to be measured to you again.

THE STRAIGHT PATH.

Very early, one delightful morning in June. Edwin and James rose together, in order to enjoy a bathe in the river, before breakfast; the drops of dew sparkled in bright profusion, upon the grass of the meadow, across which the two young friends had to pass.

"How plainly we may see our track in the dew," said James, looking back when they had arrived at the river side; "and how crooked it appears; let us, try to walk straighter on our re-

After bathing, they started off, from two points rather lower down the meadow, toward the place by which they had entered: It was with much difficulty that James refrained from looking back some half dozen times as they were crossing the field; but as this would have broken the agreement, he turned round for the first time when within a few yards of the entrance. " "Only look l'ho exclaimed, much disconcerted, "what can have been the reason? I seem to have gone first on the one side and then on the other, and never to have continued straight on for many yards together; and see how near I passed by that large hole in the midst of the meadow, and yet it was out of my way.??

##Edwin having silently observed the track of his companion, as it was visible in the dew which had been brushed off by his feet, now led him to look at his own; it was straight as a line could be drawn, and perfectly even throughout. "How did you manage to syalk so straightly?" cagerly inquired James; "Laid my hest, and had no idea atit was so difficult?2- "I will tell you while we But the friends of the African were acquiring which would have been the certain reward of are going home,!' replied Edwin, as they got

crossing the meadow." What can this have to do with the matter?" said James; "but I will tell you, if you wish. I was looking at the ground on which we were walking, and at my own fect, and sometimes at you; but I saw your eyes were fixed upon something; what was it?"

"Did you observe, James," said Edwin, "that noble tree close by the fence? When we started from the bank of the river, I began to look at it, and did not once take my eyes off from it the whole way, and thus every step I took was even and straight, as you saw."

Dear reader, you may try the truth of this for yourselves as you walk in the fields, or upon the sand: if your eyes wander, your path will be a crocked one; but fix some sleady object at a distance, and every step will bring you forward in a straight and even course.

And now think which is the steady object upyour path through life to eternity; and if you would wish to pursue a sate and steady course, suffer nothing to divert your regard from that which alone can guide you to your haven of rest. [See Hebr. XII. 2.]

A JOYFUL RECOGNITION.

After the battle at Talavera, among the prisoners sent to France was an interesting child, about seven years old, concerning whom one of the English officers received an account, that he was the son of a sergeant M'Cullum, who had served the very remembrance of it out of her mind! in the 42nd Highland regiment, under Sir John Moore, in the Peninsula, and was killed in the battle pletely unfitted her for the worship which she of Corunna. The child's engaging manners had greatly won upon several persons, one of whom, when she felt how needful it was for her to as he passed through Toooso, immediately took him valer his provetion, and obtained leave to and, having a recommendation what he had heard, felt such an interest in year before at Corunna, he replied, "Sir, I did not know any man of that name who was killed; but will you be so good, sir, as to tell me why you have asked that question?" "Because," Jamie, don't you ke we me?? The scene, as may be supposed, was truly affecting. The feelwith the rush of thought upon the past scenes of the boy abroad, so overcome the officer, that he was obliged to retire into an adjoining shop, to give vent to his emotions.

What a train of providences is here! How improbable that the boy, whose mother, with whom he had been left sick at the hospital, had fallen a victim to disease, and his father reported as dead, should have survived amidst the dangers and confusion attendant upon capture in a foreign made, if the child had any friends living in Scotland, that M'Cullum was alive, and would deliver the sergeant was totally in ignorance until, some hours after having kissed his dear boy, he reached the house of Lord Huntly, and delivered his letter. -Anecdotes : Rel. Tract Soc.

WILBERFORCE. Continued.

In the summer of 1789, Wilberforce spent few days at Mrs. Hannah More's place of retirement, Cowslip Green, near Bristol. The cliffs of Cheddar are esteemed the greatest cariosity in those parts. One morning, Wilberforce rode out to see them; he took some lunch with him, but brought it back untouched, and when asked how he liked the scenery, he replied, it was fine, but he had found dreadful destitution and ignorance among the people. His mind seemed filled with the subject: 'Something must be done for Cheddar,' was the result in his mind from his day's excursion. A variety of plans were discussed. how the people might be supplied with the comforts of life and with means of instruction : at last Wilberforce exclaimed : "If you will be at the trouble, I will be at the expense." This decision on his part gave occasion to the establishment of different schools which Hannah More superintended, and which proved an in-calculable blessing to the neighbourhood.

In the mean time, those who were concerned in continuing the slave-trade, had made successful efforts in enlisting votes of members of Parliament in their fayour, and Wilberforce sistency and perseverance had enabled him for had the mortification to find, in 1791, that only 88 voted for the abolition, while 163 were for the relief of the oppressed, sacrificing the for the continuance of this hateful traffic. prospects of that temporal aggrandizement

plates which showed the manner of stowing the delight of his soul flowed from a higher the negroes in the holds of ships for their passage across the Atlantic-the chains and shackles and instruments of punishment made use of-extracts from the evidence given before Committees of the House of Commonsand similar means of information. A glow of indignation began to pervade the community, ready to burst forth in hundreds of petitions to Parliament, as soon as might become necessary for the purpose of effect upon the memin the same direction; and this made my track bers. Numbers commenced to abstain from the use of sugar altogether, or to take only that produced in the East Indies-old and young had the matter daily before them in private discussion and in public prints: and in 1792, there were 238 in the House of Commons who voted that the slave-trade should be abolished; only it should not be at once, but step by step. The number of votes against it was 85. When, on which you must fix your eyes as you pursue | however, the question came before the House of Lords, they entered upon the inquiry quite afresh, and the decision was put off to an indefinite period.

The war with the French, and a seditious spirit which spread among the people of Eugland, had a very unfavourable effect upon the nuestion so near Wilbertorce's heart. The minds of men were otherwise engaged, and the fears of many good people in the country were excited at the mention of any thing like breaking down established practice, at a time when the convulsion of society in the French republic filled all Europe with horror. The question was brought before the House of Commons from time to time, but scarcely any progress was made during the remainder of that century; in the year 1799 only there was reason to believe that the cause was gaining ground again. In the mean time, Wilberto the Duke of York. His royal highness, from force had become a married man, and had published his work "A Practical View of the kind reader. "Let her take it for granted the boy, that, when brought into his presence, he Christianity." This publication met with took him on his knee, conversed with him in the extraordinary and unlooked-for favour. Religious books were so little sought in those which in that case is the only safe and con- knew, and make arrangements promptly for his days, that the publisher thought he was going sistent one for Amelia to pursue; then let the admission into the Military Asylum, at Chelsen quite far enough by printing 500 copies of It being necessary to obtain the signature of Lord Wilberforce's work. But that number was snaded that is the only safe and consistent Huntly before the boy could be admitted, the sold in a few days, and it was printed again course for her to follow-and God give her officer and his little protegé were proceeding to four times in the course of six months, amountgrace to enter upon it and persevere to her Richmond House for that purpose, when, on ing to a circulation of 7500 copies in that time. reaching Charing Cross, he perceived a soldier in It has ever since been valued as one of the the highland uniform, walking before him: he most important books on the side of religion quickened his pace, and soon overtook this man, that have been published. Fifteen editions of who happened to belong to the 42nd regiment. It had been printed by the year 1826, in Eng-On inquiring of him if he had been acquainted | land; it has been often re-printed in America; with sergeant MiCultum, who was killed the and translations of it have been published in French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, and German. When the Bishop of London, Dr. Porteus, had road it, he wrote thus: "I shall offer up my fervent prayer to God that it may have a powsaid the officer, pointing to the boy, "that is his circul and extensive influence on the hearts of child, whom I found in Spain." "O, sir, said men, and in the first place on my own, which he, rushing over to the boy, "he is my child! is already humbled, and will, I trust, in time be sufficiently awakened by it." Coming from a man of wealth, and rank, and political emiings depicted in the soldier's countenance, on the nence, and bearing a testimony to the imporsudden discovery of his long-lost child, together tance of religion on the part of one who, according to the estimation of common men, had every thing to induce him to conform to the world rather than to walk in religion's ways, it excited a degree of attention which would not have been paid to a similar work proceeding from another quarter; and it begat a secret conviction that the author must have found the ways of religion indeed ways of pleasantness.

The formation of the Church Missionary Society in the year 1800, found him among land, and while the war reged with the utmost those members of the Church who felt that fury! But he found fayour with God, who far more extensive efforts must be made, than brought about those events, which, at length, in had yet been attempted, for the conversion of the streets of London, led the lost father into the distant nations, in obedience to the Saviour's arms of his lost son, and the lost son into the arms command that the gospel should be preached of the lost father! It seems, that the report of to every creature. That Society, as well as the father's death cross from his having been the British and Foreign Bible Society, and severely wounded in the battle, from which he other religious institutions conducted with a your face reflected in the water; just so you have not only recovered, but was actually the bearer of view to the glory of God, and the salvation of of the remedies hest calculated to remove them. to you by the a letter, from his superior officer, to Lord Huntly, souls, found in him a liberal contributor and at the time the interview took place, informing active supporter. At their Anniversaries, his him, in answer to an inquiry his lordship had voice was often heard as their eloquent and voice was often heard as their eloquent and edifying advocate, and his presence was looked for and cheered by an attached and grateful him the letter; but of the contents of the letter public. His contributions to various religious and charitable purposes are found to have amounted to one fourth of his income; £2000. are counted up as having been thus bestowed, in his records, not quite complete, for one year. In 1801 he found that he had spent £3000 more than his income; and in thinking how to reduce his expenditure, he never alluded to his charities, but proposed to give up one of his country-houses, in order that one fourth of his income might still remain free to be given away.

The question respecting the slave-trade had been repeatedly before the House of Commons without leading to any decisive result, when the death of Mr. Pitt caused a change in the ministry which raised to office several very decided friends to abolition. This was in 1806; and in the course of that year several important steps were gained in the noble cause of African freedom. The great statesman Fox rendered very effectual aid, but he also died in the same year. The question was at last taken up in the House of Lords first. where 106 voted for, and 34 against it. In the House of Commons, on the 23rd of February 1807, the vote was 283 for, and only 16 against it. It was thus decided that, to be any wise engaged in the slave-trade was a crime like stealing and robbery, which is to be punished by transportation and hard labour. From every quarter now did congratulations pour in upon the man whose Christian conalinost nineteen years to continue a struggle APOTHE over the sile into the coad; but first you must by the circulation of the slave-trade; exhibiting philanthropist. It was a triumphant day; but he had been content to be the politician instead of being the Christian tell me what you were looking at when we were the nature of the slave-trade; exhibiting philanthropist. It was a triumphant day; but 5th, March 1846.

source than earthly applause and distinction from man.

To be continued.

CHRIST'S DIVINE AND HUMAN NATURE. Man can suffer, but he cannot satisfy; God can satisfy, but he cannot suffer; but Christ being both God and man, can both suffer and satisfy too; and so is perfectly fit both to suffer for man, an dto make satisfaction to God, -to reconcile God to man, and man to God. And thus, Christ having assumed my nature into his person, and so satisfied Divine justice for my sins, I am received into grace and favour again with the Most High God. Upon this principle, I believe that I, by nature the son of man, am made by grace the son of God, as really, as Christ, by nature the Son of God, was made by office the Son of man, And so, though in myself, "I may say to corruption, Thou art my mother," yet, in Christ, I may say to God, "Abba, Father." -Beveridge.

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