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CLEANINGS FROM ARCHBISHOP LEIGHTON.

INFLUENCE OF A HOLY EXAMPLE.—The Sabbath was his delight, and no slight hindrance could detain him from the house of prayer. Upon one occasion, when he was indisposed, the day being stormy, his friends urged him, on account of his health, not to venture to church. "Were the weather fair," was the reply, "I would stay at home, but since it is otherwise, I must go, lest I be thought to countenance by my example the irreligious practice of allowing trivial hindrances to keep me back from public worship."

THE DEATH OF A CHILD.—To Mr. Lightwater, his sister's husband, on the death of a beloved child, he writes:—"I am glad of your health, and of the recovery of your little ones; but indeed it was a sharp stroke of a pen that told me your little Johnny was dead, and I felt it truly more, than to my remembrance I did the death of any child in my lifetime."

THE NOBLE GUEST WITHIN.—There is a noble guest within us. O! let all our business be to entertain him honourably, and to live in celestial love within, that will make all things without be very contemptible in our eyes. I should love you, did I not stop myself, it failing out well too for that, to be hard upon the past hours ere I thought of writing. Therefore good night to all I add: for whatsoever hour it comes to your hand, I believe you are as sensible as I, that it is still night, but the comfort is, it draws nigh towards that bright morning that shall make amends. Your weary fellow pilgrim.

LEARNING FOR HOLINESS.—Oh, what a weakness it is to live among men, and find so few men, and among Christians, and find so few Christians, so much talk and so little action, religion turned almost to a tune and air of words; and amidst all our pretty discourses, pusillanimous and base, and so easily dragged into the mire, self, and flesh, and pride, and passion, domineering while we speak of being in Christ and clothed with him, and believe it, because we speak it so often, and so confidently. Well, I know you are not willing to be thus guiled, and having some glances of the beauty of holiness, aim no lower than perfection, which in the end we hope to attain, and in the meanwhile the smallest advances to it are of more worth than crowns and sceptres.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1847.

Since our last issue, the occasion for a Fever Hospital for the residents of Quebec has presented itself to the minds of our citizens by a more pressing appeal than before. A fever-patient, of the name of Pinkerton, emigrant of last year, and consequently, not strictly entitled to be received this year at the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, was refused admission at that establishment, and the inmates of the house where she had been received being unwilling to keep her any longer, she was left in the enclosure of the Protestant Cathedral. This was effectually putting the parochial Clergy in charge of her. By what right it is, that the Clergy should be considered responsible for the care, in temporal matters, of the poor when they get sick, we are unable to discern. But the idea prevails to a wide extent, and has been repeatedly acted upon during the week: parties sending information to the Clergyman that a fever-patient is to be found in such and such a place, and that he is expected to find a place to which the sufferer may be removed, or else it will be conceived that they may leave the patient at his door.

Now, rightly interpreted, the prevalence of this feeling implies that it is to be taken for granted that the members of the Church generally have enabled their Clergy to direct the parties, who seek for information, to the place where the sufferers will be taken care of. The Clergy ought to be left as free as possible, to attend to the spiritual concerns of their parishioners, and it ought to be made easy for them to convince the really poor that their reasonable wants are kindly and charitably provided for by the Laity, on whom more properly this duty devolves.

The movement which had previously taken place for the establishment of a general Hospital had remained unsuccessful; but the members of the Presbyterian Church were understood to have made temporary provision for the care of fever-patients belonging to their communion. The Rev. George Mackie, therefore, took occasion to invite the members of the Church of England to a meeting to be held at the National School House, on Friday last for the purpose of considering what measures ought to be adopted for the immediate relief of the members of our communion, suffering from the prevailing fever. That meeting being held, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Sewell, with Messrs. Jessopp, Hale, and Wurtele, who, on the following day, presented a report which was adopted, and authority was given them to complete the arrangements recommended by them; a subscription was immediately opened which amounted to £100 before the meeting separated.

But in the main time, the Road Inspector was engaged in preparing a plan of the Cavalry Barracks; which was laid before the City Council at its meeting last Monday, accompanied with a report upon the actual state of the premises, and an estimate of the probable expenditure to be incurred in converting the same into a Temporary Hospital. We learn from the Mercury, that the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 7 against 3, as subjoined:

Mr. Belleau moved, seconded by Mr. McGie, "That the City Council do take immediate possession of the Cavalry Barracks designated on the plan drawn by the Road Inspector, and that the same be prepared by the Board of Health to receive citizens residing in this city to the exclusion of strangers, and under the influence of typhus."

For it: Messrs. McLeod, Maguire, Belleau, Dean, Gillespie, Connolly and McGie. (7.) Against it: Messrs. Robitaille, Rheau and Plamondon. (3.)

At the same meeting of Council, the following resolutions, adopted at a meeting held at the Custom House, were submitted by His Worship the Mayor:

"Resolved, That this meeting, as representing the Protestant population, are not only willing to submit to a special Tax by the Corporation, for the support of a Temporary Fever Hospital, for the benefit of all classes in the community, but are desirous that it should be immediately imposed, with this proviso, that there be separate Wards for Protestants and Catholics; said wards to be under Protestant and Catholic control respectively. "That in the event of the Corporation declining to provide for this purpose, at their next ordinary meeting, this meeting resolve to take immediate steps to provide a Temporary Hospital for the Protestant sick; and that no time may be lost appoint Messrs. Jessopp, Hale, Wurtele, Langlois, J. Gilmore and Dr. Sewell, a committee to procure a proper place in the Cavalry Barracks or elsewhere. "Resolved, That Mr. Jessopp, Dr. Sewell, and Mr. Wurtele be a deputation to present the foregoing Resolutions to the Mayor, requesting that a special meeting of the corporation may be called to consider them."

We do not find that any instructions, founded upon this communication, were given by the City Council; but we still hope that the wishes then expressed will be complied with in carrying into effect the resolution passed by the Council themselves.

A communication in this number, from a Correspondent who signs himself ALPHA, not a member of the clerical body, nor ordinarily a contributor to these columns—leads us to conclude that the feeling in favour of a permanent Protestant Hospital is more widely diffused even than what we know from personal experience. We concur with him as respects the desirableness of such an institution, though we do not adopt his views on the measures in detail for obtaining its establishment. To make certain office-bearers in the various Protestant religious communities ex-officio Guardians of the institution does not strike us as desirable at all. Parties who have been elected for one office are not on that account to be supposed qualified to act in another. If they are, they may be elected to it by those whose votes have power to call to office. On the position of the Protestant sick, while placed in a Hospital of a mixed character, and on the position of the Pastor who visits them there, we shall probably take future opportunities of stating our sentiments and experience. It is from a regard to charity towards our Roman Catholic neighbours that we urge the separation of Protestant patients from them, as well as with a view to the comfort of the members of our communion in their hour of suffering and depression; and the saving of the Clergyman's time, as mentioned in our last, must surely be admitted to be a point for consideration of no small importance.

The Grand Jury, at the close of the Criminal Term of the Court of Queen's Bench last Tuesday, delivered a presentment which refers largely to the Marine Hospital, introducing the subject in the following terms:

"They have visited the Marine Hospital and inspected the sheds, which are well regulated, clean and adequately spacious, and under the management and direction of able and zealous medical attendants."

After these expressions of high commendation, certain improvements are suggested which seem to us strangely to conflict with the general character of a "well regulated" institution—supposing that term to apply to the Hospital building equally with the sheds. We cut the following from the document as printed in Tuesday's Mercury:

"With surprise they have ascertained that notwithstanding the close proximity of the River St. Charles, whose pure water flows round the tongue of land on which the Hospital is erected—on two sides within a few feet of its walls,—that building is destitute of baths, and totally unsupplied with pipes or other apparatus for the conveyance of water to the several wards or landing places; that requisite being now carried to the highest and uttermost apartments in buckets, by the nurses, who are thus precluded from giving that careful and constant attendance upon the sick so much required. They would draw the attention of the Commissioners to the necessity of immediately remedying this deficiency, as also that of the want of sinks or channels for the reception of waste water which has to be taken in buckets by the nurses, even from the garret to a place several yards in rear of the premises. "The privies emit a noisome odour, owing to an obstruction in the conduit leading from them to the river. The Jury, are, however, informed that workmen are now employed in freeing it, when it is believed the effluvia will be sensibly diminished if not entirely destroyed."

But should the above term be intended to apply to the sheds exclusively, still we must arrive at the conclusion that the visits of Grand Jurors are a very different thing from the daily and close intercourse which other individuals are constrained to have with the Patients. If the noses of Grand Jurors had to come as close to the sheds and to the beds of Patients as those of the Clergy who visit there—if like these they had to squeeze their way to the bedsides for in-

dividual converse with the sufferers, and afterwards to pick from their garments the crawling things brushed on by that operation, they would hesitate how they call those places either "clean" or "adequately spacious." We have frankly avowed our confidence that the functionaries responsible for these matters are anxious to apply remedies, as fast as they can be applied, to the evils yet existing; but we should think it injustice to the poor and wretched to let the impression go forth that, as matters stand now, the Marine and Emigrant Hospital and Sheds appear to people generally as they have appeared to the Grand Jury. A fine-weather visit, for instance, will present roofs dry and comfortable enough; but the Grand Jurors are now gone hither and thither, and on the next wet day the rain will come down upon the beds of Patients in the sheds, as it did during the severe weather we had in the week before last, if nothing is done to secure those roofs better than they were at first putting up. We were in hopes of learning that this matter had been attended to before this, but we do not learn that it has. It probably did not occur to the Grand Jurors to have a taste of the tea served to the sick in the Hospital—to see beds filled with the loose straw upon which Patients had already been for some time lying, and which could not be otherwise than impregnated with noxious qualities: but these are things forced upon the notice of those who are in daily attendance.

The Grand Jury do no more than justice, we are ready to admit, to the ability and zeal of the medical attendants entrusted with the management and direction of the institution. But we wonder whether it occurred to them that the number of those medical attendants to whom these terms apply might be utterly insufficient for the exigency? It would be a simple arithmetical problem to take the number of minutes which medical men already in extensive practice can afford to give to the Hospital, and divide by the number of Patients to be attended to by them: the result would probably justify the impression which has been made upon parties who have visited there, and upon Patients, who are very keen judges on the subject, that the staff of medical men (we do not speak of students) is quite inadequate to the occasion.

We write thus, not in the way of fault finding, but because we wish to strengthen the hands of those whose province it is to supply the deficiencies which exist. If the Commissioners have to apply for funds to make the sheds thoroughly rain-tight—to fit up some portion of them so as to answer the highly essential purpose of a Convalescent branch of the Hospital—to engage more help in the medical or in the domestic department—who would suppose that any such expenditure is at all called for in an establishment already "well regulated, clean, and adequately spacious?" Of course the Grand Jury have expressed their conscientious opinion of the matter, but that opinion could be founded upon very partial opportunities only of observation, and becomes justly subject to the review of those whose observation has been more minute and extensive. We have offered these remarks upon conference with one whose opportunities have been much better than our own, and we believe there is no part of them, where facts are concerned, to which he would not bear testimony derived from personal observation.

In transferring to our columns the painful intelligence of a death which has recently occurred in this parish, we must take the opportunity of stating, in explanation of our omitting some part of the notice, as we find it in other city-periodicals, that it is contrary to our rule to accompany notices of this kind, in that part of our paper usually devoted to them, with expressions respecting the state of mind manifested by the deceased, or of the feelings entertained on the occasion by those suffering under the bereavement. We offer this remark rather on the present occasion, because, from pastoral visits paid at the dying-bed of the friend so lately taken from an affectionate husband and relatives, we can bear the most ready witness to the Christian submission and simple dependence on the Saviour's merits there manifested; and the insertion of a testimony to that effect in this particular case, is but the expression of a consoling persuasion which we share, as a ground of present comfort and of hopeful anticipation, with the survivors more nearly connected with the departed disciple.

THE NEW BISHOPS.—In the course of the debate in the House of Commons, on the 13th ult., Lord John Russell mentioned St. Alban's, Southwell, and Bodmin, as the three sees newly to be erected, in addition to that of Manchester. On the proposed exclusion of that number of bishops from the House of Lords, the Premier expressed himself to this effect: "I think the arrangement made will prove very convenient to the country as well as to the bishops, and it is, that the newly created bishop shall not take his seat in the House of Lords till a vacancy shall occur by the death of some of the present bishops, the same rule being applied to the bishop who shall succeed to the vacancy which enables the Bishop of Manchester to take a seat in the House of Lords. In the case of the bishoprics of Durham, Winchester, and London, the respective bishops shall at all times have seats in the Upper House. By the arrangement proposed in the case of the other sees, the respective bishops will, before they are in possession of a seat in the Legislature, have an opportunity of getting acquainted with their diocese and making themselves masters of the various and onerous duties which devolve upon them."

CLERGY OFFENCES BILL.—The House of Lords has repeatedly been engaged in measures to ensure the maintenance of discipline over the Clergy; but there seems to be a singular difficulty in effecting this object, though admitted to be in a high degree desirable. It may be needful, here, to premise that, though the power of English Bishops over Curates is very great, the situation of the beneficed Clergy is widely

different from that of Curates; and not infrequently it is an exceedingly difficult matter, or in fact impossible, even in cases of notoriously gross misconduct affecting the moral character, to proceed effectually against a Clergyman who holds a benefice.

A bill, called the Correction of Clerks' Bill, was in progress through the House of Lords, at the time when the present ministry came into office. The new Lord Chancellor declared at once that he could not give his assent to the measure as it had been framed by those Bishops who were engaged in the management of it; and it was abandoned, with an understanding that Her Majesty's ministers would give their support to a measure which should give greater security of a fair trial to the accused Clergyman. A new measure was brought in, during the present Session, by the Lord Bishop of London, admitted to be an improvement, in various ways, upon the former measure; but objections were raised, some by persons of eminence in the profession of law, and some by those members of the clerical body who gave their watchful attention to the bill, and a further postponement of the measure has been the consequence. On the 12th of July, the Bishop of London withdrew the Clergy Offences Bill, on the ground that it would be impossible to carry it this session, and that by its circulation through the country the Clergy would be convinced that, by it, their best interests were cared for."

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—What the Foreign Committee have to report respecting the Constantinople Mission, established 1839.

The Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D.D., Missionary Bishop. The Board of Missions having, at its last session, resolved to refer the question of the expediency of continuing the Mission at Constantinople, to the Triennial Meeting of the Board in October next, the Foreign Committee have continued the appropriation heretofore established, with a mere verbal alteration, viz:

To Bishop Southgate..... \$3000 To the Rev. Mr. Miles..... 1000 To the Rev. Mr. Taylor..... 1000

\$5000

The Committee have to report the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, in consequence of ill health, and the return of the Rev. J. W. Miles. Mr. Taylor, who had given himself very sedulously to the duty assigned him, of acquiring a knowledge of Arabic, was seized by an hæmorrhage of the lungs in July last, and was so rapidly reduced by it as to render necessary his return to the United States. Since his arrival in this country his health has been somewhat improved; and although there is no prospect of his being enabled to resume Missionary duty, the Committee trust that one so strongly entitled to their respect and regard, may be spared to do service in the Church at home.

The Rev. Mr. Miles arrived in New-York on the 7th June inst. Among the reasons which prompted him to leave the Mission, was the receipt of information from the Association in Charleston, which had hitherto sustained him, that they could not be responsible for his support after the 1st July next. The Committee hope that his valuable services may be obtained for some other portion of the Missionary field. The Mission is now reduced to the Missionary Bishop alone.

No communications have been received from the Mission since the letter of Bishop Southgate, of 10th September last, announcing the illness and resignation of the Rev. Mr. Taylor. As the Missionary Bishop makes no report of his proceedings, and renders no account of his expenditures to the Committee, they are without materials from which to frame any report to the Board of Missions.

The expenditures on the Mission at Constantinople during the past year, have been (exclusive of \$750 of the present quarter's remittance, yet to be made), \$3,721.21.

The receipts for it specially have amounted to \$2,648.19.

BURNING OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ROCHESTER.—It becomes our painful duty to announce the destruction of St. Paul's or Grace Church, by fire, Sunday morning about two o'clock, the flames were discovered issuing from the belfry just above the roof of the building, and in a few minutes so strong was the current of air, that the entire steeple was enveloped in flames. The fire spread with great rapidity to other portions, and the whole interior was in a blaze in an incredibly short space of time.

The Fire Department were promptly on the ground, but it was found impossible to save any thing but the surrounding buildings. The Library of the Church, we understand, has been removed, but the books in the body of the building, were not got out. The splendid organ of the Society, as also the massive bell, were both destroyed, the latter having been melted. The cost of the two was something like \$2,000. The outer walls of the Church, which are of cut stone, are considerably injured, but remain standing. Every thing upon the inner portion was consumed.

While the building was burning, there was a rumour in the crowd that the fire was the work of an incendiary, but the probability is, that the fire took from light carried into the tower by the Sexton. At 9 o'clock he rang the bell, taking a lamp with him to the steeple, and although he undoubtedly exercised his customary prudence, a spark from his light, or something of the kind, must have been left in the tower unobserved, and produced the disastrous result which followed.

The loss to the congregation must be something like \$20,000 or \$25,000, \$10,000 of which is covered by Insurance; \$4,000 in one company and \$3,000 each in two others.

The buildings upon either side of the Church, although standing within a few feet of it, were saved, though somewhat damaged, the thick stone walls of the edifice having protected them from the heat. That of Daniel Graves, on the south side, was but slightly injured. St. Paul's was one of the finest church edifices in Western New York. It was of stone, in the Gothic style, and was consecrated in August, 1830. The building, from its elevated situation and fine architecture, was one of the chief ornaments of the city.—Daily Advertiser, July 26th.

The following from the R. Catholic organ, The Tablet, referring to the Prospectus recently published of a new edition of the Scriptures by Tractarian writers (see our last number but one, "Doings at Littlemore") will be read with profit in connection with the article from Mr. CONYON, inserted in our last.

The Prospectus, manifestly from the pen of Dr. Pusey himself, is eminently characteristic of the views of its author. Hesitating, positive, apologetic, authoritative, vague, dogmatical, parenthetical, Protestant and patristic, it embodies that fan-

tastic eclecticism which has latterly shown itself to be the true moving principle of the Anglo Catholic theologians. It tries to be Catholic, but cannot be so; it would fain also be Protestant, but dare not avow itself; it is conscious of no true attachment to the Establishment, and therefore begins excuses where no one else would think them needed; it claims a right to teach and explain the Bible, yet puts on an aspect of humble self-distrust, and protests against its own competency; it dreads the literal interpretation, yet dares not disavow it; it is equally afraid of the mystical sense, yet longs to touch upon it; in short, as we believe some of Dr. Pusey's admirers say of his writings in general, it is "eminently suggestive" but then, as we should say, it is "suggestive" of a state of religious feeling of the most mournful and grievous kind. It suggests a state of mind in which almost all hold upon religious truth is well nigh lost; in which the unhappy soul, which has been dwelling in a spiritual atmosphere of its own creation, and feeding itself upon its own ideas rather than clinging to the positive revealed word of God, at length feels itself sinking into atrophy and death, and stretches forth its hand and clings to the first real external fact that it can reach, in the hope that this at last will save it from scepticism and from itself."

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.—The Lord Bishop of MONTREAL returned on Tuesday evening from Grosse Isle, where he had been on his third visit, engaged in pastoral labours among the numbers at the Quarantine Station. The Rev. W. KING, Missionary at St. Giles, went down to Grosse Isle on Tuesday morning, to spend some time in attendance upon the Protestants requiring ministerial services.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.—The ARCHDEACON OF YORK has signified his intention of visiting the several parishes and missions in the Home and Sincow Districts by a series of arrangements commencing at Whitby on the 9th, extending northwards to Barrie, Penetanguishene, and Orillia, and ending at York Mills on the 24th of September.

To the Editor of the Berean.—Would you allow me to trespass upon your space, I would endeavour to point out as concisely as possible the necessity, which, in my opinion, exists for the establishment of an Hospital for all Protestants.

The [R.] Catholic population here, for their sick, the General Hospital and the Hotel Dieu—two institutions admirably conducted—wherein the sick and the dying receive the consolations of a [R.] Catholic Minister of Christ. Into these Hospitals, Protestants sometimes are admitted, and, as far as medical attendance and bodily comfort is concerned, they may fare well enough; but how is it with their spiritual concerns—that which, at the hour of dissolution—even in him, who in health has been a pious, and careful of his soul—weighs with every one, and with the greater violence that it has suddenly seized the mind—when there is no delay—when death, in sin, seems inevitable—when early religious associations crowd upon the memory—when, life fast ebbing, hope departing, despair seizes the would-be penitent—who is there to comfort him, who is now in bitterness of spirit calling "God be merciful to me a sinner?" Will the ministry of a Roman Catholic Clergyman afford relief? A drowning man will cling to straws; and some Catholicism may be embraced, by persons naturally weak in intellect, rather than that change, which all view with apprehension, should come upon them without their ever having made any outward profession of faith in the Redeemer. But will all accept such slender aid? Is it not more probable that what they have once been taught to consider errors in faith, they ever being now more open to religious conviction, they will at that dread hour feel and see to be such; and that the ministrations of a [R.] Catholic Clergyman, however kindly meant, will neither annoy than satisfy a mind thus craving for peculiar religious help? I do not mean to say that the ministry of any clergyman at the last hour will insure an entrance into the kingdom of Christ—I would not even insinuate that; but I would urge that the struggling sinner may be taught, even at the last minute, to look to Jesus and, like the thief upon the cross, may be accepted.

Well, then, it would be better that a Clergyman of the same faith as the dying man should be with him; but this cannot always be the case in a Hospital under [R.] Catholic control; there are difficulties which every protestant Clergyman feels, and many protestant laymen know. To remedy these inconveniences, if I can use so light a term, I would recommend the establishment of a Protestant Hospital, and I would raise the money for this object in all Protestant Cathedrals, Churches and Chapels in the neighbourhood. Were every member of their Congregations to give \$6—and what member of a Protestant Church would not do so—an hospital might be built even before the winter sets in. There should be no jealousy in the matter; the money so collected should be put into a general fund of which, the Churchwardens of the English Church, the Elders or those in authority in the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational Churches or Chapels should be the guardians. It is a matter which concerns them all, and they, who in fact differ more in form than in faith, might evince unanimity of once.

Well—I will take it for granted that it will be so; and will take the liberty of recommending a site. Between the steps leading from Diamond Harbour to the Cape and St. Lewis Street, there is a common, I believe, the property of Government. On this spot the Hospital might be built. It should have an entrance from St. Lewis Gate (without) and from the steps just spoken of. It would command a fine view of the river, and be in an elevated and airy situation. The ground in front should be laid out in shrubberies and grass plots for the use of convalescents and, in rear, there should be a vegetable garden. I will say no more now; I have said enough for the present; but, if you will permit me, I may come out again.

I am, &c. ALPRA.

It may be right to state that the Clergy of our Church have always had access to the sick of our communion at the Hotel Dieu, but it should present itself to every mind that no Protestant patient ought to be situated as he necessarily comes to be by seeking admission there, nor should the Protestant Clergyman be placed in the position of leaving the member of his flock under such influences, when a vigorous effort on the part of the Protestant community could without any difficulty otherwise provide for the sick professing their faith.—E.P.]



PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Sir James Stuart, No. 105 to 150; Messrs. John Church, No. 157 to 182; Samuel Newton, No. 157 to 203; Thos. Poston, No. 157 to 208; J. Cadville, No. 157 to 208; Wm. Penney, No. 157 to 208; Capt. Creagh, No. 157 to 208.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Received E. C;—E. E;—C. Y.

Local and Political Intelligence.

LORD COCHRANE.—At a chapter of the Order of the Bath, the Queen in person invested the Earl of Dundonald (better known as Lord Cochrane) with the ribbon and badge of a Knight Grand Cross.

WELLINGTON STATUE.—It is at length finally settled that the colossal statue of the Duke of Wellington on the arch at Hyde-park corner is to remain undisturbed, the Duke having expressed a wish to that effect.

GOVERNORSHIP OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—On looking over our English files, we find that Admiral Sir Edward Codrington has refused the appointment to the above honourable, but somewhat inactive post; and it has been conferred upon Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B., Senior Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and M. P. for the county of Kinross.

THE ARMY.—Rifle Brigade.—Captain Richard Henry Fitzherbert to be Major, without purchase, vice Robert Walpole, who retires upon half-pay; Captain John Read Vincent, from half-pay 4th Foot, to be Captain, vice Fitzherbert; Lieutenant William Harry Earl of Errol to be Captain, by purchase, vice Vincent, who retires; Second Lieutenant the Honourable William Draper Mortimer Best to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Earl of Errol; Henry Tryon, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Best.

ALTERATION OF MILITARY UNIFORM.—The United Service Gazette states confidently, that the following alterations are about to be made in the uniform of the officers of infantry regiments: 1. Forage caps of Royal regiments to have a black silk (or oak leaf pattern) band with present badge, instead of the present scarlet band.

IRISH RELIEF.—In reply to a question put by Mr. Hamilton in the House of Commons, on the 14th ult., Sir G. Grey, Secretary of the Home Department, stated "that the total amount of subscriptions received under the Queen's Letter was £170,533, 16 2, exclusive of £1,000, by bill from the Bishop of Calcutta, which would not be due till September. Of this there was £209 paid for expenses to the Paymaster for Civil Services, and there now remained an available balance of £324 13 8. The Committee had received from other sources £251,751 making a total of £424,704 exclusive of other chanks, from which many valuable additions had been received.

THE PREVALING DISEASES IN IRELAND; from a letter written by Dr. Neasey Adams, Honorary Physician to the Achill Dispensary and Hospital.—Fever, dysentery and anasarca swellings very general—the former not increased in severity. I had that an improved diet with a solution of Crystals of Tartar, Nitrous Ether, and Tincture of Squills removes the dropsy; and that Dover's powder and Nutt Galls the dysentery, unless these diseases meet with extreme old age or a shattered constitution.

THE IRISH AT LIVERPOOL.—Eight Priests of the Church of Rome had died from fever contracted by contact with the numerous members of their Church lately congregated in Liverpool, in a state of destitution and misery. The city was being relieved of the enormous burden which had lately weighed upon it by the flow of immigration from Ireland; the new law providing relief for the destitute in Ireland, all those who have no legal claim upon the rates at Liverpool were in course of removal. It is stated that not a few of those who had been receiving parish-relief, as being unable to work, discovered an ability which they were not conscious of before, when they found that they must either work or be removed to Ireland: so that they made their way into the interior for the purpose of earning wages in return for their labour in cutting the harvest.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.—A man of the name of Fossey, constable on the London and Liverpool Railroad, was found guilty of manslaughter at the Assizes in the county of Buckingham, on the 5th of June last; and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for two years. He had, through negligence, caused a passenger (twain coming from London to turn into the sidings at Wolverhampton, where it ran against some coal-waggon, and the consequence was that seven persons were crushed to death.

EXPLOSION OF MESSRS. HALL'S GUN COTTON FACTORY AT FEVERSHAM, ENGLAND.—This establishment has been in work for about six months; it was secured, like powder-mills, with mounds of earth to divide the different buildings—walls 18 feet wide—fire kept apart—the wearing of ordinary shoes forbidden &c. But an explosion took place on Wednesday the 14th ult., by which some twenty persons lost their lives, and 16 were more or less seriously injured. The buildings themselves were torn up at the foundations—the roofs of houses within a quarter of a mile from the factory were stripped of their tiles, and the walls much shaken. The explosion was heard at an enormous distance. A coroner's inquest opened on the Friday after the occurrence, and was adjourned to the 9th of this month.

FRANCE.—A very ugly affair has engaged the Chamber of Peers, acting as a Court for the trial of two members of its own body, Mr. Teste, formerly Minister of Public Works, and General Cubieres, a shareholder in a Salt-Mining Company, which adventure gave occasion to the offence charged against these two individuals, besides one Mr. Parmentier, not a member of the Peerage. Salt-works being a monopoly of the government in France, it required a license from it to enable the Company to work a mine which they had discovered while extracting coal from a pit at Conchans, department of La Haute Saone. General Cubieres undertook to procure the license, by means of funds which the Company had to furnish him, and which he avowed that he would use for purposes of bribery. He described the government as being in the hands of "greedy and corrupt men;" and did obtain money which was employed in bribing Mr. Teste, then at the head of the department to which the granting of licenses for salt-works belonged. The evidence

became so strong that Mr. Teste attempted suicide, before a decision had been pronounced by the Peers; shocking to relate, his own son furnished him, in his place of confinement, with the pistols he made use of in his attempt to destroy himself. Judgment was afterwards pronounced upon the three accused; they were convicted of corruption, and sentenced, Mr. Teste to restore the 91,000 francs he had received from General Cubieres, which were to be confiscated for the benefit of the hospitals, to three years' imprisonment, to deprivation of his civil rights, and to a fine of 10,000 francs; Mr. Cubieres to deprivation of his civil rights and 10,000 francs fine; and M. Parmentier to deprivation of civil rights and 10,000 francs fine, and all the costs. General Cubieres had a narrow escape of having imprisonment added to his sentence, a majority of only one being in his favour.

Belgium.—King Leopold has for some time been in a very indifferent state of health, has meddled little in public affairs, never sees even his ministers on business, but makes known his mind to them through Mr. Pradt, His Majesty's Secretary. It is stated that he wishes to abdicate in favour of his eldest son, who is a minor, and to get his Queen appointed Regent until the young Prince shall be of age to assume the reins of government.

King Louis Philippe, the Queen's father, is said to be unfavourable to the measure, and to advise a temporary retirement only from public business.

Morocco.—Abd-el-Kader seems to be again in the ascendant. He has taken arms against Abdur Rahman, the Emperor of Morocco, and obtained a complete victory over his forces in the province of the Rif, the inhabitants of which had taken the opportunity of their governor's absence in Gibraltar, to erect the standard of revolt. The governor of Morocco having gone with about 200 men to quell the insurrection, his camp was attacked during the night by Abd-el-Kader, who captured the greater number of the horses, arms, and all the baggage of the Moorish army. El Amar, the Morocco General, was taken prisoner and decapitated. The Rif, of which Abd-el-Kader has now obtained the mastery, is an extensive province, on the frontiers of the French colony, and including seaports, by which supplies of every sort can be obtained. It is said that the Emir has changed his policy, and aims at establishing a peace with France, to effect which he has solicited the good offices of the Spanish government.

Mexico.—Telegraphic despatches from New York and Buffalo state that General Scott entered the city of Mexico on the 17th ult., after some fighting in which he lost 300 men, and the Mexicans a much larger number.

MONTREAL HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Such an extent of disease as has prevailed in this city during the last six weeks, has not been known for years. One prevailing cause is fever, and this of a typhoid type, attributable entirely to the direct and almost unlimited access which the immigrants have been permitted to the city. Since the arrival of these unfortunate creatures, disease—not only among themselves, but also among those who have administered to, or visited them—has tracked their course to the interior; proclaiming, in language too loud to be misinterpreted, the absolute necessity which exists for adopting some means of establishing an isolation of them, and compulsorily forcing a complete non-intercourse. To their introduction of it into the city, must be chiefly attributed the rapidly increasing rate of mortality from fever alone. For the six weeks, commencing on the 12th June, and ending on the 21th July, the mortality returns for this city afford, among the resident population exclusively, the following progressive ratio: 3, 4, 12, 55, 98, 72;—a ratio demonstrating too conclusively the cause upon which it depends. Other principal causes of disease are cholera (sporadic), and diarrhoea, diseases which usually are met with during our summer months. The weather has been exceedingly hot and oppressive, until within the last week; the temperature having been considerably above that which usually obtains at this period of the year; the thermometer having stood at 96° and 98° frequently, once reaching as high, we have been informed, as 102° in the shade.—Dr. Ann. Journ. of Med. Science, August.

After the removal of the sick from the old sheds to the new hospital at Point St. Charles last week, there was a sudden diminution of the number upon the doctors' lists, from about 1500 to about 800; the number of convalescent in a condition to be discharged, being found to amount to between 600 and 700. The fact is, we presume, it was impossible to introduce any order or arrange at any degree of certainty in the old sheds at all, nearly the whole of their inmates being sometimes returned, as they really were for the time being, on the sick list. But since the erection of the new sheds, there is the most ample opportunity for securing classification, order, cleanliness, ventilation, and in fact every advantage that can be reasonably required, and we may state from personal inspection, that we never saw hospitals, so far as we can judge, better adapted for their object, or better arranged and managed. Indeed a large proportion of the patients appear decidedly convalescent.

The proximity of these hospitals to the city has also a great advantage, which has not been sufficiently considered; namely, that of serving as a fever hospital for the city—the very thing which the citizens of Quebec are earnestly demanding. There has been a continual stream, amounting sometimes to eighteen fever patients a day, going from the filthy and confined hovels of the city, to the clean and airy hospitals at Point St. Charles, and this must, in a very short time, clear the city of the infection, or at all events greatly mitigate its ravages.—Witness.

Among the Emigrant vessels arrived at Grosse Isle since our last, there are the Free Trader, from Liverpool, 480 passengers, 60 sick, 40 deaths;—Ganges, from do., 393 passengers, 80 sick, 45 deaths;—Larch, from Sligo, 410 passengers, 150 sick, 108 deaths.—Sick in Hospital, on Monday, 2240; and more waiting for admission.

Fire.—Yesterday (Sunday) morning a fire broke out in Martello Tower, No. 2. It appears to have been occasioned by sparks from the chimney falling upon the roof, which being dry, and a strong wind blowing at the time, very soon became ignited. The Fire Companies and the military were soon on the spot, and a plentiful supply of water being obtained from an adjacent well, the flames were speedily extinguished, after destroying a part of the roof. The damage, we are informed, will soon be repaired, and the place again occupied as before.—Chronicle.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.—A sail-boat, belonging to a man named Francois Xavier Dion, left here on Saturday about noon, for St. Antoine, on the south shore, above Quebec. There were nineteen individuals on board, consisting of Dion, his son, another young man, and the re-

maining 16 were females, returning from market. They reached St. Nicholas with the tide, in the evening; which place they left about two o'clock yesterday morning; but had not proceeded far when the boat grounded, and through the violence of the weather shortly afterwards upset, and melancholy to relate, out of the 19 persons on board, only three escaped, namely, Dion, his son and a young woman. Up to the time our informant left yesterday evening, thirteen of the bodies had been found.—Chronicle. The three survivors are reported to be the owner of the boat, his son, and a female; they were saved by the exertions of Mr. Paquet, who put off to their rescue. Of the victims, 7 were mothers of families, 8 young girls, and 1 lad of seventeen years of age.

WEEKLY RETURN
Of Sick in the MARINE & EMIGRANT HOSPITAL
Quebec, from August 3 to August 10, 1847.

FEVER HOSPITAL.—Strange to say, it was reported yesterday, that the Ordnance Department here had not yet received orders for giving up the Cavalry Barracks to be used as a Fever Hospital. It is still hoped, however, that every impediment will be promptly removed; and we are glad to perceive that the Board of Health are advertising for 100 Pillboxes, Bolsters, and Pillow Cases, 400 Sheets, and 200 Blankets—tenders to be received till Monday next. Patterns to be seen at the office of the Board. Separate Tenders for Bread, Milk, Meat, and Groceries.

Shipping News. Arrived, among others:
Brig Marchioness, of Ailsa, M. Padden, Glasgow, E. Allan & Co., general cargo.
Bark Fenella, Hay, London, Molson & Speirs, general cargo, 18 pas.
Brig Mutual, Robinson, Liverpool, for Montreal, general cargo.
Schr. Lord David, Coriveau, Halifax, Noad & Co., molasses, &c.
Ship Corsair, McGregor, Bristol, Burstall, general cargo, 45 pas.

PASSENGER VESSELS.
Ann Kenney, From Waterford, 357 Passengers
Charles Watson, Killala, 3
Johann Christoph, Bremen, 173
Lady Campbell, Dublin, 211
Broom, Liverpool, 515
John & Robert, Liverpool, 316
Grace, Westport, 41
Rosalinda, Belfast, 69
Sir H. Pottinger, Cork, 335
Canton, Bremen, 232
Pandora, New Ross, 326
Frankfield, Liverpool, 528
Odessa, Dublin, 212
Covenanter, Cork, 329
Jessie, Limerick, 108
Victoria, Miramichi, 31
Vesta, Limerick, 113
Yorkshire, Liverpool, 392
Pomona, Bremen, 225
Countess of Arran, Donegal, 205
Henry Volant, Ballysannon, 63
Westmoreland, Sligo, 207
Marchess of Abercorn, Londonderry, 416
Helen, Belfast, 210
Royal Adelaide, Killala, 237
Naomi, Liverpool, 331
Anne Maria, Limerick, 116
Trinity, Limerick, 61
August, Bremen, 170
Henry, Bremen, 292

MARRIED.
On the 29th July, at St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, by the Rev. G. R. F. Grant, Rector, Frederick AUGUSTUS BALL, Esq., to Mary Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Smith.
At London, C. W., on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. B. Cronyn, Captain JOHN PHILIP BOUVER PULSTON, H. M. 82nd Reg't., second son of Sir Richard Pulston, Bart., of Emral Park, Cheshire, England, to JANE, eldest daughter of PETER SCHRAM, Esq., of Westminster, Canada West.
On Tuesday, 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Talbot Street, London, C. W., by the Rev. Charles C. Brough, Rector of St. John's, Thomas D. HUMER, Esq. M. D., Surgeon 82nd Reg't., to CAROLINE STOKES, youngest daughter of Major J. J. SLATER, of the same Corps.

DIED.
On Tuesday morning, Elizabeth Porter, wife of George Hall, Esq., of this city. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.
At Beauport, on the 9th instant, Caroline Mary, infant daughter of Mr. James Taylor, of this city.
At Montreal, on the inst., Capt. C. H. Pollock, Rifle Brigade, of congestion of the brain, after an illness of only four days.
At Montreal, on the 2nd inst., Elizabeth Anne, only child of John Morrison, Esq., aged 15 months.
At Granby, Lower Canada, on the 7th May last, after a short and severe illness, Mr. Alexander Brack, a native of Greenhead, Roxburghshire, Scotland, aged 52 years.
On Saturday last, aged 8 months, John, infant son of G. S. Paoler, Esq., Clapham Terrace.

QUEBEC MARKETS.
Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, the 10th Aug., 1847.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
THE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office, THIS DAY.—PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR o'clock, afternoon.
Post-office, Quebec,
29th July, 1847.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.—
The Council of Bishop's College beg to announce to the public that Michaelmas term commences on the 4th of SEPTEMBER next.
For further particulars apply to the Rev. J. H. NICOLS, Principal.
August 9th, 1847.

QUEBEC ACADEMY,
R. S. Esplanade.
THE undersigned, having fulfilled his engagement with the Committee of the above institution, will, for the future, assume its entire responsibilities.
It will be re-opened, with the aid of competent Masters, on MONDAY the 16th inst., on the same terms as formerly, but with a reduced charge for French tuition and with some slight deviation from the original plan.
There are a few vacancies at present, which may be immediately supplied, on application to the Principal.
J. S. CLARKE, A. M.
Quebec, 9th August, 1847.

THE EPISCOPAL RECORDER.
THIS is a weekly Periodical, published in Philadelphia; and edited by a Clergyman of the Episcopal Church; it has been twenty-four years in circulation, during which period its columns have zealously, and faithfully, advocated evangelical truth in connection with Episcopal church government; it has been one of the first periodicals found in array against the Trinitarian Heresy. Clergymen and the lovers of truth in general will find in it a valuable acquisition to their store of literature.
Terms, 15s. per annum exclusive of postage, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.
Applications addressed to the undersigned, at the B. & C. School, post paid, will receive immediate attention.
E. AHERN, Agent.
Quebec, August 11th, 1847.

NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH.
TO MASONS.
TENDERS from competent persons will be received at the office of the undersigned, until TUESDAY next, the 17th instant, for the Masons' work required for the Basement Story of the proposed new Wesleyan Church in this city.
A specification of the various description of work is now ready for inspection.
The building committee does not pledge itself to accept the lowest Tender, but reserves the right of selection.
EDWD. STAVELEY, Architect,
No. 6, Parloir Street, adjoining the Ursuline Convent.
Quebec, August 10, 1847.

SUPERIOR CHOCCLATE.
THE subscriber has received and will constantly have on hand Clark's celebrated Chocolate, comprising—
Sweet Milk, flavored with Vanilla,
Ditto " plain,
Ditto " in sticks for Children.
M. G. MOUNTAIN,
No. 69, St. John Street.
Quebec, 29th July, 1847.

CHOICE WINES.
THE Subscriber having completed his spring importation of Wines, now offers for sale in his Vault, 500 dozen choice WINES, comprising—
Sparkling Hock and Champagne,
Blandys and Blackbun's Madeira,
Gold and Brown Sherry,
Hunt's Prime Port,
Compagnia do,
Claret of various brands.
—ALSO—
London and Dublin Porter, in qts. and pts.,
Alloo and Barton Ale,
Pinet's Pale and Coloured Brandy,
Real Isla Whiskey.
And constantly on hand:
Penner's clarified Cider—in wood and bottle.
M. G. MOUNTAIN,
No. 69, St. John Street.
Quebec, 6th July, 1847.

CLAYED SUGAR.
SUPERIOR article for Preserves. For Sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN,
No. 69, St. John Street.
Quebec, 17th July, 1847.

PRESERVED OYSTERS.
A SMALL lot in Bottles, just received from New York.
—ALSO—
small lot of fresh FIGS, for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN,
No. 69, St. John Street.
Quebec, 17th July, 1847.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
A FEW kegs of the above excellent and rare Fish just received, and for Sale. Apply to M. G. MOUNTAIN,
No. 69, St. John Street.
—AND—
Daily expected, a supply of SMOKED SALMON.
6th July, 1847.

WANTED
FREIGHT FOR NEW YORK—UNITED STATES.
THE fine fast sailing American Bark POMONA, of 377 tons—now daily expected to arrive at this Port from Bremen—will take any Freight offering and have prompt dispatch.—Apply to
J. W. LEAYCRAFT,
Quebec, 4th August, 1847.

FOR SALE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, by Robert & Isabella, from Hamburg.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.
8th July, 1847.

NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.
WHITE LEAD, Genuine Nos. 1, 2, 3,
Dry, Red and White Lead,
Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours
Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber
Litharge, and Vandyke Brown,
Paints in Oil, assorted colours,
Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.
3rd June, 1847.

RECEIVING FOR SALE.
BEST and Common English BAR IRON,
Tin and Canada Plates, Boiler Plates,
Sheathing and Braziers' Copper,
Camp Ovens, Bake Pans, and Sugar Kettles,
Sheet Lead and Patent Shot,
Blister and Cast Steel,
Smith's Bellows and Anvils,
Spades and Shovels,
Chain Cables and Anchors.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.
10th June, 1847.

FOR SALE.
PIANO FORTE. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.
6th July, 1847.

FOR SALE.
LIVE Oil in Pipes and Quarters.
WELCH & DAVIES,
Quebec, 24th June, 1847.

NOTICE.
THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.
R. PENISTON, Agent.
India Wharf,
October, 1846.

BAZAAR.
A BAZAAR will be held, (D. V.) on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 1st and 2nd of SEPTEMBER next, by the Ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the heights of Pointe Levee, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a NEW CHURCH in that place. The following Ladies have been appointed a managing Committee, by whom contributions will be thankfully received. Such as are kindly disposed to assist, are requested to send their contributions not later than the 26th of August, with the price affixed to each article.
Mrs. H. N. PATTON, Mrs. D'ARCY,
Mrs. TIBBIS, Miss M. CHAPMAN,
Mrs. JENKINS, Miss MACKENZIE,
Mrs. ROBERTS, Mrs. TORRANCE.
Quebec, 8th July, 1847.

NOTICE.
MRS. WHEATLEY respectfully intimates to her friends and the public, that she has received a small but choice assortment of BOOKS AND TOYS, which she is now prepared to dispose of on reasonable terms, at her shop in ST. STANISLAS STREET, next door to the Rev. Mr. Sewell's Chapel.
Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

COALS! COALS!!
FOR SALE—NEWCASTLE AND SUNDERLAND GRATE and S: NUT COALS.
Apply to H. H. PORTER,
No. 36, St. Paul Street.
Quebec, June, 21st 1847.

REED & MEAKERS,
Cabinet Makers,
ST. DENIS STREET,
MONTREAL.
A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE,
IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS.
Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 12, PALACE STREET.
HENRY KNIGHT
DEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to use every care and attention to ensure a continuance of their support.
H. KNIGHT also invites an inspection of his Stock of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Dueskins, Vestings, &c. &c., having just received, per "LADY SEATON," from London, a General Assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest Fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at Moderate Prices.
Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

Mutual Life Assurance.
SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.
THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.
It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles.
For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to
R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada.
Quebec, August, 1845.



South's Corner.

YOUR ZEAL HATH PROVOKED VERY MANY. What Saint Paul here says of the Christians of Corinth, is equally true of many a zealous helper of the Missionary cause in our day.

When Missionary Boxes were first introduced into a village in Lancashire, an industrious Milliner obtained one, to keep in her little shop; and, thankful to God for the blessing given to her honest industry, she adopted the plan of putting one halfpenny into it whenever she sent home any article which she was employed to make.

- 130 Dresses, 199 Bonnets, 16 Frocks, 22 Cloaks, 53 Caps, 24 Stocks, 5 Shirts.

Making 449 articles, at one halfpenny each, 18s. 8 1/2.

Thus, in little more than nine months, her Box had received 449 thank-offerings! This simple statement struck the Clergyman forcibly, and at a Missionary Meeting in Liverpool, some time afterward, he related what this grateful Milliner had done. In applying the facts to those present, he said—"You cannot all follow exactly the example set before you, for this simple reason, that you are not all Milliners; but if you do not make bonnets, caps, shirts, &c., you all wear them, and I suppose you purchase them. Now, it will answer the purpose quite as well if you put an offering in your Missionary Box whenever you purchase any article you may want.

The Clergyman's account continues—"The next morning early, I set out for a steam-packet at the water-side: it was a dark foggy November morning. A drizzling rain was coming down: it was what the sailors call 'nasty weather.' I was well wrapped up, my face nearly concealed by the collar of my great coat; and just as I was passing an entry in a back street, a stranger accosted me, saying, 'Come in here, I want to speak to you.' Not having the least fancy to go into an entry in a back street of Liverpool, on such a morning, with a stranger, I said—I fear in a very un- courteous tone of voice—"What do you want with the down that entry?" "Here," said the stranger—without appearing to answer my question, and placing a parcel in my hands—

hold this for a moment for me." The stranger unbuttoned his pocket, took out a sovereign, and, giving it to me, said, "I wish to give this to the Church Missionary Society. 'Oh!' said I, my manner in a moment changed to the greatest civility; 'I am much obliged to you, Sir; but why do you give it now? What is your name? I must give you a receipt!' 'No, Sir,' said he, 'I do not wish to give my name, nor do I require a receipt: give the money to the Church Missionary Society!' 'But why do you give it now?' 'Do you not remember,' he said, 'the Meeting last night, and the story of the Milliner? You told us that as we could not give an offering for MAKING such things as she did, we might instead give one when we PURCHASED any article. Now,' continued the stranger, 'I am a provision dealer. I have just purchased two sacks of flour, and I add on the price of them a sovereign, according to your directions, for the Church Missionary Society!' I thanked the stranger for his kindness, commended what he had done, prayed for a blessing upon him, and departed.

As I continued my walk, I thought, Well! this is a good beginning: who knows but the Milliner may collect in many other places, as well as in her own village. One good fact is sometimes better than many arguments; and this story is at least a reply to all who ask, 'What is the use of a Missionary Box?' In the April following, it was my lot to visit the south of Ireland on a Missionary tour, when I did not forget my Lancashire friend, the grateful Milliner. I told her story at the Church Missionary Meeting in Cork—a crowded and animating assembly: from 70 to 80 Clergymen, and more than 1000 other friends of Missions present.

The next day I received the two following notes enclosed to me by my friend Mr. A.: they were both anonymous, and in ladies' handwriting. The first, in which the sum of 7s. 6d. was enclosed, ran thus—"Mr. A. will kindly hand the enclosed mite, from a Curate's wife to Mr. A., and say that she hopes to be enabled to follow the example of her pious sister, the English Milliner."

The second, in which 1l. was enclosed—"An individual, who has lately expended a sum of money in the purchase of some articles of household furniture, is anxious to follow the good examples of the excellent Milliner and her family, spoken of at this day's Meeting; and, as a thank-offering for being enabled to procure these comforts, begs to enclose one pound, which Mr. A. will kindly hand to the Rev. Mr. A., who related the interesting facts."

See an interesting little book, price 3d., entitled "Recollections of a Church Missionary Deputation to the West Indies," Fleet-street, London.

I could add many more instances of individuals following the example of the Milliner—giving their offerings in secret, and in Christian simplicity, for the purpose of extending our divine Redeemer's kingdom; but it is unnecessary to do so, or to write a single word of comment on these facts: they speak for themselves, plainly and strikingly, and show how much may be done where there is a willing mind, a heart filled with love to the Saviour, and a desire for the salvation of immortal souls."

May it not well be said to the humble contributor, whose thank-offerings, given in secret, have thus been unexpectedly brought to light—YOUR ZEAL HATH PROVOKED VERY MANY!—Church Missionary Juvenile Instructor.

THE SKILFUL WORKMAN.

I will tell you how I habitually view the diversified dispensations of our heavenly Father towards his children. I see a man of great intelligence and skill take a great number of stones, and I ask him, "What are you going to do with those stones?" The answer given me is, "Wait and see." I then behold him making a furnace as hot as ever Nebuchadnezzar's was, both under the stones and above them, and I ask, "What in all the world have you got here?" The same answer is made me again. In my cogitations, I am almost ready to impute folly to him for taking so much pains about them at all.

But on being again admitted to his presence, I see him put into the caldron a tube, and take a little of the melted product out of it, and blow it; and then I see him put that little blown portion into a furnace, made on purpose for it, and blow it again, and repeat that process five or six times afterwards, and reduce this little portion of melted stuff to a vast globe; and then I see him whirl that globe round with such velocity as was calculated, in my judgment, to scatter it in ten thousand pieces far and wide: but behold, he only brings it to a plane, and then, with a gentle stroke, he separates it from the tube, and leaves it to become cool gradually: and at last I see my own church adorned with it, and all my audience protected from weather, and the service of God advanced, and God glorified: and beholding all this, I say, "That man knew what he was about from the beginning: and his final object was in his mind all the time; and I will neither doubt his wisdom in future, nor be impatient to unravel all his counsels, but expect assuredly that, whether I understand the process or not, I shall, in a very short time, not only approve, but admire every one of his proceedings; and then, as the improvement of it all, I say, 'If man's ways be so wise, what must God's be?'" Now then, if I take a trip to Ipswich, and ascend a certain hill, and see a certain friend, I will invite him to come to this glass-house; and if he ask, "What can I learn there? I will say to him, 'come and see.'"

Letter by the Rev. Charles Simcox.

CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE IN SWITZERLAND.—[Lausanne.]—"I was induced to revisit the depot. You are aware that it is an hotel, and the principal one of the place.—The Gibbon; built on the very spot or site on which, but a few years ago, stood the house occupied by the too sadly celebrated author whose name the hotel now bears, and whose heart never vibrated at the joyful sound of salvation by grace. Well; on that very spot, the worthy landlady of the hotel handed me over, on my arrival, one thousand francs as the proceeds of the sale of 915 copies of the New Testament between the 1st of January and the 28th of this month, (April,) making upwards of 2,100 copies she had despatched to the many applicants in various parts of that fine Canton in the short space of five to six months, and for which ready money was most cheerfully paid.—Lieut. Graydon, R. N., in the Bible Society Reporter.

NEW ZEALAND.

RESTRAINING POWER OF THE GOSPEL IN A DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO TRIBES.

Our readers may remember an account, in our Number for January 1844, of a dispute similar to that which we are about to relate. The fisheries in this part of the island are of great importance to the Natives, the eels forming their only change of diet during the summer months. It appears that two Tribes, the Ngatihini and the Ngaungau, were at issue respecting their right to a certain channel; and after considerable quarrelling, and an ineffectual attempt of Mr. Ashwell to reconcile the two parties, a Chief named Tirua, related to both Tribes, and having also a claim to the channel, made his appearance as mediator. The Ngaungau and their party assembled to the number of 300, while the Ngatihini and their friends mustered about 200, both sides being armed. We give the continuation of the account in Mr. Ashwell's words, contained in a Letter dated March 14, 1845—

March 12—I accompanied the Ngaungau to Waitutu, the encampment of Ngatihini. Before we reached that place, the Ngaungau consented to engage with me in prayer, and pulled their canoes to shore. After having committed ourselves to His keeping who can "turn from us these evils we most righteously have deserved." I gave them a few words of good advice. On arriving at Waitutu, we found the Ngatihini drawn up in a line, in order to shake hands. This ceremony over, the parties separated, leaving a space of forty yards between them, in which Tirua, another neutral Chief named Kepa, and myself, stood. Both parties remained silent for some time. At last Tirua arose and said, "Let your words be good. Don't be angry. Keep to your point." I also said, "I will motion with my hand to the first man who gets angry, that he may sit down until his anger shall be gone, and his words become straight again." This was consented to. Neither party seemed inclined to commence. At last Ngatihini called to the Ngaungau to commence. After a Native of

each party had spoken, Ngatihini, contrary to an engagement that there should be three speakers on either side, allowed the same Native to speak again. Tirua called upon another Native to speak. The Ngatihini remained silent for some time; whereupon William Wesley, the Chief of the Ngaungau, arose and said, "You ought to have kept to your agreement; but as you will not speak I will, and we shall go." After speaking for about three-quarters of an hour, he said, "I have finished: let us go." The Ngaungau and their party then went to their canoes, upon which some by-standers cried, "They are gone for their guns;" which had been left in their canoes. This was a false report. A scene of confusion now prevailed, in the midst of which a Chief of Ngatihini struck the bell, and cried out "Let us have prayers." The object of the bell was to prevent the young men from running to their muskets, which was the case with a few. I spoke to them from the words, Take not Thy Holy Spirit from me—telling them that if the Holy Spirit once left them they would be given up to all the evils of a deceitful and desperately wicked heart—and then went to the Ngaungau, who had pulled about a quarter of a mile distant. In the evening both parties assembled together for prayers, and again the next morning. I also had reading classes with them, and School with the children; but the matter is not settled.

From the above account it will be seen that the Gospel had an influence—1st, in disposing the Natives to prayer before they met; 2dly, in inducing something like courtesy in their conduct to each other; and 3dly, in preventing bloodshed in the moment of confusion and disorder. I fear there are but few who are really changed characters; but there are a few. Even the blessing which the mere outward profession of Christianity, as regards this world, has brought to this people, is great; when it is considered that in former times the whole population of the river would have been involved in war by far less provocation.—Church Missionary Record.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS OF THE ASSAMESE.

Jacob served Laban as a servant or bondsman many years to obtain in marriage Leah and Rachel, who were sisters; and he was not allowed to marry the younger before the elder. So in Assam a man may marry two sisters, but he must not marry the elder before the younger. It is not uncommon, when a man is poverty stricken, to engage to live and work for several years for the father of the girl he wishes to marry. He is then called a Chapunea, a kind of bondsman, and is entitled to receive both kupper, food and clothing, but no wages; and at the expiration of the period of servitude, if the girl does not dislike him, the marriage takes place. The man is looked on in the family as a khaun damad (or son-in-law), and is treated kindly. If the girl's father be wealthy, and he has no sons, he will sometimes select, from some equally respectable family, a husband for his daughter, and bring him up in his own house. The youth so selected is likewise called a Chapunea, and inherits the whole of his father-in-law's property. If a woman's husband dies, though she may be only eighteen or twenty years of age, she can never marry again.—A Sketch of Assam.

FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL.—Hindrances to the prosperity of Schools.

Upon a former occasion the Directors urged upon parents the necessity of greater attention being paid to the preparation of the lessons at home, and it is pleasing to find that there has been a manifest improvement in this respect; but still this duty is not discharged in so regular and systematic a manner as is desirable, and the Directors fear that parents do not sufficiently appreciate the importance of a stated period of time being devoted to study at home, and that they do not rightly apprehend that learning is not less important than teaching in education. The latter is the duty of the master, the former of the pupil, and if either be neglected or improperly fulfilled, no sound scholarship or real intellectual culture can be obtained.

There is a very general tendency amongst those who have not made education the subject of deep and earnest reflection, to over-estimate the value of mere instruction, and to overlook the advantage of careful study at home, which tends most beneficially to form habits of industry and perseverance, of trying to overcome difficulties, and is above all calculated to discipline the mind and form the moral character, which ought to be considered the most important end and aim of education. The Directors, therefore, hope that parents will be induced to foster and encourage still farther habits of industry and perseverance, by superintending the studies of their children at home.

The Directors have to repeat the complaint which was made before against the irregular and unpunctual attendance of many of the pupils. There are many boys to whom these injurious habits have been attended with serious consequences. The names of several might be mentioned in almost every class who have been permitted frequently to absent themselves, sometimes for days together, upon the most trifling pretences, and although the attention of the parents has been drawn to the subject in the monthly reports, the evil still exists to an extent that is injurious to the whole school, and at the same time, is subversive of all real improvement in those boys who are guilty of it. The Directors, therefore, earnestly hope that no boy will in future be permitted to absent himself except on account of illness, or some other equally urgent cause.

The Directors have had cause to regret the early removal of boys from school, and just when they are beginning to profit by the instruction which they receive; when after

overcoming the difficulties which beset their first efforts, and after having acquired a certain amount of elementary knowledge, they are prepared to trace out and understand its application, without which no knowledge can be really useful or even permanently retained.

The Directors are aware that, in some instances, this course may be necessary; but the evil alluded to cannot be, in many cases, attributed to an urgent necessity that boys should begin early to gain their own subsistence; and the Directors, therefore, fear that the practice argues an indifference on the part of many parents to the value of education, considered not merely as a means of qualifying for a particular profession or trade, but as the discipline by which the intellect is to be expanded and the heart improved. The Directors are well aware that in a commercial city, there is a demand for energy and talent, and that it is the natural wish of parents to see their children early on the way to independence; but they are satisfied that no greater injury can be inflicted upon a boy than by curtailing the period of his boyhood, and hurrying him prematurely into the business of active life.

As the most valuable part of education is that which aims at the right development of the mental faculties, so it is that which requires most time.

A certain amount of knowledge may be gained in a certain period, but habits of close attention, industry, and sober judgment, combined with high moral feeling, cannot be imparted in any very short period. The Directors, therefore, hope that all parents, whose means enable them to prolong the period of their sons' education, may be induced seriously to consider before they sacrifice a child's intellectual and moral culture to the prospect of early advancement.

THE LATE CAPTURE OF SLAVE SHIPS.—(See our last number, p. 76.)

The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Reginald Levinge, commanding Her Majesty's ship Devastation, on the coast of Africa, to his father, Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.; dated "Devastation, March 31."

"My dear Father,—I wrote you a few hurried lines the other day to say I had destroyed the celebrated slave brig, Trez Amigos. I suspected another brig laying at anchor off Port Novo, and told them in a careless manner that I was sorry I was obliged to go off for water, in place of which I have to be in the offing out of sight of land. The bait took. He took in 529 slaves, and I had him the next day. Poor wretches! they jumped for joy, rolling themselves about the decks, kissing our feet—I never saw anything like their ecstasies. The poor women were mad with joy; there were 200 of them all huddled together in a state of nature. Two prizes in five days, and my share will be £1,040. The Trez Amigos went to pieces, the crew having run her on shore, but as we got her measurement we shall be paid just the same. She was the fastest and most notorious vessel on the coast, and took 1,200 slaves to Bahia a few months ago. I am obliged to go to Fernando Po on the 6th of April for water, which I am sorry for, as there has been a great war between Whydah and Lagos, and there are plenty of slaves in consequence. Ever your affectionate son, REGINALD T. J. LEVINGE."

Captain Reginald Levinge was lately promoted for gallant conduct in the action off Point Obligado, in the Panama, when Lieutenant in command of Her Majesty's ship Dolphin, since which time he has been in command of the Devastation.

THE FOOD OF PLANTS.—All plants must necessarily take something, as their food, from the constituent parts of the soil, beside what they receive from the atmosphere, which undoubtedly furnishes a large proportion.

We need scarcely argue that if we take a ton or a ton and a half of hay from the meadow, or an equal or greater quantity of straw from the arable land, over and above the weight of the grain itself, say 25 bushels of wheat equal to 1500 lbs., or barley or oats in their several proportions, that we are robbing the land of something, which something must be returned to the soil in some form or other, before it can be again equally productive.

Professor Thier says of wheat, that for every 100 parts of nourishment necessary for that plant, contained in the soil, 40 is carried off by the crop. This may be hypothetical as to exact quantity, but as a general principle it is undeniable that a large proportion of the amount removed in the crop is furnished by the soil.

That land which is unproductive for one crop, will raise one of a different description, is owing to the varied proportions of the different ingredients entering into the formation of different plants.—thus evidencing the necessity for a rotation of crops, and indicating the positive need of restoratives in the form of manures to meet the deficiency; so the barren soil on the coast of Peru, which does not contain a single particle of organic matter, consisting only of clay and sand without the slightest appearance of vegetation, is made (by the application of guano) to raise the finest crops of Indian corn, plainly showing that such manure contains within itself all the ingredients of which the soil is deficient, for the sustenance of that prolific and valuable cereal. If then, land which will not grow so much as weeds, can thus be made remunerative, we ought to hear less about worn out and exhausted soils; it is ignorance, or bad management, or both, which is the farmer's bane, leaving out of the question (of course) unfavourable seasons, over which he can have no control.

Many facts the observant farmer has arrived at by experience, without the aid of science, by which he has been enabled to correct some errors, and to increase his crops. The weight of straw compared with bushels of grain varies from 100 to 200 lbs. per bushel.

and avoid some fatal mistakes; but if he would make the best use of all his appliances, it will be necessary that he should become acquainted with the constituent parts of each plant and the proportion of the different ingredients entering into their formation, and also the capability of his land to furnish such ingredients, irrespective of the manure intended to be applied, he will then be able to arrive at the description of manure most beneficial, and the amount needed for the crop.—Newcastle Farmer, published at the Star Office, Cobourg.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.

We regret that we have so long delayed noticing the article on Brock's Monument, which appeared in the Montreal Gazette, of 6th July, and we do so now for the purpose of removing from the minds of the public, an impression that the Committee have not been fully alive to the importance of obtaining a design suitable for the reconstruction of the monument, implied by the suggestions of the editor, that a monolith obelisk and pedestal, should supply the place of the present shattered column.

It is not possible to execute monoliths from the quarries of this country, and the expense would be enormous even if it were so; and the design of the Committee approved in 1813, consists of an obelisk and pedestal of bold and massive proportions, suitable to the commanding position in which it is destined to be placed.

The comparative dimensions of the celebrated Cleopatra's Needle, and the approved design, by Mr. Thomas Young, Architect to the University of King's College, may not be uninteresting to those who are zealously endeavouring to promote the immediate completion of that testimonial, which a loyal people anxious should mark the resting place of the gallant Brock.

Table comparing Cleopatra's Needle and Brock's Monument dimensions. Columns include dimensions in feet and inches for base, face, top, and height.

Total Height of pedestal, the three pinnacles, and the obelisk 79 6. Total Height of Brock's Monument, exclusive of the pyramidal apex, 170 0.

This statement is due to the Committee whose good taste selected the appropriate design, and to the artist who conceived it,—and into whose hands we fervently hope its construction will forthwith be entrusted; and we are of opinion with the Gazette, "that the sum of £4,400 is sufficient for the erection of the obelisk and pedestal, and the sinking of the dock around the base to protect from a too near approach, until such time as the funds for completing the piers and chevaux de frise can be obtained.—Toronto Standard.

THE ESTATE OF A. MCNIDER, BANKRUPT.

For Sale by order of the Court, to close this Estate. ONE Share in the Quebec High School, £7 10s. 0d. paid. The outstanding debts due to this Estate: of which a List can be seen at the office of the undersigned assignee. HENRY W. WELCH. Quebec, 21th June, 1847.

FOR SALE

WHAT pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by Mr. BURNETT—with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to AICHD. CAMPBELL, N. P., St. Peter Street. Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

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