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# The Berean.

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

VOLUME IV.—No. 27.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER 183

**THE KEY OF THE COFFIN.**  
FROM THE GERMAN OF JEAN PAUL F. RICHTER.  
A mother knelt o'er her loved one's tomb,  
And her eyes were red with weeping;  
For her cherished flower, in its morning bloom,  
Was now in the cold earth sleeping.

The coffin's key was in her hand,  
In her heart was deepest sadness;  
And her spirit yearned for the better land,  
Where grief would be turned into gladness.

"I will keep the key," she calmly said,  
"Of thy dwelling, dark and lonely,  
So that none shall ever thy rest invade,  
But the mother who loves thee only."

She turned her eyes to heaven's bright dome,  
Where the silent stars were beaming;  
And her spirit caught, in childlike tone,  
These words of holiest meaning—

"Throw away the key! O mother dear,  
For the coffin holds not thy child,  
He has risen from earth, and dwells here;  
For the Saviour upon him smiled."

## GLEANNINGS FROM WM. WILBERFORCE.

Letter written on receiving an account of  
Harriet Bird's happy death.  
TO WILLIAM MANNING, ESQ.,  
Palace Yard, 20th January, 1792.

My dear Manning,  
My eyes are but indifferent to-day, and I have much work for them; yet I cannot forbear taking up my pen for a few moments, not from form, you will believe, but feeling, on the perusal of your kind letter. Such a crowd of ideas rush into my mind, that I scarce know how to discriminate or select them. I cannot help almost envying you the scene you have been witnessing. O my dear friend, never forget it; let it still be present to your mind and let it force all those concerns which are so apt to engross our imaginations, and interest our hearts to retire to their proper distance, or rather to shrink to their true point of insignificance. Never let me forget it. When I seem to you at any time to be intoxicated as it were by the hurry, the business, or the dissipation of life, spare not the best offices of friendship, recall me to that sobriety and seriousness of mind, which become those who know not when they may be called away; place before me the solemn triumphs of which you have been a spectator, and animate me to press forward in emulation of so glorious an example. To die the death, we must indeed live the life of Christians. We must fix our affections on things above, not on things on the earth. We must endeavor habitually to preserve that frame of mind, and that course of conduct, with which we may be justly said to be waiting for the appearance of the Lord Jesus Christ. I know not any description of a Christian which impresses itself so forcibly as this on my mind. Alas! when with this which I ought to be comparing myself as I am, I am lost in unutterable shame and self-abasement. But I throw myself on the mercies of God in Christ. I resolve to venture all on this foundation; and relying on that help which is promised to them that ask it, I determine to struggle with all my corruptions, and to employ what is left to me of life, and talents, and influence, in the way which shall appear to be most pleasing to my heavenly Father. Oh with what humiliation have I to look back on the years wherein all these were so grossly wasted; and what reason have I to rejoice that I was not then snatched away!

I will not apologize for giving you this picture of my mind; you will accept it (such indeed it is) as a proof of affection and confidence. In truth I often regret that we are so separated as not to afford us the opportunity of exhibiting proofs of this last to each other more frequently in personal communications. May the time at length come, when, through the goodness of God, we may indulge (with those friends we have before lost for this life) uninterrupted and ever-growing effusions of affection. I must lay aside my pen. Adieu. Remember me most kindly to Mary. I rejoice to hear she is so supported. Assure her of my constant prayers. Remember me also kindly to the Moyses and to Dr. Fraser, whose tender assidues I have heard of with sincere pleasure, and reflect on with real gratitude.

Believe me, my dear Manning, in great haste,  
ever affectionately yours,  
W. WILBERFORCE.

## HIS POSITION AND INFLUENCE AT THE AGE OF THIRTY THREE.

From Teston he returned to Theobald's, and in the course of the succeeding week went on to Yoxhall Lodge, where, with the exception of a short visit to Rothley Temple, he remained until he was called to London by the business of the session. Here he resumed the diligent employments of the preceding summer, giving however more time than formerly to studies of a directly religious character. "I have been employing," he says, "most of this morning" in reading St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans and the Galatians. It was by this careful study, which no press of business ever interrupted, and which continued daily through his life, that he obtained an acquaintance with holy Scripture unusual even in professed theologians. A marked advance in his character during the course of this year may be traced in the altered tone of his most private entries. Still indeed they abounded in that deep humiliation with which they who have looked closely into the perfect law of liberty must ever contemplate their own fulfillment of its demands; yet they bear already more of that calm and peaceful character which cast so warm a light upon his later days. "Though utterly unworthy," he says, "I thank God for having enabled me to pray with earnestness. Oh that this may not be as the morning cloud and as the early dew! By His grace I will persevere with more earnestness than ever, labouring to work out my own salvation in an entire and habitual dependence upon Him." "If you have truly learned to feel the insufficiency of your own powers," says the Dean of Carlisle, to whom he had poured forth his earnest desires after a more rapid growth in holiness, "you have made more progress than you think of; and if you can support that feeling and act upon it for any time together,

your advance is very considerable." He judged indeed himself to be "in a more pleasing state." "I have been praying," he says, "earnestly to God for His Spirit through Christ to renew my corrupt nature and make me spiritually-minded; what folly is all else! Let me take courage, relying on the sure promises of God in Christ and the powerful operations of the Spirit of grace. Though I am weak He is strong, I must more cherish this heavenly inhabitant."

This tranquil state of feeling was henceforth fostered by a system of greater domestic intercourse with the friends whose principles he valued, and by mingling consequently less frequently than of old in the turbulent currents of life. Some such attention in his plan was rendered necessary by the loss of the opportunity of retirement which had been afforded him, since he ceased to own a house at Winklesden, by the enlightened hospitality of his relative John Thornton. "Young men and old have different habits," said his kinsman when he offered him a room in his house and the command of his spacious garden, "and I shall leave you therefore to keep your own hours, and take care that you are not interrupted."

Of this offer he availed himself until the death of Mr. Thornton in 1790, and in the course of 1792 he agreed to share a house on Clapham Common with Mr. Henry Thornton, the youngest son of his deceased relative. "Henry Thornton," he says, "has bought Labdock's house at Battersea Rise, and I am to share it with him, and pay so much per annum towards expenses. Last night I went over the house and grounds with Grant and Henry Thornton. How thankful I should be, to whom it is the only question, which of many things, all comfortable, I shall choose?" Whilst his general influence was silently extending, there grew up around him here a chosen circle of penitential friends. Amongst these must especially be noticed the Hon. E. J. Elliot, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Henry Thornton. Mr. Elliot, his early friend and fellow-traveler, was now settled, for the sake of his society, in the immediate neighbourhood of Battersea Rise. The loss of a wife to whom he was ardently attached, (the favorite sister of Mr. Pitt) had given a tone of earnest piety to the whole character of Mr. Elliot, and taught him to cooperate in every useful scheme suggested by his friend; whilst at the same time there had been inflicted on his spirit a wound from which he never rallied. His death, in 1797, was attributed by those who knew his inmost feelings, to the lingering sorrow of a broken heart. Of Mr. Grant and Mr. Henry Thornton it is needless here to speak. "Few men," says the latter, referring to this period, "have been blessed with wealth or better friends than have fallen to my lot. Mr. Wilberforce stands at the head of these, for he was the friend of my youth. I owed much to him in every sense soon after I came out in life; for his enlarged mind, his affectionate and condescending manners, and his very superior piety, were exactly calculated to supply what was wanting to my improvement and my establishment in a right course. It is chiefly through him that I have been introduced to a variety of other most valuable associates." "When I entered life, I saw a great deal of dishonourable conduct among people who made great profession of religion. In my father's house I met with persons of this sort. This so disgusted me that, had it not been for the admirable pattern of consistency and disinterestedness which I saw in Mr. Wilberforce, I should have been in danger of a sort of indolence." Such was at this time his position; high in public estimation, and rich in private friends; engaged in the conduct of a most important cause; with his mind now disciplined by culture, and enriched by study; whilst the unseen life of his spirit, escaping from its early struggles, was strengthening upon tranquil vigour, as religion took a firmer hold upon his character, and leavened more thoroughly the whole man. By this early self-discipline he had purchased the calm and peaceful obedience of the remainder of his course. He was now about to be tried in his political life with far more searching difficulties than any which he had yet encountered. Like that holy man of old to whom a severe observer has beautifully compared him, he was prepared by humility and self-denial for the arduous trials of a public life; and like him he supported them with uncorrupted faith. "From a careful scrutiny," says Mr. Matthias, "into the public and private life of Mr. Wilberforce, I am inclined to think that his enemies would be forced into an acknowledgment that they can find no occasion against this man, except they find it against him concerning the law of his God."

**BE YE ALSO READY!**  
LINCOLN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31.—An event of the most appalling character happened in this neighbourhood on Sunday. Soon after two o'clock a dense mass of black clouds to the southward of the city indicated a storm, and at three o'clock the peals of thunder were deafening. It occasioned no material injury in Lincoln, but shortly after four o'clock a messenger arrived, and stated that the electric fluid had struck the parish church at Welton during Divine service, and had killed and severely injured several of the congregation. Medical assistance and the fire-engines were instantly despatched to the spot, and many persons repaired to the scene of the calamity. What had been reported was found to be too true. One person had lost his life, and eight others, five of whom were women, were shockingly hurt. The church, which has sustained considerable damage, is adjacent to the village of Welton, to the eastward of the north road between Carleton and Scampton, and about five miles distant from this city. It appears that while the congregation were engaged in singing the hymn previous to the sermon, the Rev. Mr. Williamson, the Curate, having ascended the pulpit, the lightning was seen to enter the church from the tower, or belfry, and instantly an explosion occurred in the centre of the edifice. All that could move made for the door; the Rev.

## HINTS FOR BIBLE-TEACHERS.

From Report on the Training Establishment of the Home and Colonial Infant and Juvenile School Society; by E. C. Tafall, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

An important part of the instruction in the art of teaching is given by what may be denominated lessons for criticism. These consist of lessons given to a class of children assembled in a gallery by teachers in training, in presence of the other students. At the conclusion, the children being dismissed, the sketch of the lesson previously prepared by the teacher is read, and each student is required to give an opinion on the merits or demerits of the sketch, as well as of the lesson founded on it. The treatment of the subject chosen, the language and manner of the teacher, the character of the questions asked, the extent to which the minds of the children have been brought into a state of activity, the educational principles illustrated or violated, and when the lesson is from Scripture, the moral deduced or the impression made, are all the subjects of critical remarks.

The head-master or one of his assistants is always present on these occasions, and by his questions, remarks, and a general summing up, aids the students in forming a just estimate of the sketch, and of the lesson. But the best way to give an idea of the manner in which these lessons are conducted, and the advantages to be derived from them, will be to describe minutely one at which I was present.

The subject chosen was the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea; and the application intended to be deduced, was the goodness of God towards those who, like his chosen people, obeyed him, and the severity of his judgments against those who, as in the instance of the Egyptians, opposed his will.

Mr. Williamson immediately descended from the pulpit and implored them to calm themselves, and endeavoured to allay their fears. Attention was directed to those of the congregation who were lying in different parts of the church, apparently dead, some of whom had their clothing on fire. Five women were found injured. Their names are Mary Baldwin, Eliza Baldwin (sister); Mary Abraham, Sarah Taylor, and Ann Broughall. Their faces were blackened and burnt. A boy, of the name of Ogleby, living in the neighbouring village of Southey, was discovered in another part of the building with his clothes on fire and nearly consumed. Several others suffered similar injury. A respected old parishioner, Mr. J. Bowdler, a wheelwright, aged sixty-eight, was discovered lying at the bottom of his pew, immediately beneath one of the chandeliers, quite dead. There were no marks of wounds or abrasion about the body. The buttons of his waistcoat were melted; the right leg of his trousers was torn down, and his coat literally burnt off. His wife was in the same pew with him, but escaped injury. A gentleman named Pith, who occupied the next pew, was knocked down by the shock, and seriously hurt. All the unfortunate sufferers were, as soon as possible, removed to their respective dwellings, and every attention paid to them. For some time the church was filled with a sulphurous smoke, which led many to believe that it was on fire. Such, however, fortunately proved not to be the case, the effluvia merely arising from the explosion of the electric fluid.

On the church being surveyed, it appeared that the lightning first struck the south-eastern pinnacle of the tower, and threw down a portion of the battlement. It then passed into the tower, and melted an iron rod connected with the clock. Here the current of electricity was divided, one portion having descended on the exterior, and entered the earth, while another portion descended inside, and having perforated the stone-work of the door into the interior of the church, and thence down the clock dial inside, passed along the north aisle. In this part of the church were suspended three small brass chandeliers, which served as conductors for the electric fluid downwards, as all the persons standing underneath them were injured. On the door of the tower being inspected, it was found to be perforated with thirty or forty small holes immediately beneath where Mr. Bowdler stood; the current of electricity having passed through his body to the earth. In passing from the north aisle into the church, it went out by five different holes in the east window, and perforated the stone wall, upwards of two and a half feet in thickness, in two different places.

In the course of yesterday (Monday) afternoon, a coroner's inquest was held on the remains of the deceased, before Mr. Hitchens, the County Coroner, and a verdict in accordance with the nature of his death was returned. The other parties who were injured are said to be progressing favourably.

## A MIGHTY LEVER TO RAISE THE NATIONAL CHARACTER.

When the philosophic De Tocqueville visited our country a few years since, he once, on his own request, entered a Sunday school, and examined its exercises, and particularly the books in use. To his surprise he found, in the hands of every child, a New Testament without note or comment, and all eager in its perusal. He inquired at once of the superintendent, whether this practice with children was common through the country. When answered in the affirmative, he exclaimed with emotion, "what a mighty effect it must have on the character of a nation!"

It is even so. It is this book more than all things else which has made us what we are, and which has lighted up by us the few bright spots on our earth's otherwise dark and dreary surface. It is this which is as an instrument not only to improve the condition of all here, but to work out the fulfilment of those glowing spiritual promises to the Jew and the Gentile, to the bond and the free, to Ethiopia and the far off Isles of the ocean. There is no solid hope for the race, as to permanent happiness here or hereafter, from any book or policy or effort of man, but in close alliance with this Sacred Volume. One who was divinely taught could say, "I have seen an end of all perfection here, but thy commandment is exceeding broad; as all flesh is grass, and all the goodness thereof is as the flower of the field. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of our God shall stand forever."—Southern Churchman, 13 August.

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The class consisted of about thirty infants from about five to seven years of age. The teacher, one of these in training, was provided with a print, which represented the Israelites after they had safely passed over, and the Egyptians drowning in the midst of the Red Sea. This print was made the ground-work of the lesson, in the course of which the teacher brought out, by questioning the children on the print, and partly by telling them, where the incidents were not represented, that the Israelites had been in Egypt many years, where they were ill-treated by Pharaoh; that they cried unto God, who ordered Pharaoh by the mouth of his servant Moses to let them depart; that Pharaoh was unwilling to permit their departure, but at last consented, though, when they were gone, he immediately repented and pursued them to him; then back: that the Israelites having been overtaken near the Red Sea, were alarmed at the sight of the pursuing Egyptians, upon which Moses prayed to God for help. This gave the teacher an occasion incidentally to refer to the duty of prayer in affliction. The waters of the sea having been divided by the power of God, the Israelites passed safely through, but on Pharaoh attempting to follow, the returning waves overwhelmed him and his army. By pointing to the two parties represented in the print, and dwelling on the condition and character of each, the conclusion was drawn, in the language of the text, Hebrews xi. 23, that God will show his goodness to all that love him, and his severity to those who are wicked.

The most important part is the subsequent criticism on the lesson, in which each of the assembled teachers is expected to take a part. One student declared that the teacher ought to have dwelt at greater length on the circumstances of the Israelites in Egypt. This criticism, was, however, overruled by the master, who observed that nothing should be more cautiously avoided than rambling, desultory teaching; that every lesson should have a specific point, to which the questions of the teacher should have reference, without deviating from it under ordinary circumstances; and as in the present case, the point was to be found in the latter part of the subject, the teacher was right in rapidly passing over the introductory matter.

Several students affirmed that some of the questions were leading and too easy; the answer required being simply, yes, or no, or suggested by the question itself. The master concurred in these objections, and observed that as the object of giving instruction in the catechetical mode, was to keep the minds of the children active and at work; to observe facts, to investigate the subjects brought before them, and to enable them to draw inferences, and prepare them for receiving impressions, all questions which the children could answer with little or no exercise of mind, wasted the time of the teacher and children.

Some students thought that the information directly given to the children, might have been drawn from them by more judicious questions. The master sustained this objection also, and pointed out as a general rule the impropriety of telling children what by a proper exercise of their own faculties they might discover, dwelling upon it as an important principle in teaching; observing, however, that in a Scripture lesson, telling or using the ellipsis, which is considered nearly the same, was sometimes to be preferred to direct questioning, as it enabled the children better to receive the incidents as a whole, and thus assisted in producing an impression—the ultimate design of such a lesson. Another student objected to a question relating to the sea, as it could only be answered by guessing, and the master decided that it was a bad question, there being no data on which the minds of the children could be exercised, and chance, not thought, determining the answer.

Another remarked that the teacher was wrong to use the word "severity" in the application of the lesson, without ascertaining that the children understood the word. The master admitted that if the children did not understand the word the criticism was just, and dwelt on the importance of not using words without ascertaining that they conveyed the desired idea to the children's minds, observing that as a general rule children should first have the idea itself given them, and be made sensible of the want of the word before it was actually supplied. He added, that if the teacher had well worked out the incidents of the narrative, the children would have had the idea of the goodness and severity of God in this case thoroughly fixed in their minds, and thus have been prepared to pass from the perception of a truth presented in a picture or an incident, to the conception of the same truth expressed in a precept or general text of Scripture.

The head-master, during the progress of the criticism, repeatedly required the students to be more specific in their objections; for example, when a student said some of the questions were too leading, he required the questions themselves to be repeated, observing that it was in this manner only that the criticisms could be made useful.

In his general summing up he remarked that the print had not been made sufficient use of; that the awful condition of the Egyptians, and the deliverance of the Israelites as the result of their respective disobedience and obedience to the commands of God, ought to have been more dwelt upon, the impression to be produced mainly depending on their rightly understanding those facts; that the teacher went too rapidly over the subject, not giving the children sufficient time to think of their answers, or to digest the information imparted to them, thus violating the well-known educational maxim, that a teacher in giving a lesson is not to be guided by what she can give, but by what the children can receive. That she also erred in allowing the children in their replies to repeat parts of sentences instead of the whole, and consequently they often failed to get the complete idea in their minds. He further observed, that the sketch was well written, evincing thought and ingenuity, the matter judiciously selected for the class of children before the teacher, that the manner was good and impressive; that the children were orderly, though not so much interested as they would have been, had some of the faults above described been avoided.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

From "The Church."

In regard to the RACE-COURSE, the unanswerable objections alleged by serious Christians against this

most productive nursery of dissipation, intrigue, and vice, have been so often and powerfully stated, that they are quite familiar to the minds of all who choose to trouble themselves in any degree about them. We need not repeat them here. Let it be sufficient to say, that, whilst the moral evils attendant upon this amusement are in every country the same, even the poor utilitarian plea, that the effect of such exercise and training is to give spirit and speed to the horse—however applicable it may be to the condition of an old country—has no point at all that we can see when transferred to the totally different circumstances of a new country like our own, much of which remains in its natural wildness, rough and stubborn; and requires, therefore, for its improvement, a race of animals not swift and eager, but possessed of patience, strength, and endurance. But perhaps it is almost beside the question to notice this excuse at all; since no usefulness or profit can be sufficient warrant for the continuance of that which is morally wrong.

PAVANE THEATRICALS have been a long time in vogue; and truth compels us to acknowledge, that there prevails in this city a passionate fondness for this species of amusement. From an advertisement which we have seen in one of the city papers, we are apprised that renewed attempts are being made to re-establish a Society of Amateurs. Every encouragement, we believe, is held out to "junior performers" to appear on the stage; if they are possessed of natural taste and talent for scenic representations, they are doubtless strongly tempted to display their powers in this way; and we must beg leave to express our firm persuasion, that a more effectual method could scarcely be found out for alienating the minds of young people, not merely from devotional exercises, but from the necessary duties of life.

By the warm-hearted and self-denying St. Paul, both the race and the theatre are employed to teach, in a familiar way, very important truth; the one being used to illustrate the competition for the mastery, (1 Cor. ix. 24.); and the other exhibiting the instability of earthly things (1 Cor. vii. 31). But this faithful apostle, we presume, was not in the habit of frequenting either; and the truth is, when Christians come to appreciate and to experience the feelings of St. Paul, they soon perceive that their spirits can be kept very cheerful, and their life made perfectly happy, without the aid of either theatres or races.

THE GAMES, by displaying its oft-repeated indelicate exhibitions, and carrying away to a foreign land a rich harvest of profits, tends at once to demoralize and to impoverish the Province. The recent wanderings of some of these equestrian companies through the country, have provoked, we are glad to see, a well-deserved expression of displeasure and condemnation from the most respectable papers in the Province. It is notorious that there is much in the feats of these strolling performers that offends modesty, and painfully conflicts with refined and virtuous feeling; but even if they were perfectly decent, pure, and irreproachable, it would still be both imprudent and unjust, to enrich foreigners with that money which is now so urgently needed for the relief of our sick and indigent brethren.

There is yet one more particular to which we must advert before we close our remarks on this head. In the cities of Quebec and Montreal, the VIXENESS OF CHILDREN—the frail and interesting natives of a distant land—have been very lately entertaining delighted multitudes with the exquisite gracefulness and elegance of their stage-dancing. The exhibitions to which these little children have been so successfully trained, are attractive, we are told, beyond anything that can be imagined. But what are the true merits of this matter in a religious point of view? These young and helpless creatures have been separated from the endearments of home; debarred of a father's guardianship or a mother's love; exiled to a strange country far removed from the place of their birth; subject to the will of those who are not their kindred; and—what is worse than all this unkindness and injustice—exposed, at the most susceptible season of life, to the hardening influences and irreligious associations of the stage. Do the pleased spectators who contemplate with such unbounded delight the graceful movements of these poor children, ever ask themselves, what is to become of their neglected souls? Is it right to encourage such heartless trafficking? Is it humane to countenance this mercenary trifling with the immortal destiny of these defenceless lambs of the flock? We know not whether they will be brought to this city; but, as their appearance here seems probable, we cannot refrain from entreating every mother who may read these remarks, to consider very thoughtfully the effect which such an exhibition is likely to have upon the mind of a child, before she determines upon taking her own children to see it. Meanwhile, we commend to all kind and gentle hearts, the sweet accents of a mother's voice, in the following touching lines:—

[The lines are those in the Berean of August 25.]

**THE PRESS IN ITALY.**  
From a British Traveller's letter, to the Editors of "Evangelical Christendom."  
My last communication hinted at the retrograde policy of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and deplored his having listened to illiberal counsels; but the scene has shifted once more, and this time it has taken a different direction; a new and brighter era has arisen for Tuscany, and Leopold II. seems like a child following the footsteps of his father, so closely has he imitated the Pope's liberal measures. Scarcely had Pius IX. issued his law on the press, than a similar edict was promulgated in this country. This gracious act has restored to the Grand Duke all his popularity, which he had good feeling enough to find necessary to his happiness. This crisis, it is said, hastened by a popular slight shown personally to His Royal Highness, at Grosseto, a town in the Maremma, which he had highly favoured, but whose people were so smitten with the love of liberty, that on a visit he paid to them, they called out, Long live Pius IX., instead of Long live Leopold, their liege Lord and Sovereign. The Tuscan law of the press contained forty articles: these were said to be too closely fenced round with prohibitions and shackles, upon which a circular issued from Florence giving the largest interpretation possible of the most stringent articles,

\* Dairy, May 16.

† For an interesting tribute to Mr. Elliot's memory, see Report of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the poor.

‡ Private and conversational memoranda of Mr. H. Thornton.

§ Pursuits of Literature.



and adding one expressly forbidding to print books which would encourage superstition among the people. I do not know whether this was in consequence of some recent publications in France, recounting the miraculous appearance of the Virgin Mary, having been seized by government, and the printer severely punished for not having his name affixed, according to law; but certainly in this country, where measures of the Virgin's shoe are publicly sold as passports to heaven, it seems highly necessary to put a stop to such hateful publications. It is whispered that Naples, with her law of the press, will soon follow in the wake of Rome and Tuscany. Piety cannot be far behind: its people are a fine energetic race, who would long since have taken the lead in every liberal and independent measure, had they not been kept down by the influence of the Jesuits, and the uncertain character of a despotic sovereign.

Italy now swarms with newspapers of the most liberal tendency. The *Contemporaneo* of Rome, is a clever paper, and has had some very superior articles. The *Alba*, of Florence, remarkable for its sound good sense and enlarged views. The *Italia*, of Pisa, also liberal, but dragging with its papal chain. The *Patria*, of Florence, which has still higher and holier aims. The *Felsinea*, of Bologna, full of reforms. The *Corriere Livornese*, very bold. Indeed, you may imagine after the silence of centuries what effect the expression of public opinion has on the mass; but its present effect is nothing to what it will be: their writers seem like men come to their full strength in a day, so bravely do they wield their pens, so nobly do they combat for the principles of freedom.

### The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1847.

We have great pleasure in presenting to our readers some editorial remarks upon PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS, from the number of the Toronto Church received last week, especially as they include a reference to the Viennese Children, which has forcibly recalled to our mind the impressions under which we wrote on the same subject, about a month ago.

The Viennese Children performed in this city, night after night, from Monday the 30th of August to Thursday the 9th of this month, Sunday excepted: they had gone through similar service at Montreal, and returned to that city for an additional stay and series of performances, night after night, commencing, as the handbill stated, at eight o'clock in the evening, and closing between ten and eleven. Time for reflection being now allowed, perhaps here and there one who did not at that time resist the temptation of attending this deceptive sight, and yet is willing to listen to a sober word of exhortation, may take the opportunity of a friendly chat with some medical man and ask him, what effect such employment at such hours must necessarily have upon the physical constitution of children from four years upwards? And the answer will probably be such as will open the mind to a more attentive regard of the exhortation addressed to the public by those whose main concern is with the influence of such insidious pastime upon the moral education of the juvenile performers.

**THANKSGIVING AFTER A PLENTIFUL HARVEST.**  
**GOTTINGEN, August 10.**—A beautiful scene was presented in our fields on Sunday last. In the midst of the greatest abundance of corn and other fruits of the earth, many of our congregations, in the thankfulness of their hearts for the extraordinary bounty of Providence, assembled for the purpose of Divine worship under the open canopy of heaven, to return special thanks to Almighty God for the manifest proofs of his beneficence which surrounded them on all sides. Wonderful indeed is the change which has taken place here within the last few months. The people, who were then wandering and in vain seeking for employment, are now all full of life, health, and activity, the reapers and threshers are everywhere at work, the mill going day and night; an air of thankful enjoyment pervades every countenance. Corn has fallen; wheat, which was three dollars and twenty groschen above the average price, has now actually fallen to one dollar and twenty groschen below it. The remembrance of so much mercy in the midst of judgment will, we trust, lead the nations of Europe to a thankful recognition of the love and wisdom of God, and of the obligations to live up to their blessings and privileges.

**A BY-GONE MODE OF REMUNERATING CLERGYMEN (IN VIRGINIA).**—At a vestry held for Bruton Parish, 9th June, 1682. Whereas, heretofore there was an order that the minister should be paid his salary, one hundred pounds per annum, sterling; the gentlemen of the vestry finding that the parishioners cannot comply therewith, do now order, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, that Mr. Rowland Jones, minister, for the future be paid annually, the sum of sixteen thousand, six hundred, sixty-six pounds of tobacco, and cash.

At a vestry held for Bruton Parish, 20th November, 1710. Having the misfortune at this present, to be without a minister by the death of the Reverend Solomon Whalley; it is ordered that the Church Wardens (for supplying the parish with ministers to preach weekly while the parish continues vacant) do desire the several ministers hereafter named to preach in this Parish Church on the several Sunday mornings they shall appoint; for which services they shall be paid four hundred pounds of tobacco in this Parish, for each sermon.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

**THE REV. DR. ACHILLI;** (see Berean of August 25th.)—On Monday the 23rd of August, a meeting, very numerously attended, was held at Leamington, for the purpose of obtaining funds for the Malta Protestant College; the lately consecrated Bishop of Melbourne was in the chair, who opened the business of the meeting with some interesting allusions to the origin and present state of the College. The Vicar of the parish, and several other Clergymen were present; and so was the Rev. Dr. Achilli, who read an address, setting forth the spread of a desire for religious reformation in Italy, and the encouragement which was found in the present state of things, for direct labours to spread the Gospel among those speaking the Italian language, including many visitors and residents in Malta, Corsica, and the Swiss Cantons of the Grisons and the Tessin. This remarkable man concluded, with an address in the Italian language, apparently with great

energy and fluency; and great interest in him and the cause he advocated was evinced by the audience.

Dr. Achilli has received the appointment of Italian Professor of Theology in the College, for which his piety, talent, and sound knowledge of the Gospel, eminently qualify him. The following are the terms in which the Bishop of Gibraltar, writing to Lord Ashley, speaks of the Doctor:—"He is a person of great promise, and considerably in advance of his brethren; he has left the Church of Rome three or four years, and has been teaching the doctrines of the Reformation in the Ionian islands; he has been a Professor of Theology, and at the head of a Dominican Monastery, and knowing his qualification it was my intention to have proposed him as the director of the studies of the others as far as Italian is concerned; but as the Committee proposed to send out an English clergyman to reside in the house, there will hardly be room for such an arrangement. . . . I must mention to your Lordship that he and the other Italians are very much bent upon commencing a 'Reformed Italian Church'; not taking our Liturgy, but using a reformed service of their own. They find that the project of a national Italian Church, in contradistinction to the Roman or Latin Church, is very acceptable to many Italians, who would not join in attempting to set up the service of our Church in Italian."

**ST. ANDREW'S, DUBLIN.**—Our readers are familiar with the name of this parish, and its zealous Curate, the Rev. Thos. Scott, who has been honoured to receive the recantation of numbers of Roman Catholics on joining the reformed Church of Ireland. We are sorry to learn from the *Achill Herald* that, on a vacancy arising, by the promotion of the Rev. Dr. Short, the Archbishop did not appoint Mr. Scott to the rectory, though a memorial in his favour was presented by the parishioners; and that moreover on the entry of the new Rector, Mr. Scott was "deprived of the curacy which he had served with credit to himself and profit to the parishioners, for thirteen years."

**DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.**—The following is cut from the last number of *Walker's Smith's European Times*. We cordially wish, but scarcely hope, that Rome will alter so much as to render it safe and becoming for the British Government to adopt the course here pointed out.

"It will be remembered that, during the last session of Parliament, it was strongly recommended to Lord John Russell to renew diplomatic relations with the See of Rome, with a view of pacifying Ireland, and of opening the door to a better understanding with the present enlightened Pope. The encroachment now made by Austria upon the Papal States, and the strong indications which exist that the occupation of Ferrara is part of a settled system of policy adopted by Prince Metternich to put down liberal opinions in Italy, render it a question of paramount interest at this moment whether it would not be expedient for the English Government, at any rate, to become once more upon a footing of amicable diplomatic intercourse with the Vatican. We are glad that some of our most respectable contemporaries are mooted this question, so interesting to the cause of the liberals of Italy, and no less so to the Catholic population in Ireland, and to the millions scattered over our colonies. The difficulties which beset the subject are doubtless of a subtle and complicated character; but nevertheless, with the present liberal and indulgent Pope, perhaps with a little concession on both sides, a British envoy in Rome might tend to strengthen our interests in Italy, and pave the way for results of a still more important character. Such a fortunate conjuncture as the present should not escape the diplomatic skill of Lord Palmerston, who, we have no doubt, could induce the Pope cheerfully and voluntarily to annul the bulls of excommunication of his predecessors—the vain anathemas of a by-gone age—and, without offence to the Church of England, ties might be formed between the two countries which, in a political, commercial, and religious point of view, might secure incalculable advantages to both countries, and to our co-religionists in all parts of the globe."

In our opinion, anathematizing Rome has no by-gone days. In one and the same day, she acts one part in Protestant England, where she employs smooth-spoken agents to get the narrow end of the wedge in; and she is as persecuting as ever in Madeira, where she imprisons and condemns to death the readers of the Bible, and puts in jeopardy the lives of British Protestants who have only in a small measure used that liberty which her own members, extensively, and with the most perfect impunity, are using all over the dominions of the British crown. We do not anticipate that the Pope will annul any thing—he will smile at Lord Palmerston's demand, and insinuate that the excommunicating bulls of his predecessors are quite obsolete—and JOHN BULL is not unlikely to go into the trap out of which he may find it difficult to extricate himself.

**ROME.**—The late English Cardinal Acton. The *Daily News* refers to Dr. Wiseman's chance of a cardinal's hat, but thinks that his visit to Rome has not improved it; a project of his, for "transferring the whole temporalities and trusts of the British R. Catholic body into the sole and irresponsible hands of the vicars" having been met by powerful opposition from England, which renders it unadvisable to confer upon him just now so high a distinction. Indeed, it is said the Pope can very well afford to allow the hat of the late kind and worthy Acton to remain empty—it never was very full—"the defunct pontiff knew the capacity of his Eminence, when he placed him in an appropriate function, at the head of the relic department."

**MUTILATION OF THE COMMANDMENTS.**—The following is part of a letter addressed by a Correspondent [ALEXIS]—a signature with which we are familiar] to the Editor of the *ACHILL HERALD*. It commences with an extract from a friend "who has recently visited Malta," and who thus writes:

"By the bye you know how frequently well educated Romanists deny that they leave out the Second Commandment from the Decalogue. Well, at Malta, in St. John's (the principal) Church, there is a figure of Moses with a stone table in his hands, having the Second Commandment left out, and the tenth split into two. This I saw with mine own eyes, and can touch for it. It ought to be known."

"Is it not written—'Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee?' Would God that the unhappy enemies of Christ would be 'zealous and repent!' But alas! what does the experience of many years prove? Has not 'space' sufficient 'to repent'—been accorded to the anti-Christian Papacy?—and have not its soul-destroying teachers (as well as the wilfully deceived taught) been again and again 'scorched with great heat' by the word of God, which is 'like as a fire?' (Rev. xvii. 9; Jer. xxiii. 29.) Yet what has been, on the whole,

the awful result? 'They repented not of their deeds;' still they 'blasphemed the name' (or the attributes and perfections) of God, which hath power over these plagues; and they repented not to give him glory!"

**SECESSION TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.**—On Thursday last, at the Spanish Chapel, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, of Portman Street, and their family, along with Miss Christian, and Miss Mary Banks, were received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. William Hunt.—*Tablet.*—We shall wait to learn whether the above is the perversion to which the *Oxford Herald* adverted by anticipation, when it stated that "a highly respected bookseller in London—one of the most popular, if not one of the most successful, publishers of the day—is about to be received, if it has not already taken place, into the Church of Rome, with the whole of his family." The name of Burns, the publisher, is not unknown to our readers.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—*Scriptural Attainment desired in candidates for degrees.*—In the last Annual Report of the Council of Queen's College, Birmingham, notice is taken of a communication to them from the S-nate of the University of London, requesting the opinion of the Council of Queen's College upon the following subject:

"Notice having been given by a member of the Senate of the University of his intention to submit for the consideration of the Senate the following series of propositions, that all candidates for the B. A. degree shall be examined either in one of the books of the Pentateuch in the original Hebrew, or in one of the four Gospels, or the Acts of the Apostles, in the original Greek, and also in Scripture History; that with regard to this examination, the following regulations be adopted:—1. That a Board of Examiners on these subjects be constituted, to consist of not fewer than five persons. 2. That the examination be conducted wholly on paper. 3. That all passages and questions proposed for the examination of the candidates be submitted to the whole Board of Examiners; and that no passage or question be determined on unless it have received the sanction of a majority of at least four out of five of them. 4. That one of the questions fixed upon be of a doctrinal character; and that no question be so put as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of any candidate. 5. That a printed paper be placed before each candidate, having on one side the passages selected from the Hebrew text, with questions relating to the Old Testament only; and on the other the passages selected from the Greek text with questions relating to the New as well as the Old Testament, and that the candidate, without being asked any *visu* questions on the subject, be allowed to choose whichever side of the paper he may think proper. 6. That no answer or translation given by any candidate be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of doctrinal views, provided always that it be decorous in tone and language. 7. That no candidate be declared not to have passed except with the consent of at least four out of five of the examiners."

It may be needful to explain, that the University of London is only a body of Examiners, who do not themselves educate students, but have students presented to them for examination from various institutions in the country, Queen's College among the rest, upon whom, if they pass the examination, the degrees of B. A. and M. A. are conferred. The University must necessarily bear no denominationally religious character; but it seems desirous of possessing the power of inquiring into the scriptural attainments, at least, of the candidates.

The answer of the Council of Queen's College—whose pupils have all along been "subject to religious discipline, according to the principles of the Church of England"—is highly favourable to the new measure proposed, calling it "an imperfect approximation to what they consider essential to a course of regular and liberal education."

**ROYAL SCHOOLS, WINDSOR FOREST.**—The arrangements which have been for some time past in progress at these schools, with a view to the introduction of a course of instruction in gardening and in cottage economy, are now nearly completed. Several acres of garden-ground are in full cultivation by the boys. Part of the ground is divided into allotments, which are cultivated for the benefit of the parents of each scholar; the rest of the garden is worked in common by all the boys. A spacious kitchen, &c., washhouse, store-rooms, and dining-hall, have recently been added to the school buildings. The garden furnishes part of the provisions of a dinner which is daily cooked by the girls for 120 scholars. Her Majesty has provided a neat dress for the girls, which they have made up, and the clothes of all the scholars are to be washed at the school by the girls. The Royal bounty has thus gracefully assisted the families resident in the Forest by such means as cannot fail to have a permanently beneficial influence. Four pupil teachers have been apprenticed in the Royal schools. It is understood that they are the first apprentices under the recent Minutes of the Committee of Privy Council.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT GENEVA.**—A most lamentable event took place last week at Geneva. The Rev. Edward Auriol, Rector of St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet-street, was on a tour through Switzerland with his wife and son, a youth of about seventeen, of the most amiable disposition, their only child. They arrived at Geneva in the beginning of last week, and were planning an excursion on the lake. The morning after their arrival, the youth, with his parents' consent, went out for a stroll before breakfast. Unaware of the peculiar dangers of the place, he got into a boat on the lake, was drawn into the current, hurried down the rapids of the Rhone, and totally lost. He was a youth of great promise, and obtained a scholarship and the theological prize at the Midsummer examination at King's College, London, in the present year.

**THE WAR, THREATENING IN SWITZERLAND.**—This war, if it takes place, will be uncommonly fierce, for the religious element will be mixed up with political elements. The state of the cantons is a horrid mockery of religious liberty. In the population of over two millions, the chief sects are the Protestants, who number 1,300,000, and the Catholics, who number 850,000. Berne, the seat of the radical party, by far the largest of the cantons, has a population of about 360,000 Protestants to 41,000 Catholics. Lucerne, the head of the conservative party, or of the party now in a minority in the diet, is exclusively a Catholic population. In the statistics of 1837 it is put down Catholic 124,468—Protestant 53. Valais is put down at 75,978 Catholics—no Protestants. Now in both descriptions of Cantons the most bigoted provisions exist; in some, as in Uri, Schwytz and Unterwalden, if a native should marry a Protestant, he would be de-

prived of citizenship and banished from the canton; and in some of the Protestant cantons no catholic can acquire the right of citizenship.—*Boston Post.*

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

**STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE,** from the Lord Bishop of Montreal's Letter to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, prefixed to "Journal of Visitation, &c.," by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in 1846. The letter bears date December 10, of that year.—There are in the Diocese 102 churches, including some two or three chapels in obscure places, which might be considered hardly to deserve the name. Of these twenty-seven are of stone, eleven of brick, and sixty-four of wood. Twelve of the number are buildings now in progress—some of them proceeding very slowly; thirteen are buildings used for public worship in an unfinished state, in which some of them have been standing for several years; and a good many others are imperfectly finished, and deficient in appendages which ought to be found in the churches of the English Establishment. This statement comprehends the two chapels burnt down in the desolating fires at Quebec in 1815, only one of which has, as yet, been rebuilt.

The number of churches which have received assistance from the S. P. G. since I assumed the charge of the diocese, just ten years ago, is forty-three; the number assisted in the same way by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, twenty-nine; several of these have been assisted more than once. I do not include the churches in Upper Canada which received assistance, through my hands, from these Societies, before the erection of the diocese of Toronto.

The number of stations at which service is regularly performed, whether in churches or chapels, or in school-houses and other secular buildings, 230. This does not include the places visited by the travelling missionaries of the Church Society, when this Society has such labourers at its command.

There are twenty-three places in the diocese which have parsonage-houses—all of which, except three, are missions of the S. P. G.; and there are seven, to which more or less of glebe is attached, being an endowment made by that body. Six of these houses are of stone, two of brick, and fifteen of wood. There is also a little wooden mission-house at the quarantine station at Grosse Isle.

The whole number of clergy in the diocese is seventy-eight; the number holding charge in the diocese is seventy-three; the number of missionaries engaged in the service of the S. P. G. fifty-two; the number of retired missionaries of that Society, three.

The number of miles to be travelled by the Bishop, in four separate main journeys, with some minor movements for detached missions, in order to visit all the stations of the Church, approaches to 4,000; and some addition is made from time to time, as the circuits periodically return, on account of the formation of new missions.

The outline of the summer route, of which the particulars are given in the Journal, is as follows:—From Quebec up the St. Lawrence to Port St. Francis—thence into the eastern townships to Lennoxville on the River St. Francis—thence across the country to Montreal; from Montreal to La Prairie on the opposite side, and by a circuitous route to the Chateaugay River—thence across to La Chine in the Island of Montreal, and so up the Ottawa to Clarendon, taking in the Gore up the North River by St. Andrew's; after descending the Ottawa, again across from Montreal to La Prairie, and so to St. John's and the missions in the circumjacent country, and so by the Isle aux Noix to Missisquoi Bay—thence into another part of the eastern townships, through which a circuitous route, with one deviation into the seigneurial tracts again, to visit Abbotford and St. Hyacinth, brought me once more to Lennoxville for the confinement, the former visit having been on college business; thence to other parts of the same townships, and down the St. Francis River to Nicolet—from the neighbourhood of which I crossed the St. Lawrence to Sorel, and there ascended over to the mission of Rawdon and its dependencies, in the rear of the French parishes on the north shore, and finally sweeping round through different parts of the mission of Mascouche, I came to Montreal, and so returned to Quebec, on the 1st of September, having left it on the 23rd of June.

**ST. PETER'S CHAPEL.**—The congregation worshipping in this chapel have recently received an organ procured in lieu of the one which was consumed in the great conflagration of St. Roch; which, having been placed in the building, will be opened next Sunday morning; on which occasion a collection will be made towards paying the balance due on the organ. Divine service commences at half-past ten.

The instrument is London-built, like the one recently erected in the Cathedral, and is pronounced, by competent judges, considering its size, second to none in Canada, as respects tone, power, and neatness. It reflects great credit on the builder, Mr. T. C. BATES, of London; nor must it pass without acknowledgment that on Mr. F. H. ANDREWS, of this city, devolved the entire management of ordering the instrument:—The satisfactory result of his labours in this undertaking, as well as his gratuitous erection of the organ, must at least be highly pleasing to the congregation.—*Communicated.*

**QUARANTINE STATION—GROSSE ISLE.**—The Rev. J. BUTLER, Missionary at Kingsley, went down on Tuesday morning, to take his turn in attendance upon the sick at the Quarantine Station.

The Rev. RICHARD ANDERSON and Rev. N. GUEROUT came up on the evening of the same day. The former felt indisposed, and thought it prudent to remain in town for the benefit of medical advice. If he should have an attack of fever, the precaution thus early taken will, it is hoped, prevent its proving severe.

We regret to say that the Rev. C. J. MORRIS, recently returned from the station, is now seriously ill with Typhus Fever.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, and twenty-two other bishops, have consented to admit as candidates for Holy Orders in their respective dioceses, such gentlemen as may receive the Divinity testimonial from King's College, London, without reference to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The course of study in this department, which will entitle a student to the required testimonial, continues through six academic terms (two years). At the close of this period a strict examination takes place, and to all students who have merited such a distinction by their attainments, and by their good conduct during their studies at the College, the certificate is given. The

instruction given embraces the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, the Holy Scriptures in the original languages, the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, the Book of Common Prayer, Ecclesiastical History, both ancient and modern, and the theory and practice of the pastoral office, including the reading of the Liturgy, and the composition and delivery of sermons. Measures are also taken for providing the students with the opportunity of acting as district visitors under the parochial clergy, and for enabling them to become practically acquainted with the best method of conducting schools.

Among Clerical Preferences, mentioned in English papers last received, we notice that of the Rev. D. B. PARTRIDGE, to the Curacy of St. Peter's, Birmingham.

**SCOTCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—We find, among deaths mentioned in late English papers, that of the Right Rev. DAVID MOIR, D. D., Bishop of Brechin.

### To the Editor of the Berean.

Reverend Sir,  
 I observe that on this day a collection is to be made throughout the Diocese of Quebec, in aid of the "Widows and Orphans' Fund;" and with special reference to the family of a Clergyman lately departed.

Having been instrumental in the proposition of a scheme whereby the Widows and Orphans' Fund would now be in a position to render the needful aid without the pain of an individual appeal; and fearing that no such plan has yet been adopted, permit me to offer my aid towards the attainment of an object not only so much desired, but so incumbent upon the Church in Canada.

I know not what may be the result of the appeal of this Lordship, or of the proposed system of allotment, but will most cheerfully bind myself during my *own* life to an annual contribution, to that fund, of ten shillings towards the support of this family; and would desire that you should either publish this letter, or pointedly allude to it, to the end that the melancholy occasion may induce renewed exertion, and that I shall have ere long the real happiness of seeing in the "Berean" the details of some permanent and carefully devised scheme securing to the widows and families of the devoted servants of our Lord, in the Diocese of Quebec, certain support when deprived of the affectionate husband and father who can but seldom save even a trifle out of the temporal reward of his unselfish labours.

I think our members generally require but to be informed of the great need for their rally, and to have the importance of such a fund fully exhibited to them, to induce them to support it by stated yearly subscriptions, and I know that under the existing circumstances of your Diocese, the sum required is far within the means of its members.

Respectfully yours, S. L. DENN.

Diocese of Toronto, 19th Sept. 1847.

To the writer of the above we give our best thanks, and we reserve to ourselves the privilege of corresponding with him, after we shall learn the action of the Church Society on the particular case which has called forth his remarks and his liberal offer. The main part of the Prospectus of the CANADA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, recently established, which he encloses, we intend to insert in our next number; and we assure him that we shall thankfully receive any suggestions which he may be disposed to offer on the very affecting subject of provision for Clergymen's Widows and Orphans; a subject which, to the managers of a fund but only just forming, is not unlikely to prove the cause of some embarrassment.—[Editor.]

**MEMORIAL TO THE LATE REV. MARK WILLOUGHBY.**—The friends of the late Mr. Willoughby held a meeting yesterday, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition made by some parties to erect to his memory a monument, or some such sacred token to departed merit. It was agreed that a subscription should be entered into for the above purpose. A large sum will be collected.—*Corresp. of Morning Chronicle.*

**PAYMENTS RECEIVED.**—Mrs. Newby, from No. 157 to 208; Miss M. Duff, No. 147 to 172; Col. Holloway, No. 157 to 208; Messrs. Thos. Dallas, No. 157 to 208; Jos. Jones, No. 157 to 208; John Morgan, No. 121 to 172; T. A. Stayner, No. 157 to 208; W. C. Evans, No. 137 to 208; Henry Jackson, No. 133 to 181; Mr. Phillips, No. 137 to 183; Andrew Easton, No. 137 to 188; A. C. Webster, No. 131 to 185; J. R. Frazer, No. 133 to 163; Wm. Easton, No. 146 to 171.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Received J. E.; J. D.; H. C. B., enclosing note;—C. B.;—T. J.;—Papers upon Psalmody must be deferred for want of room.

### Local and Political Intelligence.

**NEW PRESS.**—The following gentlemen have been raised to the dignity of the peerage of the United Kingdom. The Right Hon. John Baron Strathford under the title of Viscount Enfield and Earl Strathford; Archibald Archeson, Esq., as Baron Archeson; Richard Baron Cremorne as Baron Dardrey; and Sir Robert Bulkeley Phillips, Bart., as Baron Milford.

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**—James Morris, Esq., has been elected Governor in the room of Wm. R. Robinson "who hath disqualified"—being connected with a firm who have been compelled to suspend payment.

**THE "OCEAN MONARCH."**—This splendid vessel, owing to her not having been able to get out of dock for want of water, did not sail till the 24th ult., taking a number of passengers; 170 in the steerage. All her arrangements were of the first order. She is destined to do a large business between the two ports of Liverpool and Boston, both in freight and passengers—for the latter her accommodations are excellent.

**THE MEDICAL MEN, AND PARISH OFFICERS,** attending upon Fever Patients at Liverpool, are bona witness to, by the Registrar General of England, in the following terms, after mentioning the risks encountered by the Clergy:—"From ten to fifteen persons connected with the relieving department in the parish offices have also died of the fever, taken by them in discharge of their duties. The members of the medical profession, with the exception of the visiting clergy and a few others, stand alone in the circumstance that they discharge their duty at the risk of life. The heroic conduct of those now alive, and of those who have perished, will, we may hope, not be forgotten by their country."



SYMPHONY OF UNANIMITY.—The Earl of Fitzharding has been before the public, with his brother Grantley Berkeley, Esquire, in a very undecorous manner by a squabble which they carried on by means of correspondence in the newspapers.

CHINESE CHEATING.—Admiral Sir Thomas Broucher has been holding a Court of Enquiry on board H. M. S. Poitiers, at Chatham, to examine the captain and officers of the Iris, recently arrived with a part of the money paid by the Chinese for breaking some of our countrymen's heads.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION ON THE THAMES.—On Friday, the 27th ult., a frightful steam-boat explosion took place near the Hungerford-bridge pier. The Cricket steamer, which plies from the Strand to London-bridge, at the low fare of one halfpenny per head, was about to leave the pier, for her second trip, about 10 o'clock a.m., when the explosion took place.

TWO OFFICE-BOARDS OF CONSEQUENCE.—The Independence, of Brussels, gives the following amusing scene, arising out of the late change of the Belgian Ministry:—A few days ago, one of the new Ministers went to the hotel of his Ministry, and desired to be shown into the cabinet.

IN ADDITION to the melancholy instances of crime committed by persons of high rank in France, of which intelligence was received by last mail, we have to mention the suicide of Count Alfred de Montsquion, a nobleman belonging to one of the first families in the kingdom.

EMIGRATION.—By the official notice from the Emigration Office it will be observed, that no less than Fourteen Thousand One Hundred and Seventy-nine emigrants have landed at this port the present season.

MAIL-ROBBERY.—We understand that the Canada Mail has been systematically robbed on its way through this Province, and that the place of robbery has been traced to Dalhousie.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Under the new arrangement, or rather the abrogation of the present arrangements, there will be no accounts kept between the Post Offices of Canada and those of the United States.

PONDENCE, &c., mailed in the United States for Canada, must also be prepaid to the lines. In neither country can the portion of the postage of letters pertaining to the other be prepaid.

WE learn further that the Liverpool and Halifax Royal Mail Steamers are not to extend their voyage to Boston, after the 1st November; but we presume that in the summer season there will be a steamer placed on the route, between Pictou and Quebec, as was the case when the Atlantic Steamships were first established, by which means the correspondence, &c., for Canada, will be forwarded more expeditiously than by the ordinary land route.

AS regards the French Atlantic steamers mentioned in the above, their management must greatly improve before they can compete with English and American conveyance. The passengers have sadly complained both of detention from want of coal, and of bad provisions and accommodation.

GUY'S MONTREAL HERALD.—This trial terminated on Thursday of last week, the Jury remaining in deliberation three hours, and then returning a verdict for the Plaintiff, damages £250.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO QUEBEC.—(Terminated the 23rd inst.) This morning, shortly after six o'clock, the Royal Mail Steamer Montreal, came into port, having on board His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, the Countess of Elgin, the Lady Alice Lambton, and suite.

THE following is the order of the procession:—Constables, Chief of Police, Constables, High Constable, Deputy Marshals, St. Andrew's Society, In descending the hill St. Patrick's do. the St. Andrew's Socy. preceded, & in coming St. George's do. up, the St. Jean B. Socy. Carriage with the GOVERNOR GENERAL and the Mayor.

THE streets were lined with troops from the Government Wharf to Payne's, and decorated with trees and flags. A triumphal arch, decorated with evergreens, spanned the foot of Mountain Street, and another of the same description terminated the line of procession at Payne's.

THE national Societies mustered very strong; and upon the whole His Excellency must have been much gratified with the demonstrations of loyalty and respect evinced by the good citizens of Quebec, taking into consideration the very sudden announcement of his intended visit to us.—Chronicle of Thursday.

SOON after His Excellency's arrival, addresses were presented by the Magistrates, the Societies of St. Patrick, St. George, and St. Jean Baptiste, and the Fire Companies. The address from the latter contained a request, that His Excellency would cause the Fire Companies of Quebec to be organized as a Militia Battalion, in the same manner as the Companies at the seat of Government, Montreal.

ON Saturday morning, there was a grand review of the 93rd Highlanders and the Rifle Brigade, on the plains of Abraham. Lord and Lady Elgin were on the spot, and great satisfaction was expressed by His Excellency, who, while the troops were marching back to barracks, turned aside to look at the spot where the gallant General Wolfe received his death-wound.

A love was held on the same day, at 1 past one o'clock, in the Parliament Buildings, at which upwards of three hundred Gentlemen had the honour of a presentation. The Board of Trade were admitted to present an address, after the Levee.

LORD Elgin visited the Lunatic Asylum and the Citadel on Monday, and the Huron village of Jeanne Lorette on Thursday. His Excellency's visit to this city was brought to a close yesterday by his embarking on board the Quebec on his return to the seat of Government.

MUNICIPAL.—The City Council have resolved to place the Fire Engine heretofore belonging to Captain Baxter's Company, now that the Company has received a new Engine from England, in the Engine House on the Bishop's property in Champlain Ward.

TEMPERANCE.—We are informed that the Union Total Abstinence Society have effected an arrangement with Mr. Kellogg, the popular lecturer, now at Montreal, where he will shortly visit Quebec for the purpose of delivering a series of addresses on the above subject.—J. Chronicle.

THE Army.—On Sunday morning the 82nd Regiment arrived here, on board the steamer Canada. Yesterday morning the Right Wing of the 46th Regiment came down, in the steamer Quebec, and to day the Left Wing of the latter Regiment arrived. All have been embarked on board the Belleisle, and the men now here destined for the depot embarked this afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

THE 1st battalion of the 20th Regiment left on Thursday and Friday of last week for Kingston. GROSSE ISLE.—Number of sick, on the 22nd inst., 187.

WE have great satisfaction in stating that the health of Her Majesty's Emigrant Agent, A. C. BUCHANAN, Esquire, is now rapidly improving.

Table with columns: Admitted, Discharged, Died, Remaining. Rows: Men, Women, Children, Total.

SHIPPING NEWS.—Arrived among others:—Schr. Zebone, Leblanc, Arichat, fish. Brig. Safeguard, Smith, Liverpool, McTavish, Bestwick & Co., general cargo.

SHIP Sir R. Jackson, Doran, Liverpool, G. B. Symes & Co., general cargo, 2 passengers. Bark Chaucer, Elder, London, order, gent. cargo. Cherokee, Wyllie, Glasgow, A. Shaw, gent. cargo, 7 passengers, 2nd voyage.

Table with columns: Vessel Name, Passengers. Rows: Economist, Florence, Emperor, Victoria, Gento, Sophia, Ariel, Nelson, Anne, Nerio.

BIRTHS.—At Melbourne, C. E., on the 28th ult., Mrs. HENRY AYLMER, of a son. On the 7th inst., the lady of the Hon. JOHN PANGMAN, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 18th instant, at Riviere du Loup, (en haut) by the Rev. N. Guerout, the Rev. D. FALLOUS, Minister of St. Ann's Chapel, Montreal, to SOPHIA AMINA, youngest daughter of the late A. A. DAME, Esq., M. D., of the former place.

At St. Stephen's Church, Lachine, on Thursday, the 23rd instant, by the Rev. Wm. Bond, the Rev. JAMES PYKE, incumbent of St. James Church, Vaudreuil, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late JOHN GEORGE McTAVISH, Esq., Chief Factor in the Hon. Hudson Bay Company's Service.

DIED.—On Monday morning, the 27th instant, Mrs. ELLEN BOOMER, aged 53 years. At the Rectory, Cobourg, on the 14th instant, in consequence of a fall over the banisters of the stairs, EMILY ANNE, youngest daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon BETHUNE, aged 7 years and 2 months.

On August 11th, at the Rectory, Edgeware, after a few days' illness, the Rev. THOMAS SMART HUGHES, B. D., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, then Fellow of Trinity Hall, and afterwards Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge; appointed Christian Advocate in 1822; Canon of Peterborough, 1827; Perpetual Curate of Edgeware, Middlesex, 1846; Author of Travels in Sicily, Greece, and Albania, 1820; A Continuation of Hume and Smollett's History of England, Editor of several works.

Table titled 'QUEBEC MARKETS.' with columns: Commodity, Price. Rows: Beef, Mutton, Ditto, Lamb, Potatoes, Maple Sugar, Oats, Hay, Straw, Fire-wood, Cheese, Butter, Ditto, salt, Veal, Do., Pork, Eggs.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office, on TUESDAY the 12th of October.—PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR o'clock, afternoon. Post-office, Quebec, 30th September, 1847.

MR. EDGAR, having been appointed Second Master of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in connexion with BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE, has procured a large and convenient house adjacent to the School premises, for the purpose of receiving as BOARDERS such of the pupils as may be entrusted to his care. Mr. EDGAR is kindly permitted to refer to the Rev. L. DOULITTLE, LENNOXVILLE, the Rev. I. HELLMUTH, SHERBROOKE, and to Lieut. Col. MORRIS, ASSET.

WANTED.—TWO respectable Protestant Servants—one to act as HOUSEMAN, the other as COOK; both must have unexceptionable characters, and understand their business. Apply at the Bar, Albion Hotel, before 1 o'clock, until the end of the week. Sept. 30th, 1847.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.—THE next stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD will, D. V., be held at the National School House, QUEBEC, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13th, at TWO o'clock, P. M. G. J. MONTREAL, President. Quebec, Sept. 19th 1847.

JOHN MICHAEL PFEIFFER, FROM GERMANY, Musical Instrument Maker, TUNER OF PIANOS, &c., HAVING recently established himself in this city, and being provided with a complete set of Tools and Apparatus, is able to solicit public patronage with just ground of confidence that he will give satisfaction in the MAKING, REPAIRING, and TUNING of PIANOS and other Musical Instruments.

Orders sent to his Work-shop, in St. Joachim Street, St. John's Suburbs, directly opposite to the Infant School, will be promptly attended to. Quebec, 21st Sept., 1847.

PERSONS who are willing to receive and to board Orphans or the destitute children of Immigrants are requested to apply to the Rev. G. MACKRE, D. D., 13, St. Ursule Street.

FOR SALE.—THREE SHARES in BISHOP'S COLLEGE, Lennoxville:—the property of a Clergyman deceased. Inquire, if by letter, Post Paid, of the Rev. W. BOND, Lachine.

FOR SALE.—NINE CASES GERMAN WOOLLENS. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 14th Sept. 1847.

FOR SALE.—THIRTY LOGS superior SPANISH MAHOGANY, landed ex "Velocity." J. W. LEAYCRAFT, 6 Quebec, 11th Sept., 1847.

FOR SALE.—A COPY of KELLY'S embellished Edition of AN EXPOSITION and COMMENTARY, with Notes and Annotations, on the OLD and NEW TESTAMENT, abridged for the use of Families, from the excellent Commentary of the Rev. MATTHEW HENRY.

This work was published in 156 numbers, at 6d. each or £3. 18s. sterling; a complete copy, quite new, is offered for sale, at a much reduced price, by a person recently arrived in this country. Inquire at Mr. Newton's, Builder, opposite to St. Patrick's Church.

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 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, 24th June, 1847.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 12, PALACE STREET. HENRY KNIGHT BEGS 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, Doeskins, 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.

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, Lutharge, and Vandyke Brown, Paints in Oil, assorted colours, Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 2nd June, 1847.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM, To be Let or Sold. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS, Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville.

THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery, Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Outbuildings. The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared; good Suggary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—1 1/2 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 2 1/2 from Bishop's College.

Terms easy—price moderate. The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay. Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esquire, Sherbrooke.

SITUATION AS SCHOOL MASTER WANTED. A MEMBER of the Church of England who has had many years experience in Tuition, and who is without embarrassment, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a common or model school. The most satisfactory references will be given. Letters addressed (post paid) to the Rev. W. BOND, LACHINE, will be promptly attended to. Sept. 16, 1847.

FOR SALE, ex MARY & ANN, HENRIETTE, ROCKSHIRE AND CORSAIR. 100 (3 Gall.) Demijohns. Window Glass, assorted sizes. Galvanised Sheet-Iron. Sheet-Zinc, Tin and Canada Plates. Best and Common Bar Iron. Boiler Plates. Chain Cables and Anchors.

25,000 best Fire Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 19th August, 1847.

FOR SALE, ex CORSAIR. THIRTY BASKETS BEST ENGLISH CHEESE. C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 19th Aug. 1847. St. Paul Street.

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

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

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, In St. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL, No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

FOR SALE. THREE CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ex Robert & Isabella, from Hamburg. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 5th July, 1847.

FOR SALE. A PIANO FORTE. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 5th July, 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.

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.

REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

MACKEREL, HERRINGS, &c. For Sale at the Subscriber's Stores. 100 B 200 do. HERRINGS. ALSO, 500 Boxes Stockdale's Superior Liverpool Soap. J. W. LEAYCRAFT, 26th August, 1847.



YOUTH'S CORNER.

THE BITTER FRUIT OF DISOBEDIENCE. "It blew a tremendous gale last night," exclaimed Mr. Thompson to his son, as he entered the breakfast room; "I fear we shall hear that it has done great damage to the ship."

"Thomas has just told me," replied Lewis, "that there are two brigs on the sands, near the Goodwin Light; and only think, papa, the large vessel that sailed with the evening tide is totally wrecked. She, too, was driven on the sands, but succeeded in getting off; however, she was so much injured that before she could put back again into the harbour, she went to pieces, and almost all on board perished."

"Put on your hat," said Mr. Thompson, "we will walk to the pier; we shall be back before mother is ready for breakfast."

Lewis readily obeyed; not that it was his custom to do so, for like many other little boys, he was very headstrong, and preferred his own gratification to complying with the wishes of his parents—but curiosity now prompted him, and he eagerly accompanied his father.

They soon beheld a dreadful spectacle. The sea was still agitated in a dreadful manner, and the wind continued to blow very strong. All was bustle and anxiety among the sailors and fishermen; and the bodies of several persons lay extended on the pier-head. Lewis shuddered. "O pray, let us go back," he exclaimed. But before his father could make any reply, the attention of both was attracted by the piercing lamentations of a poor woman who was kneeling by the side of a boy apparently about twelve years old, and wringing her hands in an agony of distress.

"O, Ned!" she sobbed, "and is it come to this! O, he would always have his own way; an expression which she repeated several times."

Mr. Thompson turned to one of the spectators, and asked the cause of her words.

"Why, sir," replied the fisherman whom he addressed, "that poor boy who lies there was always a sad wild lad; he was very anxious to go to sea, but neither his father nor mother was willing, for he was their only child, and not very strong; all they said, however, was of no use; nay perhaps it made him still more determined to have his own way; so last night he got on board the Resolution, and sailed before any one knew anything about the matter. His mother was looking for him the whole of the night, almost wild with distress; his dead body has just been hauled up with those other poor fellows."

"Dreadful!" murmured Mr. Thompson.

Unable to endure the scene longer, Lewis grasped his father's hand, and drew him away. He did not attempt to speak a single word as they walked home; and when seated at the breakfast table, his looks showed so much distress that his mother anxiously inquired if he were unwell? Lewis returned no answer, but rising from the table he threw his arms around her neck, and for some minutes wept violently. "O mother," at length he cried, "I have seen such a sight, I have heard such cries, O, I shall never forget them! forgive me for being so sad and obstinate as I have often been; and never, never, I think, will I disobey you again."

Mrs. Thompson looked at her husband for an explanation, which he in a few words gave her. "Thus," said he, "as he concluded his distressing narrative, 'thus has God thought fit to punish this breach of his holy commandment, which enjoins us to honour our father and mother, that our days may be long in the land.' The sea, at his word, has opened her mouth, and swallowed up the disobedient child, almost in sight of his home; and made his fate an awful warning to all who, like him, are tempted to forget the great and sacred duty they owe to their parents."—Protestant Churchman.

AFFECTING DEATH OF TWO LITTLE BOYS.

At Glasgow, on a Saturday, last month, three young boys, two of them sons of Mr. J. Wilson, builder, Gallowgate, and the other a son of his brother, Mr. Charles Wilson, were lost. As the rest of the family were down the water, the boys' absence occasioned at first no great uneasiness, as it was supposed the youngsters, the eldest of whom was about eleven years of age, had set off to join their mother and the rest of the family. As nothing had been heard of them, Mr. Wilson left home early on Monday morning with the intention of proceeding to Helensburgh, where the family were, to ascertain if the runaways were there. He had not, however, been long away, when a carter, who takes charge of a horse belonging to Mr. Wilson, went to the stable for the purpose of procuring some provender for the animal. The provender is kept in a corn-chest—a box six feet long and about three deep, with three separate compartments, and secured on the outside with an iron hasp, which fits into a staple in the side of the chest. On opening the lid, the man was horror-stricken at finding the three young boys motionless at the bottom of the chest, each occupying one of the compartments. He immediately summoned assistance, and they were taken out; but it was found that two of them, James Wilson, aged eleven, and Charles Wilson, about a year younger, were quite dead, and had been so, apparently, for a considerable length of time. The youngest, a boy between seven and eight years, showed some signs of life, and by prompt medical attendance he gradually revived, so as to be able to state what had led to the melancholy catastrophe. The brothers and cousin had gone into the chest in search of beans, and while so engaged, the lid, which, as has been already stated, is secured on the outside by an iron hasp fitting into a staple, closed on them. In falling, the hasp, as it most unfortunately happened, fixed into the staple, and all the uni-

ed strength of the poor captives was insufficient to enable them to burst the bands of what, truly, proved their tomb. On the side at which the youngest boy was found, the lid did not fit so close as the other parts, and to the limited supply of air which had been admitted through this crevice is to be attributed his preservation. They had endeavoured to support each other's courage as well as they could in their dismal dungeon; and, before giving up hope, one of them broke the blade of a pen-knife in the attempt to make an incision through the side of the chest. After they had exhausted themselves by unavailing shouts and cries which were not heard on earth, they all joined in prayer. This is the last circumstance which the surviving survivor recollects, as he soon after became insensible. To account for no noise having been heard, or no one within call, it may be mentioned that the wood-yard in which the stable is situated is locked up early on Saturday afternoon, and is not again entered till Monday morning.

[Further particulars].—It is melancholy but gratifying to think on the conduct of the poor boys to one another, when placed in their awful position. They endeavoured to support each other's courage as well as possible; they cried, as long as they could, for assistance, but no one heard them, though they were not fifteen yards from the parents' roof. They pushed their heads up so as to raise the lid a little at the end in which Robert, the youngest, was confined; and with a discrimination beyond his years, he fortunately put a marble in the chink to keep it open, which served him, of course, to breathe more freely. James was next to his little brother, being in the middle compartment, where there were some beans, and with the utmost sagacity and consideration, he managed to push through a few of them to his companions in distress to appease their hunger. He directed them not to eat many, for fear of becoming thirsty, and expressed his fears that he would soon die. Before giving up hope, Charles, the eldest, endeavoured to cut a hole in the chest, but in this attempt he cut his hand, and the blade of his pen-knife broke; they then resigned themselves to their sad fate; and after being exhausted with unavailing shouts and cries, which were not heard on earth, they praiseworthy and solemnly repeated portions of the Paraphrases, and finally addressed themselves to the Healer and Answerer of prayer. Charles died first, after bidding his cousins farewell, James then bid his brother good-bye, and spoke of his dear mamma, who would never see him again. He became so faint, he said he had just other three breaths to draw, and requested that Robert would not speak to him. There was a loud heavy breath, in a few seconds another, and in about a minute a deep loud sigh, and death closed his eyes for ever. Robert soon after fell asleep, but he awoke on the Sabbath morning, and heard distinctly the ringing of the bells during the day. He slept occasionally till the Monday morning at six o'clock, when he heard the men about the stable, and tried to make such a noise as should lead to his discovery.—Glasgow Constitutional.

GOD EVERYWHERE.—Lord Craven lived in London when the plague was raging there. His house was in that part of the town since called (from the circumstance of its being situated there) Craven Buildings. On the plague growing epidemic, his lordship, to avoid the danger, resolved to go to his seat in the country. His coach and six were accordingly at the door, his baggage put up, and all things in readiness for the journey. As he was walking through the hall with his hat on, his cane under his arm, and putting on his gloves, in order to step into his carriage, he overheard his negro (who served him as postilion,) saying to another servant, "I suppose, by my lord's quitting London to avoid the plague, that his God lives in the country, and not in the town." The poor negro said this in the simplicity of his heart, as really believing a plurality of gods. The speech, however, struck Lord Craven very sensibly, and made him pause. "My God," thought he, "lives everywhere, and can preserve me in town as well as in the country. I'll even stay where I am. The ignorance of that negro has preached a useful sermon to me. Lord, pardon that unbelief, and that distrust of thy providence, which made me think of running away from thy hand!" He immediately ordered his horses to be taken off from the coach, and the luggage to be brought in. He continued in London, was remarkably useful among his sick neighbours, and never caught the infection.—Topsay's Anecdotes.

A REMEDY, WITH AN OBJECTION TO IT.—General D. was more distinguished for gallantry in the field than for the care he lavished upon personal cleanliness; complaining upon a certain occasion to the late Chief Justice Bushe of the sufferings he endured from rheumatism, that learned and humorous Judge undertook to prescribe a remedy. "You must desire your servant," he said to the General, "to place every morning by your bedside a tub three parts filled with warm water.—You will then get into the tub, and having previously provided yourself with a pound of yellow soap, you must rub your whole body with it, immersing yourself occasionally in the water, and at the end of a quarter of an hour the process concludes by wiping yourself dry with towels, and scrubbing your person with a flesh brush." "Why," said the General, after a few minutes' reflection upon what he had just heard, "this seems to me to be neither more nor less than washing yourself!" "Well," rejoined the Judge, "IT IS OPEN TO THAT OBJECTION."—Dolman's Magazine.

HER MAJESTY'S HABITS OF LIFE. Never certainly were the habitual life and disposition of a Sovereign exhibited to a nation

in more favourable guise than those of Queen Victoria during her sea-voyages. The history of the cruise to Scotland, in our present number, is like those which have preceded it. It displays the chief traveller in the most engaging light. We see her, the ruler of a maritime people, recurring for her holiday pleasures to the enjoyment of the sea; riding the waves with a fearless familiarity that yet has in it nothing unfeminine. The Sovereign is pleased to gratify her people by going among them and reciprocating courtesies. Less reserved than some of her predecessors, Queen Victoria, surrounded by her family, still seems attended by a thoroughly English spirit of domesticity; the manner in which the children accompany their parents, share the walks of their father on shore, and enter into the whole spirit of the voyage, is simply a model of the national manners according to their best type. And while her husband and the children are "stretching their legs" on shore, the accomplished lady is seen with her pencil exercising her talents by sketching the scenery around. These sea voyages and progresses have their practical uses. They make Sovereign and country mutually acquainted. While they familiarise the Sovereign with the aspect of naval life, they set to the people a good example of trust in the native element. Whereas too many crowned personages, forgetting alike the responsibilities of Royalty and of humanity, have wasted their time and health in forbidden pleasures, the Queen of England, mother of a line of Kings, seeks her pleasures from the gracious hand of nature; borrowing renewed vigour for the imperial life-blood of her race from the elements in which they are to maintain the glory of the nation. It is the same with the children, now of an age to share their parents' healthful excursions. The Prince of Wales for the first time joined the tour to the lands whence he derives two of his titles, the Duke of Rothesay and Baron of Renfrew. It is hundreds of years since Scotland saw an infant Duke of Rothesay; such a phenomenon is perhaps totally unprecedented in some of the wilder regions visited. The young Prince and his sister, the Princess Royal, are made to learn the enjoyments of natural beauty; such enjoyments forming a most valuable part of moral education. The excellent training, begun by that estimable woman, the Duchess of Kent, is worthily continued by her daughter in the third generation.—Spectator.

SIMPLE HABITS OF THE LATE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.—The bosom friend of the King during his life, was the General von Kokeritz; he was consequently a daily guest at the Royal table, and treated as a member of the family. The Queen had remarked for some time past that the good old man retired earlier than formerly, and sooner than was agreeable to the King, who liked to have his society for some time after the dinner was removed. The Queen asked the reason, but the King merely said, "Let the brave old man do as he likes; perhaps after dinner he prefers repose in private." The Queen, however, with her restless activity, soon found out the reason of his early departure. It had become necessary to the good old soldier, from long habit, to smoke his pipe immediately after dinner, and he retired, therefore, to indulge this, to him, physical necessity. On the following day, when he was as usual excusing himself from remaining longer, the Queen hastened forward, and, with her sweet face full of merriment, placed a well filled pipe, with matches to light it in the hands of Kokeritz, saying, "My good old friend, to-day you don't escape us. You must smoke your pipe with us here. Now then, commence at once." The King cast a glance of affectionate approbation at the Queen, saying, "Dear Louisa, you have done that admirably." The faithful subject accepted the permission to smoke his accustomed pipe with gratitude, and he ever after continued to avail himself of this privilege. The Royal table was served like that of any private gentleman, no article of expensive luxury appeared, because the Sovereign cared little for the pleasures of the table; it was, therefore, something uncommon for the King to ask a guest who was sitting at the table one day, "How do you find the soup?" The guest replied, "I find it now, as I always do when I have the honour of dining here, very good." "Do you not find anything remarkable in it?" "No, your Majesty." "What do you take those webs of thread for?" For vermicelli, your Majesty, for very fine vermicelli paste!" "Charming," said the King, laughing heartily, "paste!" I must tell you something about it. These are Chinese birds' nests, which my sister, the Queen of the Netherlands, sent me as a present. Every nest costs a ducat (ten shillings). Miserable waste, to give so much for such a thing! But people have crochets and birds' nests in their heads sometimes. You are right; vermicelli does quite as well. The poor have not even the opportunity of tasting that."—Memoirs of the Private Life of Louisa, Queen of Prussia, by Mrs. Richardson.

STEAM TO NEW SOUTH WALES.—Lieutenant Waghorn, who for some time has been engaged in organizing a more extended steam communication with our Indian possessions, has just obtained a charter of incorporation for a new company, in conjunction with several eminent merchants. The route to be adopted, and which has been approved by the Board of Admiralty, is by the way of Egypt, Ceylon, Singapore, Batavia, Port Essington in Torres Straits, and thence by Wednesday Island to Sydney. It is calculated that Sydney will then be brought certainly within 64 or 65 days, and probably within 60 days of London, and within 30 of India. The time is thus divided: from London to Singapore, 8,300 miles, 42 days; from Singapore to Port Essington, 2,000 miles,

10 days; and from Port Essington to Sydney, 2,340 miles, 12 days; total, 12,795 miles, to be performed in 64 1/2 days. It is stated that there will be no want of fuel, as a depot can be formed at Port Essington, being supplied from Newcastle, New South Wales, where the coal can be supplied at 7s. to 7s. 6d. per ton, subject to a freight of 20s. to 22s. per ton; and another at Lombok or Batavia, to be kept up from the mines of Luban or Borneo, or from Calcutta.—North British Mail.

RAILWAYS.—The House of Commons, on the 11th of May, directed returns to be prepared, on Motion of Captain Gladstone, showing the number and description of persons employed in all railways in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, on the first of May last, which were then open for traffic or were in course of construction at the time. Those returns were made to Parliament on the 28th of June and then directed to be printed. They have now been issued by order of the House of Commons, and occupy nearly eighty folio printed pages. The results of these elaborate returns may be thus stated. It appears that on the 1st of May in the present year, there were open for traffic in the United Kingdom 3,503 miles of railway, with no fewer than 1,010 stations. The number of secretaries or managers and treasurers to these various lines (74 in number) was 121; and there were engaged on the same 99 engineers; 320 superintendents; 91 storekeepers; 160 accountants and cashiers; 100 draughtsmen; 3,152 clerks; 823 foremen; 2,969 engineers or drivers, and assistant engineers or firemen; 1,163 conductors or guards; 10,800 artificers, and 1,011 switchmen. There were likewise employed on the same railways 8,576 police-men, porters and messengers; 1,118 platelayers, 12,493 labourers; 407 gatekeepers; 151 waggons; 49 breaksmen; and 250 men with miscellaneous employment. Thus, the grand total number of persons employed on May 1, on the railways open for traffic at that date in the United Kingdom, was no fewer than 47,218.—The number of persons employed on lines and branch-lines in course of construction at the same date, was 250,000. Thus the surprising number of 303,727 persons was at that time employed on railways in Great Britain and Ireland.

RELEASE OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.

From the European Times. "When the Great Britain was cast ashore, Captain Hosken, who acted as commander, did all that his ingenuity could devise to restore his noble and magnificent ship to her native element, but all proved unsuccessful. Subsequent preparations were made to refloat her, all of which were the work of time, much labour, and capital, but as the readers of our paper are fully aware, did not succeed in effecting the desired object. For some time past Mr. Bremner, an engineer of great scientific skill, had been preparing floats and other apparatus, by aid of which he proposed to set the ship at liberty; and in order to put his plan into operation, the spring tides, that took place in the course of last week, were selected for the purpose. The Admiralty had kindly allowed two of her Majesty's war steamers, the Birkenhead and Scourge, to go round to Dundrum, well manned, to render all necessary assistance and tow her off. Both Steamers arrived in the bay in the course of Tuesday, August 24th.

The stern of the Great Britain was lying seaward, and its position just as it had been for some time past. A large chain cable was drawn right round the vessel, a little above the keel, to which the coils and boxes were attached that had been used as auxiliaries for raising the ship. Four large cables were also attached to this chain, and made fast to the anchors of the Birkenhead, which lay about 400 yards to the eastward, and also to the bower anchor of the Great Britain herself.

The crew of the Scourge, and a party of marines belonging to the same vessel, were on board, and rendered important aid. Two sloops were placed on each side of the vessel, amidst which short logs were placed crossways, the ends of which pointed under the bilge of the vessel; on these logs shores were placed in an inclined position, and made fast at the bulwarks of the vessel, so that, as the sloops were raised with the flowing of the tide, the ship was also raised.

On Wednesday, when the pumps, ten in number, had mastered the leaks, the Birkenhead, with full steam up, made an attempt to haul the Great Britain off; but in consequence of some of the beams, to which we have alluded, having given way, the attempt failed, when the ship had only been moved 16 feet. On Thursday a second attempt was made to haul her off, but it also proved unsuccessful, as she was making more water than usual, in consequence of some holes which had been pierced in the bottom. These holes having been closed, and a large mast pump, capable of throwing out three tons of water in a minute, being brought into operation, the grand attempt was made on Friday, when the crew of the Scourge, under Commander Coffin, and about 120 men, all under the directions of Captain Claxton and Mr. Bremner, commenced operations in right earnest. As soon as the vessel began to rise with the tide, and attain a floating position, the men at the capstan commenced to warp her off, hauling on the anchors of the Birkenhead and on her own best bower. At half-past 11 o'clock she was moved 80 fathoms, or 480 feet to seawards, and was left in a position to float at even neap tide.

When the tide receded, the whole of the vessel visible was examined, and it was found that a number of rivets had been displaced, but that no greater injury had been sustained. The holes were all stopped, and thus the leakage of the ship was greatly diminished. When the

vessel's safety was fairly placed beyond question, Captain Claxton, who is one of the best natured, kind, and jolly-hearted mariners we have had the pleasure of meeting, took his stand upon the quarter-deck, called all hands aft, and proposed three cheers, and one cheer more, for the Great Britain, which was responded to by the most deafening shouts; after which three cheers were given in succession for the Queen, Prince Albert, Great Britain, Ireland, and Lady Maludy Montgomery, of Tyrella, who had shown so much kindness to the passengers when the Great Britain went ashore. Three cheers were likewise given for Lord de Roos and Lord Roden, both of whom had been most attentive in rendering assistance. Similar compliments were paid to Captain Claxton, Mr. Bremner, Captain Fisher, of the Coast Guard, and for the Birkenhead and Scourge."

From Dundrum Bay the Great Britain proceeded to Belfast Lough, where Captain Claxton shipped labourers to work the pumps, and started for Liverpool, in tow of the Birkenhead, on the evening of the 29th of August. On the following day she arrived at her port, having gone at the rate of 6 1/2 knots an hour. The account proceeds thus:

"We must confess that the general appearance of the Great Britain surprised and agreeably disappointed us. We expected to see a vessel so shattered and weather-beaten after the storms and harsh weather which she has had to encounter, that few, if any, would succeed in recognizing her. But such was not the case. Her hull appears as perfect, almost as free from damage or defect, as when we first saw her enter the Mersey amid the rejoicing of tens of thousands, or witnessed her departure for America accompanied by the good wishes of enthusiastic multitudes. The red streaks upon the hull are certainly less fresh to the eye than they were twelve months ago; the tar upon the iron sides of the vessel exhibits something of a browner hue than it did then; but the exclamations from every one who saw her before, and who now saw her again, were—'how well she looks!—how little the change!—how splendid her appearance!' From the time that the Great Britain appeared in sight the river presented a gay and attractive appearance. The various river steamers, piled up and down, and frequent peals of cannon gave the ocean Leviathan a hearty welcome to our port once again. All the vessels in port hoisted their flags, and the numbers of gaily decorated steamers, as well as large and small craft, which appeared upon the bosom of the Mersey, manifested clearly enough that their owners and commanders rejoiced that the noblest of all steamers that ever swept across the broad Atlantic was again aloft.

"The war steamer Birkenhead having left its important charge along the Prince's Pier, proceeded to the Sloyne, after which, with the assistance of some of the tug-boats, the Great Britain was warped into the Prince's Basin, and placed on the gridiron, where she now lies."

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