

working, especially by means of your journal, to induce all Christendom to unite in drawing nearer to the Son of God, her Redeemer and Judge, that He also may draw near to her; since, perhaps, the interval is no longer very great between this present time and the appearance of that "cloud," seated upon which the Son will come to judgment!

J. CZERSKI.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1847.

We have adopted the suggestion of a friend in placing on the first page of this and our last number, extracts from Lord Chancellor Eldon's letters, which deserve being recorded, as coming from a man of great eminence in his profession, and well qualified to grapple with questions which, when fairly treated, bumble the highest order of intellect; or to give advice in matters upon which worldly experience dictates lessons which concur with such as the devout mind draws from a better source.

But we must not be understood as endorsing Lord Eldon's character, as a member of that Church in which he unfortunately yielded so great a power while filling the highest lay-office under the crown. His powerful intellect bowed to the supreme authority of God's word on the doctrine of the Trinity, which he found declared there: whether he knew the way of salvation before he died, and submitted to bear the yoke of Christ, is a question upon which we can only just entertain the charitable hope which our Church is willing to allow where proof to the contrary is not indisputably evident.

An interesting document has arisen out of the defection of the parties in the St. Saviour's "Clergy-House"—we have placed it on our first page. It is cheering to hear of so goodly a number of discerning and right-minded men among the Clergy of that great parish of Leeds, where Tractarianism seemed to have taken a most tenacious grasp: at the same time it is instructive to notice how circumstances can arise in which Clergymen may even be compelled, by the highest considerations, to seem wanting in respect to their Diocesan, if they mean to act up to duties from which Bishops cannot release their Presbyters.

LADY DUFF GORDON has contradicted the report that she had become a Roman Catholic, and states there is not the slightest foundation for any report of the kind.

THE LEEDS PERVERSIONS.—We have somewhere read of an individual who complained bitterly that he kept spurring his horse with all his might, and yet it would not stand still.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—It is stated in a letter from Hamburg, of December the 25th:—"German Catholicism meets with great favour here. The number of the persons who embrace it are daily increasing. Until the German Catholics can erect a church for their own worship, the Calvinists of Hamburg have generously lent them theirs. Nevertheless, the censors have refused permission to Mr. Ronge to print his sermons. They have, however, been printed in the Grand Duchy of Holstein, and our police has not prevented their being sold."

whose weakness of intellect will, we hope, be admitted as their excuse at that great day. But it is a relief and a satisfaction that the leader has declared himself openly.

"I did not think it well to introduce in this place such a subject as this; but I addressed those who are members of the Church Institution in a lecture upon 'The Principles of the English Reformation'; and when that lecture was delivered, it was incautiously declared—and the declaration has been subsequently repeated—that to those principles, and to the principles always inculcated by him who is now addressing you, the establishment in the adjoining parish of St. Saviour's was intended to stand opposed; that their opposition to my principles was stronger than their opposition to any other class of principles, evidently because they perceived that the good old Church of England principles, always maintained in this church, present the most decided and invincible barrier to popery.

An interesting document has arisen out of the defection of the parties in the St. Saviour's "Clergy-House"—we have placed it on our first page. It is cheering to hear of so goodly a number of discerning and right-minded men among the Clergy of that great parish of Leeds, where Tractarianism seemed to have taken a most tenacious grasp: at the same time it is instructive to notice how circumstances can arise in which Clergymen may even be compelled, by the highest considerations, to seem wanting in respect to their Diocesan, if they mean to act up to duties from which Bishops cannot release their Presbyters.

LADY DUFF GORDON has contradicted the report that she had become a Roman Catholic, and states there is not the slightest foundation for any report of the kind.

THE following note, written by Mr. Keble to a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Bristol, has been published in the Bristol Times:—"I have just got your note, but not in time to send to this night's post; but if you think it worth while, I am quite content that you should contradict the report about me in the very strongest terms. The truth is, and I thank God for it, that I feel daily more and more how impossible it would be for me either to unchurch the Church of England or to assent, as a matter of faith, to the Roman Catholic terms of communion."

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—It is stated in a letter from Hamburg, of December the 25th:—"German Catholicism meets with great favour here. The number of the persons who embrace it are daily increasing. Until the German Catholics can erect a church for their own worship, the Calvinists of Hamburg have generously lent them theirs. Nevertheless, the censors have refused permission to Mr. Ronge to print his sermons. They have, however, been printed in the Grand Duchy of Holstein, and our police has not prevented their being sold."

RELIEF FOR THE DISTRESSED IRISH AND SCOTCH.—It is highly gratifying to find that the most active exertions are being made over the whole continent of North America, to send assistance to our suffering fellow-creatures at home. By last mail, the sum of £2000 was remitted from the Montreal Committee, one fourth being for the Scotch; £100 were forwarded from Sherbrooke by the hands of the Rev. J. H. Nicolls, of Bishop's College, on his passage to England; and a similar sum was sent home by the passengers who came out in the Cambria on her last trip to Boston. In Canada West, as we have already mentioned, collections were in progress; the good work is going on in the Eastern Provinces also; and in the United States the subscriptions and contributions have been extremely liberal.

had been paid in, from that source, were very liberal. That made at Trinity Chapel, Woolwich, (Rev. Capel Molyneux, Minister) amounted to £336 6s. 6d. In answer to an inquiry, made in the House of Commons, Sir George Grey stated that "it was at present intended that the Queen's letter money, or the greater portion of it, should be placed at the disposal of the Committee sitting in London, called the British Association for the Relief of Distress in Ireland and in some parts of Scotland. The third subscription-list of that Association had been published. It amounts to £48,825, and is followed by additional subscriptions which carry the above sum to at least £60,000. To this must be added the fund raising by the National Club, which may be estimated at nearly £10,000, and the "Ladies' Relief Association" fund, for Ireland only, at the head of which is the Queen Dowager. A "Central Committee of the Society of Friends" in Dublin was actively at work, and had received, on the 28th of January, £13,254 16s. 10d., of which about £9,000 were from England, and £500 from Philadelphia.

The IRISH RELIEF ASSOCIATION had published a Report of Proceedings to the 15th of January, from which we have made an Extract for our advertising column, in lieu of the matter which was appended to its Prospectus in our recent numbers. Its acknowledgment of receipts, as far as January 29th, is for the sum of £11,091 9s. 10d., which includes £500 handed in by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, being "the amount of collection made at Port Phillip, Australia, and remitted from Melbourne;" also 2s. 2d. from "G. J. C., a schoolboy, from his daily bread money;" and 2s. 6d. from "J. E. F. and brothers," with the following note:—"Wallingford, Berks, Jan. 19th, Sir—I am a little boy, not quite six years old; and I have heard of the poor starving Irish, so I and my brothers have sent you this money to buy some food for them."

The accounts from Ireland continue heart-rending. We are permitted to extract again from private correspondence furnished by the friend to whom we have been thus indebted before:—"No description could give you an idea of the misery that is around us. Thousands are dying of starvation in every county, especially in the south and west. What will become of the resident Clergymen, it hard to say. Rev. Mr. V. C. told me, some days ago, that many of those from whom he had letters were on the borders of insanity. Some had come to town in a sad state of health, unable to witness the harrowing scenes. They say that often times, when they have given relief as far as it is in their power (and as we may say with the apostle, many do it even beyond their power) the cries and howling of the poor creatures that cannot get supplies are fearful. At the same time it is delightful to see the efforts made by all classes, ranks, and conditions of the people, to do what can be done. The money sent from England is amazing—it is literally pouring in, to relieve both the temporal and spiritual wants of the poor; and the general opinion of all good men is, that great good is intended to result from these awful and heavy judgments—for, if ever the hand of the Lord was stretched out on a land, it appears to be so on this guilty nation. It is heart-cheering to hear of the steadfastness of the poor converts: multitudes of Romanists are going to church who say, now they see who are their friends."

From another letter: "They say we can form no idea of what it is to be surrounded with the dead and dying—to hear the cries of the famishing children, with countenances like old men—a laugh is never heard amongst them. The whole character is altered—all energy gone—despair pictured in their countenances—whole families found dead, or dying together in one bed."

From another letter: "Much prayer should be offered up for the evangelical Irish Clergymen and their families at present. They are really wearing away under the pressure. The minds of several are giving way; others have spitting of blood, from the incessant labour of the mind and body, and diminution of food and comfort. The wives and daughters of the Clergy are much in the same state. You know Mrs. — Her sister (Mrs. —) and her niece (Mrs. —) are in one of the large melancholy parishes in Mayo, and it would amaze you to hear what they go through. It would indeed be a pattern to cold or half-hearted Christians, to see such people, of the highest family, delicate and accomplished for a high station, labouring like menial servants. Four hundred people are in the courtyard of such these ladies every day, to be fed with soup or meal. Many others are outside, begging for admission. On Saturday they give a little dry meal besides, to keep them alive until Monday."

We turn for some relief from these melancholy scenes to a letter, printed in the London Record, which refers to an interesting device for obtaining sustenance and guarding against moral contamination. The Rev. George R. Gildea, Rector of Newport, County of Mayo, writes:

"I have also commenced a new system of reproductive work, which, if you approve of, make it known among your housekeeping friends. Mrs. Gildea— anxious to take the young women off the road-works, where they were indiscriminately employed among men,—suggested the idea of finding them some more home employment; and yesterday she began to give out flax to spin at such price as will meet their sad position, and my plan for carrying it out is this:—Any person approving of the object, and sending me whatever sum of money they please with their address, (and where in Liverpool and London a parcel will be received for them,) shall, please God, receive the value of their money, in travelling strong & wide linen, or coarse table linen suited for servants, whichever they name; all of fine flax, hand-wove and bleached, such as cannot, for lasting quality, be bought for any price in England. If I am supported in this, I will set 500 women at work before a fortnight at their own fireside (miserable as it may be) yet freed from the many contaminating results of public roads. The poor people themselves are delighted with the plan; and sixty got flax yesterday, while all the wheel-makers are busy preparing, and all the weavers are getting ready also.

(Signed) "GEORGE R. GILDEA. "Newport-rectory, Mayo, Ireland."

It might have been hoped that contributions to the tribute commonly called the "Repeal Rent" would under existing circumstances be received by the demagogues with grief and disapprobation, and that the influence of those who profess to be the friends of the people would be exerted to direct contributions to the feeding of the famishing, rather than the carrying on of a mischievous agitation. But we find that, at the meeting of the Repeal Association held on the 25th of January, Mr. O'Connell announced the amount of receipts in the following terms: "I am sorry to say the Repeal rent for the week is only £15. 16s. 9d."

ISLAND OF ACHILL.—The Rev. E. Nangle, in making public acknowledgment of several sums received for the relief of the destitute in this part of Ireland, makes the following statement, which must be highly gratifying to those who have been instrumental in collecting, or contributing to, the fund which has proved so beneficial to that portion of our suffering fellow-subjects:

"Mr. Nangle takes this opportunity of informing kind Christian friends, who have so liberally responded to his appeal on behalf of the poor, that a report containing a full account of the receipt and disbursement of all sums entrusted to him is being prepared, and will be completed and circulated with all the speed that the many pressing and harassing engagements of this season of distress permit.

"We are happy to state that no deaths from starvation have taken place in this island. The cargo of food which we were enabled to send in, arrived just in time to prevent such a catastrophe. We can assure our friends that but for their liberality Achill would, ere this, have had as sad a tale to tell as Skibbereen or any other district where the pressure of famine has been most severe.

"The first cargo is now nearly exhausted, and we are about purchasing a second, for which we shall be thankful for any help our friends may send us.

"During the past month we were enabled to give employment to 4,148 labourers, of which number 2,006 are Roman Catholics. We also gave two meals daily to upwards of 600 children, including our 100 orphans."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

Table with columns for date, name, and amount. Includes entries for Feb. 1, 10th July 1816, 4-Gowen, H., 17-Collection Quinquagesima Sunday, etc.

FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY.

Table with columns for date, name, and amount. Includes entries for Feb. 3-Collection at Riviere du Loup, 5-Ditto at Leeds, per Rev. E. T. Whitten, etc.

T. TRIGER, Treas. Church Socy.

On account of the unfavourable state of the weather last Sunday, the Collection for the general fund of the Incorporated Church Society, which was to have been taken up at the Cathedral, has been postponed till the Sunday after next.

The Anniversary Celebration of the opening of the Female Orphan Asylum, will be held in the National School-house, on Friday, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

TO THE REVEREND J. H. NICOLLS, M. A., PRINCIPAL AND HARBOLD PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENOXVILLE.

We, the undersigned, the students of Bishop's College, have learned with deep regret, that in obedience to the call of duty you are now to embark for your Native Land, and to intermit, for a season, those labours, which, under God, have so happily conducted the Institution to its present condition of prosperity.

The relation in which, as members of this College, we have had the honour to stand towards yourself; a relation which has resulted in so much of happiness and, as we trust, of lasting benefit to ourselves, encourages the hope, that it will not be deemed obtrusive if we avail ourselves of this occasion to beg your acceptance of our humble, yet grateful acknowledgments of the many proofs we have had of your uniform regard for our welfare, and especially for your exertions for our intellectual as well as spiritual improvement.

Impressed with these sentiments, and anxious to deposit with our "Alma Mater," the most acceptable token we can of our deep sense of obligation and attachment, we trust you will not withhold from us the additional favour, on the occasion of your visit to England, of allowing us to present your portrait to the Institution; and that you will have the kindness to have it taken, and transmitted to us, for that purpose, as early as may be convenient.

In taking our leave of you, Reverend and dear Sir, we beg you, one and all, to accept the assurance of our fervent prayer to God, that He will be pleased to protect and guide you in all your undertakings, and prosper your mission to the benefit of the Institution, over which you are called to preside, and to your own comfort and satisfaction.

(Signed by all the Students.) Answer to the preceding. Bishop's College, Feb. 25th, 1817.

My dear Friends, Accept my sincere and hearty thanks for the proof you have this morning given me of your attachment and regard. I feel deeply thankful to Him whose Providence orders the course of all events, that He has enabled me to discharge my somewhat arduous duties in such a manner as to earn your friendship and good will.

In complying with your request, I cannot but express my satisfaction that the method you adopted of expressing your sentiments, is of a public character, and while it affords a memorial of your regard towards myself, betokens also your attachment to the Institution of which you are members. Your present will be but the first, I

hope, of a series of public records such as are usually found in all similar societies in our fatherland. Your prayers for my safety on my journey will, I feel assured, be heard; inasmuch as I know that this is not a mere form of expression with you, but the earnest wish of your hearts. In due season I trust to return to you with the reward of labour in my hand. Meanwhile my own prayers for you all, and for the prosperity of this Institution, will be continued; and though absent in body, be assured, I shall be constantly present with you in spirit.

I remain, my dear Friends, Yours most faithfully and affectionately in the Lord, JASPER H. NICOLLS. To the Students of Bishop's College. Communicated.

Diocese of Toronto.

We learn from the Church that the Lord Bishop of Toronto intends to hold Confirmations in the city of Toronto, as follows: May 2nd, Trinity Church, 11 A. M. " " St. Paul's 3 P. M. " 9th, St. George's 11 A. M. " 16th, the Cathedral, 3 P. M.

ADDITIONAL BISHOPS IN ENGLAND.—Government having proposed to the Bench of Bishops the choice between the creation of one additional Bishop for Manchester—the new Prelate to have a seat in the House of Lords—and the establishment of four additional Bishops without admitting the new Prelates to seats in Parliament, the choice has been made in favour of the latter course. It is expected, therefore, that Ministers will bring in a bill to the effect of erecting four new sees, the four junior Bishops always to be without seats in the House of Lords.

AUGMENTATION OF SMALL DIOCESES.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have devised a scheme, which has been ratified by an Order in Council, for augmenting the income of the smaller bishoprics from the revenues of the Bishop of Durham. From and after the next avoidance of the see, the sums payable to the Commissioners by the Bishop of Durham, and by them to be paid to the Bishops of Carlisle, St. David's, and Hereford, will render the fixed income of the Bishop of Durham £8,000 per annum, whilst the salaries to be augmented will be, the Bishop of Carlisle, £4,500; the Bishop of St. David's, £4,500; the Bishop of Hereford, £4,200. It is also proposed, "That if a vacancy in the see of Hereford shall happen before the mortgage debt due from the Bishop of Hereford for money duly borrowed by the present Bishop of Hereford from the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, in the year 1859, for rebuilding the Episcopal Palace at Hereford, shall be fully paid off, then so long as the annual sums in respect thereof, both principal and interest, shall continue payable, the amount thereof due in each year shall be added to the sum proposed, payable to the said Bishop."

MISS BURDETT COULTS' NEW CHURCH AND SCHOOLS.—The site chosen is in Rochester-town, opposite Emery Hill's Almshouses, and about one hundred yards from the Westminster Police-court. A piece of ground has been cleared for the new church, the first stone of which will be laid in a few weeks. Adjoining the ground is a chapel, lately belonging to the sect called Irvingites, and three houses adjoining, including a large ale and beer house belonging to Messrs. Wood, the brewers, in occupation of Mr. Lee. The three houses have been purchased by Miss Burdett Coult's at an expense of £7,000, and the chapel, which is a remarkably plain one, for £3,000 more. A district has already been assigned to the new church, and the Irvingite chapel was re-opened, under a license from the Bishop of London, on Monday last, when Divine service was solemnized, for the first time, according to the forms and ceremonies of the Established Church. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. William Tennant, M. A., the appointed Minister of the district; and Divine service will be celebrated every Sabbath morning and evening until the new church is erected and consecrated. The cost of the site, including the buildings, will be £10,000, the endowment of the church £10,000 more, and £25,000 will be expended in the erection of the church, schools, and parsonage-house.

[The above article, from a London paper, describes the progress made in carrying out the act of munificence represented in the following, which appeared in the papers several months ago.]

We have been given to understand that Miss Burdett Coult's recently forwarded to the Bishop of London a blank cheque with her signature attached, for his Lordship to fill up with such an amount as would include the entire cost of building a church, endowing it with £300 per annum, and for the building of a parsonage-house and schools. It is said that the draft has been honoured to the amount of £30,000 for these objects. The church, we are informed, is to be built in the city of Westminster, in compliment to the munificent donor, who possesses considerable property there. This splendid donation will prove a noble and lasting monument of the Christian virtues of this truly bountiful lady.

The Bishop of Ripon has devoted a room in his palace to the purpose of a school for the instruction of the cottagers in the neighbourhood. An efficient master has been appointed, and his Lordship personally superintends the school.

The Rev. J. T. H. Le Mesurier, M. A., late Archdeacon of Malta, has been presented, by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who are the patrons, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester has presented the Rev. Samuel Charles Wilks, M. A., Lecturer of St. Swithin's, Cannon Street, London, and Editor of the Christian Observer, to the Rectory of Nursling, near Southampton.

DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA FELIX.—The Rev. Charles Perry, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Incumbent of St. Paul's Church in Cambridge New Town, is appointed Bishop of this Diocese. He is described as a man not only of high standing in the University but possessed of the more important qualities which are required for the office to which he has been preferred. The New South Wales papers state that the new Bishoprics are to have £366 a year each out of the Bishops' Fund, £866 salary to each. The Bishop of Australia, whose Diocese has thus been subdivided, has given up £500 of his salary, which is thus reduced to £1500 a year.