pal adversary, who was the young man himself, was so struck with certain passages which the colporteur read from the New Testament, that when all the others had left, he secretly repaired to the chamber, of the colporteur in order to purchase a copy: and the advice which he then received, joined to a fervent prayer offered up in his behalf, made so deep an impression on his mind, that from that time forward he diligently studied the Scriptures, and was led by them to see his sinful state by nature, and the condemnation under which he stood before God, and to acknowledge Jesus Christ as his Saviour."

From the Paris Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Report for 1847-8.

THE PASTORAL CHARGE.

There was a natural tendency to the reproduction of the pastor's character amongst his flock. Their eyes were upon him in the pulpit and in the field; and if purity, self-denial, a high aim and a mortified spirit, were exhibited by the pastor, they were by God's grace, caught by one and another from the living pattern of their pastor's conduct. That principle applied to their numerous duties, to which he would briefly allude. He did not see how engagements in the sports of the field and the public amusements of the world were reconcileable with those requirements. The evident result of such conduct must be that their flocks would be led to believe that, after all, the clergy were but decent men of this world. The character of Christ's ambassador must be lost in them, and the ministry of the word must lose its effect when intrusted to such hands. The patient would not willingly send, in the suffering of his body, for the physician who was known to be the keenest sportsman in the field, because he would reasonably doubt whether that man's heart was sufficiently in his profession. And how could they doubt that the stricken conscience and burdened spirit of him who needed consolation and instruction should doubt in seeking for assistance from him who preferred the amusement of the world to the service of his God; or, in appealing for the consolations of his faith, to him who showed no evidence that he had been guided by the spirit, or chosen the way of godliness and peace? He could not allow himself to leave that subject on that its lowest ground. It was not on that ground alone that he would urge upon the clergy increased attention to their ministerial duties. Self recollectedness and self-denial—these were the great means of giving full effect to their ministry, and to show that there was something in the clergyman differing from other men besides the garb he wore. The amusements to which he had alluded tended to break down the character of the ministry. The company, with whom persons indulging in such pursuits were unavoidably called upon to meet, the tone of thought suggested, tended to destroy that steadiness of character which the clergy should ever seek to maintain. If such were the case, they were incompatible with the due discharge of the ministerial office, and ought to be carefully avoided. If the charge were small, then the minister had more time to devote to the poor, to the cultivation of the saintly character, and to bringing into the fold of the Church those for whom God had given his dear Son. And if that were true with the pastor of the few sheep, how much more strongly did it apply to him who had many souls under his spiritual guardianship? How could such a pastor adequately discharge his duty without constantly having a sense of his ministerial requirements present to his mind? How without much prayer and devotedness could he bear up under his burdens if, looking off from his difficulties, he shut his eyes to the evils of his parish, and substituted natural hopes and decent conduct for hearty and unsparing labour? How, unless he saw constantly before him the pattern of his ministry suffering his cross and passion, his agony and bloody sweat—how, unless he retired often from the sights and sounds of the world, and wrapt himself in thought on holy things,—how, unless his soul were frequently softened by the love of a penitent heart—could he testify to the truth, and the joy, and the hopes of Christ's holy Gospel? In a multitude of ways a pastor who thus acted up to the requirements of his duty stamped his character upon them who were the subjects of his ministry. Such a man would become acquainted with even the least of his flock. He would give point and particularity to his sermons, and would speak of Christ's love and mercy, of his death and resurrection, of the hopes and consolations of his Gospel, as one who had a practical acquaintance with them. His sermons would not be mere moral essays over which his congregation might slumber soundly, or go away to seek in other pastors what their own would not provide for them. That was the great truth he (the Bishop) would have his clergy to remember. They wanted for their parishes earnest spiritual men—men of prayer and faith, men of God, men who could speak what they knew, and testify that which they had seen—men who could enjoin upon others to seek that salvation they had found themselves, who could speak of Christ as having known Christ, who could declare the Spirit's power, because that Spirit's power had wrought upon themselves—men to whom the Church of the redeemed was not a name or an abstraction, but the living company of Christ's saints among men—men to whom the doctrine of the Sacraments was not a mere formality of orthodoxy, but the discipline and food of life. Their congregations would soon see through empty formality and unreality; they would see through faithless sermons and want of personal experience, the substitution of piety for sympathy with the poor; it was only by being earnest themselves that they would make their ministry useful. That earnestness, if anything could, would bring back their brethren who had separated from them, because it would show them that the clergy were desiring that truth, the want of which originally led them away, that would enable them at last to render up their great account with joy. If such were the character of their ministry they might carry on their labours with rejoicing hope.

The Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D. D., Lord Bishop of Oxford, in his Primary Charge, October, 1848, *reported in The Guardian.*

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1848.

Since the publication of our last number, we have been gratified by learning that an interesting series of services, as suggested by the Committee of the Church Missionary Society in London, took place on Wednesday the 1st instant, in connection with the congregation of Trinity Church, Montreal.

A meeting for social prayer was held at 9 in the morning, attended by about sixty persons; the Rev. Alexander Digby Campbell, Incumbent, assisted by the Rev. Charles Bancroft, Rector of St. John's, conducted the meeting. There was Divine Service in the forenoon, when a sermon was preached, in which the claims of the Heathen on the Church of Christ were brought before the congregation, by the Incumbent. In the evening, an overflowing meeting was held in the School-room, which excited considerable interest.

Upwards of twenty pounds were contributed at the meeting, and it is fully expected that this sum will be increased to at least forty pounds in aid of the Jubilee Fund.

The interest which has been excited in this community, since the Wednesday of last week, when the cause of Missions, as carried on by the Church Missionary Society, was ably pleaded before a large and deeply attentive congregation from all parts of this parish, has suggested to several individuals the desirableness of preserving, in a more permanent shape, the Sermon preached on that occasion. They have, therefore, obtained the Manuscript from the Reverend Dr. Mackie, and we have the pleasure of presenting the Sermon to our readers in this number.* We are highly gratified also in having to insert the acknowledgment of further liberal contributions.

In the Sermon on our first page, an allusion is made to the position of religious orders in the Church of Rome, as regards the ordinary ecclesiastical authority established in her Dioceses. A curious illustration of the anomaly here glanced at, has just come under our notice. The Roman Cathelic Bishop of New York (Dr. Hughes, of Irish sympathizing note) finds the sphere of his diocesan rule invaded by the arrival of two brothers of the Cistercian order of monks from Ireland; and on the appearance of a notice in the *Tribune* which affirms that it has long been "the anxious wish of the Roman Catholic Bishops, Priests, and Laity in the United States, to see an establishment of the Cistercian order founded in that country," the following counter-manifesto is put forth in the New York *Freeman's Journal*:

"We are requested by the Rt. Rev. Bishop to say that the above extraordinary announcement is, to him, and to the clergy of this diocese, a piece of unexpected information. It may be that some of the Bishops, priests and laity of the United States have desired an establishment of the Cistercian Order, but they are not of the Diocese of New York. In fact, the Bishop, priests and laity of this Diocese would regard the Rev. Abbot of Mount Melleray as rendering a service to religion, if he would recall those members of his community, who have been collecting money in the United States and in the British provinces during the last three or four years, and allow them to re-enter on that life of religious retirement which by this time they must have almost forgotten, and a return to which could not but be of advantage to themselves. It is proper to add for the information of the faithful, that the Bishop of this diocese has not been consulted by either of the parties mentioned in the above notice, on the subject of which it treats; that he regards the proceeding as irregular, and advises the clergy and laity of the diocese to give it neither countenance nor encouragement."

It seems that the appointment at the Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital, upon which we remarked in our number of October 19, has been confirmed. We find the following strictures upon it in the last number of the scientific periodical devoted to the interests of Medical Science, published in Montreal:

House Surgeon, Marine Hospital, Quebec.—Members of the medical profession should not meddle themselves with politics. This we assume to be a general rule, which should influence their conduct in this particular. In appointments to official medical situations, politics on the part of those who appoint, should, to an equal extent, exert no influence. In the latter case, fitness alone should be the object sought for, and superior qualification the recommendation. We regret to perceive that this simple rule of conduct has been grossly violated by the Executive, in their recent appointment, of Mr. Lemieux, to the above hospital, who was, at the time of his nomination, scarcely one week a member of the profession, and whose license had not even been officially announced; but whose relationship with the Honorable member for Montmorenci has proved itself a qualification of greater value than the practical experience of years of other candidates. Aware of the responsibilities of the office in this institution, a man of experience should have been selected to fill it, which Mr. Lemieux most notoriously is not. But, irrespective of this, he labours, as we are informed, under one serious disqualification, namely, a very imperfect acquaintance with the English language, which ninety-nine out of every hundred patients speak who seek the benefit of the institution. We object to the appointment in every particular, and this from no unfriendly feeling towards the incumbent. We object to it, in the first instance, as a gross political job, and on this point we speak positively; we have reason to know that the appointment of Mr. Lemieux was pre-determined, and made dependent on his successful examination at the Medical Board. He did pass, and he got the appointment; and we object to it, in the second place, on the ground of his ignorance of the English language, and a necessary obliteration of that bond which attaches one countryman to another in a distant land, which is interwoven with his language, and is suggestive of the warmest sympathies in times of distress.—*Brit. Am. Journal of Med. & Physical Science.*

Toronto Lunatic Asylum.—A change has taken place in the medical superintendence of this valuable institution; Dr. Parke, lately of Simcoe, occupying the situation formerly held by Dr. Telfer, of Toronto. The management of matters, however, appears to be in an anomalous condition; and the medical superintendent, instead of being invested with that power over his assistants, customary under such circumstances, such as suspending or discharging them for irregularities of conduct, has his acts, in this respect, supervised by a board of commissioners, who, in some instances, have reinstated assistants previously discharged. No proceeding is so likely to prove subversive of all order, in such an institution, as this. The medical superintendent's powers should be supreme in these matters, and the commissioners should support instead of thwart; should sustain his authority, instead of acting so as to lessen it. The responsibility rests with the physician, and he should not only have the power of selecting his assistants, but should also be endowed with full authority to dismiss them, when he finds them conducting themselves in such a manner as to interfere with the grand object which he has in view, and which he is placed there to fulfil. We do not know of a single institution, in which the physicians attending are not invested with such powers.—*Brit. Am. Jour. of Med. & Ph. Science.*

The institution designed for the training of Teachers to Common Schools in this Province has now been a year in operation, at Toronto, and its second public examination was held on the 11th and 12th of last month. The October number of the *Journal of Education*, which has just come to hand, gives reports of the examination taken from two different periodicals, of which we select the main part of that in the *British Colonist*, as follows:

The second half-yearly examination of the pupils attending the Provincial Normal School was held here on Wednesday and Thursday last, according to public announcement previously made. At the commencement, on Wednesday forenoon, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent of Schools, and General Superintendent of the Provincial Normal School, intimated, with much regret, that, in consequence of severe indisposition, by which Mr. Robertson, the head master, had been confined to his bed for several days, he was prevented from being present at the examination. The classes under Mr. Robertson's charge were therefore examined by some of the senior pupils, male and female, and by Mr. Hind, professor of Mathematics, Chemistry, &c., who also examined the classes under his own charge. The absence of Mr. Robertson was much regretted by all, and more so on account of the cause of it. The subjects of examination were:—Grammar and the rudiments of logic; science of arithmetic, mental arithmetic, algebra, geometry and mensuration; geography—mathematical, physical and political; mechanics—steam engine, locomotive; rudiments of natural philosophy, light, heat and electricity; elements of general history; agricultural chemistry, and animal physiology. There was also an examination of the Model School classes, by various students of the Normal School, male and female, and an examination in Hullah's system of Vocal Music, by Mr. Townsend. It was obvious to all present, that much as was thought of the progress made in the Normal School, during the first session, the exhibition on Wednesday and Thursday last, showed that much has been since achieved by way of improvement; and it is impossible to estimate the advantages that are sure to be derived by the Province at large, from the labours of the numerous school teachers, who receive their instructions at this Institution. The exhibition was most creditable to masters and pupils, and there were those present who cheerfully bore testimony to the merits of both—foremost among whom we may name, the Honourable Chief Justice Robinson, who delivered a very neat address, in which he adverted, in appropriate terms, to the advantages of the institution, alluding to the amount of knowledge acquired in so short a period, and the influence which it must necessarily produce on the future happiness of the pupils, and those to whom, in their capacity of school teachers, they will be afterwards called upon to communicate it in their turn in their several localities. The Chief Justice took occasion to express himself in the highest terms of praise of the Masters of the Normal School; and he also paid a well-merited compliment to Dr. Ryerson, for his industry, perseverance and success, in introducing so very valuable a system into the Province.

The Hon. H. J. Boulton and Dr. Ryerson delivered addresses, and the proceedings were closed with the blessing, pronounced by the Rev. Professor Edson, of Knox's College. On the platform, besides the members of the Board of Education, we observed the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. H. J. Boulton, M. P. P., the Revs. Drs. Richey and Burns; the Revs. Professors Esson and Rintoul, Mr. Principal Barton, (Upper Canada College;) Messrs. Corbould and Neale, (Yonge Street;) the Rev. Mr. Ardagh, (Barrie;) the Rev. Mr. Geddes, (Hamilton;) the Revs. Mr. Kerwin, Meyerhoffer, Davis, and John Ryerson; Mr. Allan, (Superintendent of Schools, Wellington District;) Peter Brown, Esq., Mr. Crombie, Home District School, &c.

The following statement of the attendance, &c. at the Provincial Normal School, was read at the opening, by Dr. Ryerson:—

Number of students in attendance during the present session, 126; females, 22; males, 104; number of those who have taught schools, 98; paid pupils, 5; number in attendance at present, 70. Left in order to take charge of schools, 22; left on account of sickness, 14; dismissed for incapacity, 7; dismissed for improper conduct, 2; left for want of means, 3; left on account of circumstances over which they had no control, 3.

The Indian's Complaint of the Money Hunters, and his regard for the Black Coats.—A Grand Council was held, at the Sault de St. Marie, on the 18th and 19th of August, for the purpose of hearing the remonstrances which the Indians coming over those parts had to make against the proceedings of the Mining Companies—the *Money Hunters*, as the Indians expressively call them. Captain Anderson, the Superintendent of the Indian Department, attended on the part of the Government; the Lord Bishop of Toronto and several of his Clergy were present. Captain Anderson speaking the Ojibwa language fluently opened the proceedings by a speech without an interpreter; the Chiefs spoke in reply, contending for their right to the lands where the Mining Companies are forming settlements, and claiming compensation for the land—for the damage done to their hunting—and for the mineral of which the Indians knew nothing until the Money Hunters brought it to light.

The following extract from the speech made by the Chief Shingwawkonce will be read with some interest: by the "Great Black Coat" is to be understood the Lord Bishop of Toronto; and the less distinguished "Black Coat" is the Reverend Missionary whose charge it is to minister to these children of the forest. It is to be hoped that the "Money Hunters," instead of being "turned off" from the lands which the Indians knew to turn to so little account, will prove the Indians' best friends by helping them to build the "House of Prayer," and affording every other inducement to the "Black Coat" to stay and teach the Indian "the Great Spirit's Book."

"Father, I have a few words to send to our Great Father at Montreal. We are in great distress, and we wish you to ask our Great Father to assist us. We have good crops at the mouth of Garden River: we have built some wooden houses, and have cut sticks to put up more: but the money hunters have measured and taken our lands. We ask our Great Father to send them away, and to help us in building houses, and tear up the land which is too strong for our hoes. If our Father will buy our other lands, we can buy oxen, &c., with the money.

"Father, the Great Black Coat has given us a Black Coat, but we have no money to pay him—no house for him. We are fond of our Black Coat, and are sorry he can't stay in our village. We have no house for him to live in. We can't build a house or pay a Teacher to have our children read the Great Spirit's Book. Neither can we build a House of Prayer to meet in. We want our Great Father to assist in all those things: and if the money hunters are turned off from our lands, my young men are not lazy and would go to work to do these things if our Great Father would help us. We have no ploughs, no oxen, no axes, no nails or glass—without these we cannot build, and we can't buy them because we have no money; and we fear if we don't shew work or help our Minister, he will leave us. We are willing, if the money hunters leave our land, to lay by 200 acres for our Minister, Church, Burying ground, and School."

It may be as well to make the remark that the corresponding designation in the French language, "La robe noire" is constantly met with in the reports of the Roman Catholic Missionaries in those parts.

The above article having given occasion to remark upon the odd way of designating the Clergy, adopted by the untutored dwellers in the wilds of North America, it will not be unsuitable to introduce here a very remarkable coincidence which took place in the West Indies on the first arrival of Bishops to superintend the labours of the Clergy there. The Negroes had all along been accustomed to designate the Clergyman by the name of "Parson." The word "Overseer"—by which the Planter's managing man on the estate is designated, had been corrupted by them into "Busha." Now when these poor people heard of a "Bishop" who exercised authority over Parsons, the sound of his title, together with the nature of his office, very naturally led them to call him "Parson Busha." But, the derivation of "Busha" being "Overseer", the Negro's mistake had in truth brought him to hit upon the very designation in his corrupt English, which accurately described the newly arrived Dignitary: "Parson Busha," meaning "Clergyman's Overseer", that is, ἐπίσκοπος, Bishop.

The Synagogue at Canterbury.—The opening of the Jews' new Synagogue at Canterbury took place on Tuesday week, Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Cohen, of Dover, and other members of the Jewish priesthood. Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., was present, and took part in the ceremony by depositing the scrolls of the law in the ark. Dr. Adler preached in English. The congregation formed in procession at the entrance of the synagogue, and, preceded by the choir chanting the 122d Psalm, with the Rev. Dr. Adler at their head, entered the synagogue, bearing the "scrolls of the law," the bearers of which, after passing several times round the desk, conveyed it to the ark, to the head of which the minister had advanced. The scrolls were then placed in the ark by Sir Moses Montefiore, the choir reciting the 30th and 31st Psalms in alternate verses, and next chanting the 4th, 5th, and 6th parts of the prepared psalmody. The Chief Rabbi then delivered the consecrational sermon, and a prayer for Her Majesty and the Royal Family. The congregation and company, consisting of about 150 persons, then retired to the Guildhall concert room, where an excellent repast was provided:

[Here the notice of the religious solemnity winds up with the announcement that "in the evening the junior members of the congregation and their friends finished the day's proceedings with a ball." It would appear that the same influence which we often find, among professing Christians, to furnish dissipation in close succession upon the solemnities of religious observance, is at work among modern Jews. The social festivities of Christmas and Easter too much partake of the character of a dance to "finish," the day which was devoted to the consecration of a place of Divine worship.]

The Jews in Poland.—A letter from Warsaw, of October 7, states that a ukase of the Emperor Nicholas, which has just been published, accords some extension to the rights which the Jews enjoyed in Poland. It declares that, in thirteen streets where only three Jews have been hitherto admitted to live, as many as five can reside for the future; that in all the other streets of the capital, and in all the other towns of Poland, where the Jews were prevented from residing, they may establish themselves in any numbers they please; that they may even purchase ground to build on, provided that they erect on it houses of stone. These liberties are accorded to suit such Jews as possess from 9000 roubles (£1500.) to 3000 roubles, according to the street in which they wish to reside at Warsaw, and 1500 roubles for all other towns. They must, besides, be engaged in business as bankers, or have some other respectable calling.

TEMPERANCE.

A great Temperance Meeting was held at Montreal, on the 5th of last month, in the Hall of the Bonsecours Market, His Honour the Mayor presiding. A letter was read from the Governor General's Military Secretary, expressing regret that His Excellency was prevented by other engagements from attending the Meeting, but assuring the Gentlemen addressed, that he was "a hearty well-wisher to the cause it was intended to promote." On the platform there were the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, with a number of his Clergy; of Protestant Ministers, the Rev. Messrs. Taylor, Cramp, and Girdwood; several Members of the Provincial Parliament, and other persons of high respectability.

The Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, who is foremost in labours to promote the cause of Temperance among French Canadians, proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Cramp. The Rev. Mr. Taylor's resolution was seconded by P. Beaubien, Esq., M. P. P.—The Rev. Messrs. O'Reilly and Mercier, Jacob DeWitt, Esq., M. P. P., and the Hon. M. Cameron were among the speakers.

His Honour, Charles Mondelet, Circuit Judge, in charging the Grand Jury at the Court of Quarter Sessions opened on the 21st ulto., introduced the subject of Temperance by some extended remarks from which we extract the following:

"It is but too true, that the chief cause of crime, is intemperance. For years past, as already stated from this Bench, on several occasions, crime has been on the increase, and the most superficial observation suffices to convince any one, that intemperance has brought before this Court, seven-eights of the unfortunate beings who are, thus, lost to society. Repeated appeals have been made to Grand Jurors on this vital subject; they have been reminded of the reform which is loudly called for. They have been undisguisedly made aware of the *frightful consequence to society*, springing from the innumerable places of resort where every enticement is held out to persons so inclined, or who are led into such habits, to indulge their propensities for the use of intoxicating liquors. Strong language has repeatedly been used, to depict the worse than culpable conduct of such of the authorities who, instead of lending a firm arm in putting down intemperance, have been wanting in their duty, in that respect, and after a true, tho' disheartening picture of the present state of the community, a bold stand has been taken, and the unequivocal pressing recommendation was held out, this day twelve months, that no license should be granted, to tavern-keepers, to sell spirituous liquors, such being the only mode to deal with the difficulty. A noble response from Grand Jurors, has strengthened the hands of the Court, and made stronger the position of the friends of order and good government, and that also of the apostles and advocates of Temperance. A move which, for the last twelve years, has been watched by all true friends to their country, a move which, at first, was cried down, ridiculed and opposed, has now become such, that men who reflect, can see where it must eventually lead us, if persevered in. Yes, Gentlemen, the cause of Temperance, which of all causes, is eminently, a universal one, being that of humanity, of religion, of good order, is destined to achieve a thorough reform in human affairs. In that respect, Courts of Criminal and Civil Justice, Grand Jurors and all and every the members of the community, have a vital interest, and should aid in the progress, inasmuch as action being consequent on the diffusing of sound doctrines, crime must soon be on the decrease, instead of being as now, on the increase."

We introduce a few more selections on the same subject.

Temperance.—We believe that the friends of this sacred cause will learn with pleasure, that the same success attends Messire Chiniquy everywhere. At the end of his exhortations in some parishes of the counties of Leinster and Berthier, the results were as follows:—St. Lin 1775 names enrolled; St. Henri de Mascouche, 1539; St. Thomas, 859; St. Cuthbert, 1880. We ought to add that a part of this success is also due to the educated class, which every where seconds the noble missionary.—*Echo des Campagnes.*

Sale of Liquor in Steamboats.—It is much to be regretted that all the steamboat Captains have not yet resolved to abolish their bars—those disgusting taverns which are the source of a thousand disorders and accidents, and a real nuisance to all travellers. The following circumstance which recently occurred on board the Lady Elgin, is a convincing proof:—Several individuals were allowed to embark at the port of Quebec, in a complete state of drunkenness. One of these wretched beings, unable to guide himself, was dragged on board like an animal. But this was not enough to outrage the feelings of respectable travellers,—during the night, a clerk (commis) of the steamboat sold, even in the cabin, some intoxicating drinks to seven or eight young men, who, becoming intoxicated, continually disturbed the rest of the passengers. It is unnecessary to say, that upon the deck there was also, during a part of the night, a great noise, caused, without doubt, by the use of drink. In the middle of this disturbance, the Captain, and all those charged to maintain order, slept peaceably in their own rooms.—*Melanges Religieux.*

A New Mode of Reclaiming Habitual Brandy Drinkers. By Dr. Schreiber.—This plan consists in confining the person treated to one room, and giving him brandy in all his drink, whether water or coffee, and mixing brandy in small quantities with all his food. 139 soldiers were treated by Dr. Ritzous, at Stockholm, under this system. During the first few days, from five to seven, this new regimen pleased the patients much. They were in a state of continual joyous intoxication. The pulse became full and slow; the tongue red and moist. All complained of a sense of burning in the region of the stomach. The skin was moist. The pupils were neither contracted nor dilated. About the end of the fifth or seventh day, the excitement of intoxication ceased; the patient came to himself, but was languid and silent. The sensation of burning in the stomach became more acute, and was accompanied by inextinguishable thirst. The tongue became yellow about the edges; the stomach could take neither food nor drink, but they were immediately rejected by vomiting. The greater number gave up eating. The pulse was small, weak, and trembling. At the end of from two to four days, this state disappeared in its turn, and the patient recommenced eating and drinking. Some were again attacked with intoxication during six or eight days; and when they came to their reason, they always preserved an invincible repugnance for food and drink mingled with brandy. In six of the men, slight delirium, which disappeared of itself, remained after the end of the treatment.

The above is from *L'Union Medicale*; the experiment described in it is a dangerous one—we should say, unwarranted, notwithstanding the good effect it seems to have produced in the great majority of cases: the article proceeds to state that 128 out of the 139 were completely reclaimed from drunkenness; 4 relapsed, and 7 were obliged to suspend the treatment. Most of the men were from 20 to 25 years of age.

How low has the man sunk, who has to be cured from "a debasing vice," by being first plunged into its deepest depth, so that the very buffeting it gives him may produce a distaste for its further indulgence.

We remember that a somewhat similar, but far less elaborate, process was adopted by the Missionary Gutzlaff, with the view of breaking the Chinese of the besotting habit of Opium-eating: he gave them Opium mixed with a powerful Emetic:—the effects of the latter made the patient nauseate the Opium with which he had taken it; and, for a time at least, he would forego the indulgence associated in his recollection with effects so disagreeable.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal has issued a Circular to inform the Clergy holding pastoral charge in the parish of Quebec that it is His Lordship's intention, with the divine permission, to hold a confirmation at Quebec on Sunday the seventh day of January next.

Burying Ground for Seamen and Immigrants.—On Thursday last, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, accompanied by several of the Clergy resident in this city, consecrated so much of the parcel of ground on the Charlesbourg road, as is reserved for interments according to the ritual of the Church of England.

This ground was purchased by the Government, last year, as a burial place for Seamen and Immigrants, dying at the Marine Hospital.

Diocese of Toronto.

Death of the Rev. W. H. Hobson.—From the *Chatham Gleaner*.—"The reverend gentleman left Chatham on Wednesday, the 4th of October., in the steamboat *Brothers*, for the purpose of discharging some duties appertaining to his office as trustee of the District Grammar School. On the voyage he was taken seriously ill, and on arriving at Windsor was obliged to be carried in an arm chair to the Globe Hotel. Medical aid was obtained from Detroit, and in the course of two or three days he was so far recovered that he arose from his bed and walked short distances, but at times seemed to wander in his mind. On last Sabbath but one his language was more unconnected; and on the Monday following in the afternoon, he started for a walk up the bank of the Detroit river, with his umbrella over his head and his walking cane, saying he would go and see a friend. Evening having arrived and the gentleman not having returned, enquiry was made by several friends, but nothing satisfactory was learned. On Tuesday and Wednesday search was made, but the body was not found until Thursday morning; the unfortunate gentleman had wandered some six miles up the Detroit river, and leaving the main road had got bewildered in an extensive marsh, all Monday night he must have suffered in this dreary place; he was seen on Tuesday morning and evening near the same place where he was found without either cap or coat on him. Many persons were hunting near him, and to one or two persons he spoke, but the settlers in the vicinity being all French, they did not understand him, but supposed him to be a Dutchman. When found, he was lying on his face, and from the appearance of his clothes he must have travelled many miles about the marsh, his walking cane was found about 200 yards west from where the body was discovered, the umbrella a quarter of a mile south of the body on the skirts of a wood, and his cap and coat some distance north east of the body; a smelling bottle was found in another direction, evidently showing that he must have been in a most distracted state.

A coroner's inquest was held by W. G. Hall, Esq., and the verdict of the jury was, that the gentleman came to his death from exposure, consequent upon a fit of temporary derangement.

Jubilee Fund of the Church Missionary Society.—The undersigned begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums on behalf of the above fund:

The Lord Bishop of Montreal,	£5	0	0
Rev. Dr. Mackie,	5	0	0
Rev. C. L. F. Haensel,	1	0	0
Collection at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity,	30	0	6
Rev. A. W. Mountain,	1	0	0
Mrs. Wm. Smith,	1	0	0
Mrs. Archd. Campbell,	1	5	0
Miss George,	0	12	2
Miss Hale,	2	0	0
Jeffery Hale, Esq.,	5	0	0
Mrs. Stacy,	2	0	0
Hon. H. Black,	5	0	0
J. Bradford, Esq.,	1	5	0
Mrs. Aylwin,	0	10	0
Mrs. Todd,	1	5	0
Mrs. Gillespie,	1	0	0
W. S. Sewell, Esq.,	1	0	0
J. Von Exter, Esq.,	0	5	0
Mrs. Hunt,	3	0	0
Dr. Bell,	14	0	0
Mrs. G. Douglas,	0	12	2
Mr. Burroughs,	1	0	0
Mrs. Alford,	1	5	0
Col. Lawrence,	2	10	0
Capt. Beatty,	1	5	0
	£74	14	10

C. H. Gates, Treasurer.

Payments Received.—Mrs. Henry Stuart, No. 157 to 260; Mrs. Whiteford, No. 235 to 260; J. Fletcher, Esq., No. 233 to 284.

The Agent of the Achill Herald acknowledges the receipt of £1. Currency, from Capt. F. Dobbs, Innisfail Lodge, C. W.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The letter-bags by the *Hibernia* arrived in town on Monday morning, and the papers on Tuesday evening. We collect, from various sources, the articles of intelligence which follow.