

annually, besides a considerable sum as tents of her land, offices, &c. swelling the amount to about \$8,000. All foreign intercourse with her Majesty is to pass through the Protectorate Government, and all foreigners residing on Tahiti, &c., are to give notice twenty-four hours previous to an interview, and state the nature of that interview.

The Governor and Staff attended service here on 7th February, and went away with the Queen on the 9th.

The congregations have been much improved in numbers since the return of the Queen, and we have at present a fair prospect of fresh interest in the schools for the young.

(Writing on the 30th of March, another missionary thus describes the reception of the Queen at Tahiti, and conveys his impressions of the present position and prospects of the mission:—)

I avail myself of the last hour before the mail closes, to give you an idea of our state and prospects since the Queen's return to Tahiti. When she returned she was well received by the French. As soon as the steamer bearing her flag was seen, the Grampus "dressed ship," and as she entered the harbour, the French ships-of-war "dressed and saluted with twenty-one guns."

The Queen is regular in attendance upon divine service: she attends Chapel every Sabbath twice, sometimes three times, and occasionally attends the Bible-class which we hold in the Chapel every morning at sunrise.

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The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1847.

We have inserted, in our fourth page, an extract from the recent charge delivered by His Honour, Judge Mondelet, to the Montreal Grand Jury, from which it appears that by this high functionary, intemperance has been found to be the evil which brings before the Court "seven eighths of the unfortunate beings" who become subject to trial, conviction, and afterwards to the deteriorating process of detention in what the Judge calls "our wretched goal."

Judge Mondelet has used strong and decided language in a matter which affects the best interests of the community. The immediate remedy which he recommends for adoption is the total suppression of licenses to sell spirituous liquors. He says: "There is but one mode of dealing with the difficulty—no license to sell spirituous liquors should be granted to tavern keepers. Taverns, or houses of public entertainment, there must be, for the reception of travellers and others; but it does not follow that because they should be fed, people are to be tempted to indulge in the use of deadly poison! Let the authorities look to this; the evil is a serious one; the necessity for immediate action is obvious, and the responsibility attaching to a weak, wavering, and undecided course must be enormous. Let no one be deterred from doing what is right, on the paltry plea that wise men are temperate, and that the public revenue will be diminished! Whether the revenue be diminished or not, is comparatively of minor importance; but what most concerns the community at large is that order, morality, obedience to the laws, and, therefore, general co-operation to work out good government, do prevail. The rulers and the ruled have an equal interest in such a work."

We not only agree with the learned Judge, that the question of reduction in revenue is of minor importance, but we conceive that it ought not for a moment to delay any measure that the public welfare may demand. In reality, the means existing in the community for raising the revenue needful to defray public expenses would be vastly increased by diminution in the consumption of spirituous liquors; the prevention of that mass of crime which is to be traced to the use of them would reduce the expenditure now absorbed by the very burdensome items of goals and houses of correction; and the pockets of the public would in effect be benefited instead of suffering loss.

The Grand Jury, recently called to act in aid of the Court of Quarter Sessions held in this city, have made a presentation, which touches upon the two points of insufficient prison accommodation and in-

crease of crime from the use of intoxicating drinks. It seems, however, that they differ from the Judge in their conclusion with regard to the licensing of taverns, because they suppose that to be an effectual mode of putting down the illicit traffic carried on by "low tipping houses." We cut the following from their presentation:

"The large number of low tipping houses, and the perfect impunity with which their occupants appear to ply their illicit traffic, is another serious and growing evil with which this community is afflicted, and a most fertile source of demoralization and of crime. Not one case has come under the notice of the Grand Jury, during their labours, reflecting discreditably on the licensed tavern; whilst some of the most serious offences have originated in unlicensed houses. To the facilities afforded by such houses, for the dispensing of intoxicating drinks, is to be attributed, in a great measure, the large number of persons, 659, committed from the 1st of last May to the 28th of October inst., as 'lunatic, idle, and disorderly.' Were a sufficient force placed at the disposal of the able and indefatigable Chief of Police, Mr. Russell, there is every reason to believe that this nuisance would be speedily suppressed."

According to the views which men may have formed of the needlessness of intoxicating liquors and of the injurious tendency of their use, they will form their opinion of the admissibility of the licensing system in any wise whatever. Conviction seems to have been carried to Judge Mondelet, with reference to spirituous liquor, that no conceivable benefit in prospect can justify the application of law to the regulation of their retail trade. If the use of them (always saving medicinal purposes) is a nuisance, we are not at liberty to regulate it; we must apply ourselves to putting it down.

Our main business, as Bereans, is with the application of moral power. We could wish to enlist all classes of the community in one united determination to recognise drink solely as the means of quenching thirst—water will do that most effectually and legitimately. Let all thinking men apply their search to the foundation which exists for the common drinking usages, and it will be discovered that they have no claim to countenance. Drinking to each other's health very frequently proves drinking each other's ruin; and the rationale of having a drinking by means of a succession of toasts on public occasions will not bear investigation. Opportunity for making speeches might surely be furnished by less objectionable methods; so as to let the common just about "after dinner speeches" become obsolete by the abolition of the practice.

We pray that the repeated mention of the subject of temperance by men in high office, like Judge Mondelet, and by bodies of men bearing solemn responsibility, like Grand Jurors, may draw attention more closely to the subject, and strengthen the hands of those engaged in direct efforts to enlist their neighbours on the side of temperance, by bringing them to adopt the most safe and effectual mode of discountenancing drunkenness—TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION. I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of this document, with accompanying tables. We learn from it, that the building or repairing of 333 School-houses has been aided by grants, in no case exceeding one half of the estimate, out of the unappropriated balance of the Legislative grant for the years 1842, 3, 4 and 1845: total of grants £13,675 9s. 11d.—The total of Schools under control during the year ending 1st July 1846, was 1830; children attending them, 69,887; money allowed them, £28,097 12s. 3d.

During the last six months of the year 1846, and under the operation of the now existing law, 1211 Schools were under control, attended by 46,325 children, and the half-yearly share allowed to these Schools out of the Legislative grant amounted to £8,618 15s. 8d. The materials are not thus afforded for making a comparison between the year commencing 1st July 1846, and the twelve months preceding it, and between the operation of the old and the existing School Laws; because several Municipalities were known to be waiting for the end of the scholastic year, in order to make their returns, and to receive their share of the grant for the whole year, which will both increase the number of Schools and Children and much more than double the amount of money to be appropriated out of the Legislative grant.

One part of the report runs thus: "In 1842, there were only 308 Schools, attended by 1802 children; but at my instance, the Governor General in Council was pleased to allow a share of the Legislative grant to 406 other Schools, attended by 3133 children" &c. There must be some mistake about these figures, which would only give an average of about 4 1/2 children to each of the Schools first mentioned, and of 7 1/2 children to each of the latter. We are only just able to conjecture that one figure has dropped out of each of the numbers of children mentioned, and that the true number was about ten times as much as the document exhibits.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec. THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL returned to town on Thursday morning last, accompanied by his private Secretary, the Revd. A. W. Mountain, after an absence of about six weeks; during which time his lordship held confirmations at seven different places, and consecrated a Church at Paspébiac, in the District of Gaspé. From that District, his Lordship proceeded through New Brunswick, spending a few days, including one Sunday, with the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, and among the flock who constituted his first pastoral charge,—and thence, through the United States, to Lennoxville, in the Eastern Townships, where he attended a meeting of the Corporation of Bishop's College, and consecrated the Church. From Lennoxville his Lordship went to Montreal, to a meeting of the Governors of McGill College, and from Montreal returned to Quebec.—Mercury of Saturday last. AN ORDINATION was held on Monday last, All Saints' Day, in the Cathedral Church of this city, when the following Gentlemen were admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons: J. J. S. MOUNTAIN, A. B., King's College, Windsor, N. S.; by letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

JOHN LUTIN, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, who has been appointed one of the Assistant Ministers of Christ Church, Montreal.

The following Deacons were advanced to the Priesthood: Rev. ARNOLD W. MONTAIN, A. B., University College, Oxford, Private Secretary to the Lord Bishop, and Secretary of the Church Society. Rev. CHARLES FORM, Missionary at Grenville. The Candidates were presented by the Rev. Official MACKIE, D. D., at the Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop from 13th Hebrews 7th Verse. The Revs. E. W. EWELL, J. CORNWALL, R. LOXSFELL, R. G. PLES, and J. TORRANCE, took part in the services as together with the Bishop, the Rev. W. ANDERS, Rector of Sorel, and the newly ordained Clergymen, partook of the Holy Communion.

INCORPORATE CHURCH SOCIETY.

Table with columns for Donor Name, Amount, and Total. Includes entries like '11 Hall, Geo. for Subscription £12 10 0' and 'Fund for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy'.

Table with columns for Donor Name, Amount, and Total. Includes entries like '1 Ingal, Lieut. 62nd Regt. £3 0 0' and 'T. Triggs, Treasurer Inc. Church Society.' Total £10 4 5.

DIocese of Toronto.

The consecration of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, took place on Wednesday the 29th ult. This is the Church erected by the munificence of a benefactor who withheld his name in transmitting his liberal offering through the Bishop of Ripon: it is entirely appropriated to free sittings, and the Rev. J. Scadding, appointed Minister. Sixteen Clergymen were present at the solemnity, and the Lord Bishop of the Diocese preached on Luke iv. 16—20. The Holy Communion was afterwards administered, the offerings at which amounted to £15, besides the sum of £50, which was presented on the occasion at the express desire of the unknown donor to whom the Church is indebted for this building. The site, it will be recollected, was given by the Hon. John Simcoe Macaulay.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued from last number.)—The proceedings of this body on the sixth day of the session, Tuesday October 12, included the presentation of documents connected with the election of the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, D.D., who has hitherto occupied the extensive field of the North Western Territory as Missionary Bishop, to the Episcopate over the newly organized Diocese of Wisconsin. It may here be remarked that though the American Canons do not allow of a Diocesan Bishop's being translated from one Diocese to another, they admit of a Missionary Bishop's being elected to the charge of a Diocese, as in the case now mentioned. The consent of the House of Deputies was given, as soon as it had been ascertained that Bishop Kemper had accepted the call to the Episcopate of Wisconsin, which was part of the extensive field over which he had for many years itinerated, encouraging and superintending Missionary labours.

On Wednesday the 13th of October (seventh day of the session) some discussion took place on the propriety of fixing an earlier period of the year for the future meetings of the General Convention. This was urged on the ground that the Church had so much extended in the South and the West of the United States that the convenience of members from those parts called for consideration—a matter which there had been no occasion to take into account during the former history of the Church. The question was referred to the Standing Committee on the state of the Church—that body including members out of every Diocese, and therefore best qualified to arrive at an equitable decision on the subject.—The question respecting substitutes of Deputies, which had been discussed on Monday, was brought on again by a resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Bowman, of Pennsylvania, in these terms: "Resolved, that it be made known to the several Dioceses, that it is proposed to alter at the next General Convention the second article of the Constitution, so that members shall be required to be elected either by their Conventions or in such manner as the Conventions may prescribe, without delegating the power of choice to any other person or persons." Some reluctance to renew a discussion which it was thought had been brought to a termination was manifested by the House, and eventually the resolution was laid on the table.—The Committee on Election of Bishops submitted certain facts which had been communicated to them, touching the need there was of an Assistant Bishop for Illinois: they proposed that their report be laid on the table to be taken up at the pleasure of the House, and that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.—A motion that debate be carried on the distinct understanding that debate on the subject was only postponed, not strangled.

On the eighth day of the session, Dr. Bowman's resolution respecting substitutes for Delegates was referred to a Committee.—It was proposed

that it be referred to the Committee on Canons to enquire into the expediency of framing a Canon on discipline founded on St. Paul's injunction to Titus—'A man that is a heretic, after the first and second admonition, reject'—joined with some provision respecting witnesses on ecclesiastical trials:—was laid on the table.—Debate on the Illinois Election was further postponed. Adjournment early, for the purpose of allowing the Committees to prepare their reports for submission to the House.

On Friday the 15th of October (ninth day of the session) the joint Committee to whom had been referred the New York resolutions and also the memorial from the suspended Bishop R. T. Onderdonk, presented a report in which they recommended the adoption of the following Canons, informing the Convention that they abstained from recommending any thing on which they could not agree with entire unanimity.

Proposed Canons "No. 1. Of the remission or modification of judicial sentences by the House of Bishops.—The House of Bishops may at a triennial or a special meeting altogether remit and terminate any judicial sentence which may have been imposed or shall hereafter be imposed by the Bishops or any of them, acting as a judicial tribunal, or modify the same so far as to designate a precise period of time or other specific contingency, on the occurrence of which such sentence shall utterly cease and be of no further force or effect; provided that no such remission shall be made except at a meeting of the House of Bishops, during the session of some General Convention, or at a meeting of the House of Bishops convened after three months' notice of the time, place and object of the meeting, given personally to each Bishop or left at his usual place of abode; and provided further that nothing in this canon shall be understood to repeal or alter the provisions of canon xxxix. of 1832.

"No. 2. Of the penalty of suspension. When hereafter the penalty of suspension is inflicted on a Bishop, priest or deacon of this Church, the sentence shall specify on what terms or at what time said penalty shall cease.

"No. 3. Of the performance of Episcopal duties in vacant dioceses or in a diocese the Bishop of which is under disability. § 1. Any Bishop, assistant Bishop, or missionary Bishop, may, on the invitation of the convention or standing committee of any diocese where there is no Bishop or where the Bishop is for the time under a disability to perform Episcopal offices by reason of a judicial sentence, or from any other cause, visit and perform Episcopal offices in that diocese or any part thereof; and this invitation may be temporary or it may at any time be revoked.

"§ 2. A diocese without a Bishop, or of which the Bishop is for the time under a disability by reason of a judicial sentence or from any other cause, may by its convention be placed under the full Episcopal charge and authority of the Bishop of another diocese or of a Missionary Bishop, who shall by that act be authorized to perform all the duties and offices of the Bishop of the diocese so vacant, or having the Bishop disabled, until in the case of a vacant diocese a Bishop be elected; or in the other case the sentence be revoked, &c.

"§ 3. No diocese thus placed under the full charge and authority of the Bishop of another Diocese, or of a Missionary Bishop, shall invite a second Bishop to perform any Episcopal duty or exercise authority, till its connexion with the first Bishop has expired or is revoked.

"§ 4. Canon III. of 1833 is hereby repealed."

The report was signed by Bishop Doane, on the part of the Committee of Bishops, and by Dr. Jarvis on the part of that of Deputies. The joint Committee expressed their belief; that the adoption of these Canons "will prevent the recurrence of difficulties similar to those which are now experienced, and that they will also afford to the parties now asking for relief, a remedy more full and more satisfactory than may be hoped or expected in the first instance."

Judge Chambers, of Maryland, by whom the report was read, offered upon it some extended remarks explanatory of the practical effect of the proposed Canons, should the Convention adopt them. In conclusion he moved that the report be laid on the table to be called up next Monday, and that in the meantime it be printed for the use of members. After a few remarks from other members, and an announcement from Lay-Deputy Williams of Virginia, that he would propose substitute Canons for those proposed by the joint Committee, Judge Chambers' motion was carried. Mr. Williams then moved, and it was carried, that his proposition also be printed, and that it be considered at the same time with the other. The following are the Canons proposed by him:

"Canon prescribing the manner in which a Bishop suspended for an unlimited time may be restored.—A Bishop of this Church who has been suspended for an unlimited time may be restored by the House of Bishops, a majority consenting thereto; but before he shall have authority to exercise jurisdiction in any diocese over which he had jurisdiction before he was suspended, he shall produce to the house of Bishop a certificate signed by a constitutional majority of the clerical and lay delegates composing the Convention of the Diocese, to the following effect:—"We whose names are underwritten, request the House of Bishops to restore to the exercise of the duties of Bishop of this Diocese, A. B. who has been suspended for an unlimited time, and we do testify in the presence of Almighty God that said A. B. is not, so far as we are informed, justly liable to evil report, either for error in religion or for viciousness in life, and that we do not know nor believe that any impediment exists which should prevent his said restoration, and that we do in our conscience believe him to be of such soundness in the faith and of such virtuous and pure manners and godly conversation, that he is apt and meet to exercise the office of a Bishop, to the honour of God and the edifying of his Church, and to be a wholesome example of the flock of Christ." But if the Convention of the said diocese, during the said suspension, shall have chosen a Bishop who has been consecrated and hath jurisdiction over the said diocese, then the restored Bishop shall not have jurisdiction over it.

"Canon as to the effect of the unlimited suspension of a Bishop. Whereas doubts exist as to the effect of a sentence suspending a Bishop for an unlimited time, for remedy thereof, be it enacted, that when any Bishop of this Church having jurisdiction over a diocese, hath been or shall be suspended for an unlimited time, it shall be lawful for the Convention of the diocese, over which he had jurisdiction, to choose a Bishop in the same way and to have the same jurisdiction as if the suspended bishop had resigned his jurisdiction."

The resolution of the Bishops, making Philadelphia the next place of meeting, was taken up for consideration, and a long discussion ensued, in the course of which Baltimore and Cincinnati were proposed instead of Philadelphia; and eventually the proposal that the next triennial General Convention meet at Cincinnati was carried by a very

large majority. We anticipate so far as to mention here, that the concurrence of the House of Bishops, to whom this decision of the House of Deputies was immediately conveyed by message, was signified on the Tuesday following.

The question respecting the election of an Assistant Bishop of Illinois chiefly occupied the House on Saturday and Monday, being the tenth and eleventh days of the session. On motion that the House proceed to sign the testimonials for the consecration of the Assistant Bishop elect, the Rev. G. D. Giddings, of Illinois, objected on the ground, first, that in point of fact the Convention of the Diocese had never yet expressed an opinion as to the ability or disability of the Bishop, to perform the duties of his office, and secondly that there had never been an election of an Assistant Bishop by the Convention. In support of the assertions implied in his objection, he entered into details of the manner in which this affair had been conducted at two successive meetings of the Diocesan Convention, the most striking portions of which were these, that it was the Bishop that requested an Assistant; that when the Convention, in accordance with his wish, resolved to proceed to make an election, the Bishop nominated the Rev. Mr. Britton, whom he recommended highly, suggesting that the election should be proceeded with immediately, and remarking that in case the Clergyman named by him were not elected, he would not bring the matter up again in his lifetime. The Convention concurred with the Bishop's nomination of the Rev. Mr. Britton as Assistant Bishop, but it could hardly be said that there had been an election, when the Convention had not a choice of individuals.

The statement made by Mr. Giddings, was in its essential features, confirmed by the Rev. Mr. Kelley who, however, did not arrive at the same conclusion with him. He alleged the perfect regularity of the documents of an election, bearing, amongst the rest, Mr. Giddings' own signature, it having been agreed, when once a majority in the Diocesan Convention had confirmed the Bishop's nomination of Mr. Britton, that opposition should be waived, and all should sign the papers. The fact of the Bishop's making a nomination was treated by Mr. Kelley as only the natural expression of a desire for an Assistant who would cordially co-operate with him in his plans for the good of the Diocese. He admitted, however, that the Bishop had expressed himself to the effect that "if they did not elect Mr. Britton, he did not wish them to elect any one else." Mr. Kelley spoke strongly of the Bishop's inability, from age and infirmities, to perform his episcopal functions; and finally expressed his persuasion that the General Convention would not carry its prerogative so far as to withhold its sanction from the measure which had thus been brought before it for confirmation.

In the course of the discussion which ensued, it was seriously questioned whether the Convention had any right to go behind the authenticated documents, and act upon statements contradicted by the signatures of those who made them, actually affixed to the testimonials before the House. On the other hand, it was argued that the Bishop's age and disability were matters which had to be inquired into, being essentially described in the testimonials; and other matters bearing upon the question came up with equal propriety in the course of the enquiry. Undue influence had been exercised, and the election seemed to have been effected under something like a threat; members declared that, as long as such an uncertainty was hanging over the matter, they could not affix their signatures to the required testimonials to be sent up to the House of Bishops for its concurrence. The discussion was continued till 3 o'clock on Monday; and on Tuesday a motion was offered to prepare the canonical testimonials required to be signed by the House of Deputies, and that the House be called upon by Dioceses to sign the same. This motion being put, 11 Clerical and 7 Lay-votes were in favour, but 16 Clerical and 10 Lay-votes against it. Thus the House refused to confirm the election of an Assistant Bishop for Illinois.

The House of Deputies received a message from the House of Bishops on the report of the Committee to whom had been referred the New York resolutions; it was read, and some discussion arose which terminated the business of that day.

We have once more to break off, our exchanges from New York and Philadelphia, which we expect to bring us accounts of the close of the proceedings, not having as yet arrived, at the time we are writing.

To the Editor of the Berean.

Sir,—A difference of opinion having arisen (between two readers of your paper,) as to how the word "BEREAN" ought to be pronounced, I take the liberty of referring the question to you, feeling convinced, that with your accustomed kindness you will elucidate the subject now under dispute. One of the disputants places the accent on the first, the other on the second syllable.

G. L. [The second syllable is as long as can be: the full spelling of the word from which it is derived according to the original, would be Beroia, which has come to be contracted into the Latin Beroa, and lastly into the English form Berea, as we find it in Acts xvii. 10.—EDITH.]

KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.—The examinations for Scholarships connected with this University were closed last month, and the following were the successful candidates:

- 1. Evans (University.)
2. Armour (University.)
3. Palmer (Wellington District.)
4. Barbour (Upper Canada College.)
5. Hutton (Victoria District.)

THE LATE DR. RACEY.—A meeting of the medical profession was held this day, at the Albion Hotel, Dr. Painchaud in the chair. Dr. Sewell, was requested to act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously:—

Moved by Dr. Sewell, seconded by Dr. Fremont, That the medical faculty of Quebec, having performed the last rites over the remains of their deceased Brother, John Racey, M. D., cannot separate without expressing the deep regret they feel at his death, and the high opinion they entertained of his moral worth and professional attainments.

Moved by Dr. Douglas, seconded by Dr. Landry, That this meeting would express their admiration of the untiring zeal, unwearied assiduity, and extreme kindness with which the late Dr. Racey fulfilled his gratuitous and arduous duties, as well in the hospital of this city as in private practice, during the prevalence of the disease which has now added him to its already numerous victims.

Moved by Dr. Robitaille, seconded by Dr. Jackson, That out of respect for the memory of the deceased,