

have now imperfectly hinted, are those which conceive the scheme of the government would go a great way—as far as it can go at present—to supply and remedy. (Applause.) I have not been able to refer to a speech which I made in this city on one of these occasions a year and a half ago; but I remember that I mentioned, as deserving the immediate attention of the country, those specific points—the insufficient number of schools—the inadequate salaries of school-masters, and the propriety of giving them some retiring pension in their advanced age. This was when I was neither of the Government nor of the Legislature, and as they are the precise points embraced in the recent Minutes, I have the satisfaction of thinking that I have only become a party in company with my colleagues, to provisions for which I had been anxious in an unofficial and private capacity. I will just add thus much. I have more than once referred to the manner in which those measures bear upon the Church of England. Now, it has not always been my happiness to concur in the course which the Church has thought it right to adopt with reference to education. At times I have thought it too exclusive—at times too timorous. I rejoice to witness the attitude she has assumed during the recent discussions. I presume not to sound all the motives in which it may originate, nor to divine all the results it may aim at; but I see that she is putting forward no exclusive pretensions; that she is not seeking to keep back from others what she is willing to compete for with them (applause), and that the best friends and most faithful children of the Church feel well assured that she will not derive half the credit from her long prescriptions, her wide possessions, her august architecture—no, not even from those solemn and beautiful towers that rise immediately above us, as she will do from her willingness to descend into the equal arena of a generous competition, to discard all mean jealousies and absolute monopolies, to reserve her antagonism not mainly for Dissent, but for Infidelity—to wage her warfare not so much against errors of opinion as against viciousness of life, and to accept the part which falls to her in enlightening, elevating, evangelizing mankind. (Loud applause.) I believe that such is the spirit and such the career which will make the Church of England strong and beloved, and perhaps immortal (applause); for her support will come from a people whom she has shown no disposition to distrust, but whom she has strained every nerve to educate and improve. (Renewed applause.)

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1847.

indeed, our Correspondents will have found the subject of their communications attended to in the course of our editorial labours. Some slips or papers transmitted to us have not, perhaps, been actually inserted, but it is not to be hence concluded that they were disregarded or wholly disapproved of. It occurs, not unfrequently, that an article which contains much valuable matter has in it some feature which we should be unwilling to let pass without a protest—and then the question arises whether the effect of the good which the article contains would not be neutralized by the error which has to be protested against. We cannot modify an article so as to render it unobjectionable, and then send it forth, credited to the source from which it was taken in its original state: in such cases, therefore, the only course remaining for us is, to impregnate our own mind with the weighty truths set forth by the author of the article, and then the probability is, that the same truths will be found set forth, either in our editorial articles, or in selections to which our attention, being once wide awake to the subject, has been directed in the course of our reading.

Recollecting that the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States has a Missionary Bishop with one or two Clergymen residing at Constantinople, it cannot but excite surprise to read an announcement, contained in the following extract from the correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle, which implies that the late Chaplain of the British Embassy at the Turkish Metropolis (the Rev. Samuel Bennett, D.D.) repudiated the ministrations of the Episcopal divines from our sister Church, when he contemplated the solemn religious services which were to be performed over his earthly remains, and desired that a Non Episcopal Missionary should pronounce over his grave the hope that he resteth in Jesus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 7.—The Turco-Greek question is for the moment at a stand; so I have nothing further to say on the subject to-day; and will take the opportunity of the death of all other political news to call briefly your attention to a matter which is assuming here, almost daily, a fresh increase of importance. I mean the progress of Protestantism in Turkey.

"The death of the chaplain of the English embassy here, which happened a few days ago, is closely connected with this topic. I will, therefore, first speak of that."

Doctor Bennett, who had officiated as chaplain in Pera for more than thirteen years, who was for many years chaplain to the Duke of Sussex, and had passed forty-six years of his life, a few short intervals excepted, in the service of the English Government, was respected and beloved in this place by every one who knew him,—that is to say, by every one; and his death is universally regretted. The whole English population of this city accompanied his body to the grave. The burial service was read over him by the senior American missionary, the Rev. Mr. Goodell. And here it is, in this last incident, that will be seen the connexion Dr. Bennett's death has with the new Protestant movement in this country. Dr. Bennett lived in the best harmony with those who are the authors of that movement, and received the last religious rites, at his own particular request, at the hands of one of them. But it is impossible to say how much of the success these missionaries have met with has been owing to their good intelligence with the English clergyman, and how much this success may be still forwarded or frustrated by his success.

"In the very peculiar religious state, then, of Turkey, the choice of a chaplain, to be sent out here from England, is one that should be well considered. If a divine of High Church or Puseyite sentiments were to be established here, he would doubtless be engaged in perpetual conflicts with the American Missionaries, and the English Embassy and English Government would have perpetually to interpose in disputes and questions of the most delicate and perilous description. This I merely hint. I dwell not upon the point, because the danger I indicate is so visible and so great, that a bare hint (even if that be necessary) will, I think, be sufficient to guard the Foreign Office from giving the appointment of British chaplain at Constantinople to any one, who, from his opinions, would be likely to incur it."

The circumstance of Mr. Goodell's having had to perform the burial-service over Dr. Bennett, unless it can be otherwise explained, confirms the conclusions previously formed, that the high functionaries connected with the British Embassy to the Porte have extended a sympathy to the reforming movement among the Armenians, which it has not met with at the hands of the Protestant Bishop from America. We must suppose that the English Chaplain's suggestions were in accordance with the view taken by Her Majesty's Representatives; and that they amounted to a disapprobation of the part acted by Bishop Southgate, so strong as to make the dying Clergyman prefer the offices of a Missionary whose orders are not derived from any Episcopate, to those of the Bishop or Presbyter of a communion recognised as a daughter by the Church from which he himself had derived his ministerial authority. We attach to the correspondence of the Morning Chronicle, on a subject of this character, little importance beyond the simple matter of fact which it furnishes: but of that, we can only just entertain the hope that a satisfactory solution may be furnished by the friends of Bishop Southgate.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Upper House of the Imperial Parliament has obtained possession of its new place of meeting in the splendid building which has for some years been in course of erection. The following remarks on the place provided for their accommodation are from a correspondent of the N. Y. Transcript.

"Our new House of Lords is opened for the transaction of business; it is very gorgeous, but very, very cathedral-like. We are a strange people. We like to legislate for modern times in ancient edifices—but there are numbers of people in this country who are of opinion, that round hats, frock coats and trousers, and modern English are a little out of place when surrounded by knights in armour, and stained windows and gothic tracery. The houses are really magnificent, but one always expects to hear the choir burst forth on the organ peal. The Peers will be always in Church."

There is a story of the conjuror's *Jamulus* who, by

means of a certain formula picked up from his master, turned the broomstick into a waterman, and had the floor nicely wetted for scrubbing;—but was afterwards put to great distress by the floor continually pouring, because he knew not the formula that would turn the waterman back again into a broomstick. A repetition of the story is not unlikely to arise, to the amazement of our modern promoters of ecclesiastical architecture. They fill the world with their designs on the plea of furnishing aids to devotion; but architects seize upon the designs of ecclesiologists, and appropriate them to the embellishment of the place where Ex-Chancellors Brougham and Campbell worry each other with sharp speeches and snappish repartees. It is not such the "round hats and frock coats" that the cathedral-like building agrees ill with, as the nature of the proceedings to which the place is appropriated. It were much to be wished that the church-like character of the new House of Lords would make the Peers carry on their proceedings with solemnity, as if they were in a Cathedral; but unfortunately the chances are far greater that the Peers will be led to carry the light and worldly spirit of the political debate into the Cathedral, to which they profess to resort for devotion.

A Postscript to our last number stated the arrival of the English mail and the success which had attended the Government measure for Education, which was carried in the House of Commons by an overwhelming majority. It appears that, through communications between the Government and the executive body of the Wesleyan Methodists, Lord Ashley acting as the medium, the objections which had been entertained by that influential body were removed, and their consent to give the Government scheme a fair trial weakened the opposing party to the extent which has shown itself in the vote of the people's representatives. The measure might have been carried, even though the Methodists had persisted in the opposition which at first they had decided upon offering; but it is a source of great satisfaction that so numerous a body of Dissenters have arrived at the persuasion that it becomes them to allow the plan to go into operation; themselves, even as other religious communities, endeavouring to meet the Government grants so as to have a share of them, proportionate to the amount of effort put forth by them in the cause of education.

It has been made to appear, in the course of correspondence with the Government, and of debates on the measure, that, under the Minutes of the Education Committee hitherto laid before Parliament, Roman Catholic Schools can have no part of the grant. The intention of affording aid to their schools also, is not denied by Lord John Russell, but it is now understood that Parliament will be informed when new Minutes shall have been framed to effect that purpose. The following is from a speech of Lord John's on the subject:—

"In moving the order of the day, he begged leave to state that nothing was farther from the intention of the Government than the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the benefit of grants for the purposes of education; but they thought it necessary to have fresh Minutes on the subject, and consider it very carefully. (Hear, hear.) They had declared that they did not think it right that any clergyman of the Church of England should receive any part of the grant which had been proposed, as it would appear like an endowment of the Established Church under another name (hear, hear); and similar provision must be made with respect to Roman Catholics, but he understood there were orders of Roman Catholics—of whom the Christian Brethren was an example—who were not in holy orders, and who undertook the business of education. It was a matter which would require a great deal of consideration, and any Minutes on the subject must be framed with great care. The Government would shortly pay attention to the subject, but whether they would be able in a short time to frame Minutes, or whether it would not be necessary to have some inspection and report, he was not then prepared to state. He could only say that they had no intention of excluding the Roman Catholics; and he hoped the measure would be made as generally beneficial to all classes as possible."

NOVELTIES REVERED.—An extraordinary exhibition was made on Sunday last, in St. John's Chapel, Torquay. The interior of the chapel was dressed with flowers and other tawdry ornaments; and even the communion table—prepared of course for the administration of the holy sacrament—was not exempt from the profanation; glass vases were placed on the table, and a cross, locked and covered with flowers, stood in the midst. The Bishop, who was present, testified his displeasure by removing the vases with his own hands, and we understand that he has directed legal proceedings to be instituted.—Western Luminary.

HOSTILITY TO SCRIPTURE TEACHING.—Some months since, a petition, signed by several natives of Clare Island, was forwarded to us, requesting us to establish a school similar to those in our own Island, in which the children receive food and instruction. As our own hands were fully occupied, we declined extending our schools beyond Achill, but we forwarded the petition to a Society in Dublin, by whom a school was established in the island, at which 100 children attended. On Monday, 11th inst., the school-house was entered by ten or eleven persons, who seized the teacher and a scripture reader, and dragged them off with the intention of flinging them into the sea; the police interfered and rescued them out of their hands at the point of the bayonet, and kept them in charge until they got a boat to take them out of the island. The police must have known the individuals concerned in this outrage.—Will they be required to lodge information against them? We suspect not; for, as the parties assaulted were Protestants, it would be inconsistent with the liberal policy of our rulers to protect them while engaged in the work of teaching. Had a similar outrage been committed on the emissaries of the Pope in a Protestant district of the country, the House of Commons would resound with the cry of Orange persecution, and the whole executive body would be thrown into agitation until the aggrieved parties were redressed.—Achill Herald.

THE KING OF DAVARIA issued a decree on the 26th March prohibiting women from taking monastic vows before they have attained their thirty-third year. The ceremony is to take place in the presence of a commissary, not a churchman, who has the right of interrogating the person about to take the vows, and, if he think fit, to put a stop to the whole proceeding.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN FRANCE.—The Royal Court of Amiens sat on the 25th ult. to hear an appeal brought by three members of the Evangelical Baptist Society against a judgment of the Tribunal of Laon, by which they were condemned to pay a fine for associating with others, more than twenty in number, for religious purposes, contrary to Article 291, of the Penal Code. M. Brouard, counsel for the appellants, argued that the conviction was contrary to law, inasmuch as the religion of the appellants was declared by the Tribunal of Laon to be a novelty, and he demonstrated that the sect of the Baptists had existed in England since the Reformation, and that they possessed in the year 1830, in that country, no less than 1,048 chapels. M. Brouard added that the members of the Society of Baptists in the United States amounted to 570,000, and that the society dated from the year 1639. On those grounds the Counsel for the appellants contended that they were improperly convicted. The Court, however, decided that the sect of Baptists was beyond the pale of the religions authorized by law, and was, consequently, an illicit association. The judgment of the Tribunal of Laon was then confirmed.—Globe.

THE CHINESE PROFESSORSHIP.—On Wednesday, 21st April, Professor Fearon, the late interpreter to the Chamber of Commerce at Canton, and Registrar General of Hong Kong, who has just been installed in the professorship of the Chinese language, founded by public subscription, at the King's College, Strand, gave his first and introductory lecture, preparatory to the opening of classes for instruction in the Chinese language. The theatre was crowded with literati, noblemen, and gentlemen who take a warm interest in the new formed professorship; amongst the number present were the Earl Howe, Lord Radstock, Sir George Staunton, Sir R. H. Inglis, Dr. Sheppard, &c. The lecture, which was extremely interesting, was heard with great attention; and at its conclusion the learned lecturer was warmly greeted.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, published, during summer, every morning at 10, a.m., Sundays excepted, and three times a week in winter, by R. Middleton & Co. St. Michel, 25 Mountain Street.—This new paper issued its first number last week, and is the only one of the Quebec papers now publishing daily in the morning. It is printed on good paper, with clear type, and altogether very respectably got up.

Some alarm seems to be felt in town at the intelligence received from Grosse Isle, of the arrival of Emigrant vessels, on board of which, during the passage, deaths have occurred, and which require strict enforcement of quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of disease in those generally healthy communities where their passengers may eventually land to settle or to disperse themselves. It is understood that the medical staff on the island has already been increased, and that measures are in progress to extend very largely the accommodation for the sick, for those not actually exhibiting signs of the disease, and for the convalescent. We must entertain the hope, that no necessary precaution will be neglected, and we think it reasonable to give the authorities credit for every willingness, on their part, to use the greatest vigilance and strictness in carrying into effect appropriate measures for preventing the spread of contagious disease.

At the same time, the inhabitants of our thickly peopled cities will do well to establish Boards of Health, each in his own household, so that the worst propagation of disease, namely that arising from personal uncleanliness—confined air in dwellings—filthy yards, alleys and streets—may be banished; and if to all precautionary measures, dictated by experience and foresight, be added a firm trust in God's wisdom, and submission to his will, there need not be alarm, though there exist calls, very urgent, for prayer to God on behalf of the numbers now suffering, and of those whom their daily contact with them exposes most immediately to danger.

The Rev. C. Forest, late of Bury, Eastern Townships, went down to Grosse Isle, for the season, on Tuesday. We understand that the number of Protestant patients in the Hospital so far has been very small.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK.—We are happy to find that the new institution so promising to the interests of the community is now actually in operation. It is situated in a very convenient locality—adjoining the Post Office, in Freemasons' Hall—and will be opened daily, and on two evenings of the week, as may be seen by advertisement in another column. Every encouragement to the poor to cultivate habits of frugality and forethought is a benefit to the community at large; and the rich, who have no need of Savings' Banks for their individual accommodation, will nevertheless promote their own advantage, indirectly, by recommending the facilities afforded by these institutions to those in humble life whose earnings do not furnish the means of making large investments.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.—The LOAN BISHOP of MONTREAL left town on Tuesday for Montreal, on business, but is expected to return before Sunday.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

It is with feelings of peculiar distress that we announce the death of the Rev. THOMAS FIDLER, Missionary at Fenelon Falls, who, as we have just learned from a Correspondent, came to an untimely end by a most appalling accident. Whilst engaged with two men in removing his boat, an article in that neighbourhood essential to common convenience as well as to the discharge of duty,—to some bay lower down, where it would be in a more secure position, they were drawn into the rapid current, the boat was precipitated over the Falls, and all within it perished. At the last accounts, the bodies had not been found.

By this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence, another labourer has been removed from us in this Diocese, in the vigour of life, and when, to all human appearance, many years of useful exertion were before him. Mr. Fidler had for some months been labouring under the debilitating effects of the fever which, during the preceding summer and autumn, prevailed so extensively in that quarter; and a letter had just been despatched to him an-

nouncing a kind proposal from the Lord Bishop that he should avail himself of a few months' leave of absence, for the more complete recovery of his health.

The Rev. Dr. McCaul has returned from the Seat of Government, which he visited, we suppose, upon business connected with the University of King's College. The rumour which reached us through the Montreal papers that the Bishop of Toronto had tendered his resignation of the office of President of the University, has been confirmed.—Church.

DIOCESE OF SODOR AND MAN.—The fears which had been entertained respecting the illness of the newly appointed Bishop, Dr. Shirley, have been too sadly realized. He died on the 21st of April, and with him many bright hopes, entertained by those who knew his worth, of extensive usefulness in the enlarged sphere of labour so recently assigned to him. It becomes man to bow under the mighty hand of God, who can bring his own purposes to pass by raising other instruments, or working without man's agency, if it were so to please Him.

OBITUARIES OF CLERGYMEN.—THE REV. P. POUNDEN, WESTPORT.—It is our sorrowful office to record, among the local events of the last month, the death of our beloved friend and brother in the ministry, the Rev. Patrick Pouden, Rector of Westport. It is unnecessary for us to express our high estimation of our departed friend; all who knew him, and had a taste to appreciate God's workmanship in the character of His people, need not to be told of his worth: he was indeed an "epistle of Christ, known and read of all men." We say of all men, for even those who were not aware of the gracious principles which influenced his conduct, could not but admire the uprightness of his character, and the meek and affectionate gentleness of disposition which caused him to sympathize with every form of human suffering, and which made him ever tenderly considerate, not only of the wants, but the feelings, of the poor and destitute.

We have seen our beloved brother under severe trials, both domestic and ministerial, and we have always admired the calm placidity of temper with which he endured them. In this we are sure there was much of natural disposition, but it was natural disposition moved and regulated by God's Holy Spirit, and therefore it was abiding, as the source from which it proceeded; it continued to the last. In the full consciousness of his approaching death, his spirit was calm and untroubled to the last. Of our dear friend it may be truly said that "he fell asleep" in Jesus. Farewell, dear brother, for a season. We have often taken sweet counsel together, but we shall have sweeter still.—When our Lord and Master comes to make up his jewels, we shall be reunited, and the friendship begun in this world of imperfection shall be matured in that kingdom of unclouded light and unalloyed holiness. Even so, Lord Jesus, come quickly.—Achill Herald.

The daily accounts of fever are dreadful. This day's post brought me the sad account of dear Mr. Pouden's death, of Westport. He was a beloved friend of my dearest husband's, and a faithful minister of his Lord and Master. I dare say you knew him, as I believe his worth was well known. He was overworked all the winter, attending the poor of his parish. Out of his own income he employed three curates in order to attend to the wants of his parish, and had a thousand feet every day: five hundred of these at his own house, chiefly by his own hands. Poor, dear fellow, he at last sunk—a violent fever seized him, suddenly flew to his brain, and the Lord saw fit to remove him from his afflicted wife and two fine sons last Saturday. A number of excellent men are at present suffering from the fever, so prevalent. These are eventful times, may the Lord overrule all for poor Ireland's good.—Private Letter, dated April 12.

THE REV. ROBERT TRAILL, D. D., RECTOR of SCULL.—Died, on Wednesday, the 20th of April.—We never made an announcement with more pain. There is not a corner of the country—in which we believe we might add, nor of the kingdom—in which it will not be read with regret, for there is not a corner of the kingdom in which the name of Doctor Traill has not been associated with services and sacrifices as noble as any that ever closed the career of a self-denying disciple of his Master. The disease which swept so many of his parishioners into eternity has not spared him; at a quarter to four o'clock on Wednesday morning, sustained by Him whose love was and whom He served, and in "sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection into everlasting life," his spirit was commended to God. A short note, at the close of a private communication from his sorrowing friend and curate, communicates the fact.—

QUARANTINE AT 4 O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 20th.—This moment I have just performed the last sad duty of closing the eyes in death of my dear friend and brother, Dr. Traill. His end was emphatically peace.

"JOHN TRIPPOOK." Who is the man to take his place? How many in the diocese, or in any diocese, are fit to fill it? Few, we fear, for the district requires a man who can afford to spend, and is willing to be spent. Doctor Traill had a fortune, and he used it liberally.—With no niggard hand did he deal his bread to the hungry, and the blessing of many who were "ready to perish" was on his head. The estimation, moreover, in which he was held in England, and the perseverance with which he appeared, in his nervous and stirring style, to the sympathies of her humane and generous people, obtained him many a magnificent donation, and enabled him to contribute more largely to the relief of the misery that met him wherever he turned amid the general destitution. However, He who has taken care give, and perhaps the poor may find in Doctor Traill's successor a friend able, as well as willing to relieve them.—Cork Constitution.

ACHILL MISSION.
May 13. Recd. from A FRIEND, by the Editor of
the BEREAN, £0 10 0
May 24. Do. A FRIEND, by the Rev.
C. L. F. Haensel, £0 10 0
C. H. GATES.
£1 0 0
26th May, 1847.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. A. O.M.: yes, by all means.—H. G.—C. Y.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—MESSRS. John Bonner, No. 105 to 156; Wm. Brown, No. 146 to 197; Wm. Petry, No. 136 to 187; Jer. Leaycraft, No. 157 to 208; J. W. Leaycraft, No. 157 to 208; John Bradford, No. 130 to 190; H. W. Welch, No. 157 to 208; Thos. Edmondson, No. 163 to 214; Major Temple, No. 148 to 199; Rev. S. Gordon, No. 161 to 210.