

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

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

### The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1847.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### To the Editor of the Berean.

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

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

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

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

Respectfully yours, S. L. DENN.

Diocese of Toronto, 19th Sept. 1847.

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

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

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

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

### Local and Political Intelligence.

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

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

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

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