for your good, many whom you cannot too resolutely keep at a distance from you.

The proper companions at Oxford are your books, and such students as love books, having also, their minds stored with sound moral and religious

Of the books I need say nothing. I have seen enough to know that you agree with him who has told us, Delectant domi, non impediant foris. The quantity of attention to books must indeed be so regulated as to admit of a due attention to health-of the devotion of a just and reasonable portion of time to that bodily exercise which is as necessary to mental as to bodily health. Addison, I think somewhere observes, very justly, that the morning and evening walk of a person whose mind is well stored with great truths may, in the eye of Heaven, have all the qualities of a morning and evening sacrifice.

As to students, observe closely and for some time, before you establish intimacies, how they employ their time, and whether their language and conduct demonstrate that their principles are those of industrious, well-disposed, honourable, moral, and religious young men. Be civil to all-be intimate only with such.

In the opportunities which you will have of attending a chapel, in which the service of our Established Church is constantly and beautifully performed, you will be furnished with constant reminiscences of the great duties of religion. In mentioning, as often as I have mentioned, religion, don't suppose that I recommend or approve that morose, canting, or fanatical temper, which is formed by principles which lead men to forget, that the great and merciful Being, who is the object of our adoration, has so formed us as to make it incumbent upon us to remember that we have great duties to execute here among our fellow-men. We can never be justified in supposing that we are doing our duty to God, whilst we are neglecting, or incapacitating ourselves for, the discharge of our duties to our neighbours in this life. A truly religious temper is a cheerful temper. Of true religion it is most true that "her ways are ways of pleasaniness."

Excuse me, my ever dear John, for the communication of this advice. I have, I thank God, reason to believe, that all I can suggest to you, you will probably have suggested to yourself. The intenseness, however, of my affection for you, and my anxiety about you, is such, that I could not restrain myself from thus addressing you, under the conviction, certainly, that the next three years, well spent, will secure to you, in future, happiness, credit, and honour; ill spent, would render you miserable in yourself and honoured by none. depend upon my affection and sense of duty, for the most kind and liberal treatment throughout this important period, in which and after which I convince myself that you will richly deserve that treatment.

WANT OF MISSIONARIES TO THE HEA-THEN.

From a letter addressed by the Bishop of Bombay to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

"Our Committee feel that it is very important to meet as soon as possible the wishes of those who have so liberally come forward to promote the labours of Missionaries in their own immediate neighbourhoods. We shall be thankful to see Missionaries located in all the stations which give the necessary guarantee, as soon as suitable persons can be found. therefore, request the Parent Committee to look out for Missionaries, one for Malligaum, and another for Rajkote. You will, I am sure, excuse my saying that they must be men who feel a deep sense of the value of immortal souls, who are zealous cspecially to promote the salvation of the heathen: men of the spirit of the apostolic Swartz, self-denying, patient in labour, although for a time there may be little prospect of any fruit of their labours; willing to relinquish the comforts of much European intercourse; of many of the, I will not say elegancies, but conveniences of Europeans; they should be men of prudence, and especially have a facility of ac-quiring the language of the people, and of throwing their minds into the train of thought of the natives: I may say, that they should almost aim to throw off the European in order to adapt themselves to the native mind and social habits. Most of our countrymen are too stiff to acquire free intercourse with the natives, or to make natives of the middle classes feel at ease in their intercourse with us. I do not think a Missionary should be a man aiming to become a literary character, as, in such case, there are many proper work. He should, of course, have a tolerable facility in acquiring languages, i. c. one native money collected at the Offertory language, which will enable him to labour. proper work. He should, of course, have a tolerable facility in acquiring languages, i. c. one native language, which will enable him to labour amongst the people. But the great acquirements are love to souls, zeal, devotion, perseverance in patient labour amongst the people of his own district, a man who will usually be found in his native schools, or surrounded with natives rather than in European society. The inclination to go into European society should be wiswed as a snare to be watched against. should be viewed as a snare to be watched against, to be prayed against and mortified. The love of Christ should be his constraining motive, leading to imitate 'Him who for our sakes became poor.' dwell upon these particulars because they should, if possible, be ascertained before a Missionary leaves his own country, and the want of them should not be found out when he is amongst the heathen."

A HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE YEARS ACO .-The scrutiny of a Churchman is made now-a-days by a few upstart, paltry terms and usages; of which, with my best eyes, I never could see the least hint or mention in all the canons, rubrick, rituals, nor any public, authentic instruments of the Church whatsoever, (and I think I am reasonably well read in them all,) and the whole world knows we hold no unwritten traditions, but use this as one of our best pleas against the Papists, that we deal above board, and let every one fairly see in black and white to what they must conform. Now, these new marks of Church membership, which serve as tests or criterions to find out a fanatic wolf in sheep's clothing, are these which follow :-

"1. To call the communion-table an altar, which supposes a sacrifice : and I never heard of any outward sacrifice among Christians but that of the

"2. Conformably to this term, to make a profound reverence or congee to or toward it; which, by the way, is far more reasonable in the Church of Rome, for they have something to plead in its defence, viz., that they have their God before them in the pix, as a present object of their devotion. I have been very inquisitive about the true rise and reason of this practice, but how or when it came up I could never get an account, nor, indeed, any other but this, from the most learned and judicious of my acquaintance,that tis a landable custom.

#3. To turn their faces towards the east when they repeat the Creed, and many when they perform other parts of their devotion : for which, the only precedents I can meet with are those twenty-five inen, whom the Prophet Ezekiel caught (Ezek, viii. for it,— with their backs toward the temple of the one another, and towards as many as, under their ber of Parishioners attended. Most of the old Lord, and their faces toward the east; but they had some reason on their side, for it seems they were

worshipping the sun.
44. Upon pain of fanaticism to call the Christian Sabbath by no other but the old heathenish name of Sunday, and accordingly, to make as heathenish a use of it: to scruple no visits, journeys, diversions, &c., but to end it at noon: for a Sabbatarian ('tis well known) is of all others the rankest fanatic.

"5. Of late, to vilify the memory of King William, and throw all the dirt upon him they can, (of which I have, to my sorrow, too abundant proof. yet I take him to be the best friend the Church of England has had for at least fifty years before, perhaps since the Conquest; notwithstanding that per-ilous innovation, not in the Church, but in his own chapel, (as sure he might do what he would in his own.) of having the Litany and other prayers rather

said than sung. "Now, I don't think myself bound to regard every new whim, at least till the public imprimatur be set to it. If some persons advance new notions of a middle state, and prayers for the dead; and others make fine apostrophes to saints (which some would be ready to call prayers), and then, to bring their own conceits into vogue, cry, The Church! the Church! I can't pretend myself bound, by virtue of canonical obedience, to follow the cry. I owe obedience to my lawful superiors, both in Church and State (so nothing sinful be enjoined); but still I have so much wit as to distinguish between Divine and human; between canon and canon; that of Scripture and that of Convocation; and to pay the just and proper deference to each; and not to unto Casar, no, nor St. Peter neither, the things that are God's."—Seemen by the Rev. W. Bisset, one of the Ministers of St. Catherine's by the Tower, preached before the Society for the Reformation of Manners, March 27, 1704. Third Edition.

The Beream.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1817.

The tendency of those institutions, imitative of nonasticism, which have of late found favour with some in the Church at home, having recently been developed by the defection of some of the associated. to the Church of Rome, the attention of the Episcopal Recorder has been directed to the countenance given to such perilous attempts in our sister Church in the States. We subjoin an article on the subject from its columns.

"The following extract from Bishop Doone's cor-respondence, as published in The Missionary' of last week, has a reference to the same 'Nt. Sa-vious's,' from 'a sort of Monastery' connected with which, three candidates for the Church of Rome went off in one day. The Clergy House? spoken of by Bishop Doane's correspondent is to be of the same character, and doubtless may be expected similar results.

'You will have seen the Bishop of Lordon's Charge. * * The latter part, concerning Daily Charge. Inc latter part, concerning Daily Prayers, is most consolatory; and, I trust, will do great good. The matter of the new Church in London, in which he has interested himself, is again thriving; Lord Morpeth (as Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, having charge of all the property of the Crown.) having consented to sell Margaret Chapel, leaving the responsibility, for the doctrine taught, to the Bishop. This, as you know, the last government refused to do.—Our plans are not yet matured, as we have not yet acquired any of the neighbouring property.—We hope to do so; and then to build a Clergy House upon the site, in which Priests, more or fewer, may live in common, and have frequent services at all hours. London sadly wants a centre of Cathelic feeling. There is a great deal of scintillating good in it. The number of daily services, especially at the West End, is very consolatory; and such institutions as the Sisterhood of Mercy are a good beginning. If there can be some nucleus of decided and unmitigated high practice, it will keep the rest together. It is very pleasing to find the Bishop so co-operative.

at Burlington?

"We perceive, also, by the 'True Catholic' for February, that two Presbyters of Maryland, Dr. Spencer, and Mr. McKenney, have determined to devote their lives and properly to the founding an Institution which shall afford the Church, the means of training candidates for orders. It is to be fan institution in which the principles of Nashotah and Valle Crucis, shall be carried out.?

"We sincerely hope that those engaged in this plan of operations may be enabled to protect themselves against the evils to which it is most assuredly exposed. For ourselves, we cannot doubt that the sudden development of such a system in the U. States, serves both to indicate and to aid the Romeward progress of our tractarian friends. They seem to us to be moved by a force which resembles the diurnal revolution of the earth. It is unfelt by those who are the subjects of it, and yet it is both rapid and resistless; and although only to be noted by relative changes of position, it carries with it all the certainty of a law of nature. Furthermore, although the day may be now bright around them, yet let them not be deceived by that circumstance; they are hurrying on (though unconscious of it) into night. Those of them whose course shall not be arrested (and only Omnipotence can do this) are in danger of soon exchanging the enlightened for the darkened hemisphere of the Church. This suggestion may seem harsh, but experience warrants it. At any rate it is kindly meant; let them receive it kindly, and reflect upon it wisely."

To this article we must add an expression of our mortification that a design, in itself highly attractive to men peculiarly situated, should thus become the subject of necessary, unavoidable suspicion. We remember, the time when the first intelligence respecting the formation of Clergy-Houses spoke pleasingly to our judgment and affections. We thought of brethren, at an advanced age, or in reduced health, and destitute of the family-bond, dwelling together in unity-intent upon their own improve-

circumstances, might yet be benefited by their services. The possibility of connecting, with such a retreat, the exercise of a salutary influence upon these preparing for the more self-denying branches of ministerial service—such as the foreign missionary page of our last number, a piece from the January field-did not entirely escape us; and we fancied to ourselves a Collegiate establishment of widely extended usefulness, answering that design which some of the existing Colleges of ancient foundation signally fail to fulfil: the training of youth in the fear of God as the primary object, and secondarily in the awakening of their mental powers to well-applied activity for future service, at home or abroad. We thought, the maintenance of scriptural doctrine and the cultivation of personal religion in the inmates might be promoted by the peculiar constitution of the society; and the idea of Protestant monasticism had not, thus understood, any thing suspicious in it to our mind. It is with shame and grief that we feel ourselves compelled to suspect the designs of those who advocate such establishments now, when we see them seize upon just every thing to which they can give an application favourable to the restoration of ancient corruptions, and destructive of evangelical freedom and purity. Their "decided and unmitigated high practice" is just a device for bringing our scriptural form of in each church, on some early day, towards their worship down to the vain repetition in which monks relief. Should this recommendation be complied delude themselves and others into a vain belief of sanctity and abstraction from the world; and the pretence of a "co-operative" disposition in the Bishop of London speaks ill for the morality of these principles which the said practice is to become instrumental in inculcating. We trust that it is a wholly unwatranted use of His Lordship's name when he is described as privately co-operating with Tractarians whom in public he has to denounce. His disavowal of any sanction from him to Mr. Monro's "Harrow Weald" training school cannot be forgotten; and we certainly should be sorry to admit a belief that he favours, in secret, those tomanizing novelties, against which he protests by official declaration.

The intense interest now felt in the suffering mullitude of our fellow subjects has renewed a wish, which was expressed to us some time ago, that a Seemon preached on a Sacrament Sunday, at the Cathedral, with reference to the calamity which at that time led to the observance of a Day of Humiliation in the Churches of the Establishment throughout Ireland, might be communicated in print. We have therefore asked for our Reverend brother's menuscript for use in our columns, and have now the pleasure of laying the Sermon before our readers.

With great satisfaction we refer to particulars given in our columns, respecting the effectual resnouse made throughout this city, and in other part of the Province, to the call for help to the famishing, In the United States, also, a spirit of liberality is manifested. The measures taken by the Govern ment at home may be hoped to be adapted to the exigency of the case; and we think there is now a reasonable prospect, net only of food being supplied for present need, but of a course of improvements commencing in Ireland which will beneficially act upon the prosperity of that country in general.

TRINITY CHURCH, AND ST. Jude's Church, New York.—A pamphlet has been published, stating the complaint of the newly formed parish of St. Jude in the city of New York, against the Corporation of Trinity Church, which has in trust an Church in New York, but on some ground or other may be expected, and that a further remittance refuses to assist the purish after the contract may be expected." refuses to assist the parish of St. Jude. The floston The names Christian Witness writes on the subject as follows: be published.

"Of the case detailed in this pamphlet, we know nothing except what is here stated.—We have no doubt that, as matters have been managed, the Church at large would be quite as well off without that fund as with it.
"If the estate now in possession of Trinity parish

belongs to the Episcopal Church of New York, the sooner it is placed in their hands, the better, otherwise we care not how soon it reverts to the heirs.

curse,-proline with mischief of one kind or another. Let churches be built without debt, and then let every generation in its turn sustain the expense of supporting the services. It is no kindness to posterily, James Hunt, Esq. to provide them with money which they have not The Revd. Mr. Chaderton, collection earned and do not value, wherewith to support the ordinances of religion; they are neither more godly nor more charitable for such a bequest. An attempt Miss George is to be made, we understand, this winter, to obtain Henry Davidson, Esq. an act from the legislature of New York, by which this fund will be transferred to the parishes of the Geo. M. Douglas, Esq., M. D. Episcopal Church in New York city. We sin-cerely hope that this attempt to put this immense property to a good use will be successful."

Using the world as not abusing it .- It is stated in one of our eastern exchanges that with the view of founding a Literary Institution in Wisconsin, Mr. Amos Lawrence, a wealthy merchant of Boston, Mass., has offered to give the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, in money, provided a like amount, in land or money, he contributed there. The sum required will doubtless be immediately raised, and the Institution will be called "The Lawrence Institution. ?? -- Western Episcopalian.

Joseph John Gurney, a member of the Society of Friends, who has been so long before the world i the character of a philanthropist, died at Norwich on Monday, 4th January.

We are requested to give notice that the Annual SERMON in aid of the general designs of the Incorre-RATED CHURCH Society will be preached in the Cathedral Church, in the morning of Sunday next,

Diocese or Nova Scotia .- The Parish Church of St. Stephen's, Chester, which has been newly painted and its interior accommodations otherwise completed, was re-opened for Divine Service on Sunday the 7th inst.

On Wednesday evening the 10th inst. the annual

members paid up their subscriptions, and about twenty new members were added .- Halifax Times.

Youth's Cabiner .-- We introduced, into the 4th number of this publication which had just come to hand, and contains some other very interesting pieces of Javenile reading, and handsome embellishments. We do not feel that we can quite approve of the reference to the various Concerls which are going. As conducted, their tendency is at all events questionable.

R. W. Lay is Agent at Montreal.

We have great pleasure in inserting the following letter from the Bishop of Pennsylvania to the Clergy

and Laity of his diocese:
"My Dear Brethren,-You have doubtless been made acquainted with the sorrowful tidings of famine and sore distress which are now reaching us from different parts of Europe, but especially, and above all, from unhappy Ireland—the visitation is at once so extraordinary and so heart-rending as to call for special prayer to the God of all mercy, and also for special liberality on the part of all those who would do good as they have opportunity. Permit me, then, affectionately to recommend that the Clergy of this Diocese present the case of these afflicted sufferers-especially that of the famishing poor of Ireland, to the consideration of their respective congregations, and that a contribution be made with, I would suggest the morning of the first Sunday in Morch (being the 2nd Sunday in Lent) as the time when this appeal shall be made, and when the offerings of those who would draw down on themselves, their families and their Church, the blessings of many that are ready to perish -- shall be presented.

"The sums contributed can be forwarded to Thos. Robins, Esq., Treasurer of the Convention Fund. who, after due consultation, will make such disposition of them as will be likely to seeme the earliest and largest measure of relief.

"ALONZO POTTZR,
"Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Ch. in Pennsylvania." Reading, Feb. 8, 1847.

COLLECTION FOR THE SUFFERERS IN LABLAND AND SCOTLAND.

The gentlemen appointed as collectors in the different wards and suburbs &c., met on Friday last, when the following return was handed in, which is highly creditable to the charitable feelings of the

citizens of Quebec,
St. Peter's Ward, £796 17 9 St. Lewis Ward, 541 3 10

Palace Ward, 541 3 7

St. Rech Ward, 550 17 5

Charplain Ward, 528 3 4

St. John and St. Lewis Sunness, 113 5 0

Tolligate to Pointe a Pizenn. 118 10 5 Toll-gale to Pointe a Pizeau, 118, 10 Beauport district, 80 6 Cores above Pointe à Pizeau, 49 0 St. Foy Road, 28 14 0 Etchemin and New Liverpool, 25 12 6 Point Levy, (no return)

£201 0 2 At a meeting of the General Committee on the following day, it was resolved that bills of eachange to the amount of £2,000 str. be purchased by the Treasurer and remitted in the proportions directed at the general meeting, and that it a communication be addressed to the Archbishops in Iroland requesting in pursuance of what the committee believe to be prevailing feeling among those present at the public meeting, to place the amount remitted in the hands of any commissioners, appointed by Government, or of any legally constituted Board of Relief by whom the distribution of it may be made for the benefit of the sufferers generally, without distinction of party, sect, or creed, and informing them also that the collections having only begun on the 13th instant are

The names of the subscribers to the above are to

Amount advertized...... £272 3 John Munn, Esq.

Geo. C. Hale, Esq Wm. Petry, Esq. James Douglas, Esq., M. D. 15 - 0"A great church fund is generally a great church | Lord Bishop of Montreal, 2nd contr... 12 10 The Rev. A. W. Mountain.
Contribution from the Lord Bishop's 2 10 0 10 0 in St. Peter's Chapel..... $\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{array}$ W. J. C. Benson, Esq.... $\begin{array}{c}2&10\\2&10\end{array}$ T. Trigge, Esq. $\tilde{2}$ 10 W. White, Esq., John Racey, Esq., M. D., 2nd contr. $\tilde{2}$ 0 5 Miss Racey Mrs. W. Poston Contributions per Dr. Douglas..... Wm. Booth, Esq.
A friend, per J. Hale, Esq. A friend per Mrs. Staunton A friend Andrew Smith 5 James Begg. Contributions per Sir II. J. C.

> Remitted Bills of Bank of B. N. A. to Messrs. Latouche & Co., Dublin, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

II. J. CALDWELL, JEFFERY HALE, C. F. STAUNTON, M. D. Quebec, 23rd Feby, 1817.

It will be observed that the Subscription List of the Collectors appointed at the Public Meeting is not yet closed; and we understand that such is also

the case with the List of Sir II. J. Caldwell and his associates. Dr. STAUNTON, R. A., begs to acknowledge the

receipt of Two Pounds Ten Shillings Sterling for the Relief of the destitute Poor in Dongar, Ireland, meeting of the Chester branch of the D. C. S. took and Two Pounds Ten Shillings Sterling for the 16) and I think he does not much commend them ment and the exercise of kindly feelings towards the inclemency of the weather a respectable num. R. E.

Collection for Achill. Since received, T. Trigge, Esq. 0 10 0
Miss H. S., Cobourg 0 15 0
Children's contribution, earned by self-

C. II. GATES.

To the Editor of the Berean. Sir,-I have observed with much satisfaction that the citizens of Montreal are exerting themselves to erect a memorial in honour of our late respected governor, Lord Metcalfe. To cherish the remembrance of so good and truly great a man I have no doubt the citizens of Quebec would gladly add their quota; and I beg, through the medium of your jourhal, to suggest a suitable course for them to adopt. In Jamaica, where Lord Metcalfe also rendered himself deservedly popular, I understand that, besides erecting a marble statue, the inhabitants subscribed a large sum with which they founded a dispensary bearing his name. Now can any thing be more proper for the citizens of Quebec, who wish to do honour to the virtues of our former Governor, than to subscribe a sum of money sufficient to found a General Hospital, to be colled the Mutcalfe Hospital, ; which would serve as a lasting memorial of him who is gone, and at the same time prove an ornament and permanent benefit to our city?

The project of establishing so useful and desirable an institution was warmly taken up some two years since, but was again allowed to drop: the necessity for a Comeral Hospital is very great and admitted on ad hands; and will probably be more felt than ever during the approaching season; the present, then, adoids a convenient opportunity for effecting two commendable objects which, it is to be hoped, will not be allowed to pass away unimproved.

(We entirely agree with our Cerrespondent's proposal. Those who entertain the purest admiration of the late Lord Metealfe, dose for his disinterested, boundless munificence towards objects of benevolence, no less than for his eminence as a statesman : and they will feel that the most suitable memorial of him would be one, transmitting his same to posterity in connection with relief to the suffering. His memory would be as sure to be cherished by that means as by the erection of statues and obelisks; and as to the relative importance to this community, no one can fail to ad nit that a Hospital would be of vastly greater benefit than a handsome piece of statuary.

Those who are in the habit of visiting the poor and miserally, know the difficulty felt with regard to provision for the sick in laditiont circumstances. We have a Marine and Emigrant Hospital; but many cases occur, of most discussing discuss, which are not admissible in that institution: there is the Hotel Dien, but it is not unreasonable to pronoting at our energy or without adverting to the serious of jections locanded upon facts which have eccurred—that a minedy which consigns the Pro-testant in his cyling hours to the care of those whose conservations balled is, that his soul would be rescould from destruction by the abundonment of his faith and the marginal of theirs, can not give selisfaction to may one who entertains a convert for the patient's soil as well as for his body. The Clercy and, we believe we may also siy, the Medicat Profession would half the establishment of a Hospital; and it is a subject of surprise that, when the movement for that purpose was set on foot to which our Correspondent adverts, two years ago, it should have been allowed thus to die away without producing any result. It wen independently of the question about a me-

motial to Lord Metcalle, the establishment of a Hospital is an object which this community ought to take into serious and early consideration. We may, here, refer to the success which has attended ciloris to this effect elsewhere. We have been struck with the accounts now and then given in the Kingston papers of the efforts successfully made there. A Ledies' Committee, we believe, commenced the work, and they began small; their work prospered, and the indigent sick at Kingston has now where to go for that case and attention which, were it not for such an institution, RELIEF Association for the Destitute Peasantry be impossible for him to procure. We do not know of IRELAND, and towards the Relief of the sul-ferers in the Highlands & Islands of Scotland, succeed here also, by beginning small, if for a great attempt the means should not be furnished .- ED. I

> THE MORNING CHRENICLE, -- A prospectus has been issued of a new paper, under the above title, which Messrs. R. Middleton and C. St. Michel, both employed in the office of the Quebec Gazette, propose to publish on the 1st of Maynext. It is to be issued daily in summer and tri-weekly in winter, on a sheet of royal, and the subscription £1.

To Correspondents.-Received Pamphlet from R, and letter; paper sent.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED: From the Hon. Edw. Hale. No. 105 to 208. Mr. P. Watson, No. 105

Notal and Political Intelligence. The state of the same of the state of the st

On Tuesday morning an express arrived in town from Boston, via the Townships, bringing on a copy of Willmer & Smith's paper of the 4th February, brought by the steamship Cambria. The news is not of political importance, but is interesting in a commercial point of view : breadstuffs have receded again in price; the remaining duty on corn is removed, and the navigation laws are suspended. In the first week of the session of Parliament, Lord John Russell brought forward the Ministerial mea-£402 11 8 sures for the relief and improvement of Ireland; which are very comprehensive. "Money is to be advanced for seed for the next crops. Loans will be made to such of the Irish landlords as wish to improve their waste lands; or the lands will be hought by Government at a fixed price. In cases, however, where the landlords will neither improve nor sell, powers will be taken by the Government to buy at a valuation. For the reclamation of waste lands a million sterling is to be advanced. The land so purchased will be resold in small lots, for the purpose of creating a yeoman proprietor, whose status will fill up the existing void between the pensant and the present race of landlords. Drainage is to he extensively carried out. These may be considered the prominent features of the scheme. The temporary projects of relief are a new Poor Law; relief committees to administer funds, and superintend the distribution of food without exacting work in return; giving out-door relief at the poorhouses to the aged and infirm paupers; and other measures calculated to mitigate the severity of the present