

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 principles.

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 impediunt foris*. The quantity of attention to books must indeed be so regulated as to admit of a due attention to health—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 pleasantness."

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 intemperance, 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. You may 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.

one another, and towards as many as, under their 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 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 signify 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 worship down to the vain repetition in which monks 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 those principles which the said practice is to become instrumental in inculcating. We trust that it is a wholly unwarranted use of His Lordship's name when he is described as privately co-operating with Tractarians whom in public he has denounced. 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 romantic novelties, against which he protests by official declaration.

### The Bera.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1847.

The tendency of those institutions, imitative of monasticism, 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 Doane's correspondence, as published in 'The Missionary' of last week, has a reference to the same 'St. Saviour's' from 'a sort of Monastery' connected with which, three candidates for the Chair 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 London's Charge. The 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 Catholic 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.

Church building is going on most prosperously in the district of St. Saviour's at Leeds. The money collected at the Offering, has grown to be a sum, for which they meditate a Church. Butterfield is to build it. An anonymous person will also build and endow a Church, to cost £20,000. The works are advancing rapidly at St. Augustine's, Canterbury. We hope the Chapel will be consecrated, and the College opened, in Easter week. How does St. Mary's Hall thrive? And the Church, 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 property to the founding an Institution which shall afford the Church, the means of training candidates for orders. It is to be an 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 onward 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 improvement and the exercise of kindly feelings towards

her of Parishioners attended. Most of the old members paid up their subscriptions, and about twenty new members were added.—*Hullfax Times*.

YOUTH'S CABINET.—We introduced, into the 4th page of our last number, a piece from the January number of this publication which had just come to hand, and contains some other very interesting pieces of Juvenile reading, and handsome embellishments. We do not feel that we can quite approve of the reference to the various Concerts which are going on. 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 in each church, on some early day, towards their relief. Should this recommendation be complied with, I would suggest the morning of the first Sunday in March (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 secure the earliest and largest measure of relief.

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

COLLECTION FOR THE SUFFERERS IN IRELAND 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.

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St. Louis Ward, .....	541 3 10
Palace Ward, .....	412 13 7
St. Roch Ward, .....	350 17 5
Chapelain Ward, .....	238 3 4
St. John and St. Lewis Squares, .....	173 5 0
Tullgate to Pointe à Pitou, .....	148 10 5
Beauport District, .....	89 6 4
Cotes above Pointe à Pitou, .....	59 0 0
St. Foy Road, .....	28 11 0
Etchemin and New Liverpool, .....	25 12 6
Little River, .....	20 16 3
Charlesburg, .....	17 0 0
Point Levy, (no return)	0 0 0
<b>Total, .....</b>	<b>£2901 0 2</b>

At a meeting of the General Committee on the following day, it was resolved that bills of exchange to the amount of £2,000 (to be purchased by the Treasurer and remitted in the proportions directed at the general meeting, and that a communication be addressed to the Archbishops in Ireland requesting, in pursuance of what the committee believe to be a prevailing feeling among those present at the public meeting, to place the amount remitted in the hands 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 not yet completed, and that a further remittance may be expected.

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James Douglas, Esq., M. D., .....	12 0 0
Lord Bishop of Montreal, 2nd contr., .....	7 10 0
The Rev. A. W. Mountain, .....	2 10 0
Contribution from the Lord Bishop's Servants, .....	1 0 0
James Hunt, Esq., .....	10 0 0
The Rev. Mr. Chudeston, collection in St. Peter's Chapel, .....	7 3 11
W. J. C. Benson, Esq., .....	5 5 0
Miss George, .....	4 0 0
Henry Davidson, Esq., .....	2 10 0
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Andrew Smith, .....	0 5 0
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"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."

"A great church fund is generally a great church curse,—prone 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 posterity, to provide them with money which they have not 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 is to be made, we understand, this winter, to obtain an act from the legislature of New York, by which this fund will be transferred to the parishes of the Episcopal Church in New York city. We sincerely 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, be 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 in 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 INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY will be preached in the Cathedral Church, in the morning of Sunday next, the 28th inst.

DIocese of 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 meeting of the Chester branch of the D. C. S. took place in the new school house. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a respectable num-

ber of Parishioners attended. Most of the old members paid up their subscriptions, and about twenty new members were added.—*Hullfax Times*.

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

H. J. CALDWELL, JEFFERY HALE, C. F. STAUNTON, M. D. Quebec, 23rd Feby. 1847.

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 H. 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 Donegal, Ireland, and Two Pounds Ten Shillings Sterling for the same in Arifloze, both from Licut. Colonel Ono, R. E.

COLLECTION FOR ACQUILL.

Previously acknowledged, .....

Since received,

T. Trizgo, Esq., .....	0 10 0
Miss H. S. Cobourg, .....	0 15 0
Children's contribution, earned by self-dential, .....	0 10 0
F. W. Gates, Esq., Montreal, .....	1 5 0

£12 0 14

C. H. GATES.

To the Editor of the Bera.

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 journal, 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 called the METCALFE 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 General Hospital is very great and admitted on all hands; and will probably be more felt than ever during the approaching season; the present, then, affords 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 Correspondent's proposal. Those who entertain the purest admiration of the late Lord Metcalfe, do so 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 name 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 admit 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 miserably, know the difficulty felt with regard to provision for the sick in pauper circumstances. We have a Marine and Emigrant Hospital; but many cases occur, of most distressing disease, which are not admissible in that institution: there is the Hotel Dieu, but it is not reasonable to propose an extension of its capacity without admitting to the serious objections founded upon facts which have occurred—that a remedy which consigns the Protestant in his dying hours to the care of those whose conscientious belief is, that his soul would be rescued from destruction by the abandonment of his faith and the adoption of theirs, can not give satisfaction to any one who entertains a concern for the patient's soul as well as for his body. The Clergy and we believe we may also say, the Medical Profession would hail 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.

Even independently of the question about a memorial to Lord Metcalfe, 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 efforts 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 Ladies' 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 care and attention which, were it not for such an institution, it would be impossible for him to procure. We do not know why a few right-minded individuals might not succeed here also, by beginning small, if for a great attempt the means should not be furnished.—Ed.]

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—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 May next. 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 to 208.

Local and Political Intelligence.

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 measures 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 those of the Irish landlords as wish to improve their waste lands; or the lands will be bought 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 peasant and the present race of landlords. Drainage is to be 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 superintending 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