

for 1833 with the money now yearly paid to the former.

Moved by Thomas Reynolds, M. P., seconded by John Westhead Esq., Resolved.—That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and that he be respectfully requested to forward the same to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

A Special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the London and Home Branch of the Church Society, was held on Tuesday, the 21st November. The Rev. C. C. Brough, A. B., in the chair.

The meeting was opened with the usual prayers.

The Chairman, in stating the business for which the meeting was convened, dealt at some length upon the deep obligations under which this Colony is placed to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the unwearied zeal and great liberality with which they have for so many years promoted the interests of the Church in Canada.

But as that venerable body was necessarily obliged to act upon information obtained from this Colony, and as suggestions for the expenditure of the surplus fund arising from the sale of the Clergy Reserves had been offered by some Presbyters of the Church, it became the duty of her Members throughout the Country, to approach the Society, and to make known the views and wishes of the great body of Churchmen in the Diocese, with reference to the expenditure of this fund. The Chairman then called attention to the recommendation of the Theological Professor of Cobourg, which appeared in the Appendix of the Society's last report, and also to a letter signed "A Catholic" published in the columns of the reputed organ of the Church, in this Diocese, as exhibiting the character of the suggestions already offered to the Society, and called upon the meeting to take the subject into their consideration and to adopt such resolutions as the occasion required.

The following resolutions were then proposed and seconded by the gentlemen whose names are respectfully affixed to them, and were unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

1st Resolution. Moved by the Hon. George J. Goodhue, and seconded by John Cowley, Esq., Resolved.—That the absence of all official information concerning the amount and disposal of the portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund belonging to the Church of England, is highly detrimental to her interests in this Colony.

2nd Resolution. Moved by L. Lavrasse, Esq., and seconded by Benj. Bayly, Esq., Resolved.—That the Clergy Reserves having been originally intended for the maintenance of the Clergy and the increase of their number in the Colony, this meeting is convinced, that the portion assigned to the Church of England cannot righteously be diverted from that object.

3rd Resolution. Moved by H. C. R. Boucher, Esq., and seconded by Thomas Phillips, Esq., M. P., Resolved.—That a respectful address be presented to the Lord Bishop and to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, remonstrating against the application of the fund at present available, or which shall hereafter become available towards the erection or maintaining of any educational institution, or for the endowment of additional Bishops, or Archdeacons in the Diocese.

4th Resolution. Moved by Thos. C. Dixon, Esq., and seconded by W. W. Street, Esq., Resolved.—That from the admitted fact that the great majority of the Clergy of this Diocese are most inadequately provided for, this meeting wish to record their earnest desire, that a portion of the available fund of the Clergy Reserves may be at once applied to the increase of their salaries.

5th Resolution. Moved by Edward Matthews, Esq., and seconded by C. Monserat, Esq., Resolved.—That this meeting conceives that it is the duty of every lay member of the Church throughout the Diocese, strenuously to resist any appropriation of these funds not contemplated by the original Grant.

The meeting was then closed with the usual prayers.

(Signed) CHAS. C. BACCHET, Chairman. BENJAMIN CROWNS, Secretary. Church.

The Brean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1843.

We had occasion, some considerable time ago, to remark that, if those parties in the Church of England who have embraced the principles, and admire the proceedings, of the unfortunate Archbishop Laud were to succeed in reviving, to any extent, the spirit of the Churchmen of whom he was the leader, there would infallibly spring up on the other side the spirit of those who brought that misguided prelate to the scaffold, and eventually overturned the Church and the Monarchy.

Among those who do not hesitate to avow their admiration for Archbishop Laud, we suppose that the Bishop of Exeter would very readily wish to be counted. Some of His Lordship's proceedings have seemed to us not unlike a trying how far it might be safe to go, in recalling the spirit which arrogated dominion in the affairs of the Church previously to the disastrous conflict which led to her temporary prostration; together with the downfall of royal rule in England. And it is very remarkable, that the late attempt at preaching in the surplice, at St. Sidwell's, has drawn from the Bishop of Exeter an admission of "the existence and activity of the same direful feeling which, when exercised two hundred years ago, pulled down both Church and State"—we allude to the expression of His Lordship's sentiments offered in the course of the inquiry instituted by him into the Rev. Mr. Ingle's conduct on the occasion which resulted in the deplorable scene on the Lord's day evening, the 29th of October. His Lordship does not enter into an investigation of the causes which first aroused the spirit, of which he acknowledges the danger, and which he designates not sparingly in terms

of condemnation. It appears, however, that the course adopted under His Lordship's junctions at Exeter, four years ago, called forth that spirit, and that it broke out again in the same city on the 29th of October, when a Clergyman attempted to preach in the surplice. It is quite as likely that the people, who are so vehemently adverse to that innovation, attach no more "importance to the surplice in fact" than the Bishop of Exeter does; but they seem to regard the particular use of it which Mr. Ingle thought of obtaining upon them "as the garb or symbol of party"—of a party whom the laity of the Church of England set their faces against; and whom they will withstand, because they have found out their designs, and view them with abhorrence.

It will be perceived that the Bishop of Exeter discovered no reason for instituting proceedings against Mr. Ingle. In a letter addressed by him to that Clergyman, several days after the investigation, His Lordship expressed himself to the following effect:—

"So far as appears, on the inquiry made by me, into the disgraceful and sacrilegious occurrence in St. Sidwell's Church, on Sunday evening, the 29th ulto., I saw nothing on your part to disapprove, but, on the contrary, I had great pleasure in hearing high and uncontroverted testimony borne to your discreet, temperate, and peaceful demeanour on that very trying occasion."

It appears, notwithstanding, that Mr. Ingle stirred up the whole of this disturbance, disregarding the experience which was obtained four years ago; he did so through an obstinate determination to preach in the surplice, contrary to the people's wishes, when that course "is not necessary by any law of the Church;" and when the use of that vestment in the pulpit is contrary to the almost universal usage of the Clergy up to a very recent period when "a party" assumed it among other symbols. Most people will see something in that proceeding to disapprove of, though the Bishop of Exeter does not.

Finding that the Bishop himself has discovered, by inquiries accurately pursued, that the disturbance did not proceed from the mob, but from "a considerable portion of a congregation of what may be called church-going people"—we cannot help interpreting the term "Puritans," which His Lordship applies to the spirit, thus manifested, according to the signification claimed for it by that staunch, old-fashioned Church-Historian FULLER (see *Brean*, August 24)—not as "it hath been improved to asperse the most orthodox in doctrine, and religious in conversation," but as it was previously used to signify the defenders of matters doctrinal in the English Church." At all events, we do earnestly hope that the discovery of a "feeling which we cannot be ignorant does exist throughout the kingdom to a considerable extent"—which takes the alarm at the introduction of usages and terms novel in the Church of England and borrowed from the communion which yields allegiance to the Bishop of Rome—is a sound and cheering indication of a right loyal spirit towards our reformed Church, and of a resolve, on the part of the people of England, to preserve her in her character of stern, uncompromising hostility to the perversions which threaten the purity of her doctrines and the simplicity of her ritual.

SURPRISE PREACHING.—(ST. SIDWELL'S, EXETER).—The Bishop of Exeter sat on Friday last (3rd Nov.) at the Chapter-house, in the Cathedral, to inquire into the conduct of the Rev. J. Ingle, in reference to the unfortunate occurrence in St. Sidwell's Church, on Sunday, the 29th of October. The investigation excited considerable interest, and there were present the Rev. Chancellor Harrington, the Rev. Archdeacon Moore Stevens, the Rev. Archdeacon Bartholomew, the Rev. Canon Rogers, and a very considerable number of the Clergy. On the arrival of the Bishop the laity were admitted; before the Bishop had taken his seat, the Chapter-house was filled. A lengthy investigation was made by His Lordship, and the conduct of the clergyman, Mr. Ingle, subjected to a severe scrutiny. In his " defence," Mr. Ingle said, that he had not received the slightest intimation from any one that any more disturbance was likely to take place than three persons leaving the church before the sermon. He had been in the slightest degree aware that such a scene would have been the consequence, though he would on no account whatever have given up the use of the surplice, yet no consideration would have induced him to go to St. Sidwell—he would have stayed away. What had occurred was, on public grounds, as well as for reasons strictly private and personal, a source of the deepest pain. His statement was made in the most emphatic and energetic manner, and excited considerable sensation. The Bishop said, that he could pronounce no judgment upon Mr. Ingle's conduct. He had already expressed his opinion sufficiently, by stating that no facts had been elicited or evidence adduced to justify his instituting any proceedings against him. More he could not say, without expressing an opinion upon the conduct of others. If any complaint were made to him, he was ready to receive it, and to act according to the provisions of the statute. The inquiry then closed, without any definite result.

The Bishop, in the course of the sitting, alluded to the circumstance, of which he had been informed, that it had been proposed to interrupt the Sunday evening services in St. Sidwell's Church on Sunday next. He earnestly entreated the clergy of this place to forget what had occurred, and by no means to allow the people to be deprived of an important share of the religious service to which they had been accustomed, even though it were only for a single week. In allusion to the riot, His Lordship said, that he rejoiced to have been told that the outrage was attributable to a minority of the congregation present, and who had it always in their power to disturb the peace and

order of the well-disposed majority. His Lordship thus continued:—

"I am afraid that this disturbance did not proceed from persons who might be considered to be without regard for the feelings of the people—not from those who go about the streets at all times ready to be led on by the enemies of order—mean the mob; but that the church on Sunday last, as I have been informed, and I have felt it to be my duty to make very accurate inquiry, was filled by a congregation of what may be called church-going people. It was by a considerable portion of these people that, unhappily, this distressing occurrence took place. Now I must say, I regard it as a very fearful indication of a feeling which we cannot be ignorant does exist throughout the kingdom to a considerable extent. It is an indication of the existence and activity of the same direful feeling, which, when exercised 200 years ago, pulled down both Church and State—not destroyed, though they were for a while put down; there was an elasticity in them, through which, by God's blessing, they were restored. If, therefore, for a season we should be again visited by a similar calamity, may God prevent that our sins may not call down a heavier vengeance on us. I say, then, it is the duty of every one of these who bear authority and power, at whatever risk of obloquy, at whatever degree of personal annoyance they might be exposed to, to declare themselves most decidedly against that most sinful and most indelicate spirit. If that treacherous spirit of Puritanism is again to be encouraged, it may again be successful, therefore we are bound to look with very great consideration on every exhibition of this spirit. It was shown in this place most fearfully four years ago, and shown again in the same degree on Sunday last. I would by no means advise any clergyman to succumb to this feeling, or yield one inch of ground to it. But at the same time I would advise them to do nothing that is rash, nothing that would excite that feeling, and enlist also on its side the feelings and sympathies of other and better men, who are simply friendly to the maintenance of public order, and wish for the continuance of things as they are. I would advise my clergy to abstain from enlisting the feelings of such men on the side of these most dangerous people. It behoves the clergy, therefore, to be discreet in not exciting those feelings, and firm in not yielding to them when excited, nor yielding on a such of duty, which I should be sorry to be disposed to ask them to do. I am thankful to God to be able to say, from the inquiries I have made, that that feeling is much less, I won't say less active, but much less successful in perverting the feelings of the poorer sort of people, than it was three or four years ago. (Cheers.) May I request you to abstain from any expressions of applause; if you applaud, objects may arise, I say anything which they dislike. But I repeat, I rejoice that this is shown by the surplice having been quietly worn in so many churches during the last ten months, which is a most gratifying indication. Not that I attach the slightest importance to the surplice in itself, and it were as the garb or symbol of party, I detest both the surplice and the gown, and there may be as much party in wearing the one as the other. Why then is all this clamour made about a clergyman wearing this dress? I heartily wish he had not worn the surplice; and I now make it my earnest request, that no clergyman will for the future preach in the surplice at evening lectures. It is not necessary by any law of the Church, and I am sure all clergyman will comply with this plainly-expressed wish of His Bishop. I think it is not yielding to the feelings I before spoke of. He assured, there is no disposition on my part to advise clergyman unduly to yield to the threats of a Puritan mob. I request this also, that these lectures may be continued."

HOUSE-SURGEONRY OF THE MARINE HOSPITAL.—The highly important appointment to this office, which we have already noticed in our columns, has called forth articles, some in condemnation, and some in defence, in various periodicals. We copy the greater portion of one in the *Medical Journal of Medical Science* for this month, just come to hand, which, together with the evidence furnished by the *Freeman's Journal*, speaks conclusively on the subject of Dr. Lemieux's want of acquaintance with the English language. His duties lying exclusively with Mariners and Emigrants, with whose native tongue he is so imperfectly acquainted, the appointment could only be justified in case there were no candidates for it, well qualified in that respect and not deficient in other qualifications. No one will suppose that such a justification could be pleaded. The new House-Surgeon's want of experience is another serious objection: are we from this appointment to draw a conclusion upon the estimate in which the present administration hold the shipping interests of this Province? Matters sit little, whether an English sailor, in the time of bodily suffering and mental discomfort, be accosted as a man or as a thing? Conceive his hearing a charge given to the nurse, concerning himself, by the medical man in whom he is to place confidence: "Give it the pills every hour—keep his head cool—his feet warm"—and who would say that this will not materially detract from the comfort and contentedness which it is the duty of those who have the management of this matter to provide for him to the utmost extent in their power? We objected to Dr. Lemieux's appointment on the three grounds, of his "inexperience," of his imperfect acquaintance with the English language, and the circumstances attending his nomination. It is his inexperience.—The responsibility of a house-surgeon is only a little inferior to that of the visiting surgeon, and in this instance is considerably augmented, not only in consequence of the distance of the hospital from the city, and the difficulty in obtaining proper assistance in times of emergency, but also in consequence of the generally bad character of the surgical cases admitted, most of which require prompt attention. All the operations of minor surgery are especially his province; invariably so in the absence of the visiting surgeon, and are very frequently delegated to him by that officer. These operations require in most cases great skill and tact, and this is the result of experience, and of experience only, which Dr. Lemieux most notoriously has not. The Pilot asserts that we do not question his competency. Certainly not. But we do his experience. The Pilot is under the care, and we have the best authority for the statement, of a "competent editor," yet, from want of experience, or some other cause, the principal leading articles which appear in that journal are written for him. This is an argumentum ad hominem, and will therefore be perfectly intelligible to that intelligent personage, and, in its practical bearing, tells with as much force upon the editor of that paper in his sphere, as it does upon Dr. Lemieux in his, with this difference, that the

former commands and obtains assistance when he needs it, while the latter must rely upon his own resources.

"His imperfect acquaintance with the English language." On this point we have as much personal cognizance as the Pilot has, i.e., none at all. We have obtained information of a reliable character, however, which we now give for the edification of the Pilot. A gentleman in this city, who knows Dr. L. intimately, observes, and we use his own expression, and with his concurrence, "he knows barely English enough to make himself intelligible," and a letter from Quebec from another gentleman who also knows him, states, "he does not speak English." Willingly conceding the point, that a person may speak English, and be yet unable to write it, yet his attempts at the latter may be taken as a criterion of the extent of his acquaintance with the language. We therefore quote the following without a comment, as it tells its own tale.

QUEBEC MARINE HOSPITAL.—Dr. Lemieux, Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, was admitted into the Marine Hospital on the 17th October, and discharged on the 23rd October. (Quoted in *Quoted in the Brean*.)

Dr. Lemieux is one of the officers of the Marine Hospital, and is the learned House-Surgeon's own opinion. The House-Surgeon is now, as planned and intended, in the House-Surgeon's office, No. 12, at the corner of the Brean and the Brean.

The Pilot states that Dr. Lemieux can speak English better than we can speak French. If Dr. Lemieux's acquaintance with the language is so largely sufficient to make himself intelligible, we are at a loss to perceive any value in this statement, or attempt at justification. An application of the ordinary rules of logic to it, would, we suspect, exemplify a reductio ad absurdum. As on this subject the Pilot, the organ of the Government, has in the coarsest manner broached a private and personal matter, viz., our application to the Government for the lately vacant office of Consul for this District, and as we see nothing in that application, which we were induced to make at the solicitation of several medical gentlemen of this city, of which to be ashamed; and certainly less in the rejection of our claim to cause the slightest disappointment, perhaps the organ of the Government will favour us with the reason of such rejection, more especially since our qualification for that office was testified to by what may be fairly assumed as representative of the Profession of Canada, its members resident in the cities of Toronto, Kingston, Quebec, and this city—gentlemen of all shades of politics, and national origin.

The circumstances attending the nomination.—On this subject we will now unfold a few of our particulars, reserving others for after use, if required. The contemplated appointment of Dr. Lemieux was well known, and this on the best authority, to every person connected with the Marine Hospital, and the profession generally of Quebec, two or three weeks before the meeting of the Medical Board. We were requested to notice it in the October number of this journal, but did not do so, for two reasons—an unwillingness to attract attention to the party interested, and our belief, at the time, that the administration was incapable of such a transaction. It was so well known, both in Quebec and in this city, as to have debarred one gentleman in the former city, of Canadian origin, but speaking the English language fluently, and of many years professional standing, from offering himself as a candidate—a gentleman, moreover, who is a friend to the administration. And in this city, after Dr. Lemieux had passed his examination, it was the means of the withdrawal of the name of a candidate, also a practitioner of several years standing—a gentleman most favourably known to the profession, and the public generally, of this province. The services of this gentleman's parent towards us, and in favour of the administration, have extended over as many years as those of the honorable member for Montmorency have for weeks, but yet he had not the "advantage" in favour of his son, that those of the latter led to candidates of British origin, but with several, on the point of competence, and with several, an enlarged experience, have been slighted, but we complain, and that most justly, when we see a notion of this gross description practiced, and relationship with a political partisan made the actual touchstone of qualification, to the exclusion of superior merit, and the detriment of the hospital and the public. Finally, the nomination was made in opposition to the expressed wishes of the Commissioners of the hospital, who, aware of what was to take place, respectfully, firmly, but ineffectually remonstrated against it. Has the Pilot effrontery enough to deny these statements? If our "assertions were false" (as that journal elegantly and chastely expressed it) then are all these circumstances—demonstrating, in the most unmistakable manner, its truthfulness—reflections, mere delusions, prevailing epidemically, nevertheless, and affecting the population generally, both in Quebec and this city. The truth is, in this instance, however, "stranger than fiction," and it will require all the ingenuity of the Pilot, fertile and unscrupulous in expedients as it may be, to efface the blot which the perpetrators of this "job" have made in the escutcheon of the administration.

Both the Pilot and the *Journal de Quebec* have asserted that we objected to Dr. Lemieux because he was a French Canadian. We defy these journals to point out the passage in our remarks which can be twisted into any such construction. We state again, as we have already stated, that our object in animadverting upon the appointment, has nothing whatever of a political character in it. We utterly disclaim any such intention in this article, or that in our last number, on the subject. We have felt ourselves compelled to censure the administration, not on account of their politics, but because, as patrons of the appointment, they have swerved from their strict path of duty, and have sacrificed important interests for the sake of political partisanship.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.—From a letter addressed by the Rev. Thomas Kerne, incumbent of Brightwell, Suffolk, to the Editor of the *London Record*.—We would earnestly solicit the notice of our present Government, and particularly the Noble Premier, to the following sentiments of a citizen at the May Meetings at Exeter Hall:—"I must say that there is nothing which experience has taught me, or which further reflection has led me to consider, which has not confirmed my opinion that the people of this country should be instructed in the Scriptures," yea, "that the Scriptures ought to be taught to every child in these kingdoms." These are noble sentiments, yea, and they are genuine English sentiments too. And I have much pleasure in stating from whence they came; they fell from the lips, as I am sure they fell from the

heart of Lord John Russell. See speeches of the Fortieth and Forty-first Anniversary of the British and Foreign School Society. In strict accordance with these sentiments of the Noble Lord, and with a desire to carry them into effect in Ireland, a Memorial was laid before himself signed by nine or ten bishops and seventeen hundred of the two thousand of the clergy of Ireland, to which he returned a positive refusal! But it may be supposed that the prayer of this Petition was that all aid should be withdrawn from the Roman Catholics. By no means; the utmost extent of their request was, that Bible reading should be placed on equality with others; that a portion of the money appropriated to schools should be given to those in which the Bible was freely read. Surely there was nothing unreasonable in this! But there has been nothing before the eyes of the British Government, the beautiful theory of united education, which though they confess its inapplicability to England, was to blend down into one common brotherhood the conflicting parties of abstracted Ireland. However, the poetic theories of fanaticism have not proved more visionary. Sixteen years' trial has proved its utter failure in this respect. Under these circumstances what is to be done? Before the wisest hint from experience? Ask for a fair trial of the system after sixteen years' experiment! Sacrifice our own expressed Protestant principles on the altar of expediency? Maintain that the Prime Minister of England is more likely to be right on such a subject than the Primates of Ireland, nine bishops, and seventeen hundred of the clergy? Reject the reasonable and almost unanimous request of the Protestant Church of Ireland! Damp the zeal and discourage the Protestantism of Ireland, and swell the ascendancy of Popery? Or come forth and acknowledge the error and the failure of an experiment which never reflected honour upon the British Ministry; remove the insult offered to the word of God; facilitate the circulation and knowledge of that book which can do more for Ireland than folios of legislation, and through which the task of governing shall be easy and light?

LOVE OF LITERATURE AMONG THE JEWS.—At a conversation lately held at the Jews' Literary Institution, Sussex Hall, Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, said: "Even in the darkest time of oppression, when the body of the people was in fetters, they enlarged their minds, they expanded their hearts by arts and sciences. When the doors of all scientific institutions, of colleges and universities were closed against them, they were anxious to quench their thirst for knowledge, even by an old half-worn book. The time is not very far distant when our youth strive after a sheet of paper printed in a foreign language as after gold; and while our own youth have at their disposal, even in this institution, a library of four thousand volumes, the great Mendelssohn denied himself sufficient food to have days, to raise so much as to buy a Latin grammar from a book-stall, to gain the elements of learning."

Table with columns for date, description of collection, and amount. Includes entries for 'FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' and 'CHURCH SOCIETY'.

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ENGLISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. CAMBRIDGE.—A report, made by a Syndicate who had been appointed for the purpose of considering the best means of affording encouragement to certain studies, for the pursuit of which professorships have been founded in the University, has been adopted by the Senate; the report states as follows:—"The Syndicate, admitting the superiority of the study of mathematics and classics over all others as the basis of general education, and acknowledging, therefore, the wisdom of adhering to our present system in its main features, are nevertheless of opinion that much good would result from affording greater encouragement to the pursuit of various other branches of science and learning which are daily acquiring more importance and a higher estimation in the world, and for the lessening of which the University already possesses the necessary means. In accordance with this view the Syndicate recommend as follows:—"That, at the beginning of each academic year, the Vice-Chancellor shall issue a programme of the several subjects, places, and times of the several professors' lectures for the year then to ensue. "That all students, who, being candidates for the degree of B. A. or for the honorary degree of M. A., are not candidates for honours, shall, in addition to what is now required of them, have attended, before they be admitted to examination for their

respective degrees, the lectures delivered during one term at least by one or more of the following professors:—Regius Professor of Laws, Regius Professor of Physic, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Professor of Chemistry, Professor of Anatomy, Professor of Modern History, Professor of Botany, Woodwardian Professor of Geology, Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Downing Professor of the Laws of England, Downing Professor of Medicine, Professor of Mineralogy, Professor of Political Economy, and shall have obtained a certificate of having passed an examination satisfactory to one of the Professors whose lectures they have chosen to attend. "That all students who, being candidates for the degree of B. C. L., do not pass the examination for the first class in that faculty, shall, in addition to what is now required of them, have attended, before they be allowed to keep their act, the lectures delivered—[same as above, omitting those of the two Professors of Laws, attendance upon whom is already required of them]. Sections B and C provide a new Honour Tripos to be established, to be called "The Moral Sciences Tripos," the places in it to be determined by an examination in Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Modern History, General Jurisprudence, and the Laws of England; and a new Honour Tripos to be called "The Natural Sciences Tripos"—subjects Anatomy, Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Geology. First Examination in both, to take place in 1851.

"That with a view to encourage attendance at the lectures of the mathematical professors, and to secure correspondence between those lectures and the mathematical examinations of the University; and also as a means of communicating to the students themselves, from a body of experienced examiners and lecturers, correct views of the nature and objects of our mathematical examinations, the Lucasian Professor of Astronomy, the Lowndean Professor of Geometry and Astronomy, and the Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, together with the moderators and examiners for mathematical honours for the time being, as well as those of the two years immediately preceding, be constituted a Board of Mathematical Studies, whose duty it shall be to consult together, from time to time, on all matters relating to the actual state of mathematical studies and examinations in the University, and to prepare annually, and lay before the Vice-Chancellor, a report to be by him published to the University in the Lent or Easter Term of each year. "The Syndicate, having respect to the great importance of the study of theology, and with the view of giving increased efficiency to the regulations already established for the promotion of it, further recommend:— "E.—That all persons who present themselves for examination at the theological examination, established by grace of the Senate, May 11, 1842, be required to produce a certificate of having attended the lectures delivered during our term, at least, by two of the three Theological Professors—[viz. the Regius, the Margaret, and the Norrisian Professors of Divinity.]

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED.—£166 15 10 Since received:— Mrs. Montzambert, 0 19 6 Miss Johnson, 0 12 6 J. G. Clapham, Esq., 1 5 0 £169 5 10 C. H. GATES, Treasurer.

Table with columns for date, description of collection, and amount. Includes entries for 'CHURCH SOCIETY' and 'CLERGY RESERVES'.

On Thursday afternoon last, the Electric Telegraph announced the arrival at Boston, on the previous day, of the Steamship *Britannia*, whose coming was anxiously looked for at the date of our last issue. On the following afternoon, the letters came to hand, and on Monday morning the newspapers reached town, giving seven days later news. The following summary of the news is principally from *Willmer and Smith's European Times*. The total number of cases of cholera already reported from its first appearance has now reached 1039, of which 533 have proved fatal, and 331 are still under treatment. During the last week the number of deaths reported in the metropolitan districts was 62; and, we think, judging from the daily reports at present, that the number this week will range about 60, although the daily returns since Monday show a decided improvement. On Monday the metropolitan cases amounted to 63, but on Tuesday they declined to six, one of which was fatal; and on Wednesday to four, but three of which were fatal. The improved state of the weather may have contributed to this result. From the provinces the daily returns appear without any cases reported. But in Edinburgh the malady still prevails to some extent—the new cases are scarcely ever under 20 daily; the deaths are from 5 to 10 daily. Upon the whole we are inclined to hope that the disease has slightly lessened in violence, at any rate it has not made progress. Two cases are reported from Glasgow; and we learn from Scotland that it now attacks persons above the lower classes.