

kindred, has been strikingly overruled for the preservation of this hopeful youth. 'Madam,' said the Prince Alton, when recently addressing the Queen, 'your son is a Christian; he prays with the Christians, and encourages them in this new doctrine. We are not, if your Majesty does not stop the Prince in this strange way. But he is my son,' replied the Queen, 'my only—my beloved son.' Let him do what he pleases; if he wishes to become a Christian, let him!—he is my beloved son. 'But in a manner still more striking, the heart of the very man who was thus the accuser of the Prince, was subsequently overcome by the power of affection. Being informed of a meeting of Christians in the capital, he sent his nephew (of whose conversion to Christianity he was ignorant) to take down the names of all those who were thus, contrary to law, met together for religious worship. The nephew, without making any objection, went to the Christian brethren, and told them the object of his visit, begging them to break up and go home, lest his uncle should do them harm. When the young man came back, the uncle inquired, 'And where is the list?' 'There is none,' 'Why have you disobeyed my orders? Young man, your head must fall; for you show that you are also a Christian.' 'Yes' he replied, 'I am a Christian; and if you will, you may put me to death, for I must pray.' At these words, the feelings of the severe and cruel enemy gave way to those of kindness and compassion, and he exclaimed, 'O no, you shall not die!'—and thus the affair was dropped, and the Christians were delivered.

"You must not, however," adds our informant, "think that persecution has ceased.—Sometimes the goods of the Christians are confiscated, their wives and children sold into slavery, and their lives rendered perpetual bondage; whilst others (seven in number) have been cast into chains. Those who escape can only meet for worship during the night, or in solitary caverns, or in the deep recesses of the woods; and even there, they may be troubled by spies, sent by the Government, who immediately take down the names of those they find congregated together. But, thanks to the prudent mediation of the Prince, things do not generally proceed further."—*Philadelphia Christian Observer.*

The Mercury.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1848.

The party-strife which goes on in countries with free institutions, and especially with almost unlimited liberty of the press, derives much of its material to work upon, from the appointments to offices which from time to time fall vacant. They are carefully watched and, in many cases, unsparingly assailed. It has been as far from our inclination as from our province to engage in warfare of this kind, or to notice cases which have occurred to fan it into activity.

But an appointment has quite recently taken place, which lays us under the necessity of expressing our opinion: our disapprobation of it—whatever may have been the motive of those who made the selection in filling up the vacancy to which we allude—is entirely free from political partizanship; there is much stronger ground for objecting to the appointment. It is that of a successor to the House-Surgeon of the Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital, recently resigned. We learn from Tuesday's *Mercury* that "Dr. Lemieux, a gentleman who received his license to practice but one week since, is the new House Surgeon, and the House Physician." This three French Canadians in succession have received the appointment of resident surgeon in a hospital essentially English, paid by English merchants, and established for English sailors and old country immigrants,—and from which residents of Quebec of all origins are excluded. These observations are not intended to apply to the qualifications of Dr. Lemieux. We are not personally acquainted with him, but have heard he is clever. We simply desire to enter anew a protest against the impropriety of nominating a French Canadian to so anomalous an office. With talent and desire to do for the best, no French Canadian can succeed in that appointment—he cannot understand the peculiarities of his patients, and it is to be feared may not even make himself on all occasions thoroughly understood by them, or the *employes*, and beyond a doubt will be by no means acceptable to either the one or the other. Possibly the next move may be to appoint French Canadian nurses and stewards,—to do so would be as proper as to select the only medical servants from that race.

If an opening in a public medical institution devoted to the reception of French Canadians, alone, were to present itself, we are prepared to assert that no Englishman need look for it, altho', perhaps, well qualified to receive it.

The secret of this appointment may be found in the fact mentioned to us a few days since, that the new doctor has a brother-in-law in Mr. Cauchon, the member for Montmorency.

THE MILLENNIUM.—*Bishop Hill's reflections upon the study of prophecy respecting it.*—O blessed Saviour! what strange variety of concepts do I find concerning thy thousand years' reign! What riddles there are in that prophecy which no human tongue can read! Where to fix the beginning of that marvelous millennium, and where the end and what manner of reign it shall be—whether temporal or spiritual, on earth or in heaven, undergoes as many constructions as there are pens that have undertaken it; and yet each all is done, I see thine apostle speaks only of the souls of the martyrs reigning so long with thee—not of thy reignings so long on earth with those martyrs. How busy are the tongues of men—how are their brains taken up with the indeterminate construction of this enigmatical truth, when in the meantime the care of thy spiritual reign in their hearts is neglected—O my Saviour! while others weary themselves with the disquisition of thy personal reign here upon earth for 1000 years, let it be the whole bent and study of my soul to make sure of my personal reign with thee in heaven to all eternity.

[A Friend has sent us the above, expressing a wish for its insertion. We make room for it gladly; and sincerely do we pray that it may produce its proper effect in every case where the study of prophecy respecting the millennium is pursued while the care of the Saviour's spiritual reign in the student's heart is neglected.] Such study of prophecy is unquestionably most perilous and unwarranted. But it is not to be denied that the same study has late been taken up by many who fall not under that censure, and to whom it has, on the contrary, proved the means of a close walk with their God, watchfulness, contempt of the world, longing for spiritual improvement, ar-

dent zeal in services of love to their neighbour, and submission to every one of God's dispensations towards them. They, with their study respecting Christ's personal reign, do not weary themselves, nor lose sight of the prospect of "reigning" with their Saviour in heaven. Ed. B.]

THE STARTLING DISCLOSURE.—[See our last number.] *The Church and State Gazette* writes on the subject as follows:—

"The Rev. J. M. Jeppson entered the Church of Rome in 1846; his name appears in the Catholic Directory and Ecclesiastical Register for 1847; and yet he did not retire from his curacy in the Protestant Church until the midsummer of the current year, 1848!

"We will throw no blame upon Dr. Hook, for that reverend gentleman has a happy way of escaping from incalculable; but we must say that he had a gentleman of remarkably easy conscience for his curate. Leeds seems to be looked upon as a fair field wherein a certain species of knave may live at the cost of honest men. On this occasion we see an individual, who has just become a member of the Church of Rome, authorised or allowed by his superiors (the knavery is equally great whether there be instruction or sanction, positive order or tacit submission,) to assume or continue the office of a priest in the Church of England, wearing a cross which was a disguise, and uttering sentiments which were entirely opposed to what he believed. On the latter point one of two things must have occurred: this Priest, in a borrowed flock, must either have preached truths taught by our Church, or he must have given tongue to the errors maintained by the Church of Rome. If he did the former, he must have acted a base part towards the community of which he was a received member; and if he preached Popish tenets, he ought to have been summarily shorn by his vicar. The papists never act without design—their deeds denote forgone conclusions—and when the disguised Romanist was allowed to hold the office of teacher in a Protestant Church, during the space of a year and a half, we conclude that it was not for the purpose of preventing his and his vicar's flock from ultimately following in the way in which he had gone. If the purpose was, as it must have been, to more readily win from truth to the errors of Popery, was there nothing in Mr. Jeppson's sermons that ever fell harshly upon the ear of Dr. Hook? It would have been useless folly, on the part of Mr. Jeppson's Parish superiors, to leave the priest to preach Protestantism; and if he preached anything contrary to it, where was the want of his vicar's—where was his administration—where his authority—where his application to the bishop of the diocese? We do not ask Dr. Hook to answer these queries—we too well know the reply which would be vouchsafed to them. As for the Popish clergy in Leeds who most, we suppose, have known that the professor of Protestant curacy was really a member of their Church, they, in such case, have among them a man entirely worthy of esteem—a man who must—as has been observed by a London morning paper—who must, we apprehend, when licensed for the first time, in the Diocese of Ripon, have anew subscribed the Articles of the Church of England—those Articles which, in the plainest terms and under a variety of heads, condemn the doctrines of the Church of Rome! Yet he had just before submitted himself to that Romish system, and had avouched his belief in those very doctrines which, at Leeds, he disclaimed! What a religion is that of Rome; or rather, how truly does Scripture term it, the mystery of iniquity!"

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—From the *Kingston Chronicle*.—We find the following in the *Montreal Courier* of Tuesday. The Virgin having stayed the cholera and scattered the locusts for the dwellers upon the land, her image has been prominently placed to strike the eye of those who go down to the sea in ships; that they may be reminded of the duty of involving her protection.

There was an imposing Romish display on Friday last. A Statue of the Virgin was carried with great ceremony from the Romish Bishop's Church, to the River, and there put on board the Steamer *Jacques Cartier*, for an aquatic excursion, the said Statue being destined for the special benefit of Mariners and Watermen. It is to be placed in a niche on the rear part of the House of Commons church, so that it may be in view from the River, and thus awaken the piety of the Watermen. Having been received on board the Steamer, she got under weigh, accompanied by four other Steamers, namely, the *St. Louis*, the *Firefly*, the *Pioneer*, and the *Vulcan*, all crowded with the worshippers of the immaculate Mary. The squadron steamed away to Long Point, and then steamed back again. On the return, however, the Statue was removed to the *St. Louis*. It was put ashore and conveyed to the House of Commons church. Any number of Aves were said on Friday. It was altogether a most imposing ceremony.

COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL FOR UPPER CANADA.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the September number of this monthly publication, which contains a Lecture by the Chief Superintendent, on "The Importance of Education, to an Agricultural People;" articles on Orthography, Taste for reading, Talent always worth a Price, Comparison of the Ancients and the Moderns, besides miscellaneous and editorial matter. We have inserted articles on "Colloquial Teaching;" and "The Bad Scholar" on our 4th page, which are selections found in the *Journal*; and from the Chief Superintendent's Lecture we have inserted the conclusion, to which we take this opportunity of adding an expression of our satisfaction at the declaration of his opinion that the education which the Lecturer believes to be essential to the well-being of an agricultural population, is CHRISTIAN. We conclude that his opinion is not confined to what the class of the people here referred to alone require, but that the "proposition" in the Superintendent's opinion, be pronounced universally: All Education ought to be Christian. How the principle is now, and can be, acted upon in the schools established under the School Act administered by the Lecturer in his important public office, that is a question upon which we shall hope that future reports from the Chief Superintendent, and par-

haps the numbers of the *Journal*, as they successively see the light, will give some information.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.—A memorial, signed by nearly 300 graduates and former members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and some Fellows of the Royal Society, has been presented to Lord John Russell, expressive of the opinion of the memorialists that "the constitution of those seats of learning in a great measure precluded them from introducing changes which are necessary for the increase of their usefulness and efficiency, and praying for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the best methods of securing the improvement of those institutions.

Lord John Russell is described as having stated "that he would take the subject into his serious consideration, that his attention had been already drawn to it, and that he found that a great variety of opinions were entertained as to the best method of effecting reforms, but that he agreed with the memorialists as to the existence of defects in the present system."

NEW BRUNSWICK.—KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.—The Statutes of this college have been revised according to the late Act for the Amendment of the Charter. The Officer heretofore known as the Vice President is henceforth to be designated the Principal of the College, and as such invested with the internal Government of the Institution. The powers of the Convocation are enlarged, the Tutorships abolished, and the Examinations somewhat modified. The Terms necessary for the first Degree are reduced to twelve; and of those four are remitted in case of superior proficiency at the time of Matriculation. The Fees, which were always remarkably moderate, are rendered little more than nominal. In most other points the former Statutes appear to have been retained, with occasional alterations of phraseology and arrangement. The College Council will, it may be presumed, adopt measures for circulating more copious information on the subject.—*Church Times.*

MONTEAL.—MAGDALEN ASYLUM.—A meeting with regard to this necessary and important charity, took place on Wednesday evening the 11th inst., to which two documents were submitted. 1st, A report of the past history of the Institution, together with the details under which it labours, and the encouragement to persevere which it presents. 2d, A bill of account drawn up by Mr. McGinn of the Montreal Jail, of the excess, extra effects, and cost of prostitution in Montreal, together with the remedies which may be applied for the diminution of that monster evil. These documents were adapted, together with their recommendations, and a committee was appointed to publish the information they contained, and provide the means for carrying on the Institution on a more efficient scale than heretofore.

First, by obtaining collections from the churches, nearly all of which had been pledged by their ministers, at a previous meeting, to give collections at an early date.

Secondly, by applying for a legislative grant, the amount in favour of which is very strong, inasmuch as the government now supports the same class of females, about half their time in the public Jail, without doing them any good, and would, of course, be relieved of this burden if they were supported in a Magdalen Asylum; where not only their morals would be benefited, but their labour rendered productive.

Thirdly, if the foregoing means come short, by soliciting a general subscription.

"The whole sum to be made up in these ways, in order to maintain the Asylum under efficient superintendance, and with an average of twenty inmates, is estimated at £250 a year, a result, which, in view of the good likely to result from its application in this way, will not surely be wanting, seeing that there is more spent sometimes on a single ball.—*Witness.*"

take with the Bishop and Clergy of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal returned to town on Tuesday morning.

The Rev. JACON ELKNOON, lately one of the Assistant Ministers of Christ Church, Montreal, has been appointed Minister of St. Ann's Chapel, Griffin Town, Montreal, vacated by the removal of the Rev. D. FALLON, to the mission of Melbourne, Shipton, &c., Eastern Townships.

DIocese of NOVA SCOTIA.—The Church at Peggy's Cove, at the entrance of St. Margarets Bay, was opened on Sunday the 10th of June, the Rev. ROBERT ANOLD reading prayers, and the Rev. J. SPANAGUE preaching on 1 Chron. xxii. verse 19, after which three suitable verses were sung, and the Rev. R. ANOLD took up the same subject and preached a sermon. A collection was also made which yielded £10. 8.—

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In the exercise of his preaching and the purity of his life he embodied and exemplified the doctrine and the fruits of faith.

No man is so ready to perpetuate his memory as the friends of those who had the happiness to know and the privilege to hear him.

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DIocese of NEW YORK.—The Convention of this Diocese opened its annual meeting on Wednesday the 27th of September, in St. John's Chapel, New York, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Divine service was performed, the Rev. William T. Johnson, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Jamaica (a place on Long Island), preaching on Heb. ix. 24-26. The Holy Communion was then administered to the Clergy and Laity present.

The Rev. William Beaman, D. D., being the senior Presbyter then present, took the chair; the Secretary of the last Convention then called the names of the Clergy, after which the Lay Delegates present handed in their certificates of election from their parishes, and took their seats. The election of a President and a Secretary were then proceeded in. The Rev. D. Crighton was elected to the former, and the Rev. Dr. Hoigt to the latter office. The usual Committees were then appointed, and the Convention adjourned to Thursday at 9 o'clock, a. m.

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It was ordered that £4 be paid to Messrs. Lovell and Gibson for printing—£2 10 0, to the proprietor of the *Montreal Courier* for advertisements—and £1 4 11, to the Secretary for incidental expenses.

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The meeting having been opened with prayer, the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary.

The Secretary stated that 1,530 copies of the Annual Report had been printed and circulated.

The Report of the Committee appointed to frame instructions for the Travelling Agent of the Society having been read, an amendment was suggested in one particular, and it was then moved by Rev. Dr. Bethune, seconded by Rev. W. B. Bond, and

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A report from the Education Committee was read by the Chairman of the Committee, and upon motion of Col. Wilgress, seconded by Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., it was

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It was moved by Rev. A. D. Campbell, seconded by Rev. J. Flanagan, and

Resolved—That it be an instruction to the Education Committee to watch any proceedings which may be had in the ensuing session of the Provincial Parliament on the subject of Education, and to make such suggestions for the benefit of the Church as shall seem to them advisable. A report was read from the Lay Committee, respecting the donation of Land made by the late Major Christie, whereupon it was moved by Rev. A. D. Campbell, seconded by Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., and

Resolved—That the report be referred to the Honorary Council of the Society, for his opinion as to the legality of the title.

A letter was read from the Baron de Longueuil, proposing to have the 500 acres of land, promised by the late Baron to the Society, valued, he being unable from his property being entailed, to give a valid title, and offering to present the Society with the amount.

It was then moved by Rev. W. Agar Adamson, seconded by Lt. Col. KINGS, and

Resolved—That the Secretary be instructed to write to the Baron de Longueuil, conveying the thanks of the Society for his liberal proposal.

A letter was read from Capt. Kirkland, Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, conveying His Excellency's acceptance of the office of Vice President—also a letter from His Excellency, expressive of his regret at being unable to attend the meeting this day.

The Treasurer presented his account, showing a balance of £469. 18. 7, of which £226.

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Resolved—That the report be received and referred back to the Committee, with an instruction to put themselves into immediate communication upon the subject with the British North American School Society, and to report to the next meeting of the Board.

It was moved by Rev. A. D. Campbell, seconded by Rev. J. Flanagan, and

Resolved—That it be an instruction to the Education Committee to watch any proceedings which may be had in the ensuing session of the Provincial Parliament on the subject of Education, and to make such suggestions for the benefit of the Church as shall seem to them advisable. A report was read from the Lay Committee, respecting the donation of Land made by the late Major Christie, whereupon it was moved by Rev. A. D. Campbell, seconded by Rev. Official Mackie, D. D., and

Resolved—That the report be referred to the Honorary Council of the Society, for his opinion as to the legality of the title.

A letter was read from the Baron de Longueuil, proposing to have the 500 acres of land, promised by the late Baron to the Society, valued, he being unable from his property being entailed, to give a valid title, and offering to present the Society with the amount.

It was then moved by Rev. W. Agar Adamson, seconded by Lt. Col. KINGS, and

Resolved—That the Secretary be instructed to write to the Baron de Longueuil, conveying the thanks of the Society for his liberal proposal.

A letter was read from Capt. Kirkland, Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, conveying His Excellency's acceptance of the office of Vice President—also a letter from His Excellency, expressive of his regret at being unable to attend the meeting this day.

The Treasurer presented his account, showing a balance of £469. 18. 7, of which £226.

take with the Bishop and Clergy of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal returned to town on Tuesday morning.

The Rev. JACON ELKNOON, lately one of the Assistant Ministers of Christ Church, Montreal, has been appointed Minister of St. Ann's Chapel, Griffin Town, Montreal, vacated by the removal of the Rev. D. FALLON, to the mission of Melbourne, Shipton, &c., Eastern Townships.