[illegible] the Commissioners deemed it expedient to obtain the services of a competent accountant, and they were so fortunate as to secure one whose qualifications were well known in the city of Toronto to be of a high order, and have been proved to the Commissioners to be such as fully to justify their appointment. They proceeded, with the assistance of their accountant, to make a cursory examination of the College account books, with a view to the city discreetly upon the plan to be adopted in preparing a full and clear statement of the state of the University Finances. Before commencing this examination, they had entertained the belief, that the existing account books available in the Bursar's office would be found sufficient for the purpose desired, but they soon discovered, with much regret, that it would be a matter of total impossibility to declare from these books a satisfactory and reliable report of the present state of the finances, or of the general management of the endowment. In order to arrive at the end proposed, and to accomplish in a proper manner the task which, by the terms of their appointment, had been imposed upon them, the Commissioners perceived that a recompilation of the accounts upon approved commercial principles was indispensable; they accordingly lost no time in making the necessary arrangements for the prosecution and final completion of this work. And now, after spending three weeks in the examination of the accounts, the Commissioners had flattered themselves, that by dint of strong exertions on their own part, and on that of the Clerks employed by them, they might succeed in completing their work, so as to be prepared with their final report before the opening of the present Session of Parliament. Difficulties, however, over which they could exercise no control, and to which it would be improper, at this stage of their labours, to make special reference, from day to day presented themselves: and the conviction that the labours of the Commission would inevitably be protracted to a period much more distant than the members or the public could possibly have supposed at the time of their appointment, was most reluctantly established in the minds of the Commissioners. Having at the outset determined that the work should be either well done, or not attempted, the Commissioners saw no alternative, but to proceed with their labours on the system which they had decided upon pursuing. A complete new set of account books, constructed upon the principles of double entry, is in process of compilation. The materials for the construction of these books are drawn from the existing account books and financial records of the College Office. This part of the work is one of considerable difficulty, and requiring the exercise of sound judgment, knowledge, and the utmost patience and penetration on the part of the accountant. Annual balances are made with a very close accuracy in the general work, and to enable the Commissioners to present such periodical statements of the affairs of the University as may exhibit the character of the management at various periods of administration. The number of accounts in the ledger is found to undergo a very considerable annual increase, and no doubt this circumstance will be found a source of augmentation of labour for several years from the foundation of the Institution. The Commissioners have no difficulty in stating that they are fully convinced that their labours will, when completed, be found valuable alike to the interests of the community and of the University; and though no other advantage should be secured than the establishment of a rational and scientific system of keeping the College accounts, the work will not have been performed in vain; the account books which will belief by the Commissioners will not only serve the purposes of readily available financial records, but will also be found a model for the illustration of a proper and valuable system of book keeping—a desideratum heretofore of great importance in King's College Office.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1849.

Matter has been so abundantly furnished, ready to our hands, by the arrival of the English Mail and by public meetings of general interest, that no space remains for our offering remarks of our own. We are very well content that our columns should be so filled up, and gladly confine ourselves to the duty of recommending to the attention of our readers the various articles selected for their information.

Our usual summary of parliamentary proceedings also is crowded out this time; we shall bring up arrears in our next.

BISHOPRIC OF VICTORIA, HONG-KONG, IN CHINA.—The Rev. George Smith, M. A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, lately Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, and author of a very interesting work on China, has been recommended by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Crown for the newly erected see of Victoria, and Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint him to that charge.

The Bishop of Victoria will have jurisdiction over the members of the Church of England in the five free ports, and wherever else on the continent of China he may find an opening. The endowment of the Bishopric of Victoria has been provided for entirely by private subscription. Soon after the treaty with the Chinese Empire had been concluded, by which facilities for intercourse with the people never before enjoyed were conceded to European nations, the Bishop of London issued a pastoral letter inviting the clergy of his diocese to collect the offerings of their congregations in church for a fund towards the endowment of a bishopric in the Chinese seas. The total sum at present available towards the erection of the bishopric amounts to £8,000, £6,000 of which were collected in consequence of the Bishop of London's pastoral, £2,000 given by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and £1,000 given by a Brother and sister, who have also added £2,000 towards the erection of a missionary college at Hongkong, which, with the Church, will be the appropriate adjunct to the new episcopate. The Archdeacon of Victoria will commence preparing shortly for ordination, and China, under the auspices of the Church of England, may be [illegible] to the Jews.

JEWS, THE MISSION TO THE JEWS.—Diocesan Hospital, House of Industry for enquirers and proselytes at Jerusalem, under the superintendence of the Bishop. [illegible] Private Letter.] "By the time you receive this, I hope you will have read my Annual Letter in the Jewish Intelligencer; I need not, therefore, enter into the details of our work at present. On the first of November we had a Missionary Meeting in our Chapel, which I trust was edifying to all present; and we felt happy to be united in the spirit of prayer and thanksgiving with so many of our Christian brethren who are interested in the cause of the Church Missionary Society.

"We have, at last, got a House of Industry for enquirers and proselytes, in which they may be taught useful trades. Although it will still leave on our hands many cases of individuals who must be otherwise provided for, this house will be a great relief, and I hope that it will prove a very great blessing. The evenings, throughout the year, will be employed by Mr. Hermon in giving instructions to the inmates, and to other enquirers and proselytes, who require to be taught reading, writing and cyphering, but especially the Word of God; and by these means I hope, in a few years, to see the nucleus of our proselytes and Church raised and sanctified. On the 21st of December, the House was opened by short addresses from Mr. Nicolayson and myself, and with prayer, in the presence of those members of our Church who understand German. Three proselyting enquirers were admitted, Mr. Hermon being the superintendent. On the same day, we had an examination of the Diocesan School, of which Dr. Macgowan and others said afterwards, that it was the most edifying occasion that they had ever witnessed in Jerusalem. The mere sight of the order and behaviour of the twenty-one children, compared with their appearance on the 10th of November, 1847, when the school was opened, seemed to present a new era. We had all reason to be satisfied with the progress of the children in every branch; but the scriptural examination was above anything of the kind I ever witnessed. It was thoroughly theological, and at the same time a most practical examination on the fall of man, its cause, its consequences, together with redemption, to which the passage about the Seed of the woman promised, led. First, the children repeated in chorus, without one mistake, part of the second and the whole of the third chapter of Genesis. During the examination, ten or twelve children quoted forty-five of the most important and appropriate passages of the Old and New Testament, stating the book and chapter in order, to prove the truths contained in their answers to Miss Harding's questions. They had of course been prepared for it; and with them it was chiefly a matter of memory; but the fact of ten or twelve of them answering almost all the questions at once, and all without exception, when they were put a second time in a somewhat varied shape, together with citing so many scripture passages extempore, and some of them, I may add, these facts, I say, proved that they understood their subject thoroughly, and some of them seemed really to feel it. To see and hear this, all in English, remembering the appearance of the children when the school was opened, fifteen months previously, when only three or four understood but very imperfect English, all this, I say, made such an impression on my heart, that when my turn came to address the children and the rather numerous assembly of Christians, and many Jews, I could scarcely overcome my emotion; and when I concluded with prayer, I believe there was not one eye free from tears of joy and thanksgiving.

"To find out the means of clothing and feeding so many poor children, together with the other expenses of the school, is not altogether without care and toil; but yet this school is a source of much delight to me and to others, and, hitherto, "the Lord has provided." I hope all our Islington and other friends will continue to remember in their prayers this school, which they have helped so much from its commencement.

"Our friends at Nabloos continue to go on well; some who had been excommunicated by the Greek Patriarch in the beginning of September, and had been so intimidated (chiefly on account of cholera following so closely his anathema) that they withdrew their children from our school, have now sent them back, and there are again twenty children in it. On the third of this month the Governor of Nabloos called for my chief correspondent and friend there, and showed him a letter which he had just received from the Greek Patriarch, asking him to destroy our school and burn all our books (almost exclusively the Bible.) The Governor added, 'this Patriarch must be a wicked man, and wants to make me his hangman; but he quiet, he shall not succeed.' Our Church (Christ Church) on Mount Zion, will be consecrated, D. V., on the 21st of January next, being the Anniversary of the first arrival of the first Protestant Bishop; when we are sure that many believers in many places will be with us in a spirit of prayer. Many thanks for your last letter containing the account of proceedings on the Jubilee of the Church Missionary Society. Ever faithfully yours

S. ANGL. HIEROSOL."

[*Printed in London, with a view to invite contributions, by the friend to whom the letter was addressed.*]

The champion for the Church of Rome in the House of Commons, Mr. Anstey, on the 6th of Febr. moved for leave to bring in a bill for conferring additional privileges on Roman Catholics, or, as he describes it, removing their remaining disabilities.—Sir Robert H. Inglis reminded the House of the time which had been uselessly occupied with Mr. Anstey's measure for a similar purpose during the last session, and expressed his hope that the House would come to a vote which would be considered as conclusive against proceeding with another bill of the kind this session.—The Earl of Arundel and Surrey, (Roman Catholic) advised Mr. Anstey, not to press the bill this session; but that gentlemen declared that he would not accede to any suggestion in the matter from the Noble Lord, whom he could not look upon as a very warm supporter of the bill at all.—Sir G. Grey then expressed his fear that if Mr. Anstey was not willing to take a hint from the Earl of Arundel, neither would he from one of Her Majesty's ministers, but still he would ask him to consider whether it would be wise in him to bring the bill forward at this time.—A division then took place, the House counting 81 present, and a majority of two decided against Mr. Anstey's motion.

In reply to a question put to him by Mr. Horsman, in the House of Commons, on the 6th of February, Lord John Russell stated that it was intended, during the present session, to propose a bill with respect to the composition of the Ecclesiastical Commission;—that the Government had decided upon proposing a grant out of the revenues of the episcopal and the common funds, under the management of the Commissioners;—but that with regard to the cathedral establishments, in which great reforms had of late been made, and more were, certainly practicable, he could not at present undertake to introduce any measure.

Diocese of Quebec.

The Bishop of MONTREAL returned on Tuesday night from his circuit of duty in the Eastern Townships, having been there engaged in inspecting the missions, putting some matters in train for the spiritual benefit of unprovided settlements, holding Confirmations, consecrating Churches and burying-grounds, and transacting business in connection with the interests of the Church Society of the Diocese, and of Bishop's College at Lennoxville. An Ordination was held at that place on the 11th of the present month, at which Mr. J. Dalziel and Mr. G. Machin were admitted to Deacon's Orders. The former, retaining his connection with the School established under the auspices of Bishop's College, is appointed curate to the Rev. Mr. Taylor of Eaton, whose infirm health obliges him to have an assistant. The latter will, for the present, take charge of the Congregation of the Church of England at Sherbrooke, to which he is appointed during the absence of the Rev. Professor Hellmuth, who is proceeding to England upon College affairs.—*Saturday's Mercury.*

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ST. JAMES', KINGSTON, ASSOCIATION IN CONNEXION WITH THE TORONTO CHURCH SOCIETY.—The half yearly General Meeting of St. James' Parochial Missionary Association in connection with the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, was held in St James' Church, Stuartville, on Wednesday evening last.

In the absence of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, the Chair was taken by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, ex-officio, as Minister of the Parish.

In his opening address, the Chairman explained briefly the objects of the Society, and dwelt more at length on the present aspect of the times as connected with the Christian duties of every member of the Church of England. He particularly called upon the congregation to be constant in watchfulness, and prayer, and increased liberality.

His address was characterized by that fervour and earnestness which he alone possesses who has deeply experienced the power of the Gospel; and by that warmth of feeling and anxious solicitude which speaks the great interest he takes as Pastor in the spiritual welfare of his flock. He is evidently one of those truly Evangelical Clergymen of the Church of England who are fully alive to the critical importance of the times we live in, and who are the very life and soul of the Church.

I should fail did I attempt to give an exact synopsis of the very interesting speeches which were delivered by the several gentlemen who moved, seconded and enforced the Resolutions. Suffice it to say, that the meeting was attended with benefit and interest to all who were present. The following are the Resolutions and the preamble thereto, which were unanimously adopted.

The present condition of the world, so full of signs, portentous of changes, subversive of the present civil and ecclesiastical organization, loudly calls on the Church of Christ to seize the offered opportunities of pulling down the stronghold of Satan's kingdom, and building up that of Righteousness, Peace, and Joy in the Holy Ghost. Therefore,

Moved by Capt. Hammond, Rifle Brigade, and seconded by the Rev. J. W. Allen, and

Resolved 1st—That the present duty of the pure and apostolic Church of England throughout the world, is to call on her members to prayer.

Moved by the Rev. S. Givins, seconded by Neil McLeod, Esq., and

Resolved 2nd—That the evident duty of every member of the Church of England is to study the Word of God, in order to discover what the precise will of God at this time is.

[This Resolution was further enforced by the Rev. H. Brent.]

Moved by Stafford F. Kirkpatrick, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. Paul Shirley, and

Resolved 3rd—That considering the shortness of the time that may yet remain, the church calls on her members for self-denying disinterestedness, and increased liberality, to aid this Society as its agent, in the Diocese, for furthering the great objects of its existence, reminding them whose are the silver and the gold.

The meeting concluded with a few observations from the Chair, a hymn and the usual prayers.—[*Communicated by A Churchman, to the Kingston Chronicle and News.*]

MORE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.—On the 13th ulto., in the Legislative Council—

The Hon. Mr. Jolliette moved the second reading of a bill to incorporate "Les Clercs Paroissiaux ou Catéchistes de Saint Viateur," in the village of Joliette, county of Berthier. After a few words explanatory of the bill, by the hon. Speaker, the Hon. Mr. Jolliette made a few remarks in French, which the Hon. M. Bruneau translated, adding a few remarks of his own. He said the hon. gentleman who had introduced the bill deserved the thanks of the country for the industry and intelligence he had evinced in erecting various useful buildings in the village of Industry. He had erected a college and built a church at his own expense; and although they were conducted by persons connected with the church to which he himself belonged, still they were intended for the youth of the country, inasmuch as they were set apart for the instruction of the young. He trusted that there would be no difficulty thrown in the way of the hon. gentleman's wish of having the College incorporated, seeing that the operation had been tried, and was working so well as an educational institution.

Hon. Mr. Bruneau was pleased with what he might call a praiseworthy undertaking on the part of the hon. gentleman who had just addressed the House. He would at once acknowledge the great merit of Mr. Jolliette for what he had done, but he was bound to say, that he could not vote for the bill, which had passed the Assembly, in the form in which it had been presented to the House. This was perhaps not the time for entering into the merits of the question, but he thought the moment had arrived for the settlement of certain questions which he would put to the hon. gentleman who had introduced the bill. Before he put those questions the hon. gentleman remarked that 20 years ago, the place where that hon. gentleman resided was a mere wilderness, and that through his exertions it had now risen to be a place of much importance, and that he had established buildings for mechanics, and also a church and college at his own expense, for which he certainly deserved every credit. It might be said that he (Mr. De Boucherville) was averse to the education of the people, but he could say that no one desired an educated people more than he did. If the questions he was about to put to the hon. gentleman were not answered to his satisfaction, he would feel it his duty to oppose the bill in every stage, or any other measure having a similar tendency. He would now propose four questions:—

1. Are the reverend gentlemen, whose names are appended to this bill, subjects of Her Majesty the Queen; and if so, is it by birth, or by naturalization?

2. Are "Les clercs paroissiaux ou catéchistes de St. Viateur" a religious association, or regular clergy, or are they each and severally to be considered as secular clergymen?

3. Do "Les clercs paroissiaux ou catéchistes de St. Viateur" acknowledge a temporal superior, whose residence is out of her Majesty's dominions, said superior being a subject of a foreign power?

4. Can you put this Honourable House in possession of the primitive rules of the institution, and subsequent changes which may from time to time have been made to the said rules?

If these questions were answered satisfactorily, he would be the first to vote in favour of the bill; but if they were not, he must, as a matter of conscience, oppose it.

The House then resumed; when after some further debate, on the motion for a second reading being submitted, it was opposed by Hon. Mr. De Boucherville. A division took place, when the motion for a second reading was carried. The bill was then referred to a select committee, consisting of Hon. Messrs. Quesnel, Jolliette, and Bruneau.

On the following day, the order of the day being called, Hon. Mr. Bruneau laid before the House the report of the special committee on the bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Jolliette, respecting the incorporation of Les Clercs, &c. The report recommended various amendments, and three additional clauses, one of which was for granting to the Governor General the power to call for a written return of all the property possessed by the corporation whenever he might deem it necessary; the manner in which it was obtained by the College, and if bought, from what sources the money was derivable for such purchase. Another was to the effect that, should the corporation cease, the property given to the corporation should return to the heirs or assignees of the donors. The third was giving the Provincial Parliament the power to set aside immovable property which might not be claimed, in the case of the closing of the corporation, for the support of the poor or the education of the inhabitants of such places where the property might be situated.

Hon. Mr. Bruneau moved that the report be now taken into consideration by the House, which was done, and the various amendments were agreed to, as also the three additional clauses. It was also agreed that the bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The bill was accordingly read a third time, and passed, on the 15th of February. The Montreal *Witness* describes these proceedings as "peculiarly worthy of study by our Legislators, who are again, as will be seen by our parliamentary reports, called upon to give a local habitation and a name, with power to hold property, to some new order of perhaps disguised Jesuits called *Clercs Paroissiaux*. There can, in our opinion, be no more dangerous process for the liberties of a country, than that which has gone to such an alarming extent in Lower Canada, of giving numerous religious corporations power to hold property, especially when these Corporations are, as in the case of the Church of Rome, all the Vassals of a central Foreign power. We understand, that the Hon. Mr. De Boucherville, whose course was worthy of all honour, stated, that the disturbances of other countries would be brought into Canada along with these monkish orders, if they were incorporated here. We cannot imagine how the Protestant members of the Council came to leave Mr. De Boucherville to fight the battle, and suffer the defeat on this question alone."

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN HUNGARY.—The part of the population which belongs to the reformed Churches is about three millions, of whom nearly one million are Lutherans, or adherents to the Confession of Augsburg, and the other two millions are Reformed. They were long and violently persecuted by the Austrian dynasty. It was even secretly attempted to expel them from the country. The consummation of this iniquity was prevented by the good providence of God. But the perseverance of the persecutors, and the cruelty of the means they employed was such, that these Churches, which had comprehended almost the entire population of the country, were reduced to but a third, or even less. After this long baptism of blood, they were exposed to a danger yet more threatening to their existence, from the efforts of indifference, Rationalism, and Semi-infidelity. After having in vain attempted to crush them from without, the enemy endeavoured to enervate them within. A public salary was, therefore, about nine months ago, offered to the Protestant Churches of Hungary. This salary was offered, after all, with benevolent intentions; but there is nothing to alter the point of view under which I aim to consider the question. We must examine matters thoroughly, and not be deceived by accidental details which conceal their real tendency. Just as God often makes use of means which set under culpable motives, to accomplish his will, so does Satan make use of others who entertain laudable intentions to attain his end.

The Two General Synods of the Protestant Churches assembled to deliberate on the Government proposal. This proposal was not limited by any condition. The Synods were invited to examine, and to let the Government know under what conditions they would accept, and that was offered them. Many leaned that they should would hasten to catch the money at all hazards. The greatest part of the clergy, and there are three thousand pastors in the Reformed Church only, live in great poverty. The temptation was therefore very strong; and until the question was discussed, and the principles involved in it were thoroughly sifted, the prospect of the issue was not very bright. But the power of God triumphed, and Christ the Dragon put his enemies beneath his feet. Unanimously, without ever having to go to the vote, it was resolved to refuse, at any rate, any kind of union with a Popish Government. 'Christ,' said those faithful confessors, 'has provided us with everything temporarily necessary during long ages of persecution, and he will not forsake us now.' As for the Government, benevolent, no doubt, but still Papist, that now offers us gold instead of steel, *Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.* I dread the Greeks, though they bring gifts. Sooner or later, as price of the favour that it offers us, it would no doubt interfere with the internal government of our Church. We cannot, like Esau, sell our birthright for a mess of pottage.' The two Churches first assembled separately, in order that each might prepare its answer to the Government. But it was thought that it would be well to have a General Meeting afterwards, to harmonize, if possible, their two replies. With what astonishment and joy did they discover, united for the first time for centuries, that their views so far coincided, even to the smallest details, that the project of one could serve as the organ of the other! The answer of the Reformed Church was better drawn up, and more complete than the other, and was adopted by both Churches, at the proposal of a Lutheran pastor, and has been presented to the Government as a joint reply.

A Government measure which had relation to the schools, has had the same fate. The Government proposed to found National Schools, in which secular instruction should be separated from religious—the latter being left in the hands of the clergy of the two communions. It has been resolved that the Churches shall have nothing to do with these schools, but shall maintain the oversight which they have hitherto exercised over the youth, until they enter the University. It has also been resolved that, if the Government should found Professorships of theology in the university, the Churches shall not acknowledge them in any way unless the nomination of the professors be left to them, without restriction.—*Correspondent of Archives du Christianisme, Paris periodical.*

QUEBEC JUVENILE CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—The second half-yearly Meeting for the year 1848-9 was held on Thursday the 15th February, at the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel's school-room, which was filled by the friends, juvenile and adult, of this small effort for the advancement of the cause of missions. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer; and the following statement of accounts was laid before the friends assembled:

Amount reported to the last half-yearly Meeting (September 21, 1848)	£17 10 9	
in addition to which the amount of collections made by the Misses Hall, of Sorel, was received immediately after,	1 1 8	
	£18 12 5	
(See Berean Sept. 28, 1848).		
Donation from the GOSPEL AID SOCIETY	2 10 0	
A Friend	0 5 0	
Collections and Missionary Boxes:		
Misses Fred. Gates, £1 16		
" Edw. Abere, 0 8 3		
" Charles Fitz-Gerald, 0 6 1½		
" Fred. Wuttele, 0 18 2½		
" Walm. Welch, 0 8 0		
" Henry Smith, 0 4 4		
" Benjam. Gale, 0 5 9½		
" Adams & Downe, 0 0 3½	7 17 5½	
" Petry 0 12 4½		
" Lloyd 0 7 1½		
Miss Ellen Scott 0 9 3½		
" Justine Sewell 0 11 1½		
Misses Hale 0 10 0		
" Poole 0 2 11		
Miss Bradshaw 0 10 0		
" Mary Brown 0 7 3½		
Lady Caldwell, £2 0 6	Miss Bowen, 12s	2 12 6
From the Rev. E. W. Sewell contributions in the Sunday School held at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity: boys 2s. 4d. girls 8s. 2½d		0 10 6½
Charles Street Sunday Shool, by the hands of C. H. Gates, Esq.		
Master Rich. Nettle 0 11 9		
" Chas. Jackson 0 0 6		
" Jas. Dickson 0 6 3½		
" Edw. Meyer 0 7 11½		
" Wm. Martin 0 6 1½		
" Andrew Baile 0 1 1		
Missionary box in Charles Street Sunday School 0 6 0		2 4 10
Do. do. of a Scholar who died last year 0 5 1½		
Mr. Haensel's scholars, by Sub-Treasurers, Del. Sewell, 15s. Jul. Chas. FitzGerald, 8s. 7d.		1 3 8½
Mr. Haensel's Missionary Boxes		2 14 8
Missionary Publications sold		0 1 9
Interest for money in the Prov. and Savings' Bank		0 7 3
	£39 3 1½	
Subscriptions to the Parent Society, to be remitted with the funds of this Association: Rev. Geo. Mackie, D.D.	1 5 0	
Do. do. C. L. F. Haensel	1 0 0	
	£41 8 1½	

It thus appears that, notwithstanding the great pressure so extensively felt through the last twelve months, the amount raised in behalf of this cause exceeds what was received during the year preceding; and it is truly gratifying to those who have encouraged this effort, to find that it has maintained its hold upon the affections of so many in tender years, while a ready response also has been given, since last November, by the adult part of the community, to an appeal on behalf of the Church Missionary Society's Jubilee Fund, particulars of which have appeared in the BEREAN.

An adult Association in aid of that Society having been formed in this city, the Collectors and Contributors present at the meeting last Thursday united in a request that their operations might be placed under the supervision of a newly organized body. The Chairman, Mr. Lawrence, the President of the Association being present, addressed a few words of advice and encouragement to the Meeting, and was ably seconded by Messrs. J. Hale and H. Gates. The proceedings closed with singing and prayer.

An early meeting of the Committee of the Church Missionary Association, to be convened, for the purpose of considering the application of the Juvenile Association and arranging for the direction of their future exertions, was decided on.

GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The meeting, of which notice was given in our last number, was held according to appointment, on Thursday last, and a very full account of the speeches delivered on the occasion is given in the *Morning Chronicle*, for which, to our regret, we cannot find room in our columns. We avail ourselves of our contemporary's report, however, for the following introduction and other particulars:

"Although our Reporter was in attendance half an hour before the time appointed, it was with the greatest difficulty and perseverance that he gained the platform so crowded was the Hall. Not less than 2000 persons could have been present, and several gentlemen who came on the platform after the meeting was dissolved, assured those present that no less than 3000 had gone away without effecting an entrance. In fact, the enthusiasm existing among all classes in Quebec had prepared us for a large attendance, but little did we expect to have seen so many congregating together at the first public meeting held on the subject of Total Abstinence, arising out of the movement headed by that indefatigable Apostle of Temperance, the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy. A circumstance favourable to the furtherance of this good cause was exhibited at the meeting in the large attendance of Clergymen and gentlemen of, we believe, every christian denomination in Quebec, and not only that, but the cordial manner in which the audience, composed as it was of all classes, received each speaker without reference to creed or country. But one feeling seemed to pervade the mass, and that feeling was the success of the temperance cause.

His Honor the Mayor presided, and was supported by Monseigneur de Forbin Janson, Jeffery Hale, Esq., and Robert Symes, Esq., J. P., the Presidents of the respective Temperance Associations of this City, and the Rev. M. Mailloux. Messrs. Wilson and Richards officiated as Secretaries.

Moved by Monsr. de Forbin Janson, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Mackie,—

Resolved 1.—That considering the immoderate use of spirituous liquors to this day the cause of the most deplorable disorder and misfortune in this country, and the pleasing appearance now the most pressing duty that all good citizens should unite and concert measures to discourage the use of the mischievous beverage, we have assembled to-day.

Moved by Rev. M. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Thorburn,—

Resolved 2.—That this meeting is convinced that if the progress of Christianity depended upon the amount of revenue the Bishoprics and Archdeaconries in Great Britain possess, it would seem strange that the Episcopal Church in the United States has got on so well, where Bishops are very poorly provided for, and Archdeacons are not known.

(*To be continued.*)