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THE RELEASE.

There is a burst of joy in heaven amid the angel band, And the heavenly harps are ringing, through all that

happy land,
Fling wide the radiant portals, another soul is come—
Another weary wanderer is anchored safe at home— Where is the languid footstep-the pallid cheek and

The marks of pain and sorrow traced on his path below The glorious light of heaven is flashing o'er his face-And his parted lips are moving in a song of love and

His earthly cares are over -his earthly labours done-And a crown of joy immortal—the crown of life is won. From an Obit vary in the Southern Churchman.

MINISTERIAL ZEAL. [The Sermon of which the following extract forms the greater half, considers the text Gal. iv. 18.

It is an established principle in arts and arms, that whatever profession a man chooses, he can expect little success, if he enters it with the feelings of into a certain point by interest or accident; but if he is to move in any regular course of eminence and reputation, he must be impelled by an ardour not dependent on extrinsical support. The main spring

a trifling or an easy undertaking for us, as indi- them. viduals, to make our calling and election sure. The uniform tenor of the Scriptures is calculated to convince us, that the whole soul must be put into the work; and that it must be the paramount object an anxious agony, to enter in at the strait gate. We must run, with the ardour and determination of the racer in the Olympic games. We must fight the good fight of faith. We must endure the spiricellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord. And in fact, whether we look at the sacred testimony respecting faith or practice, we see at once who run with an unbending and determined energy.

Zeal is to religion, what the soul is to the body : and as the body without the spirit is dead, so religion without zeal is dead also.

But what must be our feelings, my Reverend Brethren, when to the matter of our personal salvation, is superadded a responsibility for the souls of our fellow-men? If, in the instance of individuals, the most correct sentiments and the most consistent creed will be unavailing, without the surrender of the affections and the active devotedness of the whole man, how much more in this! To say nothing of our prospects in the judgment day, we shall fail in the purpose of the Christian ministry without zeal.

The people entrusted to our care must see that we are in carnest, or we shall never gain their confidence. If we would convince them of sin, and be the instruments of working in their souls that repentance which is unto life, we must appear before them in the pulpit, as those who know indeed the plague of their own heats, and are alive as our models; and see the energy and life to the dreadful consequences of transgression. If which pervade them. They exhibit no cold and we would bring them to the saving knowledge of Christ, we must make it evident that we feel his preciousness, and duly estimate his value. If we would effectually rec holy obedience, we must speak as persons who are indeed finding the ways of wisdom to be ways of pleasantness and peace.

The dry, heartless statement even of the most consistent orthodoxy will not suffice. It might, if we had only to aim at the creditable delivery of a public address; but when we have immortal souls to save; when we have to break the charm of pleasurable transgression; to speak to the dead in trespasses and sins; to contend with the prince of darkness, in the invasion of his territories, and the rescuing of his captives, we need, not only the panoply of the Christian, but the bravery and zeal of the warrior. In fact, the whole of our ministrations must be seen to be conducted, not so much on the principle of constraint and duty, as of interest and anxiety. And love for the Saviour who is waiting to see of the travail of his soul in the enlargement of his Church; sympathy for our fellow creatures, who Christ, are surely enough to make us zealously affected in our undertaking.

But every grace has its counterfeit; and we must not forget the necessity of a serious and constant examination into the genuineness of our printheir views of religion; but their zeal was not acthe advantages they possessed and the progress they had made in evangelization, the Apostle was constrained to address them in these touching terms 4 Oh! foolish Galatians, who hath be witched you that ye should not obey the truth; before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you ?"

As there is a faith which is dead, and a hope which shall perish, and a peace which is no peace; gation of an unceasing and zealous abounding in so there is a zeal which degenerates into bigotry, passion, or fanaticism. The Church of Christ has in all ages been exposed to, and endangered by, these spurious productions. Witness the bloody and licentious march of Mahomet; the cruel and in-tolerant spirit of the Church of Rome; the "wandering stars" is Protestant Communions, which having left their proper orbit, have got into the "blackness of darkness;" and cease, not only to feel the genial influences of the Sun of righteousness them-

selves, but to reflect its rays for the benefit of others. We must therefore "try the spirits:" and this leads me to consider in the second place,

The sphere of Ministerial Zeal, "It is good to

'in a good thing." This part of our subject is far too extensive, to and our advantages for its exercise, as the Clergy

of the established Church. We shall not greatly err, if we regulate our zeal by a principle of love, and by a principle of conformity to our Saviour's example. Our zeal must undoubtedly be grounded in knowledge; and our her spirit of benevolent solicitude for the wants of knowledge must be obtained from the Scriptures; a perishing world. And blessed be God! these are but this will not of itself suffice; since we see every under the four heads of 1. The nature of ministerial day, that all religionists, however wild and exzeal, 2, the sphere of its exercise, 3, its duration, travagant their proceedings may be, profess to append 4, its benefits. The extract treats of the first two of these divisions.] the heart; an influence of love; of love to our God and Saviour; and not only to Him, but our fellowmen; for without the latter, we may fancy that we difference and unconcern. "The soldier, the painter, the sculptor, the orator, may be pushed on the greatest cruelty and injustice to our neighbour. And moreover, there must be a daily study of the Saviour's example. With a zeal that even consumed him, he was meek and lowly in heart. With an abhorrence of error, such as the Deity alone can feel, he had the sympathies of a brother And if this be true of the inferior concerns of life, towards a fallen and an offending world, and he wept how much more forcibly does it apply to the higher over their perverseness. He came not to judge and more difficult matters of our salvation! It is not mankind; not to destroy men's lives, but to save

We hesitate not then to say, that, regulated by these principles, our zeal will be kept within its proper sphere. Had the disciples been thus influenced, they could not have imprecated fire upon of our industry and affection, or we shall never succeed. We must strive, as if with an unremitting and off the right ear of the High Priest's servant. They would rather have parlaten of Abraham's spirit, and interceded for mercy on behalf of the offenders. It thus influenced, neither the Papal nor the Mahometan power could tual crucifixion of the flesh; and for the high and see it to be their duty to pursue a system of terror blessed object of winning Christ and being found in and destruction, which may seem indeed to advance him, we must be willing to suffer the loss of all things, and to count all things but dross for the exheart, is as devoid of glory to God, as it is of benefit to man. If thus influenced, all the contraversies which distract the Christian community, would be the difficulty with which the tighteous are saved; divested of that temper, which tells the spiriousness and that none can hope to gain the prize, but those of the zeal which pervades them; and appear in the only legitimate gath-that of love. So much then for the principles of zeal. And if they have indeed taken foot in our hearts, we shall naturally inquire how we are situated for its exercise; and here suffer me to point out out advantages, as the Clergy of the Established Church. Let me not be understood to draw any insidious comparisons between our own communion and others. I am sure that he is not a worthy member of it, who feels not for it a paramount regard and affection; but the interests of our Church will be best subserved, by our individually aiming at a hearty participation of its spirit and a uniform discharge of its duties; and not by a bigoted and unmeasured outery against the errors of other denominations.

But the more we consider our situation as the Clergy of the Church of England, the more we must be convinced, not only of our advantages for the exercise of our zeal, but of the unfaithfulness of neglecting it. For are we called upon to be zealous in our preaching? Let us turn to the Homilies uninteresting statements of truth; but uniformly direct themselves to the heart and conscience. direct themselves to the heart and conscience. How hold and energetic is their statement of the highest, then exhibited their progress in the misery and condemnation of man; of the salvation of man; of the salvation of man; of the salvation of the na
of mankind by only Christ our Saviour; of the na
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the salvation of the salvation questions of the Teachers with the greatest readiminend to them the paths of misery and condemnation of man; of the salvation ture of Christian faith, and the necessity of good works! It is impossible that the liveliest zeal should wish to surpass their language.

Are we called upon to be zealous throughout the whole of the Christian Ministry? Let us turn to the Ordination Service; and there, not only see what our Church requires of us; but (Oh solemn thought) be reminded of our rows! We are there directed to have in remembrance, to how " weighty an office and charge we are called : that is to say, to be Messengers, Watchmen and Stewards of the Lord; to teach, and to premonish, to feed and provide for the Lord's family; to seek for Christ's sheep that are dispersed abroad, and for his children who are in the midst of this naughty world, that they may be saved through Christ for ever." are there directed " to see, that we never cease our labour, our care and diligence, until we have done have the interests of a long eternity at stake; and all that lieth in us, according to our bounden duty, a regard for our own welfare at the appearing of our charge, unto that agreement in the faith and knowledge of God, and to that ripeness and perfectness of age in Christ, that there be no place left among us, either for error in religion, or for viciousness in life." And we have there pledged ciples. The Galatians were zealously affected, but ourselves, to "be ready with all faithful diligence, not well. They laboured diligently to inculcate to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange ourselves, to "be ready with all faithful diligence. doctrines contrary to God's word: and to use both cording to knowledge. And notwithstanding all public and private monitions and exhortations, as well to the sick as to the whole," and "to be diligent in prayers and in reading of the Holy Scriptures:" and moreover, "to be diligent to frame and fashion our ownselves and our families according, to the doctrine of Christ." Now amidst such requirements as these on the part of our Church, is it possible that any, even the most contracted spheres of labour, can be free from the oblithe work of the Lord?

Nor is this all. That charity which begins its operations at home, is expected in these eventful days, I had almost said, by the common consent of all professing Christians, to extend itself into foreign lands: and who that is alive to the glory of the Redeemer and the value of salvation, will not feel an anxious interest in Missionary undertakings? The founders of our Church were not so circumstanced as to be able to engage extensively in this hallowed work: but while they teach us in our ad-

"have mercy upon all men," upon "all Jews, Turks, Infidels, and heretics;" and while they expect the Clergy to "seek for Christ's sheep that are dispersed abread, and for his children who are in the be zealously affected always," says the Apostle, inidst of this naughty world;" we see at once that they were actuated by a spirit of Missionary zeal, and that that zeal must operate in us according to allow of more than a cursory glance at it on the our opportunities. The founders of our Church present occasion. There are only two particulars, could not foresee the necessities of after ages, and which I would beg to suggest to you :- the import- prescribe minutely the channels through which ance of regulating our zeal by proper principles; Christian charity should flow: a latitude therefore must be granted for that diversity of judgment and sentiment, which are inseparable from our present state of imperfection : only let us take care, that while we engage in nothing to the injury of that Church which we are pledged to uphold, we possess a petishing world. And blessed be God! these are days in which the Church of England is not the last in the recognition of Missionary obligations. And if Christ is only preached, let us heartily rejoice therein; and may the time soon come, when "Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall sent. To have 41 hearers at the two Services is a not vex Ephraim !"-From a Sermon preached in race and cheering occurrence. In the evening, Chester (Right Rev. C. J. Bloomfield. D.D.) by wives and some other friends, when we sang some the Rev. W. Carus Wilson, Rector of Whittington; hymns, and had useful and religious conversation. published at the request of the Bishop and Clergy.

> THE MISSION IN THE GREEK ISLAND OF SYRA.

Journal of the Rev. F. A. Hildner, Missionary of the Church Missionary Society. THE SCHOOLS. Their General Condition.

Jan. 14, 1845-The condition of our School Esablishment continues to be, on the whole, satisfactory, and gives much cause for thankfulness to God; especially as Mr. Sanderski and the Teachers, as well as invself, are still permitted freely to teach the pure truths of His Gospel to the children. Most of them understand the word spoken, and are generally, especially the female scholars, attentive to it.

July 5- Our Schools are in a prosperous condition Mr. Sanderski and I give Christian instruction to the children nearly every day in the week; beside which the children read the Scriptures in different classes, and commit portions of them to memory. We give away, and sell, the Holy Scriptures, and books from our presses, without meeting the least obstruction in any part of our work.

Calebration of their Fifteenth Anniversary. May 3-We soiemnized privately, but with sincere gratitude to God, and much in our usual manner, the Fifteenth Anniversary of our School Estabfishment. I went first, with Mr. Sanderski, to the department of girls, all of whom were assembled in the large room of the Middle School, and with whom we sang a hymn of praise: after this, the first Mistress read aloud the 31th Psalm, and I then lesed with a suitable prayer, and the singing of a Doxology. Proceeding next to the Boys' School, all was conducted nearly in the same simule manner. I, at the same time, silently raised my heart in humble gratitude to the Lord, asking Him for His farther protection and blessing.

The Annual Examinations. July 21-To-day the boys of our Hellenic Schools were publicly examined; the Governor, the Demarch, and the Ephori, being present. All the scholars were individually examined in Ancient Greek, the History and Geography of Greece, Arith-

metic, and Sacred History.

July 25—This morning the Examination of the Female High School took place before the same Authorities. This School is divided into three classes: all the scholars were examined in Ancient Greek, and were, with the exception of a few who had been negligent, praised by the Governor and the Ephori, for their progress. The third class, seven; and 3, The "juveniles," from seven to nine ness. Specimens of needlework and embroiderywhich, on account of the great diligence and ability of the Teacher, were this time of a distinguished character-were next exhibited, and then the writing of the girls, and copies of drawings, were inspected, and found to be praiseworthy.

July 26—The Examination of the girls, two members of the School Commission being present, was continued in the remaining branches; as, Sacred History, Geography, History, and Arithmetic The results of these Examinations were pronounced to be highly satisfactory, and caused me much joy and encouragement.

Aug. 7, 1815-The Governor and the Demarch. as usual at the close of the Half-yearly Examinations, expressed their high satisfaction and thanks for the benefits derived from our Schools.

Facilities for the Distribution of the Scriptures and other Books. Jan. 28-I meet with many opportunities for the disposal of the Holy Scriptures and other good books,

especially among the rising generation. March 29-1 forwarded to the Public Boys' School in the Ipsariot quarter 15 New Testaments, of the new edition minted at Athens. This was done at the request of the Teacher, who intends to use the Testament as a Class Book in his School. The drecks generally prefer editions of the Scriptures printed in Greece to those printed in London or America. I also disposed of a number of other Christian Books to different individuals in Syra. Scarcely a day passes wherein I have not opportunity to dispose of some good books or Scriptures,

either in the Schools or elsewhere. April 22-I forwarded 70 copies of the Holy Scriptures and other good books to some Schools in Crete. This Island now depends, as the Rev. G. Benton has left it, almost entirely on Syra for its supply of Christian Books and School Books in gene-

July 9-I to-day received notice that seven large cases, containing 1000 Ancient-Greek Testaments, are on their way to Syra. I am rejoiced to think that these Holy Scriptures, before destined to be used as waste paper, have been rescued from their ill fate, and will now come to Greece, where they can be widely distributed, and, as I hope, beneficially used. It is my sincere desire, and shall be my hearty endeavour, to dispose of them in the mirable Liturgy to pray, that God would "make most proper manner. May the Lord grant His bless-known his saving health unto all nations," and ing to this undertaking I

ing manifold opportunities for the disposal of School Books and Scriptures, either to the children of our establishment, or to other Schools and persons. German and English Services-Grant from II. M

Government toward a British Chapel. Feb. 13-Our Protestant circle has lately increased; and with pleasure I record that, for some months past, our Public Services on the Lord's-day have had a regular and full attendance. It is my heart's desire and endeavour that our small number of Evangelical Christians here may become increasingly a savour of life unto life to the Greeks, who observe our walk, and to whom we are called to become helpers to their eternal welfare.

March 23-I held the Services, at both of which there was a good attendance. In the morning the number was 29; there being, among the hearers, one of our Greek Female Teachers, with her mother, and two other Greeks, beside the Masters of the four English vessels now in the harhour. At the Evening Service there was another Greek pre-1825, at the primary visitation of the Lord Bishop of Messrs. Sanderski and Henning came, with their March 30-I preached to my English Congrega-

tion from Luke xvi. 31. There were several sailors present from one vessel, and a captain, with his wife, from another. In the afternoon Service I addressed my German hearers from John xx. 29. Comparing the present attendance at Divine Worship with that of former years, I must consider it to have been encouraging during the last six months.

Oct. 16-After having finished my Biblical Les sons with the girls, I went to R. Wilkinson, Esq. the British Consul, by whom I was informed that he had just received an answer from the Earl of Aberdeen, to the effect that the British Government had granted 2501. in aid of the erection of a British Chapel at Syra.

Celebration of Good Friday by the Greeks.

April 25—Good Friday of the Greeks. Our Schools are closed for a few days on account of the Greek Easter. I this evening went to the Greek Church. Even the outer courts, which are spacious enough, were crowded to excess. At the close of the Service, a likeness of the crucified Savionr was carried found the Church with great pomp and ceremony, followed by the Bishop and all his Clergy. To this likeness, during its progress, the deep-est veneration was paid by the greater part of the multitude. I thought it was merely a picture of Christ; but a Greek standing by helped me out of my ignorance by telling me that it was a massive figure formed of wax. I do not understand how the Greeks, who allow only pictures in their worship-unlike the Roman Church, which allows graven images also—could consider this to be in unison with the doctrines of their Church. I was surprised by a Greek, who had been present, asking me whether had seen the idel! - Church Missionary Record.

INFANT SCHOOLS. Testimony by Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Her Majesty Inspector of Schools.

In the twenty schools under teachers trained at the Home and Colonial Society's Normal Seminary, the ideas of organization, method, and instruction are such as have already been described in outline, and are carried out to an extent varying with the capacities, education, aptitude, and amount of trainng possessed by each teacher, and with the amount of aid afforded to each, whether by an older child, or by a paid assistant. In nearly all, the classification is practically carried to the extent of placing under a separate course of management and instruction, 1. The "babies" under three years of age; 2. The infant children from three to six or Malton; and at all the schools, they enjoy more frequent access to the play-ground than the rest of the children. In some, where there is no separate room for them, they have nevertheless their own little gallery, commonly curtained off from the rest of the room, except during the time of the singing, and physical exercises; and the amount of cheerful order which can, without effort, be made o prevail among them (infants as they truly are), by their little minds constantly occupied, under a kindly sense of obedience and duty, is very remarkable.

The good effects of an infant school training are readily perceived in schools for older children, to which which those who have been subject to its best influences have been transferred. Well combed hair with wits as orderly, open countenances with gentleness of demeanour, show forth the praises of their former teachers, amidst the general rout of many a British School, collected from the kitchens of the dames, and from the disorder of the streets or even the home. That their appearance should challenge notice is a fair indication of the comparatively li mited progress that has yet been made in the infant education of the poor. More teachers and more means are wanting in every direction; for the success of the existing schools, under all their imperfections and disadvantages, shows that the mass of the population has declared in their favour. It must not be supposed, however, that all who leave them are possessed of even the little arts of scholarship exhibited in their highest classes. To read an easy little narrative lesson, have the first notions of numbers, and be able to write on a slate, is a high standard of accomplishments for the greater number on leaving. And so far from the children who enter British and National Schools being generally possessed of this amount of instruction, it is bare justice to the teachers in them to assume that the children put under their charge have, as a whole, been totally neglected, until the time of their entering within the walls of these institutions.

CONFESSION AND ABSOLUTION IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Hartlebury Castle, Nov. 17, 1846.

Rev. Sir,-Before I reply to your letter of the 12th inst., which I understand you propose, with my consent, to make public, I must supply an omission in it, which I think necessary for my own them,

Oct. 22-Scarcely a day passes without my hav- justification as well as yours. You should have noticed the false report published in the newspapers, that in consequence of the statements made to me, I had suspended you from the exercise of your ministerial duties in Leamington. Such a suspension, founded upon ex parte statements, without allowing you the opportunity of contradicting or explaining them, would have been an act, not only illegal, but tyrannical; and I am glad to have the opportunity of stating, in the most explicit terms, that it never took place. Ever since I received the statements in question, we have been engaged in a correspondence with reference to the charges against you contained in them; and you very properly and voluntarily pledged yourself to me, that, during the progress of such investigation, you would abstain from the discharge of any ministerial functions within the diocese.

In commenting upon the matters contained in your letter, I am quite willing to receive, as sincere, your assurance that "you have not any thought, purpose, or intention, in your heart, of leaving the Church of England for the Church of Rome, or of heguiling any soul away from our own fold to the Church of Rome, or any other communion"; but, while I acquit you of any such intended apostacy from the faith in which you were baptized, and of any such unfaithfulness in the discharge of your duties as a minister of that faith, I cannot acquit you of considerable indiscretion in the discharge of those duties. That you never intended to beguile others from our own fold to the Church of Rome I cannot for a moment doubt, after the solemn assurance to this effect which you have given me,—bu t allow me to remind you, that it is very possible for a clergyman to keep his teaching within the strict letter of our Articles and Canons, and yet, by insisting chiefly upon those points in which we may be supposed to approach towards Rome, and leaving entirely out of sight those in which we differ from her, to dispose the minds of his people, insensibly, to consider the differences between the two Churches as immaterial, from whence it is an easy, and almost necessary inference, that separation from the Church, with whose doctrines we thus agree in all essential points, must partake of the nature of schism. I have always thought that certain ambiguous phrases were retained in our Liturgy for the purpose of conciliating the Roman Catholic converts at the time of the Reformation; but when these ambiguous phrases are compared with the whole tenor and spirit of our excellent Liturgy, it is impossible to doubt that our Reformers were, in the strongest pos-sible degree, opposed to the errors and abuses of the Roman Catholic religion. It becomes, then, an act of indiscretion in any minister of the Established Church to dwell almost exclusively, and perhaps without qualification or explanation, upon these slight traces of our by-gone opinions which may certainly be found in our Prayer-book, and to leave unnoticed the great Protestant doctrines of justification by faith, (as modified and explained in the Articles of our Church,) the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for salvation, and the spiritual sense in which the terms, "This is my body," and "This is my blood," are to be understood in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. So with regard to confession: our Church, in the

invitation to communion, certainly recommends those "whose consciences are burthened, to open themselves to some discreet and learned minister," but it is equally certain that it discourages the practice of private confessions, except in such cases of burthened consciences. This appears, as I before stated to you, from the omission in the second prayer-book of Edward the Sixth (which only is our guide at the present day) of those words which originally stood as part of the Rubric immediately antecedent to the form of absolution, directed to be used in the service for the Visitation of the Sick. " And the same form of absolution shall be used in all private confessions," which words occur in the first Prayer-book of Edward the Sixth, but were medly omitted in the second. one can be acquainted with the history of the Reformation, without being aware that the abuses of private confession were among the principal causes of it; and it cannot, therefore, be supposed that our Reformers intended to sanction a practice which, in their estimation, had been so fruitful of baneful consequences as to justify such a division in the Church. When, therefore, a clergyman, on the strength of a passage in the invitation to communion to which I have referred, holds a sort of private confessional in his own house, and admits thereto young females, however careful he may himself have been distinctly to avoid any allusion that could he a cause of offence, yet he thereby opens a door to a practice, in which indiscreet or ill disposed persons might teach others evil hitherto unknown to them, by questioning them upon those points which have justly given such umbrage in the pracice of the Roman Catholic Church; and, in so doing, he must surely be considered guilty of indiscretion.

So in regard to the vexala quastio of transubstantiation; if a clergyman, founding his teaching upon the passage in the Catechism, that the "body and blood of Christ are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper, instructs his people, without qualification or explanation, that when they eat the bread and drink, the wine, they actually eat the body and drink the blood of their Saviour, he conveys an impression which, perhaps, he may not have intended, but the result of which is the persuasion, on the part of his hearers, that our doctrine upon this point is so nearly akin to that of Rome, that he who admits the one may, without inconsistency, admit the other. You say that you receive this doctrine as explained by Bishop Ridley, and, if you always preached it with the qualification and explanation which he uses in the passage 's which you refer, you would have rothing to reproach yourself with in this respect; but if you have been wont (as I know is the custom of some clergymen) to preach the doctrine of the body and blood of Christ being in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper simply and without explanation, you have conveyed a false impression to your hearers of the doctrine on this head entertained by our Church, and have been guilty of the indiscretion of thereby rendering perversion to Rome, on the part of those among them who might be weak and unstable, more easy to

[•] From a sermon by the Rev. 11. Venn Elliott, A. M., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

and Sacraments? it is stated that, "in a general acceptation, the name of a sacrament may be at-tributed to anything by which a holy thing is signified;" and in this sense of the term, we learn from Hooker, that " in the writings of the ancient Fathers all articles, which are peculiar to the Church's faith, all duties of religion, containing that which sense or natural reason cannot itself discern, are most commonly called sacraments." That clergyman is, nevertheless, guilty of indiscretion, who, upon the strength of these authorities, applies the term "sacrament" to Absolution, or to any other rite or ceremony, except Baptism and the Lord's Supper, which are declared in the Catechism to be the only two generally necessary to salvation, and which only combine the essential qualities of a and the inward spiritual grace.

comfort on their death-beds, from the use of a form to which they had been accustomed. That clergyman is, however, guilty of indiscretion, who, upon the authority of this form, and by partial or overstrained statements, conveys the impression to his hearers that he is authorized personally to absolve from sin, instead of simply declaring and pronouncing such absolution to be promised and conveyed through him by God, in the event of our faith and

Many other points might be adduced, in which a clergyman, under cover of certain doubtful phrases, purposely, perhaps, retained in our Prayer-book with a view to conciliate Roman Catholic converts, at the time it was prepared or revised, may insensibly create Romanizing tendencies in the minds of his people, and yet keep within the strict letter of the Articles and formularies of the Church. Such conduct, however injudicious and productive of the most evil consequences, cannot, it is obvious, be dealt with as heresy, and as, after the correspondence which I have held with you, I cannot believe that you can justly be charged with more than this, I do not feel called upon to institute any further proceedings in your case. These, indeed are the less necessary, as I understand from Mr. Craig that you have expressed to him your readiness to allow him to nominate another curate in your place. Had you, indeed, not so done, I should have felt called upon to have recommended some other sphere of duty to you, as I am convinced you could no longer have discharged your ministerial functions with usefulness in a place where you had exhibited such striking instances of indiscretion. After, howhave now given me, I shall have no objection to countersign your testimonials, and, in taking leave of you, I pray with the utmost sincerity, that the blessing of God may be upon you, and that you may pursue, elsewhere, your ministerial labours with like zeal, but with somewhat more of discre-tion, than you have manifested while under my Episcopal superintendence. I remain, Rev. Sir, your faithful friend and

brother, H. WORCESTER.

The Rev. H. Bittleston.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1847.

The absorbing subject of consideration, among those which recent intelligence from the mothercountry proposes to the thoughtful and humane, is the prevalence of famine in Ireland. At the very moment when the door is opening wide for grain to be brought in freely from other countries which have forth for the purpose, and sanctioned by parties dean excess of it, the poor peasantry of Ireland are famishing, because, of the abundance of food that J. K., E. B. P., and C. M., which coincide with exists, they know not how to obtain any to relieve the names, in full, of the following members of the their personal wants. Politicians have just been Protestant University of Oxford : Revds. John Keidulizing the freedom of the trade in corn, when the ble, E. B. Pusey, C. Marriott, all Clergymen of cry of a famishing multitude reaches them, for a the reformed Church of England and signers of her morsel to keep them from starving.

The wisdom of political economists comes to be of no effect, from the want of thrift and forethought in those whose moral elevation has been retarded through causes to which statesmanship has failed of Pusey, Christ Church, Oxford, or the Rev. C. Marapplying an effectual remedy. If Ireland had been, had of Mr. Parker, Oxford, or Mr. Burns, Portmanlike Scotland and England, three centuries under street, London." the benign influence of that scriptural light which works godliness, profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come, her population would not now be of such a kind as to be destitute of contrivance for the future supply, even as of present relief to its design so dangerous as to call for the special caupressing wants.

But if this calamity makes us reflect with grief upon the old evils which afflict that country, and with thankfulness upon the privileges which God has bestowed upon ourselves, the legitimate conse quence to be drawn from this twofold view is, that the operation of the higher advantages enjoyed by us should become manifest in cheerful, prompt, and self-denying aid extended to our suffering fellowsubjects. It is not a question of Irish, English, or Scotch, but one of life in jeopardy on the one hand. and ability to help on the other.

An Association, of whose efficiency experience was had during a similar period of distress, fifteen years ago, has been re-organized, as will be seen by a Prospectus which, taking the hint contained in an extract from a private letter, inserted in another place, we have placed gratuitously in our advertising columns. We are informed that measures are already in progress for soliciting subscriptions by personal application to individuals in this city. and possibly other modes may be adopted for pressing upon our Church-members the most constraining motives which require large-hearted liberality on this occasion, in aid of the efforts of the IRISH RE-SLIEV ASSOCIATION FOR THE DESTITUTE PEASANTRY. The Incumbent of the CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY requests us to say that a Collection, in aid of the funds of that Association, will be taken up after Sermon in that Chapel next Sunday morning. We place the same announcement in our columns on the next page.

So again in the Homily "on Common Prayer in other parts of this paper: we close these remarks in the parish of Leeds. Our readers will recollect with the account of one case of a widow and child- the remarks which we offered, in our last volume, both from the extreme destitution which it describes, of the new Leeds churches: "Ye who enter this and the touching appeal addressed by it to feelings holy place, pray for the sinner that built it." ST. of the tenderest character. The account is given Saviour's is THAT CHURCH; it cannot excite surby a gentleman who made it his business to inquire minutely into the actual state of things at Skibbereen, in the south of Ireland.

months ago, from a neighbouring village, with four children depending upon her, and located herself in a miscrable little but in this town. Some time after her arrival one of the children was attacked by fever and died; another of them was shortly after sacrament, namely, the outward and visible sign visited by the same disease, which was attended by a similar melancholy result; and hardly had the So also the form of Absolution, in the service for corpse of this infant been removed for interment the visitation of the sick, was probably retained with a view to the case of those who might derive ner. While this poor child was labouring under its deadly influence, the mother was attacked by the same malady, and stretched upon the straw with her dying child. Impelled by the cries of her starving infant, and maddened with the reflection that she had no means of supplying its wants, she crawled from her sick-bed when her disease was at its chimax, and she staggered down to the town, to sup-plicate the charity of the humane for her famishing offspring. She sacrificed her existence to the in-stincts of her maternal affection—she dropped on that day in the street; she was carried home, and she died on Friday last in her hovel, in twenty-four hours after she had left it to seek subsistence for her children."

> Our readers will recollect the censure pronounced by the Bishop of London, in his recent Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese, against "a sort of fraternity or association for mutual intercession"see our number for December 3, 1816. His Lordship's remark, that the publication by which adhesion to this fraternity was invited, contains a clause drawn up "as if for the purpose of facilitating" the associate's " transit from the doctrine of our Reformed Church to that of Rome" is beautifully corroborated by the following extract from the [Roman] Catholic Herald :

> "We understand that an association has been formed among some of the Anglican clergymen for the purpose of performing certain devotions in uni-son, in imitation, it would seem, of the pious Confraternities in the Catholic Church. Dr. Pusey and Professor Keble are said to be at the head of it. Besides the prayers which the members of the association are to say at specified times, they are to celebrate or receive the Holy Communion with the same pious intention in behalf of their friends or in behalf of some particular object in view-thereby connecting with the Eucharist, and that practically the Catholic idea of a true and propitiatory sacri-fice. This is another happy omen for the 'Estab-lished Church.' As much as we regret for Dr. Pusey's own sake, that he has not yet taken that step for which he is evidently ripening, yet we rejoice to know that he is gradually preparing the minds of many of his communion for the reception of the fulness of the Catholic Faith. We would solicit in his behalf the fervent prayers of all good Catholics. Many we know have already been offered for him-and we feel assured that they have not been without good effect. We must not, however, grow weary nor impatient.

God hath sown and He will reap;

Growth is slow when roots are deep. " It may interest our readers to know a little more of the invitation to this fraternity. It seems to have made its appearance in the shape of a 2d. pamphlet, and contained a liturgy and rubric, specially set signating themselves by the initials, simply, of 39 Articles. A slip of paper, pasted in, as if in lieu of a title-page, gave the following information

"These prayers may be had, and names registered, if desired, on application by letter to the Rev. Dr.

We believe that a Correspondent of the London Record gave the first note of alarm on this subject. It may have seemed a very needless alarm, to those who look only at the surface of things; but the Bishop of London, who looks deeper, thought the tion addressed by him to his Clergy.

The article inserted in our number of November 26th, under the heading, A RECENT DISCLOSURE, commented upon in that number, and further elucidated by matter bearing upon the subject, in our number of December 10th, has probably prepared our readers for the intelligence which has been received by the last English mail, that Mr. F. A. Paley, Master of Arts, of St. John's College, Cambridge, the tutor of the unfortunate young student Morris, has joined the Church of Rome. In addition to his secession, we find accounts of the followingicases of apostacy :-

Lady Duff Gordon and family,

Rev. T. Lowe, Cambridge, " C. Cox, Exeter College, Oxford,

" H. Walker, Oriel College, Oxford,

" J. Gordon, Curate to the Rev. W. Dodsworth, Ch. Church, Marylebone, London, 66 A. G. Macmullen, Fellow of Corpus Christi

College, Oxford, D. H. Haigh, Esquire,

F. W. Wilkinson, Esquire, B. A.

The Leeds Mercury observes, with regard to the last three of these Perverts, that they " had been for some time living 'In community' in the house connected with St. Saviour's Church, Leeds." It is to be hoped that some inquiry will be instituted respecting the sort of connection that exists between the said house, where waverers live in community

ren, which strikes us as pre-eminently impressive page 150, upon an inscription over the door of one prise, whatever it may raise of indignation, to find a nursery for Rome connected with the place of worship whose walls are made to serve so insidious "This poor woman came into town about four an attempt at smuggling into the Protestant Church of England the practice of prayer for the dead, which she renounced, amongst other unscriptural inventions, at the period of the blessed Reformation.

> Our number of October 29th, mentioned the case of a Clergyman at Leamington who had been complained of to the Bishop (Right Rev. H. Pepys, D.D.) for unauthorized proceedings with regard to private confession and absolution. We insert this day the letter by which the Bishop has disposed of the matter. The letter from the Clergyman to which this from the Bishop is an answer contains nothing to require its insertion, unless it were the inference, to be drawn from his mode of defending himself, that he did not seem sensible, by any means, of the evil of such indiscretion as he had com-

THE REV. WM. PALMER, DEACON, AND THE Russian Church .- With reference to the article in our last number, under this heading, we now insert a letter which that gentleman has addressed to a London periodical: "I see in the English Churchman of Thursday last (3rd December) an article of two columns from the Church Warder, purporting to be an account of my present business in Scotland. As you have given increased circulation to this article by reprinting it, I hope you will not object to insert the note which I now write, for the purpose of stating that the communication to the Church Warder was made without my knowledge; that it is in many respects inaccurate; and that, so far as I am concerned, I disavow it entirely, and regret its having been published." It would be more satis-factory if Mr. Palmer could designate the account in the Church Warder not merely as inaccurate, but as destitute of foundation. But unfortunately the account includes a verbatim copy of Bishop Luscombe's letter which, unless it could be declared a forgery, substantiates the most offensive parts of Mr. Palmer's intercourse with the Russian Church.

STONE ALTARS .- The Rev. R. R. Faulkner those successful exertions to obtain the removal of the Camden Society's stone altar out of the Round Church, Cambridge, will be remembered, states that "through the zealous exertions of Joseph Townsend, Esq., the stone alter has been removed from the parish church of Medmenham, Bucks, and the old communion-table has resumed its place. This may encourage others to insist upon the removal of any other stone altars and credence tables which are now declared to be illegal. Mr. Townsend wrote a pamphlet on the subject, and entered into a lengthened correspondence with the Bishop and Archdeacon respecting the objectionable things, and would not rest until they were taken out of his parish

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY .- Professorship of Biblical Criticism.—Government have recommended to Her Majesty that the income hitherto attached to the sinecure Deanery of the Chapel Royal in Scotland be appropriated to the establishment of a Regius Professorship of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities in the University of Edinburgh ; the recommendation having been graciously approved of the Chair has been duly constituted by Royal Commission, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Lee has been ap pointed to the newly created office.

ECCLESIA STICAL. Dlocese of Queber.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. PAYMENTS made to the Treasurer at Quebec on ac count of the Incorporated Church Society, in the month of January, 1847:— an. 6.— Smith, C. Webber, D

19 .- Woodbury, Mrs. Annl. Subscrip-

26.—Penn, R. ditto 1st July, 1 5 0 27.—Burnet, D. 2 years' do. do. 2 10 0 29.—Von Exter, J., 1 do. do. 1 5 0

FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY. Jan. 7.—Collection, Upper Ireland, per Rev. R. Anderson, £0 13 9 -Do. 1st Inverness
Church, per do...
-Do. 2nd Inverness do. 0 4 6

per do..... 8.-Do. at Paspebiac, per

Rev. G. Milne, ... £1 13 41 -Do. at New Carlisle, per do...... 1 1 71

25 .- On account of do. at St. Giles. St. Patrick, and St. Sylvester. per Rev. W. King, 1 2 6

> £5 0 11 T. TRIGGE,

Treasr. C. Socy. 1st February, 1847.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE .- It is requested that all letters of enquiry or on other business will be addressed to the Revd. J. Hellmurn, Vice-Principal, during the absence of the Principal.

PAROCHIAL ASSISTANT ASSOCIATION .-- A society has been organized, under the auspices of the Lord Bishop of Chester, for the purpose of raising up agents for a town mission in Liverpool and adjacent parts. Gentlemen are to be selected either by the Bishop or the Sub-Committee; and, after examina-tion and approval by the Theological Professor, they are to be admitted as gratuitous agents, and, except in particular cases are to live together in an Institution near to, and under the eye, of the Professorunder whom, in return, they are also to be receiving gratuitously a course of proper totion, both theological and practical, as candidates for holy orders. The Sub-Committee to consist of twelve clergymen, elected by the General Committee. The Rev. Joseph Baylee, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Birkenhead, is to be Theological Professor, who is thus

ditions, or omissions, in its formularies-to humour either the Romanizing or the Puritanical party. with a deference to the authoritative decisions of the Church. On these and other grounds, Mr. Baylee appears peculiarly adapted for this responsible post especially as he enjoys in an unusual degree the confidence and esteem of earnest-minded Churchmen of varying sentiments-and this must be an united effort."

Foreigners' Mission, Liverpool .- An Associa tion has been formed, through the instrumentality of the Rev. J. Baylee, having for its object to provide religious instruction for all foreigners visiting the port of Liverpool. A Seamen's Church has been rented, of which the Rev. David Jacob Hirsch from Berlin, recently admitted to orders by the Lord Bishop of Chester, is appointed Minister. Another native of Germany, and a reformed Italian priest have been engaged to labour among their respective countrymen. Grants of books have been received to the amount of £35, from the Christian Knowledge Society, £10. from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and £10. from the Religious Tract Society.

To the Editor of the Berean.

I beg leave to transmit you extracts from the let ters of some friends in Ireland, received by the last mail, which refer to the famine prevailing there, and which earnestly call for immediate sympathy and CHARLES F. STAUNTON, M. D.

"We are now engaged in trying to feed our poor starving countrymen, and I believe, with all that private benevolence, or Government works can do, that tens of thousands will die of starvation .- Already a multitude have died from this cause, as attested by the verdicts of Coroners' Inquests: even since the above appeal was printed, accounts are in-creasingly alarming. Dr. Trail of Shull writes The people are falling around me as on the hattle-A lady, recently returned from the County Roscommon, states that one of the family where she was staying visited a poor cottage—she found the children, in their helpless simplicity, attempting to make stir-about of the ashes under the grate! while their mother was lying in the house, a corpse. having died of starvation-but there are hundreds of similar cases .- We are looking for sympathy and have given a day's pay. The Press in Canada might take it up—and if local subscriptions were raised, advertisements might be put in your Canada Papers. We feel we cannot spend money in advertisements abroad, trying to spend every penny

on the starving multitude. The prospect is fearful. 32

Another letter from the County Fermanagh, says—44 Of course you are aware of the famine that has visited our unhappy country, and alas! we have tales of misery—Oh! what misery—to unfold! Daily and hourly have we before our eyes half famished fellow-creatures-with emaciated, haggard countenances - beseeching for help. Our poor are a patient and uncomplaining people, and bear with meckness, what others will demand, and gain hy lawless outrage. We have in our own Parish from seventeen to nineteen thousand souls—and thousands of these, perishing for want of food. I cannot describe to you the misery that we witness. and alas! how can we help all? how can we feed so great a multitude?"

A third letter goes on to state " Each day brings fresh instances of starvation before us, with all its attendant horrors; and how depressing is it to feel that all the private exertions that can be mude, to prevent a recurrence of such sufferings, are but as a drop in the ocean. In one of the fever Hospitals in the South, the patients are so numerous, they have

A PATTERN FOR IRISH LANDLORDS AND TEN-ANTS.—From a Correspondent of the Belfast Commercial Chronicle .- I wish to inform the public, through your excellent paper, of the example set yesterday by Mr. McNeile, of Parkmount. He met his tenants on the Reobay estate, and the Rev. Hugh McNeile's tenants from Glengariff, at the hotel here, by appointment, to ascertain the circumstances of every individual, at this trying season. taking down the names of all such as want employ-ment for the winter, which he has so arranged that each shall be set to work near his own home, and paid full price for his labour. He also recommended them to prepare their land for turnips, carrots, parsnips, and cabbages for next season, not relying much on potatoes; and to every one who has ground ready at the proper time, Mr. McNeile will supply seeds of the best kind, gratis. All appeared highly satisfied with the arrangement made, and Mr. McNeile's declaration that hunger must not be felt by the poorest among them. The tenants deserve all the kindness bestowed upon them by their excellent landlord, as there is not a better conducted or more industrious set of people to be found any-where; this is proved by the fact that the rents due at last May are all paid.

SALE OF ARMS FOR IRELAND. - Birmingham, 16th December.—Mr. Lovell, a government official from the Ordnance department in London, arrived here yesterday, and called together the government contractors, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of guns that have been recently exported from this town to Ireland. The principal men in the trade were assembled on the occasion, and they unanimously reported an increased demand, but were no less agreed in opinion, that whatever use may hereafter be made of the guns now being shipped for Ireland, their immediate purchase is the result of a pecuniary speculation, and in no way connected with any known illegal combination. The inquiry then extended to the number sold; and, from the best calculations that could be made, it was computed, that the total extra number of guns of all sorts and sizes, might amount to about, but not exceed, 3,000, by far the greater portion consisting of fowling-pieces of an inferior description, and not of a military character. Mr. Lovell was fully satisfied of the truth of the above, and will no doubt report accordingly to the Government. An extensive factor was applied to yesterday by a respectable Irish dealer for fowling-pieces; and, on being in-formed that he could be supplied with what is properly designated fire-arms, he at once declined to purchase, observing that was not a trade he desired to engage in .- London Globe.

Collection for the Mission Schools At Acuill. The subscriber has received a letter dated 2 Jany., from the Rev. Edward Nangle; in which he advises the receipt of £22:8:3 stg., equal to £27:7:10 Cy; remitted as the proceeds of different contributions from Canada, and acknowledged

ously opposed to any time-serving alterations, ad- | and expecially to the scholars of the Sunday Schools in connection with the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, and of Trinity and St. Thomas' churches, Montreal, for their liberal assistance. The manner in which relief is administered, and the pressing claims upon the funds of the Missionary station, are described in the following extracts from his letter and a printed paper accompanying it; and any additional contributions which may be received towards the distress of our suffering fellow creatures in that portion of Ireland will be thankfully acknowin that portion of freman with the ledged and forwarded to Mr. Nangle.
C. H. GATES.

Extracts .- " A great and effectual door has been pened in Achill and the surrounding district for spreading the knowledge of the Gospel among the natives. The famine, with which God has visited the country generally, is peculiarly sore in that Island. The people are much humbled under the visitation; they acknowledge the Lord's hand in it, and they now see that the Missionary settlement is the only quarter from which effectual relief is to be expected. There is, therefore, an extraordinary revolution of the popular mind in favour of that institution. The kind liberality of friends has enabled us to send in a good supply of provisions to the Island, and to give employment on a large scale to the neople, so as to enable them to purchase food at our store. The wages is paid for re-productive labour, and already fifty acres have been prepared for sowing oats next spring. By this means the Mission, as regards its future means of temporal support, will be greatly forwarded, while the poor, not only of the Settlement, but the surrounding villages, receive present support. "But what I wish to call your attention to more

particularly, is the extraordinary opening for the dissemination of divine knowledge through the medium of schools. At the present rate of wages labouring man being unable to maintain his family, determined to feed the children in our schools: the food is eaten in the school-house in the presence of the teacher, and therefore our friends, who feel for the bodily wants of the poor, may be perfectly assured that the money sent us for their relief is anplied to the purpose for which it was sent. But he-sides this, the plan has operated most beneficially in extending the benefit of scriptural education ; we have now ten schools in operation, and applications are before us for four more, and I have no doubt. that should the liberality of our Christian friends enable us to extend this system in proportion to the demands of the people, that every village in Achill will have its Christian school before the lapse of six weeks. The instruction in these schools is given in Irish; for, as that is the language in which all the people think, and the only language which many of them speak, it affords the best, if not the only, medium of access to their understanding. Besides teaching the children to read, much oral instruction is given to them in Scriptural truth, and they are required to commit to memory an Irish Catechism containing a clear and concise exhibition of Christian Truth and condemnation of Popish error. We hope to provide teachers for these schools from an Irish class on which much labour has been bestowed: an Inspector is appointed to see that the masters do their duty, and that the children get the quantity of food allowed to them. In addition, hree Scripture readers are employed, and it is expected that a fourth will soon he added. Large funds will be required to carry out this plan, but I am confident that for such a purpose they will be obtained. What Christian can withhold his aid for such an object? I earnestly call upon all Christian people to administer relief with a liberal hand to the poor sufferers."

COLLECTION FOR ACHILL. Previously acknowledged £0 19 5 Since received : By the hands of the Rev. R. V. Rogers,

Kingston,
From the Baroness de Longueuil..... 3 0 0 " Mrs. Browning.... 0 10 0 " Jane Boyd. 0 2 6 C children of the Rev. R. V. Rogers 0 5 0

The Committee of Management of the MILITARY Asylum desire thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of Three Pounds, being a contribution to the funds of this charity, from Colonel Wetherall, C. B. & K. H., Depy. Adjutant General to the Forces in Canada. Quebec, 3rd Feby. 1847.

To Correspondents :- Received Cpt. F ;- R. V. R;—C. Y;—W. J. D. W;—C. K: the person inquired of is not the person: 12s. 6d. remain in his credit.

RECEIVED FAYMENTS :- His Excy. Gov. Cuningham, No. 109 to 160; Baroness de Longueuil, No. 105 to 156; Messrs. Charles King, No. 105 to 260 ; S. Muckleston, No. 105 to 156 ; Wm. Allen, No. 148 to 173; Mrs. E. Lister, No. 79 to 148.

Mocal and Political Entelligence.

A MONTH LATER FROM EUROPE.-The English mail of the 5th of January, the arrival of which was anxiously looked for on the issue of the last BEREAN, reached town the following morning, BEREAN, reached town the following morning, bringing dates twenty seven days later than previous arrivals. The Right Hon, the Earl of Elgin, Governor General of B. N. America, and suite, were passengers in the Hibernia, and arrived at Montreal on Friday last. The Countess of Elgin did not accompany his Lordship. On Saturday, Lord Elgin took the customary caths, and were Lord Elgin took the customary oaths, and was sworn in as Governor General. The Bishop of New Coundland was also a passenger, as far as Halifax.

The events of the mouth preceding the departure of the mail steamer are not of very striking importance; but we regret to perceive that the great dis-tress in Ireland from actual famine appears to be unabated, and that a short supply of food has caused a considerable advance in the price of bread-stuffs; while in other parts of Europe a state of things by no means satisfactory prevails, and is likely to produce much suffering and unhappiness.

The accounts from Ireland are truly distressing, and show a gloomy state of matters in that country So great is the misery and actual want that in the county of Mayo alone thirty-two deaths are said to have occurred from starvation; and in other portions of the country disease is making great ravages. The Government, the landlords, and the humane throughout the kingdom generally were making active exertious to relieve the distress; contributions in money and provisions had been forwarded from different parts of Great Britain; and great numbers of the Irish poor had procured the means of purfrom time to time in the columns of the Berean, the Government have commenced on purpose to senset page:

Some descriptions of the existing distress are found and the recently consecrated Church of St. Saviour, principles of the Prayer Book as it is. He is strenu- of the poor children, to the different contributors, the different contributors, as may readily be con-

St. Peter Street.

ceived from the difficulties attendant on the the empire every tide filled to repletion with ac- poperation, gave employment to a large number of investigation of so many individual cases. Even the relief which the wages obtained on the public works afford, it is feared, is only temporary, and may prove in the end injurious to the country. Those heretofore undertaken have been principally the opening or improvement of roads and other works of a similar character. Many of the persons engaged on them were small farmers or farm labourers; and the consequence of their forsaking their usual employments for these works, which add nothing to the productive resources of the country, has been that in many parts agricultural operations have been entirely neglected; and, unless the evil is remedied ere it is too late, the supplies of the products of the earth are likely to be more scanty next year than even now. The attention of the Government has, however, been directed to the subject; and a Treasury minute has been issued which mentions. that the Government will undertake all works necessary to deepen or remove obstructions from rivers, thus providing for the more effectual drainage of the country, repayment to be exacted from each proprietor in proportion to the benefit conferred; loans also are to be made to individuals who wish to improve their estates by drainage or otherwise.

A committee of noblemen and gentlemen of all parties has been formed in Dublin, to originate a public subscription for the sufferers, and to devise plans for the effectual relief of the prevailing distress. Willmer and Smith's paper says "immense num-hers of poor, half-starved creatures find their way across the channel, and beg and exist as they can." It also states, with reference to the use of grain in distilleries and breweries :

A meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast was held in the Town-hall lately, to consider the propriety of memorialising government to suspend the use of grain in distilleries and breweries while the existing scarcity of food continues in the country, when the following resolutions were agreed to :- 'That the present high price of provisions, and the amount of distress prevailing in this country, require attention to the economising of food, and that for this purpose measures of an extreme nature should be adopted. - That with this view the meeting is of opinion that all distillation from grain in these kingdoms should be forthwith suspended. That it is the opinion of this meeting that brewing from grain in these kingdoms should also be forthwith suspended. It was then agreed that a memorial should be presented to the Lord Lieutenant, and a deputation appointed to wait on the Irish government, and urge the necessity of the immediate adoption of the

Parliament was to assemble on the 19th of January; and Lord John Russell had requested the attendance of his supporters at the opening of the session, as matters of great importance were to be immediately considered

The quarrel between Mr. O'Connell's party and that of Mr. Smith O'Brien, generally called "Young Ireland" is not adjusted nor likely to be: the latter seem now to be gaining ground.

Extract from a speech of Lord Elgin at a public

dinner in Dumferline, Scotland. " It is, indeed, gentlemen, cheering and enconraging to me, destined as I am, at no very distant period, again to confront the hazards and toils of public service in a distant land, to find that I do not forfeit your regard by my absence, but that you are prepared to receive me on my return with so cordial a welcome. (Cheers.) Perhaps this cordiality on your part may be in some measure attributable to the fact, that you are all aware that I do not leave you in pursuit of frivolous amusement or gratification; (Cheers) that nothing less imperative than the call of honourable duty would induce me to constitute myself even temporarily an absentee. (Cheers.) And that I look forward with an impatience always unceasing to the arrival of the period when I shall be able to take my place permanently among you—(lond cheering)—to reciprocate the courtesies of neighbourhood, and to take that share which, as the representative of a large property in the district, I am entitled to assume, in promoting the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants. (Cheers.) His lordship then referred at some length to the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. He said-No resident in these colonies who contemplates their present condition with an earnest and thoughtful mind, can fail to perceive that this net of emancipation was the commencement, not the consummation, of a great work of philanthrophy and wisdom ;- (Cheers) that if you intend to furnish an example which other nations may be tempted to follow-if you propose to liberate the slave who spends his unrequited toil in foreign lands—if you hope to abolish that odious traffic on the coast of Africa, to which some hundred thousand of our fellow men fall annually a sacrifice-if you desire, through the agency of native teachers, to convey to that benighted coast those blessings of religion and civilization which may prove more than a compensation for all the sufferings which its inhabitants have endured at the hands of the men of Europeyou must not desist from the work you have so happily commenced-(cheers)-you must on the one hand give the planter all proper assistance and sunport, and encourage him, by the adoption of every practical improvement, to adapt his system of cultivation to the exigencies of his new position; and you must, on the other, endeavour, by imparting to the negro the advantage of a sound religious education, and training him in habits of industry and order, to raise the standard of his civilization and render him a useful member of a community of freemen. (Loud Cheering). To these objects my efforts were unceasingly directed during my sojourn in the West Indian colonies. (Cheers.) Before I left Jamaica I had the satisfaction of perceiving that just views on the subject of education prevailed very generally, and I was present at several agricultural meetings, at which there were exhibitions of implements and stock which would not have disgraced a meeting in the West of Fife. (Loud cheering.) I saw

and whatever patriotism might have prompted, I could not but rejoice when the black man gained the prize." (Cheers.) THE GREAT BRITAIN is still lying in her former situation. Mr. Brunel has examined her, and finds that she has sustained no material damage yet; he also recommends a mode of preserving her from damage, and of ultimately floating her away to sea

black men, recently slaves, competing with plough-

men, from Scotland, sometimes not unsuccessfully,

SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND. "The winter, as far as it has progressed, is the most severe which has occurred for years. Since the introduction of railway travelling, that mode of or annihilating time and space? has never encountered so many physical impediments. In some in-stances the frost has delayed the trains long behind their time; in others, snow has rendered the tra-velling impossible until a clearance has been made

-a tedious process in a long line of road." rious kinds, and vessels reach the principal ports of blishment, which has only been about a year in

ceptable adjuncts to feeding. The extension of the American provision trade is really marvellous; and looking at the recent alterations in our commercial laws, it seems to be as yet only in its infancy."

The condition of the Bank of France has caused considerable discussion lately in monetary circles. Owing to a drain of bullion, caused by the enormous purchases of grain from other countries, the Bank of France requires assistance from the Bank of England, which is the more readily conceded, as she gave aid a few years back to the Bunk of England under circumstances not dissimilar. The only point now raised is, how shall the aid be tendered—in silver, in gold, or by bills of exchange. It seems that the present state of the exchanges requires that the loan be made in silver bullion. It will be more profitable, it is said, to send silver than gold; but some writers think that hills of exchange to the required amount, would be the plan least likely to disturb the financial operations of either country. The amount has been stated at two millions sterling

LIVERPOOL, December 26 .- There have arrived in the port of Liverpool, in the space of five days, from Saturday to Wednesday last inclusive, the following enormous quantities of corn, flour, and meal, chiefly from America :--

57,564 barrels flour, 168,714 bushels Indian corn, 1.687 quarters ditto, 9,826 sacks ditto. 4.553 barrels Indian corn meal. 73,191 bushels wheat,

711 sacks ditto. Rome has been visited by terrific inundations. The distress is great, the amount of property destroyed serious.

Spain.-A change of Ministry has occurred in Spain.

The Madrid War Office with its papers was destroyed by fire on the 29th ult.

The Carlist rising is said to be spreading. Portugal is still in a state of civil war. Queen's party appears to be the feeblest. A great number of noblemen attached to her have already taken refuge on board the English and French men

Belgium .- Great distress prevails in Flanders; 13000 persons emigrated from that province last

CAFFRE WAR .- The barbarous warfare which has for some time desolated the frontier of the Cape Colony, may be considered, it is hoped, as at an end, the Castre Chiefs acknowledging themselves vanquished, and suing for peace. Colonel Somerset, in three encounters which he had with the enemy on the 22nd, 24th and 29th of September, recovered npwards of 4,000 head of cattle, with loss of 22 lives to the enemy, and no casualty on the side of the British force. The Chiefs declared that they did not wish to continue the contest; but they demurred to the demand made upon them for the surrender of their arms.

NEW ZEALAND .- Changes of vast importance are in contemplation, with reference to this distant possession of the British Crown. It is proposed to divide the same into two or more provinces with Houses of Representatives (elected by the Common Councils of boroughs), and a Legislative Council. (the members to be nominated by the Crown) also a General Assembly composed of Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives.

The Governor had captured five native chiefs who are described as very hostile to the British in the islands. A letter, written by one of them to a rebel Chief who is still at large and in arms against the British, is mentioned as having furnished evidence of the evil designs entertained by them. Who would have supposed, fifty years ago, that epistolary communication between New Zealand Chiefs would at this day furnish evidence against them ! It is impossible not to be struck with the frequent proofs of advancement among these people, incidentally furnished in their recent history.

United States.—A destructive fire occurred at Boston on the 21st ult.: it broke out in a bowling alley in Haverhill Street, and destroyed nearly one hundred buildings, chiefly wooden.

Boston, Jany. 27th .- The news by the Hibernia was transmitted to New York by Telegraph, and published in extras from the newspaper offices of that city on the forenoon of Monday, the day of her arrival here.

ALBANY, Jany. 26th.—The news is of the first importance to dealers in bread stuffs. in England is from 5s. to 6s. sterling per bbl. on floor, on wheat from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per bushel, and on Indian corn from 10s. to 12s. per quarter of 480

lbs.
The New York and Boston markets were sensibly affected, and much excitement prevailed. In the former markets, the rise on flour was 75 cents per barrel, on corn from 10 to 12 cents per bushel, and on wheat 25 cents per bushel. In Boston, a dollar advance was asked on flour.

The American provision market was also in a healthy condition.

Washington, Jany. 25th .- The U. S. schooner, Endora, from the Brazos, arrived at New Orleans on the 17th, Brazos on the 12th.

No intelligence had been received from the army General Scott was at Brazos on the 12th, where it was supposed he would remain several days. He had sent on an express informing General Taylor that he would meet him at Tampico or Victoria The express had not returned when the Eudora left.

The steamer Giraffe was lost in a heavy gale at the mouth of the Rio Grande, 7th inst. Four lives were lost in the wreck.

Specie by the Steamer .- The Hibernia brings out \$2,500,000 from Liverpool, and \$100,000 from

EASTERN PROVINCES.

HALIFAX, Jany. 23.—Yesterday was bitter cold, but quite a day of excitement in the City, notwithstanding. The arrival of the Steamer-the landing of the Governor General—the presenting of four Addresses at Government House-two to the Governor General and two to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, by the Council and Assembly—were an unusual series of important events, crowded into a

short space of time. The Gov. General is a man of middle stature, with an open and prepossessing countenance, over which an expression of innate benevolence beamed as he read his reply to the addresses. His forehead is one exhibiting great capacity, and in his action and utterance, as well as in the sentiments of his address, one could not help being struck with a remarkable evidence of strong common sense, and ready talent

for business. STEAM SAW MILLS BURNT .- The Steam Saw Mills at the Nashwalksis, opposite Fredericton, PROVISION TRADE WITH AMERICA.—" The arrivals from America during the last fortnight have been unusually heavy, laden with provisions of vathe night of Friday the 15th instant. The esta-

persons, and its destruction will therefore be much felt, by others, as well as the proprietor, whose loss has been estimated at £5000. The property is stated to be uninsured, unless effected very recently by Mr. Nelson, who is at present in the United States.

THE ARMY .- It is confidently reported that a considerable increase (to the extent of 10,000 or 15,000 men) will be made to the army. It is also mentioned that Government have determined to grant a decoration to the veteran officers who dislinguished themselves in the Peninsular campaign, and in Canada during the last war with U. States. It is stated that Major General Sir Jas. A. Hope, K. C. B. will ere long be relieved from his command in Canada, and that he will be succeeded by Major General the Hon. Charles Gore; Colonel Mackenzie Fraser succeeds General Gore as Quarter Master General.

The 43rd Light Infantry have received orders to be in readiness to proceed to Portsmouth in the early part of the ensuing year, to relieve the 13th. Prince Albert's Light Infantry, who are ordered to Ireland. We are happy to hear that Lieut. Col. Forlong has recovered from his severe illness .- Dover Chronicle, December.

MONTREAL. - At a sale of steamboats on the 28th ult. the Lord Sydenham was purchased by Daniel Torrance, Esq. for £4,000, and the North America by Messrs. Gilmour & Co. for £3,600.

Lond Elein made his public entrée on Saturday, when he was received by the municipal and military authorities, and congratulatory addresses of the Council and of the citizens presented. Addresses were presented to His Lordship by the inhabitants of Philipsburgh and St. John's, through which towns ne passed on his route, as also by the inhabitants of Ialifax, N. S.

The Provincial Parliament is prorogued, by a Proclamation dated 28th ulto, to March 15th, without any notice that it shall meet then " for the despatch of business."

At a public meeting of the citizens on Monday, His Worship the Mayor presiding, a congratulatory address was voted to Lord Elgin on his assumption of the government. His Worship the Mayor was requested to sign the Address in behalf of the citizens, and, if convenient, to present it in person at Montreal, or to forward it in a suitable manner.

The Municipal Elections commenced on Monday, and the following gentlemen were chosen without opposition; viz., Messrs. G. O. Stuart for St. Lewis, T. W. Lloyd for St. Peter's, Rheaume for St. Roch's, and McGie for Palace Wards. For St. John's and Champlain Wards, Messrs. Robitaille and Doran were respectively elected by a majority

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. A letter from George R. Young, Esq., Halifax, to the Hon. Henry Black, of this city, states that a prelim-inary meeting of eight gentlemen had been held at Mr. Young's office on the 20th ult., representing both sides of politics, by whom the whole project " for the transit of thought" was discussed, and the readiest desire manifested to aid the citizens of Quebec in completing the contemplated line of Electric Telegraph.

THE CANADA FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY have declared a further dividend of five shillings in the £, on the amount of the claims against the Company, which will be payable at the Company's oflice on and after the 15th instant. THE WEATHER changed from severe cold to very

mild on Tuesday, and there was thaw, with rain and hail, yesterday. This morning is mild again and the sky over-cast, but without rain.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE. DARTNOUTH, January 1.—The Richmond Lass, of Stockton, from Quebec, was abandoned 26th ult, lat. 49, Ion. 14: crew saved, and brought here by

DEAL.—December 26.—A brig, waterlogged, dismasted, and abandoned, half full of timber, with stern frame washed out, bulwarks painted yellow inside, and painted ports, was passed 9th instant by the Etna, arrived in the Downs from Calcutta. LIVERPOOL. - The Resource (barque), from Quebec

to London, was abandoned 26th ult., in lat. 48. Ion. 13, with six feet water in her hold: crew taken off by the Georgiana arrived her.
BRIDLINGTON, Dec. 27th.—The Ajax, Chater,

from Quebec, to Newcastle, came into the Bay yesterday leaky, and proceeded for the Humber with DEAL, Dec. 27th .- The Agnes, from Quebec, has

lost anchor and part of chain.

GREENOCK, Dec. 20th.—The Bellona, from Quebec, arrived in the Clyde with loss of bulwarks, and

cargo shifted. Lisnon, Dec. 19th .- The Albion, Daley, from

Quebec to Cork, put in here 14th inst., with rudder broken, bulwarks stove, galley washed away and other damage.
Livenroot, Dec. 29th.—The Sir R. Jackson,
Thompson, arrived here from Montreal, between the

10th and 15th, passed the Agamemnon, Countess of Durham, and a large fleet of homeward-bound ships, in lat. 50, long 38, some lying to, and others remaining under close-reefed topsails, in a heavy gale from S. S. E.

DIED. On Wednesday evening, the 27th instant, Eliza beth, eldest child of James Gillespie, Esquire.

At Valcartier, on the 25th instant, aged eighty eight years, Mrs. Abigail Paine White, a native of Massachusetts, formerly resident in the St. Francis Townships, and one of the earliest settlers at Val-

On the 4th December, at the house of his brother, Lieut. Colonel Irvine, Hyde Park Street, the Rev. Andrew Invine, Vicar of St. Margaret's

On the 5th of December, at Jersey, the Rev. George Winstanley, Rector of Glenfield, in the county of Leicester, aged fifty seven. On the 10th of December, at Godalming, Mrs.

SUMNER, mother of the Bishops of Chester and Winchester, in her eighty ninth year.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markels up to Tues-day, 2nd Feb., 1817.

| 그렇게 하고 그러움이 되었다는 사고 되었다. 심통점 | 8. | d. | | 8. | d. |
|------------------------------|------|----|---|----|-----|
| Beef, per lb | . 0 | 4 | a | 0 | 6 |
| Mutton, per lb | | 3 | a | 0. | 0 |
| Ditto, per quarter | | | | | |
| Lamb, per quarter | | | | | |
| Potatoes, per bushel | 2 | G | a | 3 | 0 |
| Maple Sugar, per lb | n | 1. | а | -0 | . 5 |
| Oats per bushel | 2 | 0 | a | 2 | G |
| Hay per hundred bundles | | | | | 0 |
| Straw ditto | | | | | 6 |
| Pira-wood, per cord | , 15 | 0 | α | 17 | 6 |
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FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Office, 16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. DECEMBER 17, 1846.

Irish Relief Association

FITTHE DESTITUTE PEASANTRY, Being a re-organization of the Association formed during the period of famine in the West of Ireland, in 1831.

PATRONS:

The Duke of Manchester, Lord George Hill, The Earl of Roden.

The Hon. Charles Gore,
The Hon. Thos. Vesey, M. P. G. A. Hamilton, Esq. M. P. The Viscount Lorton, Edward Grogan, Esq. M. P. Lord Farnham,

TRUSTEES (five of the above, together with W. D. Latouche, Esq.) COMMITTEE.

Henry C. Houre, Esq. Major Adams. Richard Armit, Esq. Alexander Boyle, Esq. Henry Bewley, Esq. Richard Cane, Esq. W. H. Carroll, Esq. William Edington, Esq. William Edington, Esq. William Trail, Esq. Robt. R. Guinness, Esq. Robert Wilson, Esq. R. S Guinness, Esq.

W. D. Hull, Esq. Sir John K. James, Bart. William D. Latouche, Egq. Philip J. Marjoribanks, Esq. Thomas Parnell, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARIES. Lord George Hill, Rev. C. H. Minchin, Sir Edmund Waller, Bart Henry John Porter, Esq. TREASURERS.

Messrs. Latouche & Co., Dublin. THE Committee, feeling deeply the increasing amount of destitution which each post an-nounces, would again appeal to public benevolence, and submit a brief statement of their proceedings up to the present date.

A schooner laden with meal, for the supply of Westport and that extensive district, has reached its destination. The expense of this cargo, exclusive of freight, amounts to £512 10s. 6d.

A second schooner was despatched last week to illibegs, with a cargo of meal, whence portions of it will be conveyed by revenue cruisers to the most destitute districts of the Counties of Donegal and Mayo, with the valuable aid and co-operation of the Coast Guard, whose services at the present moment cannot be too highly appreciated. The expense of this cargo, exclusive of freight, amounts o £1,196 5s. These cargoes are to be sold at a rate somewhat under first cost, except in peculiar cases. where it may be necessary that gratuitous aid should be afforded.

Several grants for the purchase of provisions amounting to £1,567 5s. 6d. have been made chiefly to relief committees in inland districts, where the local resources cannot meet the destitution.

Upwards of £200 has been expended in hoilers of a large description, with a view of promoting the establishment of Soup Kitchens, and the Committee have received many gratifying communications from various quarters which encourage them to proceed with increased energy in this department of their labours, more especially as they are convinced that under existing difficulties, soup must necessarily constitute a material part of the relief to be af-

The amount of funds which have as yet been placed at their disposal is £5,278 15s. When, however, they compare this sum with the numerous and increasing claims for relief which daily come under their notice, they are tempted to exclaim, "What are these among so many?" but they entertain a hope that the words of Him who once said, in reference to the famishing multitude, "Give yo hem to eat," will find a ready response, and that the Lord will open the hearts of many, and constrain them to minister to the necessities of their destitute

and famishing fellow creatures.

A few extracts from the hundreds of letters received by the Committee from persons of known respectability, will suffice to prove that a painful necessity exists for making this public appeal:

"I see from day to day, men, women and children, who two months ago were in health and spirits, now reduced to living skeletons, pining to de ath."

"On behalf of the starving hundreds around me I plead not want ; no, gentlemen, I plead starvation—a plea that involves life or death. Many have died, many more are dying, and unless imme diate relief be procured, what must inevitably be the result? Dysentery has for some time prevailed, and I regret to say that typhus fever is making rapid strides among those suffering creatures."

"There is uniformity of wretchedness in the parishes along the sea coast. On the list of absolutely destitute persons I have at this moment 1,320, and to meet this mass of want, there is only employ ment given to seventy-five men upon the public

"Thirty deaths in this week!!!-Fever Hospital over-flowing-many of these died on coming into hospital after getting food—one poor fellow dropped in the hall."

The committee entered upon the arduous work in which they are now engaged from an earnest desire to do what they could, with the Divine blessing, to alleviate and check, if possible, the progress of a calamity which battles all description. Their object is simply, to be instrumental in carrying out at this trying moment, an extensive and impartial plan of benevolence throughout Ireland, and they humbly trust that funds adequate to the occasion will not be wanting, to enable them to fulfil the trust they have undertaken.

It is the intention of the Committee to charter : steamer with the provisions as soon as practicable, and arrangements are at present in progress having that object in view.

GEORGE A. HILL, EDMUND WALLER, C. H. MINCHIN, Hon. Secs. HENRY J. PORTER,

December 17th, 1846. Contributions will be received by the Trustees

the Committee, and the Honorary Secretaries, a the Office of the Association; by Sir Edward Borough, Armit & Co; Messrs. Cane & Co., Dub-Ireland and its branches; Latouche & Co., Ball, and pledges himself to spare no effort to ensure a Dovne and Co: Messrs. Boyle, Low. Pim and Co... Doyne and Co; Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim and Co., Dublin. Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart., Halifax, Mills and Co.; Messrs. Coutts and Co.; Messrs. Drummond and Co.; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar and Co.; Messrs. Puget, Bainbridge and Co.; Messrs. Hoare Bevan, Tritton and Co., London. The Commercial Bank of Scotland and its branches; Messrs. prices. Itall, West and Co., Brighton, Messes. Vivian and Kitson, Torquay.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

ON SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, 7th instant, Chapel, and a COLLECTION made in aid of the funds of the IRISH RELIEF ASSOCIATION FOR THE DESTITUTE PEASANTRY, being a re-organization of the Association formed during the period of famine in the West of Ireland, in 1831.

FOR SALE

THAT pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by MR. BURNET-with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P.,

Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

TO LET,

THE House No. — Buade Street, Uepp
Town Market Place, at present occupied by Mr. Wadman. Possession will be given on the first of May.

-ALSO,-The following apartments in FREEMASONS' HALL, comprising the first and second flats, with the vaults underneath, and part of the yard and premises in the rear, lately occupied by Mr. Futvoye. Possession given on the first of May, or immediately, if required. Apply to

GEORGE ALFORD, or the proprietor,

GEORGE POZER. Quebec, 7th January, 1847.

PIANOS.

IN addition to their Stock of PIANOS on hand, the undersigned have just received a new assortment, which they will sell at low prices.

J. H. WYSE & Co. No. 26, Mountain Street, 11, Palace Street.

N. B. PIANOS to let. Quebec, 26th November, 1846.

FOR SALE,

QUINTALS Merchantable large Table Cod-fish, 150

127 Barrels Green do. Salmon. do. Mackarel,

do. Herrings, Kegs Cod Sounds and Tongues, 23 Barrels Cod Oil. -ALSO-

b Hogsheads Bright Muscovado Sugar,
6 do. do. Bastard do.
20 Boxes Twankay Tea,
15 do. Superior Maccaroni and Vermicelli, 70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Mus-

catel Raisins. 50 Tinnets River Ouelle Butter.

30 Boxes Scheidam Gin. 45 do. English Starch.

do. Fig Blue, do. Composite Candles, do. English Wax Wick do.

65 Dozens Corn Brooms. -A K D ,-His usual assortment of Liquors and Grocerius

consisting of-Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines, Martel's Pale and Cognac Brandy, Spanish White do.

Hollands and English Gin. Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica, Demerara, and St. Croix Rum, French Liqueurs, Teas, Coffee, English and American Cheese, Pickles and Sauces, Spanish Nuts, Walnuts,

Almonds, Sperm, Olive and Seal Oils, &c. &c. By A. LENFESTEY, 17 St. Peter St.

Quebec 24 Decr. 1846.



TOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned on behalf of themselves and their associates, at the next session of the Legislature, for an Act to Incorporate a Joint Stock Company, to work mines of Copper and other minerals on the Lands and Islands bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron, in Upper Canada, under the name of the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining As-

> PETER PATTERSON HENRY LEMESURIÉR, JOHN BONNER, WILLIAM PETRY, THOMAS WILLIAM LLOYD.

Quebec, 29th October, 1846.

HARDWARE! No. 20, HARDWARE!! FABRIQUE STREET.

MORKILL & BLIGHT.

BEG respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they have now received their Fall supplies, comprising a very general and well selected assortment, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH or approved credit.
Quebec, 26th November, 1846.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

HENRY KNIGHT begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he lin; and by the following Bankers; -The Bank of has been favoured since he commenced business,

H. K. also invites an inspection of his stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., having just received per "Safeguard" and "Pearl" from London, a general assortment of those articles, and Co.; Messrs. Cox and Co.; Messrs. Barclay, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate

> No. 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 19th Nov. 1846.

Bouth's Corner.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH. At the small town of Bruff, in the south of Ireland, a little boy was locked up one Sunday in the church by mistake. He had fallen asleep during the evening service, among the school children, and was not missed by the master. He was the only son of his mother, and she was a very poor widow, whose only comfort was this dear child. She searched for him in despair through the whole country, with the help of her neighbours, but none thought

of looking in the church. Day after day passed, but no tidings were heard of little Johnny; and many were the lamentations and tears mingled with those of the poor widow, for every one loved the child. Thursday passed, and brought no tidings of the boy; and when Friday arrived, the mother gave up all hopes of ever seeing her son again in this world. She had been used to grief, but this was the heaviest blow of all. The widow sat by the lonely hearth, the spinning-wheel stood near, but her usually busy hands were now pressed against her aching head, while her eyes rested in hopeless agony upon the little bench where her darling used to sit. But this lonely widow had read the word of God. On her humble dresser, in days long passed well filled with crockery, but which now contained only a few wooden bowls, one treasure still remained. In the midst of her trouble she heard a still small voice speaking peace to her heart, and, with a look of hope, she moved towards the dresser, and took down her well worn Bible. She opened it, and her eye fell on these words-"Jesus said, suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Then the widow's eyes became enlightened with an expression of heavenly joy; for though the little bench opposite was empty, and she believed the beloved child who used to sit there would never gladden her heart again; yet by faith she could behold him, shining in glory, clad in white robes, for of such is the kingdom of heaven. That one text brought many other sweet passages of Scripture to her memory. She thought of Abraham, who willingly gave up his only child when God commanded; and, above all, of the great Creator himself, who gave his well beloved Son to die for the sins of mankind. Whilst thus meditating, the poor woman seemed to hear the voice of her child mingled with the mid-night blast,-" mother, mother," it seemed to say. Yes, it was certainly his voice; she could not mistake it, that dearest of all sounds. She started up-she listened breathlessly-'twas the voice of her son-his spirit had come to visit and console her. Again, and more faintly, it sounded. She rushed to the door, and who can tell her delight when she clasped her own living boy to her bosom. It was her own Johnny, but oh! how pale and thin! And he had no sooner crossed the threshold than he fainted away in her arms, "Oh! my God!" exclaimed the widow, as she gazed in agony on his insensible form; "my God, don't take him from me, now that I have seen his face once more." The prayer was heard, the child recovered, and though exhausted and half dead, was, in a few days, restored to his former health.

When he was strong enough, he gave the following account of himself :-

"It was all my own fault for falling asleep in the house of God; and if I had not gone against mother, and went to play with Larry before church, it would never have happened -twas all on the account of that. I was too tired to attend to the service; for before the minister got half through his sermon, I was fast alseep. When I awoke, it was all dark, and I

thought, sure I am dead, or buried alive, and so there's an end o'me; and I felt so frightened and cold, that I began to cry, and fell asleep again. When I awoke the next time, the warm sun was shining on me through the big window, and I felt quite happy when I saw what had happened. I shouled and called as loud as I could, but no one heard me; and I tried to get out, but all the doors were locked. I didn't mind it so much though; and thinks I, if no one comes to me afore, sure I'll be let out next Sunday, without fail, when the people comes to church; so all that day I was quite easy in my mind, and I read my prayers, and some of the psalms and gospels I had in my prayer book. But when the dark night came again, I began to be frightened, and I was getting hungry and thirsty too, and the tombstones looked so frightful; and I thought of all old Molly used to tell me about ghosts, and things, and I longed to get out of the church. I climbed up to the lowest window and looked out; the green grass was just under me, not four feet down. Oh! how I wished to break just one little pane. of glass, and squeeze out, and slide down into the church-yard, and run home to dear mother; but the minister will be angry, thought I, and if he sees the glass broke, may be he'd make mother pay for it-where in the world would she get the money? Sure she can hardly get together as much as will buy the praties, (potatoes) and flax for the spinning is dear, so I'll just stay quiet and comfortable where I am till next Sunday, plaze God, and I'll kneel down, night and morning, and ask Him to take care of me, and keep me from harm. Well, with that I fell asleep again, and didn't wake till morning; but there was no

woke, and there was a sort of blue dim light all over the place. I saw the monuments and tombstones looking more frightful than ever, and I could not help crying, I felt so lonesome; but I prayed again to God, and then I felt safe. Well then, I believe another day and the night passed, and no one came.

"I don't know how long after this it was that I began to think what mother would say, if she found me dead when she came to church and stretched on the cold tombs. I cried like rain at this, for I remember how bitterly she sobbed when little sister died last winter, and I thought I saw her cry now over me, and I felt her big tears drop on my cheeks. In truth they were real tears too that were there; I was not dreaming, for I felt them scalding hot to my hand. I crept near the window, for the church looked darker and more dismal than ever. The wind howled, and the rain beat outside, and I heard all sorts of noise in the church, like groans and sobbings. I groped about for the panes of glass, and it was then the hought first came across me, that may be mother could pay for the glass, if she worked very hard at the spinning wheel and knitting; and the minister would not be so very angry after all. Sure, she paid for little sister's collin herself, though the minister offered to give her one, and she'd have to work hard for mine too; and so, thought I, may be the glass would not cost so much as the coffin would, if I stayed to die there, and besides, then she would have me alive to do for her when I'd come to be a man. All these thoughts came into my mind and, at last, after thinking, I ran my knee through the big pane. I fell down like dead on the grass outside, after I done it, I was so weak and numbed entirely. Oh! it was then was sad in real earnest, for I thought I was going to die before I see my dear mother, and that I had broke the glass all to shivers that way for nothing at all, at all. But the Lord be praised, I heard the sound of the stream running over the pebbles, at the end of the graveyard, and the thirst was burning me so, I thought if I could but drag myself to the water to drink, I'd be able to walk home. I crawled along on the ground, like a wounded wren. The Lord, in his goodness, gave me strength to drink, and my heart revived. I could stand on my feet, and move them too, though it seemed as if a heavy stone was tied to both of them; and the time seemed longer than even a whole day and night in the church, before I could reach mother's cabin. At last I saw the light through the door, and called out, but I don't know what came of me afterwards : every thing seemed to turn round, and then grow dark afore my eyes, but I felt soon I was in my own dear mother's arms, and fell asleep there. When I opened my eyes, the bright sun was shining on mother's face, and she was leaning over our own bed, and looking on me; sure we were that morning both in heaven."-Children's Friend.

JOHN GILPIN, SLEIGH-RIDING.

The various forms of sleighs which are used in Canada, it would be impossible to describe; some are handsome, painted bright scarlet, highly varnished, richly carved, and ornamented with valuable black bear-skin "robes," as they are termed; others are composed of an old English packing case placed on runners.— However, whatever may be their construction, their proprietors, rich or poor, appear alike happy.

One healthy clear morning, accompanied by friend, I was enjoying my early walk along the cliff which overhangs the bay of Toronto, when I saw a runaway horse and sleigh approaching me at full gallop, and it was not until alseep. When I awoke, it was all dark, and I doth were within a few yards of the precipice, didn't know where I was, till I felt the cold that the animal, suddenly seeing his danger, brow in the cultivation of it, God has been seen and the cold that the animal that the both were within a few yards of the precipice, ground, and which brings the sweat upon man's ing from the death that had stared him in the face, stood as if riveted to the ground.

On going up to the sleigh, which was one of very humble fabric, I found seated in it a has some surplus labour, therefore, to dispose wild young Irishman, and, as he did not appear to be at all sensible of the danger from which he had just been providentially preserved, I said to him, -" You have had a most narrow escape, my man!"

"Och! your honour," he replied, "it's nathing at all. It's jist this bar as titches his hacks!" And, to show me what he meant, he pulled at the reins with all his strength, till the splinter-bar touched the poor creature's thigh, when instantly this son of Erin, looking as happy as if he had just demonstrated a problem, triumphantly exclaimed, "There't is agin?" And away he went, if possible, faster than before.

I watched him till the horse galloped with him completely out of my sight; indeed, he vanished like a meteor in the sky, and where he came from, and where he went, I am ignorant to this day. -Sir F. B. Head's Emigrant.

DISCOMFORT FROM BEING A GENERAL.

The eminent lawyer, Mr. Dunning, when Solicitor General (during King George III's ed upon them as matters of course. I may reign) made an excursion, in vacation-time, to consider the plain painting of the wood-work Prussia. From his title of Solicitor General, the King supposed him to be a general officer the material; but there is the pretty border in the British army; so he invited him to a which my wife's brother has painted round my great review of his troops, and mounted him, parlour: that certainly is a mere matter of as an eminent military person, upon one of his taste and not of use. Yet, as the good man finest chargers. The charger carried the Soli- required country-air, after the attack of cholic didn't wake till morning; but there was no sun shining, and I felt as weak as water, and trembling with cold. I called out as loud as I could all that day, in hopes some one would never allowing him to dismount. He was so haps it makes me feel more kindly towards him to be without work; he could do that little service for us as well as do nothing. And perhaps it makes me feel more kindly towards him when I look at it—at all events, I always say a

DRINK-THAT HARD MASTER! From a Correspondent of the Baltimore

Now that General McConnell is dead and gone, people begin to remember there were bright spots in his character. I knew him ong long ago in Alabama, and while he was letter writers were handling him roughly, he would often come to me, on account of our old his eyes beg of me to intercede in his behalf, and try to get the editors and letter writers He would reply, "I know it, I know it; you and shut up this walking groggery! But I can't do it. I have tried many times, and it is mpossible. I can't stop, but must go on. once asked him what he expected his end would be? He replied seriously-for he was sober-that he knew not! His wife was a good Christian, and would go to heaven. He hoped his children would; but as for himself, e could only say, that at one period of his life he was for thirteen months a sincere exporter in the Church, and if the God above Jid not look back to that period of his life with a favourable eye, and save him, why then he would be lost, for he could do nothing now tovards saving himself-it was too late.

POLITICAL ECONOMY. Continued.

"I am afraid, Squire," said the black smith my boys Jim and Tom will have to be set down as idlers for all the pains they have taken, for their labour has produced nothing, look at it any way I may. And yet there is a wide difference, too, between Tom's harmless taste in his gardening, and the noisy dissipation which Jim encouraged by his race-course.

"Indeed, Mr. Quim," answered the shoemaker, "I should not like you to be too hard upon your young gardener, for I will say so much for him that it did my heart good, many a time, to spend half an hour after work in walking over his plantation; and my Lucy has begged seeds and cuttings of him which she says shall make a little garden in front of my cottage, if I will let her. That is a thing I should like very much; but I asked, how she would find time for it: oh, says she, there will be plenty of time of an evening, between tea and spinning; and it will do her health good to be stirring among the flowers, rather than sitting down and reading the books which Miss Tinkle has brought from that place in the States where she has been at Boarding School. So I have made a bargain with her: she shall have liberty to make a garden in front of the house, provided she will read no books except what the curate, or the schoolmaster, or her teacher at the Sunday School approves of. To that she has consented, and I can't tell you how thankful I shall be to see her nourishing a taste for God's beautiful flowers, rather than read those stories about Jeanie Deans and Effic, and Wildfire, and Merrilies which, in very truth, have made me afraid the poor gir would soon rather be spoken of as the smart ruined mistress of a dashing young do-no-good than the quiet, happy housewife of a steady tradesman.

"I join you, Mr. Preston," said the Squire, "in speaking a good word for my young friend though certainly it must be owned that he did too much of a good thing by bestowing all his labour upon what is ornamental only. Notbountiful towards us, that a man's steady and well applied labour in tillage produces vastly more than what would suffice to feed him and of. If those people in Africa, whom your brother has told you of, neighbour Quim, had our improved tools and mode of husbandry, it would require so little labour to supply their wants, in the mild climate and on the rich land they inhabit, that they would have to spend a much greater amount of time in idleness than they have already, unless a taste sprung up, in them, for something beyond the mere supply of their most urgent wants. So it would be with us, if there had not been created a multitude of wants beyond that of the mere necessaries of life. A certain amount of time remains upon our hands, after we have raised as much food as we immediately require, and as we can store up, without fear of spoiling, for future use. God certainly would not have us spend that time in idleness: a thoughtful application of it, then, will include some labour of taste which it would be very wrong to condemn."

"I am thinking," said the blacksmith, "that there are things about my dwelling already which are as entirely matters of taste as my boy's flower-beds: only they are kept in some proportion, and therefore I have all along lookall over my cottage as a means of preserving these boiling springs is visible at a distance of thought I was going truly to die. I dreamed I ment, that he said he never would go abroad again as a general of any sort.—Related by bours calls in and notices the border, and that system is carried, I must tell you that one day does my wife good, for she is passionately fond.

When I look at II—at an events, I always say a kind word of him when any one of my neighbours calls in and notices the border, and that system is carried, I must tell you that one day does my wife good, for she is passionately fond when I had dismounted from my donkey, at

of that brother. So it seems as if this super- I old Cairo, to visit some monument there, a

"This reminds me," said the Squire, "ol your boy and his garden. He said, Tont bid fair to do more for improving the manners of n Congress and some of the newspapers and the young people all round, than all the talking and scolding of fathers and mothers and masacquaintanceship, perhaps, and with tears in and gentlemen' could be allowed to see his ters. He had made a law that none but 'ladies garden: so when any one of the boys or girls came to look at it, he would examine whether aforesaid to let him alone. He would say that their hands and faces were clean, and if not, he asked it, not for his own sake, but for the they had to go to the brook first and make sake of his excellent wife and children. On themselves fit for admission. Holes in jackets these occasions I more than once told him that or aprons he would not put up with at all, he knew as well as he could be told, how he though he never objected to any garments could put a stop to the abuse he complained of properly mended, how many soever the patches would have me stop drinking and frolicking, ing or knocking each other down was ever which had been put on. No pushing or pullallowed on his grounds; indeed I looked on, sometimes, with pleasure at the nice behaviour which prevailed among the youngsters, so long as they were under his authority."

To be continued.

SCENES IN NEW ZEALAND. (From Angas's Savage Life in Australia and New Zealand.)

THE WAIR TAPE.-Several miles up the Waiharikiki river, a stream which flows into the harbour of Ahuahu, is a wahi tapu, or sacred repository of the property of a deceased hief, which stands at a small heathen kainga The scenery along the Waiharikiki is varied and romantie; steep banks clothed with the most luxuriant foliage rise on either side, and almost every opening discloses a kainga maori or native settlement; the water was strewn with the golden-coloured blossoms of the kowai, and the day was warm and sunny. On arriving at Te Pahe, we landed from the boat and proceeded to the wahi tapu, which stood upon the side of a hill sloping towards the river. The sacred enclosure was surrounded with a double set of palings; and within the inner row, which were painted red, were the decaying remains of the tapued property elevated upon a framework of raised sticks; the weather-worn garments were fluttering in the wind, and the chests, muskets, and other proporty belonging to the deceased, were arranged in front; a little canoe, with sail and paddles, was also placed there to serve as a ferry-boat for the spirit to enter in safety into the eternal abodes. Calabashes of food and water, and a dish prepared from the pigeon, were placed for the ghost to regale itself when visiting the spot; and the heathen natives aver that at night the spirit comes and feeds from the sacred calabashes. So fearful are the natives to approach this wahi tapu, that they will not even come within some yards of the outer enclosure.

GRAVE-VARDS AT AUCKLAND. -On the slope of a lovely glen, leading inland from behind the eastern extremity of Auckland, is situated the burial-ground belonging to members of the Church of England; and on the opposite side of a road which separates it from the open ferm country extending towards Mount Eden, is enclosed a small piece of land, where those of the Carbolic faith may find interment. The Jews, also, have railed in a neat parallelegrain of ground, with a simple yet elegant entrancegate, where they too bury their dead. The Dissenters' grave-yard is next to that of the Jews, and is but partially enclosed; and further on, the burial-place of the Scottish Presbyterians is pointed out by a few flower-grown mounds peeping from amongst the fern and

Boiling Ponds in New Zealand .- On the edge of a great swampy flat, I met with a number of boiling ponds; some of them of very large dimensio swittly towards the lake, which is fed by the snows melting in the valleys of the Tongariro In many places in the bed of this river, the water boils up from the subterranean springs beneath, suddenly changing the temperature of the stream, to the imminent risk of the individual who may be crossing. Along whole tracts of ground I heard the water boiling violently beneath the crust over which I was treading. It is very dangerous travelling; for if the crust should break, scalding to death must ensue. I am told that the Roturua natives, who build their houses over the hot springs in that district for the sake of constant warmth at night, frequently meet with fatal accidents of this kind: it has happened that when a party have been dancing on the floor, the crust has given way, and the convivial assembly have been suddenly swallowed up in the boiling cauldron beneath. Some of the ponds are ninety feet in circumference, filled with transparent pale blue boiling water, sending up columns of steam. Channels of boiling water run along the ground in every direction, and the surface of this calcarcous flat around the margin of the boiling ponds is covered with beautiful incrustations of lime and alum, in some parts forming flat saucer-like figures. Husks of maize, moss, and branches of vegetable substances were incrusted in the same manner. I also observed small deep holes or wells here and there amongst the grass and rushes, from two inches to as many feet in diameter, filled with boiling mud, that rises up in large bubbles, as thick as hasty-pudding; these mudpits send up a strong sulphurous smell. Although the ponds boiled violently, I noticed small flies walking swiftly, or rather running,

on their surface. The steam that rises from

many miles, appearing like the jets from a num-

ber of steam-engines.

fluity had some moral influence, too, among pretty little kid ran up to me, and in the fulness of my love of animals, I raised it in my arms and kissed it. An Arab immediately approachwhat the curate told me one day respecting ed me, and holding out his hand, stoutly demanded " Backshish!" I enquired for what? and was very gravely answered, for having kissed the kid which belonged to him ! But an anecdote related to me by Dr. Abbott is still more delicious. He had been called in to attend, in his medical capacity, upon an Egyptian lady during a long illness, and had done so with all the skill and kindness for which he is noted, but without having received a fee during the whole period. Of course, he naturally expected that the usual remuneration would be forthcoming at the close of his attendance; and accordingly when, in his last visit, he saw the lady hold out her hand to him, he supposed that it contained the reward of his labours. Not at all! the action was accompanied by a demand on her part for Backshish from the doctor, for having allowed herself to be cured by him !- Mrs. Romer's Tombs and Temples of Egypt.

> AFFILICTION, TEACHING THE SINFULNESS OF SIN. The first summary comprehensive lesson to be learnt from affliction is the sinfulness of sin. Sin is always very sinful; but in our prosperity we are not so sensible of it; the dust of the world doth so fill our eyes, that we cannot make a clear and distinct discovery of the evil that is in sin; but now, by the sharp and bitter waters of affliction, God doth wash out that dust, and clears the organ to make a perfect discovery, and to discern sin, as it is, and not as it usually doth appear: sin becomes exceeding sinful. (Rom: 7, 13) God has four glasses wherein he discovers to the soul this evil that is in sin: -lst. the glass of the law, (Jam: 1. 23, 24.)-2d. The blood of Christ, (Rev: 1. 5,-3d. Afflictions and chastisements in this present world, (Lam: 3, 39, 42).—4th, The torments of hell, (Matt: 25, 41).-Case, on affictions.

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