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The Bazaar.

THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO.—ACTS XVII. 11.

VOLUME IV.—No. 6.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER 162]

PROVISION FOR GOD'S OWN PEOPLE.

Fear not, thy cruise of oil shall not cease—
One greater than Elijah siteth here—
Though Poverty's grim snare and iron fear
Hedge the round, Thy cruise shall not decrease,
Nor barrel waste: the sun is then most near
When hid in winter; and the bow of peace
Binds the dark cloud. For all to Him are dear—
The king who sits in golden palaces,
The bird that sings to winter's hoary trees:
He is all-faultless; greater and less
In Him are not; but, as the helpless child
Doth to the yearning mother dearest prove,
Them to himself He hath the nearest styled,
Who have on earth no blessing but His love.
Friendly Visitor.

JUSTIFICATION.

From Lecture on Romans X. 3. 4. by the Rev. C. D. Maitland, of St. James' Chapel, Brighton.

Since there are but two ways in which righteousness can be derived to man—the one by works, the other by faith, it is obvious that he who rejects the latter, must fall back upon the former. Man cannot pursue a middle course, and obtain a righteousness by the blending of the two. Multitudes are seeking to do this, but it is an impossible thing. The mind cannot realize a justification which is by faith, and a justification which is of works, at the same time. For it is to realize at once two distinct views of God—(let that thought dwell in your minds, my brethren)—views, which cannot blend together. Thus, we read, "For they being ignorant of God's righteousness, and going about to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God."—This is always true in experience, and it is a mere fallacy to think we are trusting in Christ's redemption, at what time we are looking to be justified by our own doings. Now they being ignorant of, or disbelieving, God's righteousness, resorted to the only other mode of obtaining righteousness, viz., by the works of the law—they fell back on their own obedience.

Hence the tenacity of the Jews in upholding all the institutions of Moses—they looked for justification by them—to remove these, therefore, was to remove that on which they depended for life. It was this which made the Scribes and the Pharisees so bitter against all who preached the gospel, and consequently the abrogation of their law; they regarded such persons as taking away salvation from them, not as bringing salvation to them.

The same feeling exists to this day in the heart of self-righteous men, towards all those who preach a salvation of free grace through faith—who, setting aside the law of works in the matter of justification, are "determined to know nothing but Jesus Christ and him crucified," as the ground of a sinner's hope. If we preach thus, we put down the fabric they are rearing—we lay that human merit in the dust which they are labouring to establish. Hence we hear them, out of a zeal for God which is not according to knowledge, crying out for the law like the Jews of old, and deeming the doctrine of God's righteousness by faith, as being subversive of morality. In taking away all merit from works, we are taking away their Christ on which they are depending; and in giving it to the Lord Jesus, we are ascribing it to that on which they do not trust. Thus if faithful to God, we cannot fail to dash the hopes of self-righteous men, and make them count us for their enemies.

The gospel plants its foundations on the top of the ruins of self-righteousness—it chooses this for its foundation in preference to every other. The humble and contrite heart is the dwelling-place of Christ. It is the absence of this humbleness, my brethren, that keeps away the Saviour. Pride goes about to establish its own righteousness—humility submits itself to the righteousness of God. The apostle's expression here is worthy of particular remarks, "They being ignorant of God's righteousness, and going about to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God."

By the tenor of these words, we are led into the discovery of the different view they took of themselves, from what God took of them—we find that they were all active and zealous in doing—as if confident in their own sufficiency and powers—working at the law for life, as if persuaded they could win life from it. The expression "going about," well describes their active efforts. On the other hand, we behold God bringing forward his righteousness—justification of his own providing—all ready and complete; to which nothing was to be added or could be added, and calling upon them to accept this and submit to his method of justifying them.

Now what did their going about to establish their own righteousness declare? What but that they did not believe they were the fallen helpless creatures Scripture testified? And what did that act of God's, bringing to them this his righteousness, (as one would bring a garment to cover another's nakedness,) testify? What, but that they were naked and destitute—that they had no covering, and could have none, except he prepared it for them, like as he did for fallen Adam in Paradise? In asking them to submit to his righteousness, God had respect to their helplessness; and hereby he called them, not to an active, but a passive duty—not to do, but to receive—not to give but to take. He asked submission to his righteousness—to take the good he had provided—to accept his freely offered grace—"to go in the strength of the Lord thy God, and make mention of his righteousness, even of his only," as their justification.

THE LAW OF GOD HONOURED IN HIS SEVERITY, AND IN HIS MERCY.

God's law, like God himself, is unchangeable in holiness; plain, pointed, comprehensive, inflexible in all its requirements. Before the smallest jot and tittle of it, the heavens and the earth, as they now are, pay their reverent homage, saying, We shall pass away, but thou shalt not pass away; we shall wax old like a garment, and as a vesture shall we be changed; but Thou art the same, and thy years shall have no end. This law is the expression of God's righteousness; and sin which is the transgression of this law, has terrors, because God is terrible in his righteousness; and death has terrors, because death is the wages of sin; and the grave has terrors, consuming the lineaments of beauty,

and strength, and life, because God is a consuming fire.

These are not the guessings of man's wisdom, but the certainties of God's revelation; and the revelation which enables us to go so deep, invites us to go deeper still.

There are creatures of nobler powers and higher station than man; angels of God, strong and mighty. High as these are, they still are creatures, and therefore neither infallible nor unchangeable, properties which belong exclusively to God himself. Some of these angels transgressed the law of their Creator, and fell from their first estate of light and glory, into the blackness of darkness. The chief of these was Beelzebub. Immediately the law—holy, just, and good—the law of God, in all its inexorable strictness, and all its irresistible power, stood up against him, demanding his ruin, and the ruin of all who joined him in his sin.

How shall this sentence be executed? By the instant annihilation of the rebellious host? No. Annihilation would be a speechless judgment. It would leave no beacon of warning, no open and abiding book of instruction behind it. But God, who is infinite in wisdom, makes all his works instructive, that his holy creatures may be blessed in his knowledge, and that he may be honoured in their praise. He did not cut off the rebel, but made a show of him openly, calling universal attention to him, demonstrating by his fall and misery the otherwise unintelligible evil of sin; and thus giving a standing lesson to all the myriads of intelligent heavenly creatures. To make this lesson complete, God not only sustained the fallen angels in their miserable existence, but also gave them permission to shew their peculiar malignity of sin that, not content with self-destruction, it takes delight in destroying others.

The first victims were the first man and woman. Holy and happy as they were in their creation, they were not infallible or unchangeable. At the temptation of Satan they transgressed; and immediately the law of God stood up against them, with all its inflexible perfections, demanding their ruin. How shall this sentence be executed? Not in their annihilation; this, as we have seen, would be a speechless, uninformative judgment. Nay, more, it would be a practical confession of a mistake, in that part of creation which required to be so blotted out. But God has made no mistake. "He has made all things for himself, yea, even the wicked for the day of evil." (Prov. xvi. 4.) I feel that this is awful, as you also do. It is a wholesome feeling—stand in awe and sin not.

Though the existence of fallen man be forfeited, yet the creature is sustained; but sustained under wide-spread tokens of the Divine displeasure. He is tolerated, and in many things tenderly indulged; but he is disciplined and reminded continually that this world, even while he remains in it, is no suitable home for him. Hence it is, that the roll of the book of the history of this world is filled with mourning, and lamentation, and woe. Hence the blight over the face of nature, as well as upon the life of man. Thousands and tens of thousands of buds which hold out a fair promise in the early spring, are nipped by what disappointed man calls an unreasonable frost. And thousands of blossoms which open their fragrant bosoms to the summer sun, are shattered by some thunder gust, and prostrated on the ground, never to bear fruit: while amongst the remainder, which constitute the autumnal reward of the husbandman, alas, insects of various characters and grades of corruption, testify too plainly to the wretched ruins among which we live. Hence, too, the breaking up of the various sections of the human family, the tending asunder of the tenderest ties, the morning dreams of warm affectionate hearts crushed beneath the non-day realities of a stern inexorable necessity. Hence, poverty, with all its aggravated miseries; and hence pride, which turns compulsion into poverty, and hence death—the wages of sin! not the triumph of an independent power superior to God, but the execution of God's own righteous judgment against the transgression of his holy law. Death! dismal visitation! dishonour, corruption, disgrace; and none, not one of the fallen family of mankind, can stand before this fearful curse of an offended God. None can say to disease, Prey not upon my vitals; to pain, Hack not my frame; to corruption, Devour not my beloved; to the grave, Give me back my darling.

But from these ruins it is the high and sovereign purpose of Jehovah to "bring many sons to glory." And here, fresh depths of the Divine fulness are manifested to the adoring worshipper. By sustaining the fallen angels in their unmitigated misery, the Almighty One has given a permanent lesson to creation, teaching the sovereignty of his righteousness. But there is in him also a sovereignty of love, and man becomes the channel of its manifestation: not in a way which shall interfere with his righteousness, for that is inflexibly perfect; but in such harmony with it, as shall raise a new song of adoring admiration among the holy angels, who discover here "the manifold wisdom of God."—Sermon, by the Rev. Hugh McNeile.

THE DANGERS OF THE CHURCH NOT OVER.

From a recently published Charge by the Right Rev. J. T. O'Brien, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ossory.

It were better, if it were needful, that the Church should be rent, than that it should be corrupted. And I cannot but fear that the change which recent events have brought about is no more than this, that they have forced greater caution and reserve upon the party, without in any respect altering its principles; and that so, while the danger of a schism is put off, at the same time, the corrupting influences of Tractarian principles are exerted with less alarm and less interruption than before.

Some persons were so startled and offended by the noisy and violent tone in which the sentiments of the extreme section were proclaimed, that they were inclined to think that there must be an essential difference between them and the quieter, and more decorous members of the party, who were guilty of no such outrages against decency and good taste. And there is no lack of writers who are anxious to confirm and extend this impression, and to persuade us that now that we are no longer annoyed by this sound and fury, we have no danger to apprehend.

But I am sure that this would be a grievous mistake. In what is of most moment, I know of no

very material difference between any of the sections of the party. The hostility to the great principles of the Reformation, which has been so ungenerally displayed by the extreme section, has been felt more or less strongly, in different degrees, by other sections. And according to such differences, according also to differences of habit and temper of individuals, it has been expressed with very different degrees of energetic strength. But it has been a characteristic of the movement from the first and through all its stages, nor do I see any reason to think that it has ceased to be the case. In particular, I think that it is impossible not to see that the distinguishing doctrine of the Reformation, which is distinctly embodied in the formularies of our Church—that which sets forth God's gracious scheme for man's pardon and renovation, his justification and sanctification—is hardly less an object of distrust and fear, to very many members of the party who forthwith to those who so furiously assailed it. And it is likely to do its work much more effectually than the most outrageous invectives of the other.

A congregation which was told by its minister, that he viewed the Reformation with deep and burning hatred, as the very embodiment of the sins most opposed to the principles of faith and duty; and that the doctrine of justification by faith only, as adopted in the Articles of the Church, is a hateful heresy, a soul destroying heresy, which cannot be held consistently with the duties, and which is more fundamentally at variance with our better and higher nature than *Atheism itself*; and so forth—would be much more likely to be revolted and alienated from their teacher, than corrupted by him. But the same congregation might be in great peril if, instead of such furious rhapsodies, they heard sober and decorous discourses, in which the Reformation was never railed at, but in which the doctrines of the Reformation were more distinctly brought forward—appearing only in an under-current of bitterness against popular religion and its professors—never openly condemned, but never commended, and never taught; thing of form and sense, and rites and observances; in which *faith* seemed to be assigned no object but in the authority of the Church and the efficacy of the sacraments—and these, too, not efficacious by *confirming faith and increasing grace*, but acting indeed through faith, or any of our mental faculties or moral dispositions, but directly and physically on the soul and body; by virtue of supernatural powers with which the elements are endued by the act of consecration—such discourses might induce a good portion of the whole cycle of Roman doctrine, and prepare an easy way for the rest, into many a congregation, which would recoil from any fragment of undesignated Romanism. There are, indeed, it is to be feared, few congregations so established in the truth as not gradually to be imbued with such principles when so taught. And in fact, such false religion is so congenial to human nature, that speaking generally, it cannot be steadily taught without being extensively embraced.

THE MOTHER OF PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA.

By a Foreign Correspondent of "Evangelical Christendom."

It is related of an English Countess, that she thanked God for the letter M; "without which," said she, "the Apostolic declaration, 1 Cor. i. 26, would have run, 'Not any noble are called,' and thus my earthly distinctions would have become the source of deepest irredeemable woe."

Few nations, within the Christian pale, have numbered, among their great ones, so many who might give thanks, on a similar ground, as that of Prussia, whose princes, as well as nobles, have been frequently as much distinguished by the defence of Christian doctrine, and the practice of Christian virtues, as by their worldly rank. Happily, our times form no exception to this remark; and among those who have "esteemed the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt," the lately deceased Princess Marianne, of Hesse-Homburg, Consort of Prince William of Prussia (and consequently sister-in-law to the late, and aunt to the reigning monarch), holds deservedly a high place. This royal lady, distinguished for beauty, talents, and attainments, (and still more so, perhaps, for the warm patriotism evinced by her during the sad years of German oppression under the Gallic usurper), crowned the galaxy of her virtues by an unostentatious, but most decided and unshrinking, profession of Evangelical principles.

At a period when it was esteemed no honour to avow reliance on redeeming love, she hesitated not fearlessly to profess the joyful assurance of faith which filled her heart; and those preachers, whose decided pronouncements of the glory of Divine grace were known to proceed from personal experience of its renewing power, numbered the Princess Marianne among their constant hearers, at a time when it might be specially averred, that "not many noble" were to be found in their worshipping assemblies.

The Moravian brethren, with whom, as is well known, atonement and reconciliation by the blood of Christ ever form the centre and sum of doctrine, attracted her affectionate regard. With many members of that community she cherished a constant and intimate intercourse; and one of their text-books, known by the title of "Something for the Heart" (Etwas für das Herz), was her daily source of spiritual refreshment. The earnest anxiety felt by this royal lady to enlarge her acquaintance with Christian doctrine was evidenced, moreover, by her regular attendance on the catechetical instruction imparted to the Princesses, her daughters, as well as by the deep interest with which she frequented the Confirmation services of several clergymen in Berlin. Rich was the enjoyment, as well as great the edification, which she derived from her familiarity with the spiritual treasures contained in the German hymnology. Nor can her doctrinal views be more rourite hymns:—

"I've found at length the anchorage,
On which hope can be firmly cast."
And—
"Bide with us in Thy grace, O Lord,
For evermore; that we,
From th' Adversary's wiles and power,
May henceforth saved be."

The examples of heroic faith, so richly furnished by the history of the middle ages and the Reformation, but above all, a familiar acquaintance with Luther and his works, constituted a large share of the reading and contemplations of this exalted lady.

Such qualities of heart and mind could not fail to exercise an all-powerful influence on the outward conduct; and it is impossible, in sorrowing for the loss which the Prussian kingdom and royal family, and which, indeed, the Christian world at large, has sustained by the removal of this ornament to her religious profession, not to advert to the period at which her virtues shone forth, to the conviction even of many who knew not God. In those years of political oppression and national distress, which were consequent on the French occupation, the Princess Marianne was, not only an angel of hope to those who were suffering from the evils of war. Even yet the tear of gratitude gathers in the eye of many a hoary veteran, when he relates how the Princess, wounded with her sympathy, and cheered the downcast with her hope-fringed exhortations. While her royal husband was valourously fighting for the honour and safety of his country, his illustrious consort placed herself at the head of a female association, at that time formed in Berlin, for attending and nursing the wounded, and for relieving the widows and orphans whom war had made. As she was the first to suggest the name of "Union" (Verein) for this private association, so she either presided over, or actively joined, almost all the other societies for benevolent purposes, which from that period arose within her sphere; so that the name of charitable "Unions" came to be identified with that of the Princess William.

In all the places of her more permanent residence, whether in Berlin, or in the delicious retreats of Fischbach in Silesia, countless sorrows were soothed, countless sufferings relieved; and daily proofs of knowledge, the greater part of which was at the time known only to "Him who seeth in secret." Money, too, was by far his least valuable form of expression. The sympathizing visits which this pious princess was wont to make, and the Christian consolation and encouragement which she ever carried with her, to the hut of poverty, or the couch of sickness, rendered her very presence a refreshment and a cordial.

Her warm interest in all Missionary enterprises is evidenced by the extensive correspondence which she personally carried on with various missionaries, arduous and self-denying labours. Letter-writing, indeed, was a gift which her Royal Highness possessed in no ordinary degree, and turned into an instrument of incalculable good in various circles of society.

There is, perhaps, no task more difficult to the Christian, especially when associated with the great ones of the earth, than the skilful blending of social and religious duties. In this the Princess William displayed much of "the wisdom that is from above," and that "is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits." Without withdrawing herself from all participation in the court-life, to which she was bound by her position, she had grace to convert it into a means of usefulness, by winning respect and affection for her principles. Even art and science were objects of her becoming degree of interest, whenever their highest aim, the glory of God, and the display of His wonders in creation, was thereby promoted. Her palace was, therefore, the resort, not only of distinguished men of learning, but of poets, and of artists; and many a work of genius, which for want of means might have remained for ever in embryo, saw the light through her assistance or intercession.

The family circle, which she most delighted to bless, is no subject for public notice; it may, however, be stated, without disrespect, that, from the period of the ever-lamented death of Queen Louisa, the Princess Marianne enjoyed an almost maternal reverence from every member of the royal family, and that her friendship with the reigning Queen family ties are, as in this case, sanctified, ennobled, and even rendered more tender, by entire unity of Christian faith.

The tears of sorrowing regret and gratitude, which bedewed the tomb, and still hallow the remembrance, of this admirable lady, are a touching testimonial to the blessings which God in His providence imparted by her means, not only to a family, but to a nation. Long will even the lowest classes bless the memory of Princess William, as the saviour of the distressed, the comforter of the mourner, and especially as the beneficent attendant of the wounded warrior. Long will those of her household, or intimate acquaintance, speak with pleased emotion of the duty, which her daily life exhibited, when the nursery and the school-room received each a portion of her maternal superintendence. And long will pious church-goers retain the image of her devout weekly attendance, along with her illustrious consort and children, at the house of God.

In full accordance with this life of the righteous was her latter end. Severe bodily suffering was the appointed furnace in which her faith was to be tested and purified; and never, perhaps, were sufferings borne with a more childlike submission, a more uncomplaining cheerfulness. It is true, no alleviation, which affection or attendance could afford, among others who hastened to discharge a daughter's duty, was the Crown Princess of Bavaria, accompanied by her amiable and accomplished consort, whose future advent to the Bavarian throne the Protestants of that country look forward with joyful hope, and whose beautiful monody on his royal man, and his talents as a poet.

And yet, we may well suppose, that the maternal heart yearned to embrace one absent dear one, the Princess danger, was gathering laurels in the East, cheerfully relinquished, and her dying blessing left for him whom in this life she was never more to see. And, after she had suffered according to the will of God, and borne testimony to His sustaining power

amid nature's sharpest pangs, He was pleased to release her from all evil, on the 14th of April, 1846, and to conduct her to the ranks of those, "who, having come out of great tribulation, and having washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb, stand, with palms in their hands, before the throne of God, and serve him day and night in his temple."

INFANT SCHOOL TEACHERS.

From an address by Mr. Reynolds, Hon. Secretary of the Home and Colonial Infant and Juvenile School Society, to the half yearly Meeting of Teachers; making reference to parts of a Report by John Fletcher, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. [See p. 177 of our last volume.]

We have, from our first establishment, trained comparatively few masters; and lately, such has been the demand for Scripture-readers and City and Town Missionaries, that we have scarcely had any married candidates; when we have had one, and he has been approved by our Committee, he soon learns that he can get the same salary from the City Mission for teaching adults, and consequently he goes to them. That, amongst other reasons, has led us to place our own infant-school under female teachers, and we shall endeavour to make it a model-school for them. Not that our infant-school will ever be equal to many of those that branch from us; the teachers here must learn their art upon the children, and this will prevent superior order, and interfere to show a good school under competent teachers.

In all the training-schools we hear very little of female training. This is quite a mistake. We forget how much we owe to women; how much the happiness, the civilization, and all the moral virtues of a country depend upon its females! We hardly find a great man who has not left it upon record that the first seeds of his greatness were sown by his mother. I am anxious, therefore, to see the training of female teachers brought more prominently forward; in reference to our colonies, where they seem to have no female teacher, with an assistant, can manage well seventy or eighty young children, though, indeed, our experience inclines us to the opinion that they are, in fact, better adapted than men to deal with children of three or four years old.

Mr. Fletcher goes on:—
"There is, however, the unvarying element of cheapness in the employment of females; and when possessed of a healthful frame and a beautiful character, it always appeared to me that the female teacher had a sympathetic sway over the minds of the children as complete, though less vigorous, than that exercised by the more purely mental force of the male. It is true that this force enables a man to keep up a vigorous attention among a larger body of children, and for a longer time; but if the sum requisite to pay him a proper salary be available, the diversity of ages and capacities which exist in almost every numerous infant-school will dictate the importance of employing it rather in the multiplication of teachers whose services will be available for the services of one of greater bodily resources, when, in nine cases out of ten, if all the children be assembled together in one gallery, what he addresses to one-half will be wholly unfit for the capacities of the other, who necessarily become unoccupied, uneasy, and unhappy."

We shall all agree that no teacher can speak to children of two or three years old and children of six or seven at the same time, and therefore it is that we are most anxious for division. For every fifty children there ought to be a teacher; that is the rule we wish to establish, and I am much inclined to think that three good female teachers would manage 150 children far better, on the whole, than a man and his wife.

Mr. Fletcher continues:—
"The course which the promoters and patrons of infant-schools generally are adopting, appears therefore to be one challenging approval rather than giving cause for regret, provided that the expenditure on teachers prove as liberal only as that on the school-rooms; and surely the moral agency is as valuable as the material means to the great end in employing female teachers, there is none in underpaying them; and unless there be a general improvement in the salaries, it is not to be expected, I think, that a more efficient body of teachers can be induced to enter into, or entering, to remain in, the profession of infant education."

MANUFACTURE OF MOSAIC AT ROME.

Leaving St. Peter's, we walked to see the manufacture of mosaic. It differs from the pietra-dura in this, that while stones are employed in the Florentine mosaic, the material used in the Roman is a composition of lead, tin, and glass, smelted and mixed with colours; of these there are said to be long room lined with cases, in which these are arranged, to the workshops. Here we watched the progress of the mosaic manufacture for some time. In an iron frame is placed a stone, the size of the intended picture; and on it is spread, inch by inch, a kind of mastic, which, when dry, becomes as hard as flint. While yet soft, the workman inserts in it the small pieces of which the mosaic is formed, cut and ground, with the utmost nicety, to the shape required. The time necessary for the completion of these pictures is, of course, great, and the expense proportionate, some costing nearly five thousand pounds.

When the copyist has faithfully executed his task, there is still much to be done: the mosaic is laid on a table, and the interstices are filled with a peculiar sort of wax, prepared for this purpose; the surface is then ground perfectly smooth, and the whole polished. The subjects generally chosen are the finest pictures of the old masters; and it is wonderful to see the beautiful copies produced by such mechanical means.—Letter from Italy.

LIBERALITY OF THE SULTAN.

Dr. Baird, who has recently returned to this country from a foreign tour, says that while he was at Constantinople, he made the acquaintance of the American consul, Mr. Carr, and had opportunities for several conversations with him, and was greatly pleased to hear him say, that he believed the sultan

to be a liberal-minded, benevolent man, devoted to his country, and the welfare of his people, and his ministers capable and earnestly desirous to co-operate with him in all his enlightened schemes for the improvement of the country, and the instruction of the people.

A contemporary remarks that 'Despots are sometimes more tolerant and benevolent, and more friendly to the cause of truth, than their subjects. If Turkey were under a government in which the feelings of the great majority of the sultan's subjects were represented—our missions and schools must have been destroyed long since—or rather, they never could have been planted in the sultan's dominions.'

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1847.

The abundance of matter which has presented itself for insertion to day, copied or condensed from other periodicals, prevents our offering any remarks in this place, beyond the expression of our earnest prayer that the ample supplies of food which it appears are now in the mother-country may, through the liberality of those who possess the means of imparting, and good management on the part of those to whom is committed the important trust of distributing, at once extensively relieve the existing distress, and that the kind providence of the God who has favourably looked upon a nation bowed in self-abasement and supplication, may increase the fruit of the ground, stay disease, and open the doors for the spread of the knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation.

Lord's Day Observance.—The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the Record: Sir,—I feel it to be a grateful duty to request you to let me through your columns inform the friends of the Sabbath cause that, with the blessing of God on their efforts, they have been successful in sustaining the new Directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company in their Resolution not to run passenger-trains on the Lord's-day.

Many of the Scottish shareholders who swelled the majority, had at one time sold out of the Company, on account of the Sabbath trains, and many others also, from conscientious scruples, had never held shares until the Sabbath trains were discontinued. Now all such scruples are at an end; and I confidently hope and entreat that all the friends of the Sabbath who participated in such scruples, will make it a point of conscience to buy in for the greater security of the good cause.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant, ANDREW AGNEW, Lochnew Castle, N. B., 18th March, 1847.

We have great pleasure in copying the following from the Gazette.

The following requisition has been numerously signed and placed on the table at the Exchange:—We, the undersigned, Subscribers to the Quebec Exchange Reading Room, are of opinion that this place ought to be closed altogether on the Lord's Day, and beg respectfully to request that such steps may be taken as will attain the object we have in view.

To the Committee of Management of the Quebec Exchange.

INDIA.—The Governor General has issued an order for the suspension, on Sunday, of all public works throughout India. A similar measure, applying to the Bombay presidency alone, was introduced by Sir George Arthur, three years ago.

MEMOIRS OF THE REV. CHARLES SIMON, M.A., late Senior Fellow of King's College, and Minister of Trinity Church, Cambridge; containing his autobiography, together with selections from his Writings and Correspondence. We are glad to find this long promised work now advertised by Messrs. Hatchard & Son, London. The work is edited by the Rev. Wm. Carus, M. A., Fellow & Senior Dean of Trinity College, and Minister of Trinity Church, Cambridge; published in one thick vol. 8vo., price 14s.

THE REV. R. J. MCGHEE, well known as an able advocate of Protestant principles against the corruptions of Romanism, has been presented to a living in England, by his Grace the Duke of Manchester. A public meeting was held at the Rotunda in Dublin on the 16th of March, at which an address was unanimously adopted, expressive of affection for Mr. McGhee as an individual, respect for his talents, and veneration for the cause to which for twenty years he has devoted them.

A private letter received in town from the Rev. C. H. WILLIAMSON, Rector of the Church du Saint Sauveur, New York, states his return from an extensive tour made by him in the States south of New York, with a view to raising contributions for the same purpose which brought him to Canada last year; he describes his success as sufficient to keep his Church out of danger, but not sufficient to keep it out of want. We expect to learn more ere long respecting the good work in which he is engaged, through one of our New York Exchange papers.

CONVERTS FROM ROME.—According to our announcement, a recantation from Romanism took place at Saint-Audoen's Church on last Sunday. Twelve persons, nine men and three women, publicly abjured the errors of that system. Two of the former are priests, the Rev. Nicholas Beatty, D.D., &c., late Superior of the convents in Drogheda,

Athlone, Waterford, and Mullingar, and the Rev. Patrick Brennan, late Parish Priest of Creeve, diocese of Elphin. Dr. Beatty was ordained by the late Pope Gregory XVI., and has the highest testimonials given at Rome, where he was educated. He has a faculty granted by the Trinitarian Society, empowering him to invest with the Order of the Scapular, and to dispense indulgences to the faithful. This he has done to thousands in Ireland. He was esteemed so highly for his acquirements, that since his return to this country the clergy of the above convents have successively elected him to the office of Superior in their respective establishments. He says now "that no doubt many of his former brethren will follow his example of shaking off the unscriptural yoke of Rome." Another of the converts has recently been a student in the College at Galway, under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. O'Toole; there was also the wife of a late stipendiary magistrate among the number. On the whole the class was very respectable. The Rev. Thomas Kingston, Rector of St. James's, and the Rev. John Prior, assisted in the service, and the Rev. Thomas Scott, as usual, received the converts and administered the form of abjuration. The Rev. G. Sidney Smith, D.D., F.T.C.D., and Professor of Biblical Greek in our University, delivered an able and appropriate sermon from the following words, taken from the prophecy of Ezekiel, viii. 12, 13:—"Then said he unto me, Son of man, hast thou seen what the ancients of the house of Israel do in the dark, every man in the chambers of his imagery? for they say, the Lord seeth us not; the Lord hath forsaken the earth. He said also unto me, Turn thee yet again, and thou shalt see greater abominations that they do." The congregation, though literally wedged together in the Church, remained patiently and attentively to the close of his discourse. We shall not, in our brief notice of this memorable ceremony, attempt an analysis of it; but, in a word, he clearly and cleverly stated the saving truths of the Gospel of Christ, as taught in the ancient Church of Ireland, and contrasted them with the false and unscriptural teaching of the modern Church of Rome. All the converts sealed their solemn profession by partaking of the holy communion, and signing the recantation roll; after which they each received a copy of the sacred Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer. The only regret we have to express on the subject is, that hundreds went away from the church who were unable to gain admission to witness the interesting ceremony. We could wish to see it trebled in size. Mr. Scott announced, that he would, God willing, receive another class of converts on the first Sabbath in the month of May next.—Dublin Evening Herald, of the 9th of March.

St. Mary's Church, Oxford.—The attention of the parishioners of St. Mary's has been drawn by the Rev. W. H. Cox, Vice-Principal of St. Mary's Hall (being one of the parishioners) to the contemplated removal of one of the windows, and insertion of one of stained glass, to be executed under the direction of Mr. Pugin, the well-known Roman Catholic architect. The Rev. C. P. Eden, Vicar, admitted that it was intended to put in a window of stained glass—though he did not admit that Mr. Pugin was to have any thing to do with it—and moreover that it was to be done in such a way as to invite donations of similar windows from other parties. The Vestry appointed a Committee to report on the subject—the Vicar objected to the report and denied the right of the Vestry to object, except on the ground of expense—the parish was in a state of great excitement, and it was intended to take legal advice and to memorialize the Bishop of the Diocese on the subject. The following letter was addressed by the Vice Principal of St. Mary's Hall to the Editor of the Oxford Journal:

"Sir,—You will oblige me by stating in your next journal that the extracts read by me, before the late vestry at St. Mary's Church, from the work of the Earl of Shrewsbury's chaplain, on the Sacrifice of the Mass, had no reference, as has been supposed, to memorial windows in particular, nor was it my intention to express any opinion on the expediency or inexpediency of such decorations. The passage quoted simply went to show that previously to the invention of printing the most scrupulous care was taken by the bishops and pastors of the Roman Catholic Church to fix the subjects, to supply the designs, and prescribe the minutest details of painted windows in their religious edifices, considering such windows as 'instructive volumes' and 'faithful records of the public doctrine of the Church at the date of their execution.' Artists, it is added, had no other discretion left them than 'in the drawing and colouring of their pieces.' My object was to impress on the Chairman and the other members of the vestry the importance, at the present crisis, of exercising the strictest control over similar decorations, of guarding against the intrusion of mediocrity, and above all, of dissenting from the application made by parties here to have the designs furnished by the Professor of Ecclesiastical Antiquities at Oscott for the embellishment of a place dedicated to the purpose of Protestant worship.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient faithful servant, "W. HAYWARD COX." "St. Mary Hall, March 9, 1847."

SECESSION TO ROME.—Letters from Rome to this country mention that the Rev. Mr. Horne, late of Southampton, was, with his daughter, received into the Roman communion by Cardinal Acton, on the 13th of February, and that two other Clergymen of the Established Church had made, what is called in the Romish Church, their public act of conformity.—Morning Post.

Mr. NEWMAN.—We hear with great pleasure that Mr. Newman is to return to England as a Brother of the Oratory, the Congregation founded by the illustrious St. Philip Neri. The Rev. W. G. Penny and the Rev. R. Staunton have left Maryvale for Rome, to join Mr. Newman and Mr. St. John in making, or at least in commencing, their novitiate there; and it is very probable they will be followed by others who will join them with the same object. These (with some of the Oratorian Fathers from Rome) will probably return to England in the course of the year to continue and complete their novitiate, and to make arrangements for opening an Oratory and establishing a Congregation in one of our large provincial towns. The story that there has been any difficulty about Mr. Newman's ordination, is of course a mere fable. His ordination, and that of his companions, may probably be delayed a little by the novitiate requisite for members of the Oratory, but it will follow, under the direction of the proper authorities, as a matter of course. This is the first introduction of the Congregation of the Oratory into England. Its chief purposes are preaching, hearing confessions, and giving spiritual retreats. As appears from Alban Butler's Life of St. Philip Neri, it is not a religious order; the members not being bound by vows, but a community of secular priests living together by rule, and available at any moment for the labours of spiritual charity. The rule

is, we believe, a mild one, similar to that of the Society of Jesus, to which the Institute is in many respects conformed; and during the suppression of the Society, many of its functions were discharged by the Oratorians.—Tablet.—Roman Catholic Paper.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROCESSIONS.—A bill being now before Parliament which, if it were to become law, would legalize Roman Catholic processions in public, petitions against the same have been sent up from various parts of the country, signed by members of the middle and lower classes as well as by those of the upper ranks. The Worcester Journal writes: "It is apprehended by those who have had opportunities of ascertaining the feelings of the working classes on this subject, that such processions would be met in a spirit that would endanger the public peace."

This reminds us of a curious piece of Roman tactics which was lately exposed in English papers. A Roman Catholic periodical published a letter from a Correspondent, giving a glowing description of a public procession, according to the practice of the Church of Rome, held in one of the parishes near London, and of the interest manifested by the Protestants who witnessed the novel scene. The Clergyman of the parish hearing of this report, and being utterly uninformed of any such occurrence having taken place, went about his parishioners to inquire respecting it—but he could find no one that had seen the procession. The whole report seems to have been a fabrication, the design of which can only be conjectured to have been, that Protestants in other parts of the kingdom should become familiarized with the idea of such processions taking place, and so the public mind be prepared to acquiesce in them, as soon as the policy of Rome shall command their actual introduction.

We take this opportunity of remarking, further, that sometimes we have good reasons for declining the insertion of articles of supposed intelligence which some of our readers would wish to see introduced into our columns and which have not escaped our notice. We had an account transmitted to us, from an English paper, a good while ago, of a Romish procession, alleged to have taken place in a rural parish in England—very similar to the one just referred to. We thought it undesirable to insert it; and we do not think it unlikely, from the above disclosure, that the account was an invention, offered to the public with the design just now conjectured. To give it further publicity would have been serving the purposes of an insidious foe against whom our readers and contributors would wish us to contend with earnestness and judgment.

STATISTICS OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM.—The statistics of the Catholic Church, recently published by the Archbishop of Thessalonica, Secretary to the Propaganda, shows that it numbers—in Europe, 168 archbishops, 469 bishops, and 125,000,000 members. In America, both North and South, 12 archbishops, 60 bishops, and 26,000,000 members. In Asia, 25 archbishops, 41 bishops, and 1,300,000 members; and in Oceania, 2 archbishops, 5 bishops and 300,000 members.—Ep. Recorder.

RELIEF TO THE SUFFERERS BY FAMINE.—The following letters were received by last mail, acknowledging the receipt of the first contributions collected by Sir H. J. Caldwell, Jeffrey Hale, Esq., and Dr. Staunton, towards the relief of the destitute peasantry in Ireland, and the Highlands and Islands of Scotland:—

"Sir H. J. Caldwell, Bart., of Quebec. "DUBLIN, March 18, 1847.

"Sir,—We are in receipt of your favour of 23rd ult., remitting £259 3s. 3d., which in course shall be placed to the credit of the Irish Relief Association, being the amount of sundry subscriptions; for which we beg to return you, on behalf of our suffering countrymen, our warmest thanks.

"We are, Sir, your most obedient servants, "D. LATOUCHE & Co. "We shall forward your letter to the Irish Relief Association, and have only to express to you our deep sense of the liberality which has prompted your remittance to us on behalf of the suffering poor of this afflicted country.

"D. L. & Co." "EDINBURGH, March 20, 1847.

"Sir,—I have to thank you and the other contributors to the Irish and Scotch relief fund, for your liberal and opportune assistance. We have especial reason to acknowledge the bounty of the inhabitants of Quebec, for when we take into account that this which you have kindly contributed is but a portion of the large donations from that city we may well call it liberal.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant, "ADAM BLACK, Lord Provost."

"Sir H. J. Caldwell, Bart." "HIGHLAND DESTITUTION. Committee Rooms, Edinburgh, 17th March, 1847.

"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of £74 10s. sterling, being a contribution to the Fund for relief of the destitution in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, from the inhabitants of Quebec, (proportion for Scotland,) per your hands which I shall have great pleasure in publishing in the next list. "I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "GEORGE FORBES, Treasurer."

"Sir H. J. Caldwell, Bart."

The following letters, in acknowledgement of the contributions from Quebec, collected by the General Committee, were also received from Dublin and Edinburgh, by the last mail:—

Palace, Dublin, March 19th, 1847.

Sir,—I am desired by the Archbishop of Dublin to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, enclosing drafts for fifteen hundred pounds, payable to him and to the R. C. Archbishop—being the tribute of the sympathy felt by the people of Quebec for the misery which has fallen upon poor Ireland. In the midst of this most appalling calamity, it is no little consolation that it has, to so great an extent, proved the means of developing and shewing to the world, the expansive charity which is the most exquisite fruit of Christianity.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c., J. WEST, D. D., Abp's Chaplain.

Archbishop Murray has the honour to express his entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by Archbishop Whately through His Grace's Chaplain, and to add, that the two magnificent sums referred to have been placed at the disposal of the Central Committee, named in the accompanying printed paper.

Edinburgh, March 19, 1847.

Sir,—In the name of the suffering Highlanders of Scotland I have to thank you and the benevolent inhabitants of Quebec for the liberal contribution you

have made for the supply of their necessities, and while your generosity will have the primary effect of relieving their immediate and pressing wants and exciting their gratitude to their benefactors, I have no doubt it will be followed with the more enduring blessings which attend Charity, in knitting together more closely the bonds of our common brotherhood, and in strengthening the relations which tend to maintain and promote peace and prosperity among the nations.

I am happy to inform you that the funds collected for the relief of the destitute in the Highlands have been placed in the hands of Committees selected by the inhabitants of Edinburgh and Glasgow, from their most respectable citizens of every shade of political and religious opinion, and these are acting under strongly expressed instructions that the distribution should be made with perfect impartiality, and in such a manner as to give no encouragement to indolence.

With this I enclose the receipt of our Treasurer for £500.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obt. servant, ADAM BLACK, Lord Provost. The Hon. A. W. Cochran.

Extract from a private letter from Dublin, April 2nd.—Your last letter was most welcome, as it contained the particulars of the exertions made for Ireland. I trust that you will all see cause for rejoicing, when you read the news of this packet; for it does seem as if the Lord's judgments were lessening in our land. The fast of the 24th seemed indeed to be kept in a scriptural manner through the United Kingdom. Such congregations and such multitudes of communicants have never been seen in the churches. This was the remark every where. Evening service was very generally held, and crowded in the same way. To that time, the prices of provisions were enormous: the very next day, the ships came sailing into the various ports of Ireland; the American vessels of provisions came in crowds into Liverpool, and the markets, of course, were immediately lowered. The wretched extortioners and monopolists were forced, in self-defence, to bring out their hidden stores, and many then refused to buy from them. We cannot tell whether this cheapness will continue, but certainly the Lord's power and His faithfulness in answering prayer were made most manifest. Within forty-eight hours of the conclusion of the fast, Christians were stopping each other with joyful faces to speak of what the Lord had wrought; even worldly people talked of the occurrence as being "almost miraculous," without connecting together the cause and the effect. Thanks were returned, in some churches, on Sunday, for the answer to the prayers of Wednesday. May the Lord of all power and might give us the spirit of thankfulness and continued prayer!

Fever and dysentery are still increasing, and the want of employment shuts people out from even the cheapest provisions. Decent tradesmen and their families are pining away in their rooms, out of sight, and some who formerly were above want, are thankful to come to us for a can of boiled rice. The other day, I had a young widow sent here for this purpose, recommended by a lady at . . . She came, I suppose, in her Sunday dress, and looked so lady-like, that our servant showed her into the drawing-room to my mother and sister: they could not conceive that she was the person for whom the rice was keeping hot in the kitchen; and after a little general conversation she took leave. I drove off, the next morning, to explain matters and apologize, giving her relief in a different form. She was a pretty young woman, with a nursing infant born some months after its father's death; has to support a mother affected with cancer, and a brother dying of decline—a picture of starvation. Her business was, embroidering shoes for the shops, where there is now no sale. This is only one instance out of numbers. It is pitiful to hear of large families of children crying for food, and the mothers going out to walk, to avoid their cries.

The hearts of many who would perhaps now be in arms against us, had they had fullness of bread and abundance of idleness, are softened towards their Protestant benefactors, and many a soul is enlightened by the light of life. There is a decided opening for the Bible: the Scripture Readers are going among the people from morning to night, and are always well received. There is decidedly a great work going on, and the Protestant Clergy have borne their part most nobly. [Several deaths of Clergymen known to the party written to are here mentioned, and are omitted with other matter of local or personal interest.]

Carus Wilson has generously made another opening in his school for fourteen Clergy daughters; some free, others at reduced charges. The seventeen girls, of the two kinds, who did go, are, thank God, doing well. Mr. Wilson gives them much credit.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

PAYMENTS made to the Treasurer at Quebec on account of the INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY, in the Month of April, 1847.

Table with 2 columns: Description of payment and Amount. Includes entries for April 15, 16, 19, 23, and 25.

FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY.

April 6, Collection at Sherbrooke, per Rev. W. W. Wait. £2 6 5

T. TRUDGE, Treasr. C. Socy. Quebec, 1st. May, 1847.

St. PAUL'S CHAPELRY.—A meeting was held in this Chapel on Monday evening, May 3rd, at seven o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of making arrangements for the more efficient maintenance of the Church among her members in that populous part of the town. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. J. E. F. Simpson, Messrs. Taylor and Weston, Chapel-wardens, and several of the most influential members of the congregation were present. His Lordship addressed the meeting at some length, in language well calculated to inspire his hearers with a deep sense of their duty, as professing Christians, to minister of their substance to the support of that gospel, the blessings of which they enjoy. He anticipated no difficulty in their acquiescence with the measure he came to propose, being fully assured that

it was unnecessary to say anything in the way of argument or persuasion upon the point: that, in the words of the Apostle, they "were willing of themselves." The conduct of God's chosen people, the Jews, in the two happiest periods of their history—the erection of the Tabernacle, and the building of Solomon's Temple, was beautifully touched upon as illustrative of that zeal which should ever be manifested, and which the true Israel ever will manifest, in the cause of our holy religion and the support of our Church. His Lordship then referred to the late decisions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with regard to the support of the Church in the colonies generally: the great drains upon that Society from all quarters, and its inadequacy—notwithstanding a great increase in the funds of late—to meet the wants of distant parts, where infant churches were being planted. He then alluded to the British North American colonies more particularly: the root which the Church of England had taken in them—under the blessing of God—even in his own recollection: the increasing desire for Church ministrations generally among the people: the erection of new Bishops; and the happy increase of Missionary exertions, not only in this Province, but indeed everywhere throughout the British dominions; affording a cheering hope that the God of heaven was pouring his blessing abundantly upon his church, and designed a great and important work to be accomplished through her instrumentality. The whole concluded with a more immediate reference to the affairs of the Parish: the decision of the Select Vestry of the Cathedral, in conjunction with his Lordship, with regard to the Chapelries, and the appointment of a fixed sum to be raised annually, as part payment for the services of a minister. For the ensuing year, the sum of £25 cy. was agreed upon for the congregation of St. Paul's; and a committee of seven appointed to take in hand its regular collection.

The usual annual Vestry Meeting was held in the above chapel, on Tuesday in Easter week: Messrs. Taylor and Weston were again unanimously elected Chapel-wardens, and several resolutions were passed relative to the general interests of the Chapel.—Communicated.

IRISH CHURCH REVENUES.—On the 25th of March, Mr. W. S. O'Brien, in the House of Commons, put the following questions to Lord John Russell: "Whether it was the intention of Ministers in the present year to introduce any measure for appropriating any portion of the revenues of the Irish Church to objects in which Protestants and Roman Catholics were concerned? And whether they meant to bring forward any measure for increasing the number of representatives for Ireland?"

Lord John Russell is reported to have replied in these words: "It is not the intention of Government to introduce any measure to appropriate any portion of the revenues of the Protestant Church in Ireland, or to increase the number of representatives for Ireland."

THE DIACONATE.—It is stated that the Lord Bishop of Exeter has given notice, that in future he will not object to receive at his General Ordination, as candidates for the order of deacon, those young men who, having been trained in the National Schools, may at the time of presenting themselves be engaged in tuition in the diocese of Exeter. From such persons his Lordship will require a knowledge of Latin, but will dispense with the knowledge of Greek. The Bishop has intimated that candidates admitted by him to deacon's orders under these circumstances must not expect to receive priest's orders for a number of years, so that they will not be capable of holding a benefice or sole ministerial charge.

COWBRIDGE SCHOOL.—The Head Mastership of this School—which recently became vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Williams—has been conferred upon the Rev. Mr. Harper, of Jesus College, Oxford. Henceforth the school will be a College for Candidates for holy orders in the diocese of Landaff, with respect to which diocese it will be on precisely the same footing as the College of Lampeter to the diocese of St. David's.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—It is announced that the Colonial Bishops' Committee have decided upon nominating the following Clergymen to the newly formed sees in the Colonies: Diocese of Newcastle, northern counties of New South Wales.—The Rev. William Tyrrell, M. A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

Diocese of Adelaide, South Australia.—The Rev. Augustus Short, M. A., Christ Church, Oxford. Diocese of the Cape of Good Hope.—The Rev. Robert Gray, M. A., University College, Oxford.

DIocese of MASSACHUSETTS.—We learn from the Episcopal Recorder, that the Rev. Thomas M. Clark has resigned the pastoral charge of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, having received an unanimous call to the office of Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, Boston, of which the Right Reverend M. Eastburn, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, is Rector. The Editor of the Recorder winds up an affectionate farewell to Mr. Clark by describing him as "a valuable friend and counsellor; judicious, wise, and moderate in his views; loving peace much, but truth more." This is a very desirable character to possess.

COLLEGIATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LENNOXVILLE.—By a letter recently received, we are enabled to state that the Committee of Management of this Seminary have decided on reducing the extent of the Christmas holidays from five weeks to about ten days, with the view of removing the necessity of travelling at that season of the year when, from the uncertain state of the weather and of the roads, parents at a distance would naturally prefer their sons remaining at school. In order to make up for this diminution in the Christmas recess, the Committee have provided for the lengthening of the Midsummer vacation to about six weeks—which, together with a week's recess at Easter and Michaelmas, respectively, will leave the annual amount of holidays about the same as before. The scholars, excepting those whose parents or guardians reside in the vicinity of Lennoxville, will spend all the vacations, excepting that at midsummer, at the school.

COLLECTION FOR AGHILL, DINGLE AND VENTRY. Received by the hands of the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Kingston, from Mr. Dissett, Portsmouth. £ 1 10 0 A Friend. 1 0 0 Do. 0 3 0 Collected by Mrs. J. A. Allen, Alwington House. 1 8 9

£ 4 1 9 C. H. GATES.

Quebec, 4th May, 1847.

TEMPERANCE.—A Juvenile Temperance Meeting, under the auspices of the Quebec Total Abstinence Society, took place on Monday of last week, in the Hall of the House of Assembly, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The attendance was very large, and notwithstanding that the greater part was composed of children, no impropriety or disturbance whatever occurred. Jeffery Hale, Esq., the President of the Society, opened the business of the meeting; the Rev. Messrs Drummond and Marsh, Messrs. MacLaren and White delivered addresses which were listened to with great attention, and excited a lively interest. At the close of the meeting, the Society's books were laid on the table; and the number of signatures obtained both of boys and girls was 85 and subsequently 16 others have signed. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1.—That the annals of intemperance sufficiently demonstrate the painful fact of children becoming addicted at a very tender age to the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors, and that instances are on record, where they have come to a premature death from the use of, and indulgence in, these most pernicious beverages.

2.—That amongst the numerous evils which affect the community, none is more deeply to be deplored than the baneful and destructive consequences to young persons which too often follow the practice of using wine, spirits and other intoxicating drinks, inasmuch as that habit frequently leads to the commission of the most serious offences against society, and not uncommonly involves those unhappily addicted to it in a course of early profligacy and vice.

3.—That it is a solemn and imperative duty both of Parents and Guardians to bring up their children in habits of the strictest sobriety, and by precept as well as example to set before them a practical illustration of the benefits physical, moral and religious, which are connected with the adoption of total abstinence principles.

4.—That the marked success among the young and rising generation which has attended the efforts of the friends of total abstinence elsewhere, encourages us in using all our influence to circulate our principles amongst the youth belonging to our City and neighbourhood—deeply convinced that the permanent prosperity of our cause mainly depends, under the blessing of God, on enlisting on our side the sympathies and support of young persons generally.

TEMPERANCE AMONG FISHERMEN.—We are informed that the fishermen belonging to this place have almost unanimously come to the resolution of abandoning the use of intoxicating liquors, and forming themselves into a Fishermen's Abstinence Society. We have been informed, on credible authority, that at a certain station in the neighbourhood, which was the scene of the late disgraceful riots, the inhabitants had spent about £3,600 in intoxicating drinks since the past fishing season.—*Buff Paper.*

To CORRESPONDENTS:—Received H. A.: the file of papers sent to Albert, no doubt;—H. M.;—C. Y.;—A. N.;—C. F.;—S. G.
£1 1 6 received from R. V. R. by A. A. H.

RECEIVED PAYMENT:—Messrs. Fred. Mince, No. 157 to 208; H. S. Scott, No. 157 to 208; W. H. Hoags, No. 157 to 208; G. Pezer, No. 173 to 203.

Local and Political Intelligence.

BURIALS IN POPULOUS NEIGHBOURHOODS.—It is stated that the British government have prepared a bill to prohibit the further interment of corpses in the church-yards of large towns and populous districts.

NEW ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Echo Sumner states that at this moment there is being established on the Tours and Nantes Railroad an apparatus composed of an iron wire extending from one end of the railroad to the other. An electric current is passed constantly along the wire, and by means of small pistons placed at intervals of 200 yards, whenever a train is in motion, its passage at each point of the railroad will be indicated to the fixed machine by the movement of a small piston, which by interrupting the electric current for a moment, will designate the number of the post before which the train is passing. By these means the direction of the fixed machine will receive information almost every second as to the speed of the train in motion, and as to the position occupied by it. It is unnecessary to insist on the importance of such an indication. By always knowing the exact position of a train on its passage, it will enable the conductor to moderate the speed of the trains, and to send assistance with greater promptitude in case of accident, so as to prevent the interruption of the road as much as possible.

CHINA.—The Courier Francaise mentions, that the pope intended to accredit in China an agent, charged with defending the interests of the Catholic subjects of the Celestial Empire. That post was to be confided to Abbe Salvi, a distinguished orientalist, and a man of great learning and probity. He is to reside at Macao, and his powers are to extend over China and different countries of the far East.

SWITZERLAND.—The Canton of Lucerne having caused alarm by its military preparations, the Forort (presiding Canton; that is Berne at this time) has demanded explanations. Lucerne replies that it does not recognise the right of the Forort to make this demand upon a sovereign state, and only replies to it for the purpose of putting an end to misrepresentation. It asserts that the spirit of turbulence in other Cantons renders it necessary for Lucerne to provide for its own security, and that this is the only object of its present military display.

DENMARK.—The King has determined to grant a constitution to his subjects. Instead of proceeding by ordinance, he has convoked at Copenhagen a commission of 28 members, elected by the state assemblies.

INTENDED ASSASSINATION OF THE POPE.—A few days ago, a young man was arrested at Rome, in a coffee-house frequented by foreign artists, for having spoken disrespectfully of the Pope. He called himself Count Baldi, a native of Fano, and in his lodgings several pistols, air-guns, and other prohibited arms, were found. He at first would give no explanations, but at last stated that he had intended to assassinate Pius IX, on the day on which his holiness should distribute religious banners to the different quarters of Rome. He is said to be implicated in the conspiracy recently discovered at Rome and Ancona.—*Gulligiani.*

The conspiracy here adverted to, is mentioned by the Nuremberg Correspondent, from a letter dated Rome, March 8, in the following terms: "The Government has just discovered a scandalous plot at Ancona. The police have paid domiciliary visits to several disaffected individuals, and have discovered an extensive correspondence with

the conspirators resident at Rome. Three Dominican monks have been arrested, and upwards of 100 others. The disturbances which have recently occurred at Cesana, Ferrara, and Ravenna, were evidently connected with this plot."

Another letter of the same dates in the Aix-la-Chapelle Gazette, after alluding to the discovery of a conspiracy at Ancona, says:—

"Several arrests have since taken place in different parts of the Papal states. It is sought to keep the affair secret for the honour of the clergy, who are deeply implicated in it. The Liberals assert that it is the result of Austrian intrigues; it is certain that a quantity of arms, ammunition, &c., have been found in possession of the conspirators. At Ravenna, forty partisans of Gregory xvi. were assembled at a banquet to celebrate the anniversary of his accession to the Papal chair, when toasts to his honour were drunk. On the Liberals being informed of this fact, they surrounded the hotel, and when the company came out, they were attacked, and one of them killed. The Radicals have demanded a secret tribunal."

MEXICO.—General Taylor continued 4 miles from Monterey, Gen. Wool at Buena Vista; but part of General Worth's force was about advancing from Vera Cruz towards Mexico. Santa Anna had overcome all opposition at the capital, and declared his determination not to make peace. It is supposed, notwithstanding, that many of the wealthier classes in Mexico, who have something to lose, would be glad to have peace restored. The United States Government had despatched a new offer of terms of peace, on the basis of a line drawn from the mouth of the Rio Grande (25th degree of latitude) to the Pacific—an annexation of the Californias and several extensive provinces of the Mexican Republic, for which the States are willing to pay some 15 millions of dollars. The reverses which the United States forces had met with in California had been succeeded by successes which lead the Editor of the Californian to say "The war in California is at an end." Besides the miseries resulting from actual engagements of the hostile forces, there is from time to time an assassination or other provocation which occasions barbarous acts of retaliation, in which the volunteers of the American force seem to be conspicuous as the perpetrators.

FIRE IN HAMILTON.—A fire broke out in the row of frame buildings, on King Street, between the stone store occupied by Mr. Ireland and the brick store occupied by Mr. Bigelow, about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night last, and which burned down the block it originated in (three buildings) before it was stayed.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT & SAVINGS' BANK, Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 4th 5th Vic. Cap. 32.

- MEMBERS: Hon. L. Massue, H. W. Welch, Jeffery Hale, F. X. Paradis, W. Petry, Julien Chouinard, John Bonner, James Douglas, M. D., A. Lamoine, W. Price, H. S. Scott, J. J. Naud, A. Joseph, T. H. Oliver, P. Langlois, Senr., Charles Langevin, Robt. Shaw, Peter Lloyd, W. G. Wurtelo, Peter Paterson, W. S. Sewell, G. B. Fairbank, Joseph Morris, M. D., J. A. Sewell, M. D., C. Wurtelo, P. G. Tourangeau, Angus Macdonald, Joseph Robitaille, M. Conolly, John Sharpley, W. H. A. Davies, G. B. Symes, Hon. R. E. Caron, F. X. Methot, John Munn, N. F. Bellieu, Alex. Gillespie, James Dean, W. Henry, F. J. Parent.

- TRUSTEES: Jeffery Hale, President; Charles Langevin, 1st Vice President; C. Wurtelo, 2d Vice President;

- F. X. Methot, Hon. L. Massue, John Bonner, M. Conolly, H. S. Scott, W. Petry, P. Langlois, Junr., Ab. Joseph.

In announcing the establishment of a new Institution for encouraging and rewarding those habits of frugality and forethought, which, under Divine Providence, are confessedly essential to temporal prosperity, the Trustees of the Quebec Provident and Savings' Bank do not deem it necessary to enter into any minute or lengthened explanation of the various benefits which have every where resulted from the organization of Offices or Banks for receiving, investing, and rendering productive, for the sole profit of Depositors, those earnings of honest industry for which no ready employment could be found. The advantage and convenience are universally appreciated of having easy access at all times, to a place of undoubted safe-keeping for savings, and other surplus capital of limited amount, deposited at reasonable interest, and recoverable at short notice, or on demand. It cannot, therefore, be needless, at the present day, to enlarge upon many particulars which would otherwise suggest themselves to the Trustees, when apprising the inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity, that an Institution of this description has recently been formed amongst them—not for the purpose of opposing an older one which has existed in the city during many years, and which is believed to have been conducted unexceptionably, but solely for the purpose of meeting in an increased degree the wants and convenience of the public, which appeared to require that three important points should be secured, viz: 1. The formation of a Bank under the Act of Parliament providing for such institutions, with a constituency sufficiently expanded to bespeak an adequate amount of public confidence. 2. The payment of a higher rate of interest to poor Depositors with a larger maximum of capital for all. 3. The opening of the Bank daily.

The Members of the new Institution have, accordingly, provided for the attainment of these several objects in framing the code of rules and regulations, which having received the approval of the Court of Quarter Sessions, now forms the legal Constitution of the Bank. The forty-two Members whose names are prefixed to this Prospectus, and who may be increased to fifty, compose its constituency, and thirteen of them the Board of Trustees or Directors for the current year. The moneys of all Depositors are to be invested strictly as the Act of Parliament prescribes, except that no loans upon mere personal security will be allowed. The net profits arising from deposits are to be appropriated solely for the advantage and security of the Depositors; and no Member or Trustee is permitted to receive any benefit or emolument whatever from the funds confided to the Bank. Every possible facility will be afforded for the making and withdrawing of deposits by the opening of the Office daily during ordinary business-hours, and also on Saturday and Monday evenings. The rate of interest is established, for the present, at four and a-half per cent on all sums

not exceeding fifty pounds, and at four per cent on sums above fifty pounds, up to a maximum amount subject to the discretion of the Trustees, but never exceeding Five hundred pounds from any one Depositor, as limited by Law.

The Trustees are aware that the maximum amount which their discretion may allow any one Depositor to have at interest in the Bank, will probably range, as indeed the Act of Parliament itself does, beyond the limit which common consent would assign as the measure of the circumstances of persons needing the assistance of a Savings Bank. But they wish it to be clearly understood that the Legislature, when placing the provision, as well as the poor, within the scope of its design, seems to have contemplated and combined the convenience of the former class, and the benefit of the latter. In circumstances of both classes, it can only be by uniting the deposits of both classes, that besides safe custody for their money (of itself no small advantage), a reasonable rate of interest can be afforded to the one, and a liberal rate to the other, susceptible, moreover, of increase in both cases, in proportion to the increase in the joint amount of their deposits in the Bank. It will thus be seen that every Depositor is interested in inducing others to deposit, and in increasing his own deposits; whilst every new Depositor is at once upon a level with every older one, to share mutual advantages whenever their aggregate deposits shall have so accumulated as to enable the Trustees to declare a higher rate of interest to them all. The wisdom of the Legislature, in short, is only equalled by its benevolence, in passing the Act under which the present Institution is incorporated; and it is only to be lamented that its advantages should not have been secured before the thousands of pounds which have left the City during the last few years, were forwarded for similar investment elsewhere, but which will return for more legitimate local circulation, if the operations of the new Bank receive the encouragement which they deserve.

Such is a brief outline of the leading features with which the new Institution presents itself to the notice of the public, having no other design than the fostering those methods and habits of prudence and economy which are essential to the welfare of the community at large. It remains, therefore, for the public, and particularly for those in every walk of life who wield an intelligent and wholesome influence over others, to evince their estimate of the importance of this design, by explaining, and commending to those around them, the nature and objects of the Quebec Provident and Savings Bank, for the faithful management of which, it is competent to the public to judge whether every requisite security is not furnished in the personal character of its Directors, and in the wise provisions of the Law.

It is intended to open the Office in the Upper Town, next door to the Post-Office, early in the month of May next—of which, together with other necessary information, due notice will be given in the public newspapers.

Quebec, April, 1847.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the citizens called by the Mayor of Quebec, and very respectfully attended, on Monday last, His Worship the Mayor in the chair.

That a Committee of ten members be now named, to co-operate immediately with His Honour the Mayor, the Health Committee of the City Council, and such others of its members as His Honour may see proper to add; and that the said Committee do recommend fit, proper, and willing persons in the proportion of five to each ward of the city, to form a Board of Health, to act in virtue of the powers vested in the Corporation to that effect.

That the following gentlemen do form the said Committee, viz: Rev. G. Mackie, Rev. P. McMahon, Rev. C. L. F. Baillargeon, Rev. J. Clugston, Dr. Morris, Dr. Nault, Dr. Sewell, Dr. Jackson, Dr. Painchaud, and Jeffery Hale, Esq.

It was moved—That it be an instruction to the Board of Health to be hereafter named, to recommend the adoption of such regulations as will prevent the erection or occupation of sheds for emigrants within the limits of the City during the ensuing summer season, and thereby prevent the congregating in numbers of persons by and through whom disease may be spread throughout this city.

Moved in amendment—That the words "in any of the people's parts of this City" be substituted to those "within the limits of the City."

The motion as amended having been put to the vote, passed in the affirmative, and the main motion as amended was adopted.

EMIGRATION.—From several letters which have been addressed to A. C. Buchanan, Esq., of this city, by Government Agents in Ireland, it appears that the number of Emigrants may be expected to be very large, and that it is likely to consist chiefly of a class of people who have some means and who, being able to provide themselves with both food and clothing for the voyage, are not likely to be subject to more sickness than what is usual among emigrants.

The Grand Jury, however, in their recent presentation, state, with reference to the expected arrival of Emigrants:

"It is certain that a large number on their arrival here will require to have the common necessities of life provided for them; and it is to be apprehended that much sickness and disease will prevail amongst them. The duties we owe to our suffering indigent fellow subjects, and the duties we owe to our fellow citizens, to secure the city from the ravages of disease and pestilence with which it may be threatened, demand not only that a Board of Health be established, but that the co-operation of the Executive Government be respectfully solicited, with a sufficiently large grant of money, which will be fully adequate with the amount that may be raised by the citizens, to meet the large demands which will doubtless be made upon them."

B. N. A. TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.—From a letter addressed to the Secretary of this body by Major Campbell, Civil Secretary, it appears that "Earl Grey has derived great satisfaction from learning the disposition which has been evinced by the inhabitants of Eastern Canada to give such energetic support to an undertaking which he regards as of the highest importance to all the British Provinces in North America. His Lordship entertains the hope that the design will meet with similar support in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and states, that whenever it shall have been further matured, Her Majesty's Government will be ready to give it all the encouragement which may be practicable."

ROBBERY.—On Monday night a daring burglary was committed at the shop of Mr. R. C. Chambers, St. Paul's Market. The burglars, five in number, filled the shop to the value of £40. They were seen at their work by a habitant, who gave information to the Police, but too late to cause their apprehension. The Police, however, are on the alert, with their usual activity.—*Journal.*

It is stated in several newspapers that J. A. Taschereau, Esquire, Solicitor General for Lower Canada, has forwarded the resignation of his office to His Excellency the Governor General. Mr. Taschereau is the Member of the Legislative Assembly for the County of Dorchester.—*Gazette.*
ST. LAWRENCE STEAM NAVIGATION.—The steamers Montreal and Queen will form the daily passenger line of the old company, this summer, and the John Munn and Quebec do the same duty for the

People's Line. We believe that Mr. McKenzie's Lumber Merchant, and the Charlevoix, and St. Louis, will also run as passenger boats. The Princess and Lady Colborne are to do anything and everything—odd jobs.

The splendid new boat, the John Munn, will make a trial trip in a few days.—*Mercury.*
Intelligence has been received of the death of John Shuter, Esq., formerly of Montreal. He has bequeathed £250 sterling to the Montreal General Hospital, and divided a large fortune among his brother and nephews.

Letters from London, by the last mail, mention the report of the total loss, in the Indian seas, of the Cleopatra from China, for Montreal, with teas and sugar.

THE WEATHER.—The people of Three Rivers had the unusual treat of planting a May-pole, tastefully ornamented with ribbons &c., on the ice opposite the town at 7 o'clock in the morning of the 1st of this month. The ice, however, began to move about 10, and the people were not sorry to see it do so.

The river opposite to the city of Quebec was covered with ice yesterday—said to be from the Richelieu. The weather commenced to be warm in good earnest at the same time; and where there is a descent for the water to run off, the streets are beginning to show what they are like. The Corporation give notice that all the streets are to be cleared of snow, ice, &c., by the 8th instant.

P. S. The river is full of ice again this morning: we shall look for a Steamer from Montreal now.

QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR, 1st MAY, 1847.

Number of prisoners under Sentence by the Courts	19
Number under the Police ordinance	65
Do. Untried	3
Debtors	2
Total	\$9

(45 of the above are Females.)

MARRIED.
On Wednesday evening, in All Saints' Chapel, by the Revd. G. Mackie, Charles Poston, junr., eldest son of Mr. C. Poston, to Dorothea, third daughter of the late Mr. S. Nichols.

DIED.
At Montreal, on the 25th ultimo, Harriet Greger Colmore, wife of Irwin Grant de Longueuil, Esq., aged 27.
On the 24th of March, at her residence, Northfleet Park, Kent, ELIZABETH, Relict of the late CLEMENT KIRWAN, Esq.

QUEBEC MARKETS

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, the 4th May, 1847.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, per lb.	0	4	0	6
Mutton, per lb.	0	3	0	6
Ditto, per quarter	2	3	0	9
Lamb, per quarter	1	6	0	0
Potatoes, per bushel	2	6	0	3
Maple Sugar, per lb.	0	4	0	5
Oats, per bushel	2	0	0	6
Hay per hundred bundles	25	0	0	35
Straw ditto	17	0	0	22
Fire-wood per cord	15	0	0	16
Cheese per lb.	0	4	0	5
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	0	0	1
Ditto, salt, in tinsels, per lb.	0	8	0	10
Veal, per lb.	0	6	0	6
Do., per quarter	1	6	0	5
Pork, per lb.	0	5	0	0
Eggs, per dozen	0	10	0	1

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
THE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office, on TUESDAY the 11th May, PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR o'clock, afternoon.
Post-office, Quebec, 3rd May, 1847.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.
THE next stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD, (D. V.) be held at the National School House, QUEBEC, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th MAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Also, a SPECIAL MEETING of the Society, under Article 14th, of the General By-Laws, will be held at the same place, on THURSDAY, the 13th MAY, [ASCENSION DAY] at 2 o'clock, P. M.
WM. DAWES, Secy. Ch. Society.
Rectory, St. John's, C. E. 19th April, 1847.

QUEBEC BANK.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Semi Annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent, has been this day declared upon the amount of the Capital Stock, and the same will be payable at the Bank, on or after the 1st of JUNE next.
The Transfer Book will be closed on the 15th May (ill the 1st June).
The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 7th of JUNE next, at ELEVEN o'clock, when a statement of the affairs of the Corporation will be submitted, and when the election of Directors for the ensuing twelve months will take place.
By order of the Board,
NOAH FREER, Cashier.
Quebec, 15th April, 1847.

QUEBEC BANK.
NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the Directors of the Quebec Bank held this day, it was Resolved—That the Stock of this Bank be increased £200,000, and that application be made to the Legislature to that effect, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, and that a Subscription List for the proposed additional Stock of 8,000 Shares of £25 each, be immediately opened at the Bank, conditionally that the application is acceded to by the Legislature.
By order of the Board,
NOAH FREER, Cashier.
Quebec, 12th April, 1847.

EDINBURGH ACADEMY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

MR. KINNEBURGH, and his son DR. KINNEBURGH, of the Edinburgh Institution for Deaf and Dumb, having intimated their intention of retiring from their present charge on the 26th of May next, intend to open an ACADEMY and BOARDING HOUSE in 25 Inverleith Row, on the 1st of June, for DEAF and DUMB CHILDREN of the higher ranks of Society. A Seminary of this description is much required in this country, and has long been considered very desirable, as it would obviate objections which have been urged as inseparable from the arrangements of a Public Charity. The advantages in an educational point of view must be obvious. The pupils of such a select establishment will not only reap the benefit which must accrue from having the undivided time and exertions of the teachers bestowed on them; but the latter will also, from the limited number under their charge, be enabled to pay due attention individually to the habits and modes of thinking of each pupil, the proper development of which is so essential to the formation of character; and which conduces so much to the usefulness, and consequent happiness, of after life. The Academy is situated in the healthiest part of Edinburgh; and the services of a most efficient Assistant have been secured.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, EDINBURGH, March 1847.

EXTRACT from Minutes of Meeting of the Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh, 1st February, 1847.

The Directors unanimously expressed their deep regret that no alternative appeared to remain but to accept Mr. Kinneburgh's resignation, and at the same time they felt constrained to express their strong sense of the valuable services which Mr. Kinneburgh had rendered to the Institution, by his faithful and laborious exertions in connection with it for a period of more than thirty-five years. They felt that the prosperity of the Institution, and its success in training the Deaf and Dumb, had been under Providence mainly owing to his zealous and indefatigable labours as its Head-Teacher, and Superintendent; and that in these positions, he had earned for himself a Public reputation which made any further testimony on the part of the Directors superfluous, unless it could be of service to him to be assured, that, up to the present moment, they had continued to give him their fullest confidence and esteem.

Extracted from the Minutes, by JOHN CADELL, SECRETARY.

For terms, and other particulars, apply to MR. KINNEBURGH, 25 INVERLEITH ROW.

FOR SALE

THE most pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by Mr. BUNNET—with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Cut-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P., St. Peter Street. Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

NOTICE

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, October, 1846.

HARDWARE! No. 20, HARDWARE!! FABIQUE STREET.

MORRILL & WRIGHT,

DEG 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 has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to spare no effort to ensure a continuance of their support. 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 all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate prices. No. 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 19th Nov. 1846.

FOR SALE,

- 150 QUANTALS Merchantable large Table Cod-fish,
- 127 Barrels Green do.
- 35 do. Salmon do.
- 53 do. Mackarel,
- 39 do. Herrings,
- 6 Kegs Cod Sounds and Tongues,
- 23 Barrels Cod Oil.
- ALSO—
- 66 Hogsheads Bright Muscovado Sugar, do. Bastard do.
- 20 Boxes Twankay Tea,
- 15 do. Superior Maccaroni and Vermicelli,
- 70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Muscatel Raisins.
- 50 Tinsels River Ouelle Butter.
- 30 Boxes Scheidam Gin.
- 45 do. English Starch.
- 10 do. Fig Blue,
- 12 do. Composite Candles,
- 15 do. English Wax Wick do.
- 85 Dozens Corn Brooms.

His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries 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. BENNETT, 17 St. Peter St. Quebec 24th Decr. 1846.

YOUTH'S CORNER.

GOOD LUCK AND BAD LUCK.

My sister Lydia, in her school-days, not unfrequently sheltered some instance of neglect or carelessness with, "Well, it could not be helped: it is not my fault. I am quite out of luck's way to-day." On the other hand, if she had accomplished anything in a satisfactory manner, and was commended for her performance, she would often say, "It was more by luck than by wit, as the cripple chanced to catch the hare," or "as the blind man shot the crow."

their nine classics, the whole of which are learned by heart; but neither history, geography, natural philosophy, religion, nor arithmetic, are taught in the schools.

Literary Examinations.—These are peculiar to China. They are four in number, and progressive in degree. The first Examination takes place in the town or village, and all persons are eligible as candidates. Those who pass this trial are said to have "a name in the village."

The second examination is held in the district town, before the literary chancellor. All in the district who were successful at the first examination are eligible for the second; and sometimes as many as thirty or forty thousand students are collected on these occasions at Canton. The examination lasts three days, and on each day a theme is given on which the candidates are to write an essay. The successful candidates receive the first literary degree.

The third examination is held in the provincial town every third year, and is open to all the students in the province who have received the first degree. Two examiners are sent from Peking, who, with the literary chancellors, form a board of twelve examiners. In the place of examination are several thousand small cells. The competitors give their names, age, lineage, &c., and are carefully searched to see that they have not secreted any copy of the classics about them. They are then furnished with writing materials, and shut up separately in small cells for two days, during which time they are required to compose essays and poems on given subjects. The same subjects are given to all the candidates, and each is expected to use at least two hundred characters in his composition. At Canton there will sometimes be seven thousand candidates at this examination, of whom only seventy-two can be successful; the diplomas being limited to that number.

To read and determine the merits of seven thousand essays on the same subject is a tedious and laborious work; but sometimes the examiners lighten their task by passing over many of the essays without reading. A student who suspected this, once wrote an essay severely criticizing the chancellor, knowing that if it were read he should be called to account for it. He heard nothing of it, however, and rightly concluding it had never been read, he published it: and the result was that the officer was discharged. Bribery is often effectual in procuring a favourable award from the examiners; but not to such an extent as entirely to vitiate the benefits of the examination.

The names of the candidates to whom the degree is awarded are announced at midnight from one of the watch-towers, and placarded next morning over the city. The candidates themselves are honoured with a feast in the governor's palace, and afterwards receive the congratulations of their friends.

Unsuccessful candidates are allowed to try again at subsequent examinations, as long as they please; and there have been instances of father, son, and grand-father, appearing as competitors at the same time.

The fourth examination takes place at Peking; and all who have passed the previous examinations are allowed to compete. The manner of proceeding is similar to that pursued in examining for the second degree. Those who are successful receive the third degree, and are eligible for important offices; but it is said that in the distribution of honours and offices the Manchous are more favoured than the Chinese.

The fourth degree is an office of itself. Those who obtain it reside at the court; and by this policy the men of the greatest talents are collected at the capital, where they can be best directed and controlled. The emperor's son passes through these examinations the same as other persons.

Effects of this Plan.—The benefit of this system of examinations is, that it excites the mass of the people to apply themselves to learning, and keeps up a high standard of literature, as the books they are required to study are the best in the language; and to have any chance of success, they are compelled to make themselves so thoroughly acquainted with their contents that they can never forget them. Those who are not successful in reaching the highest degree have not spent their time in vain, as they generally obtain situations as schoolmasters, government clerks, &c.

Among the evils of the system may be mentioned, that the plan of carrying every student in the empire through the same routine of ancient lore, and burdening his memory with it, destroys the power of invention, and begets a blind admiration of antiquity, so that the people of China neither hope nor desire to be any wiser than their fathers; a mental uniformity pervades them; the lapse of centuries brings little or no intellectual advancement, the minds of the whole people continuing to run in a sort of railroad track after Confucius, who, though he flourished as far back as the time of Ezra, yet exerts perhaps a greater influence over his fellow men than any other man we have ever heard of.—Mr. Williams' Lecture; Chr. Advocate.

HISTORY OF THE POST OFFICE.

The duties of the office of chief postmaster of England at first related rather to the superintendence of the system for facilitating travelling, by the establishment and regulation of post-houses, and had little or no immediate connexion with the collection and distribution of letters. It does not appear certain when he undertook the latter task. In 1514 the aliens resident in London appointed their own postmaster. Letters were committed to his charge, and it devolved upon him to provide the means of forwarding them to their destination. Sometimes the Flemings, at other times the Italians, appointed one of their own countrymen to this

office; but his nomination was confirmed by the postmaster of England. At length the aliens of London presumed upon exercising their choice as a matter of right, and in 1568 a Spaniard was appointed their postmaster through the influence of the Spanish ambassador; but the Flemings had at the same time chosen one of their own countrymen, who was confirmed in his office by the postmaster for England; and to decide the matter an appeal was made to the privy council, the substance of which is given in a paper entitled "Articles touching the Office of the Post of London." In this document it was alleged that "The strangers that had been postmasters of London had always been occasion of many injuries and much damage unto the merchants of England, as well by the means of staying and keeping their letters a day, twain, or more, and in the mean delivering the letters of strangers; and also by staying the ordinary post a day, three, or four, that in the mean time one extraordinary might be despatched by the strangers to prevent the market." Other abuses were alleged, and the petition concluded by a desire that an Englishman might be placed in the office. The English merchants suggested that, "for quietness sake," an agreement should be made between the postmasters of London and Antwerp, that one-half of the "runners" employed should be foreigners, though it was stated that under the former arrangement not one Englishman was engaged. How the dispute was settled we do not know; but in letters patent of Charles I. in 1632, it is stated that king James had constituted an office called the postmaster of England for foreign parts. He had "the sole taking up, sending, and conveying of all packets and letters, concerning his service or business, to be despatched to foreign parts, with power to grant moderate salaries; and no person besides was to take upon himself these duties."

In 1635 a proclamation was issued "for settling of the letter office in England and Scotland," which is the first attempt to place the post office system on its modern footing. It stated that hitherto "there had been no certain or constant intercourse between the kingdoms of England and Scotland," and commands "Thomas Witherings, his majesty's postmaster of England for foreign parts, to settle a running post or two, to run night and day between Edinburgh and Scotland and the city of London, to go thither and come back in six days; and all postmasters are "to have ready in their stables one or two horses." Bye-posts were to be established with places lying at a distance from the great roads; with Hull, Lincoln, &c., on the road to the north. Similar arrangements were to be carried out on the road to Dublin, through Holyhead, and to Plymouth, through Exeter; and Oxford, Bristol, Colchester, and Norwich, were to enjoy corresponding advantages with as little delay as possible. The pre-established system set on foot by private parties for the transmission of letters was not summarily put down, the government contenting itself for the present by enunciating its exclusive title to the business of conveying letters. In 1640, Witherings, the postmaster, was superseded by the Long Parliament for having interfered with the private adventurers who undertook the transmission of letters, his interference being declared contrary to the liberty and freedom of the subject; and the duties of his successors were to be exercised under the superintendence of the secretary of state. But when, in 1649, the common council of the city of London proceeded to set up an office of their own for the despatch of letters, the commons passed a resolution asserting their exclusive right to the control of such establishments. A struggle now took place between the government posts and those carried on by companies of private individuals. The latter not only established more frequent posts than the government, but carried letters at a cheaper rate. Prideaux, a member of the commons, who had been appointed postmaster, threatened to seize the letters which passed through their hands; but the "new undertakers," so far from being deterred, stated that they were resolved, "by the help of God, to continue their management," and announced that many new places would be included in their arrangements. Besides Tuesday and Saturday, they established an additional post-day on the Thursday, so that they had three posts a-week, while the government had only one; and they charged three-pence where the charge of the government was six-pence. Prideaux was empowered to reduce the government rates, and the private carriers were subsequently put down by an order for the seizure of their letters. The revenue derived from the postage on letters soon became of some importance, and during the Protectorate various improvements were introduced calculated to render it more productive.

The authority of the government posts was fully established by an act passed in 1656 "to settle the postage of England, Scotland, and Ireland." The Preamble showed that "the erecting of one general post office for the speedy conveying and re-carriage of letters by post to and from all places within England, Scotland, and Ireland, and into several parts beyond the seas, hath been and is the best means not only to maintain a certain and constant intercourse of trade and commerce between all the said places, to the great benefit of the people of these nations, but also to convey the public despatches, and to discover and prevent many dangerous and wicked designs which have been and are daily contrived against the peace and welfare of this commonwealth, the intelligence whereof cannot well be communicated but by letter of script." The act provides "that there shall be one general post office, and one officer styled the postmaster-general of England and controller of the post office." The bearing of all "through" posts; and persons "riding in post," was to be placed under his

control. Rates were fixed for English, Scotch, Irish, and foreign letters, and for post-horses. The post office had now assumed the character, and exercised the functions which it does at present.

When Prideaux was made postmaster, the revenue of the post office is supposed scarcely to have exceeded 5000*l.* a-year. It was furnished at 10,000*l.* in 1653; and at 14,000*l.* in 1659; at 21,500*l.* in 1663, at which period it was settled on the duke of York; in 1674 at 43,000*l.*, and in 1685 at 65,000*l.* The duke was now James II., and an act was passed granting to him and to his heirs the revenue of the post office independent of the control of parliament. This profligate grant was resumed at the revolution, though it was settled on the king, but it could not be alienated beyond his life. In the following reigns a certain proportion of this revenue was applied to the purposes of the state; but it was not until the settlement of the civil list, at the accession of George III., that the claims of the sovereign were finally relinquished. In 1724, the net revenue of the post office amounted to 96,309*l.*; in 1761 to 116,182*l.*; in 1781 to 196,513*l.*; in 1794 to 463,000*l.*; in 1804 to 952,893*l.*; in 1814 to 1,532,153*l.*, after which time it remained nearly stationary. The gross revenue from 1815 to 1820 averaged 2,190,517*l.*, and from 1832 to 1837, 2,251,421*l.*—Knight's London.

A MECHANICS' INSTITUTE IN TURKEY.

At a village called Mackriquy, about two miles distant from Stamboul, on the coast of the sea of Marmora, there has existed for several years a little colony of English engineers, who, under the direction of a Mr. Hague, have been working iron mines, discovered by that gentleman, and carrying on an iron factory, also established by the same person. It may be thought a difficult thing in this country, where foreign operatives have very high wages, and a great deal of leisure and liberty, to keep their conduct within the bounds of decorum. Such, however, is the virtue of the scientific education in their own calling which these men have all received, and of the easy circumstances they enjoy, that their lives are remarkably regular and temperate, and they feel that by their example they may exert an influence for good on the natives who surround them, which may be felt very widely. Chiefly then with this view, but also for their own advantage, they have formed a Committee, Mr. Hague being their President, for the purpose of founding a Mechanics' Institute at Mackriquy. Already the members of this Society amount to more than three hundred; and its success, from another circumstance, very remarkable and most hopeful, may be said to be fully assured. The Sultan has taken the project under his protection. He has engaged to build a large stone edifice for the Institute, and to furnish at his own expense all the books, maps, globes, and instruments for lecturing experiments that may be required. You will rightly conjecture from this fact that not Europeans alone will constitute this Association. It will be made up of many people—English, Americans, Armenians, Greeks, and Turks. The books to most of these, to be sure, will be sealed, though many Armenians and Greeks speak English and French. Gratuitous volunteer lecturers, however, may be found, especially among the Americans, who understand the Armenian and the Turkish languages, and it is much less difficult still to find persons able to lecture in Greek.

I cannot omit here to mention another instance of the kindness and liberality of the Sultan's sentiments, the praise of which should be shared by the Grand Vizier. The English, i. e. English and Scotch, engineers, of whom I have just spoken, have been hitherto without a place of Protestant worship in the neighbourhood of Mackriquy, where so many of them reside. They have, therefore, highly to their credit, whereby they have gained the respect of the natives, been accustomed to hold a religious service every Sunday in the house of Mr. Hague, a Scotch or an American clergyman attending to preside at the Meeting. But now the Sultan has promised to build for these engineers a Protestant chapel! He seems to have taken them altogether into his favour. He has a model farm of some thousand acres close by, at St. Stephano, under the direction of an American gentleman, and his farm and his iron factory, with the English and American operatives and overseers, may be regarded almost as under his special protection.—Morning Chronicle.

THE LOVE OF GOD.

Lord what a transcendent, what an infinite love is this! what an object was this for thee to love! a world of sinners! impotent, wretched creatures, that had despised thee; that had no motive for thy favour but deformity, misery, professed enmity. It had been mercy enough in thee, that thou didst not damn the world; but that thou shouldst love it, is more than mercy. It was thy great goodness to forbear the acts of just vengeance to the sinful world of man: but to give unto it tokens of thy love, is a favour beyond all expression. The least gift from thee had been more than the world could hope for; but that thou shouldst give thine only begotten Son, the Son of thy love, the Son of thine essence, thy co-equal, co-eternal Son, who was more than ten thousand worlds, to redeem this one forlorn world of sinners, is love above all comprehension of men and angels. What diminution would it have been to thee and thine essential glory, O thou great God of heaven, that the souls that sinned should have died eternally? yet so infinite was thy loving mercy, that thou wouldst rather give thine only Son out of thy bosom, than that there should not be a redemption for believers.—Bishop Hall.

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