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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 viii. 11.

[WHOLE NUMBER 154.]

VOLUME III.—No. 50.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1847.

TO-DAY.

Link by link the chain is made,
Pearl by pearl the costly braid,
The daily thread of hopes and fears,
Weaves up the woof of many years;
And well thy labour shall have sped,
If well thou weave'st the daily thread.

Christian Register.

MEDITATION FOR LENT.

All we like sheep have gone astray. Is. liii. 6.
"Like sheep." The figure, though simple, is very expressive. No animal is more prone to wander than the sheep; no animal is more exposed to danger while wandering; no animal is more unable of itself to find its way back, when it has wandered. See here a lively picture of our sinful wanderings from God. "It is He that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are his people, and the sheep of his pasture." Continuing with Him, we should have had guidance, protection, sweet and pleasant pasture, and every good thing. But we are naturally prone to wander from God. So corrupt is our fallen nature, that we are blind to our duty, our privilege, our safety, and our peace; and like sheep, surrounded by a fence, we look about for some way of escape, some by-path, some opening in the hedge, some opportunity of sin. Such opportunities are seldom long wanting. Oward opportunity and inward proneness to wander thus concurring, we rush through all the restraints of conscience, education, the fear of God, the dread of consequences; we follow our passions, and rotate the world around, just as one silly sheep quitting the fold is generally followed by the rest. Every sinful thought is a thought that wanders from God. Every corrupt desire, every idle word, every act of negligence, every transgression of God's law, is a wandering from God. Who can number his own wanderings? Who can tell how oft he offendeth? "Who can understand his errors? Who see, brethren, how like sheep he have been prone to wander, and have actually gone astray.

When wandered, the sheep is in imminent danger of perishing. Pits of snares abound. Cold and hunger assail. The light draws on. Wild beasts are roaring for their prey. The sinner wanders, and let me utter speak as the prophet spake,—"ourselves, when wandering from God, are in imminent danger. If sinners did but see their danger, they would surely inquire, 'What must we do to be saved?' There are pits and snares innumerable to entrap the wandering sinner. There are miseries beyond description awaiting the unpardoned sinner. There is the night, the long dark night of death approaching. There is the curse of the law impending. There is the devil going about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour. There are hell and brimstone yawning. And there is but a step, and a breath a moment, perhaps, between you and death. And yet, on it may be, are careless, pleased with you wandering, calling it liberty, or life, or joy. Let me tell you with pastoral affection,—"I may God ring every wanderer among you to understand and feel—that a state of wandering from God is a state of imminent and awful danger."

And think not with some, "true, we have wandered, but we can return whenever we will. For, alas! we go astray, like sheep, by this way of resemblance also. The sheep wandered has no sense, knowledge, or skill, to find its way back. The sinner cannot find his own way back to God. Thousands wander into sin, who never come back to God. We have one and all gone astray from God. Have we one and all truly returned to God? The truth is, we must be fetched back. The good Shepherd must seek after his lost sheep until he find it. No man cometh unto the Father, but by him. We must yield to his invitations, hear his voice, allow him to carry us back in a way which our ignorance would never have discovered, and our pride would never have chosen.

You see three points of resemblance between yourself and the sheep: (1.) prone to wander, (2.) the danger of perishing, (3.) the sheep unable to find its way back. Have you, let me faithfully ask, ever been seriously to heart your sinful wanderings from God? The sheep may be innocent, while wandering, but man is not. There is guilt and iniquity, there is perverseness, and love of what is bad, in our wanderings from God. You have all confessed very many times with your lips, "We have erred and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep." Is it with seriousness, with contrition, with self-reproach, that you make this humbling confession? Is it with faith in the good Shepherd, with prayer for his restoring grace, and gratitude for his redeeming love in giving his life for the sheep? If so, we may address you in the encouraging words of St. Peter, "Ye were as sheep going astray; but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls."—From *Sermons on Isaiah liii.* by the Rev. John Hambleton, M. A., Boston.

WISDOM AND SPIRITUAL UNDERSTANDING.

COLOSSIANS, i. 9. "For this cause we also, since the day we heard it, do not cease to pray for you, and desire that ye might be filled with the knowledge of His will, in all wisdom and spiritual understanding."
Spiritual understanding stands opposed to the carnal efforts of the merely rational powers however acute—it is the result of the light of the Holy Spirit shining upon the heart by means of the written word and prayer. It distinguishes false from true claims, specious errors from solid truth, plausible and interested schemes for promoting the glory of Christ, from sound and scriptural labours to that end. By wisdom and spiritual understanding the Christians at Colossae would be led to "distinguish things that differ;" to detect the sophistry of new teachers; to discern the dangerous bearings of ingenious but seducing systems; to keep close to the letter and spirit of Scripture; to look sound on the whole compass of truth and all the methods of God's dispensations, before they committed themselves to any new opinion; to use every gift of divine revelation for the purposes, and in

the proportion, and according to the order, and in the spirit, of the divinely inspired record.

In this view, next to a devout and evangelical ministry (for the want of which nothing can compensate) a learned ministry is of great moment. Principles of sound logic imbibed; a mind trained and exercised to reasoning by the exact sciences; a thorough knowledge of the languages from which and into which the Bible is translated; the rules of the grammatical interpretation of human speech understood; stores of ecclesiastical history laid up in the memory; chronology, manners, and customs of the times and people referred to in the Bible, and the writings of ancient and modern divines and commentators well studied; a humble enlightened and cautious criticism, built up of all these materials: such are the ordinary means, now that miraculous inspiration has ceased, of attaining to wisdom and spiritual understanding in Scripture truth.

In this way a truly valuable and faithful ministry is received, if only there be added to all this furniture, heartfelt, personal piety, fervent prayer for divine aid, deep humility, and holy love of Christ and souls—for, without these right dispositions, a mass of undigested theology can only furnish arms for self conceit, new inventions and sophistry, as we have seen in the case of the Schoolmen and Jesuits for so many centuries.—*Expository Lectures on St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians by the Right Rev. Daniel Wilson, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta.*

PROTESTANT COLLEGE, ST. JULIAN'S, MALTA.

FAREWELL VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.

On Friday, the 11th Dec. an interesting Meeting took place at the above Institution, of the parents and friends of the young persons receiving their education there, at which the clergy of our National Church in the island assisted, to hear a farewell Address from the Bishop of Jerusalem, late Vice-Principal of the College, and now, *ex-officio*, one of the Patrons, previous to his departure for Palestine. His Lordship embarked forthwith in H. M. steam-vessel Hecla for Jaffa or Beyrout, with Mrs. Gobat, his family, and suite, the Government having placed this vessel at his disposal for that purpose. During his residence in the island since his consecration to the bishopric, the Right Rev. Prelate has preached on several occasions, and leaves behind him a deepened conviction of his peculiar fitness for the sacred duties of the office in the Church to which he has been called; as his amiable spirit and Evangelical principles have long endeared him to a numerous circle in this island, by whom this distinguished servant of Christ is much beloved and respected.

We are most happy to state, that the school at St. Julian's has since its opening (only nine months ago), continued steadily to increase in the number of its pupils; and that the English residents on the shores of the Mediterranean are gladly embracing the opportunity of a seminary, offering in this central spot the advantages of our foundation and grammar schools in England.

Pupils, we believe, have been collected in the Institution, besides the sons of English residents in this island, from Naples, Tunis, Greece, Algiers, Syria, &c., the children of merchants, consuls, &c. and a large number will be added so soon as existing local engagements for education are dissolved.

We were happy in witnessing the Meeting of Friday last. The Address of the Right Rev. Prelate was marked throughout by that earnest perspicacity, sound judgment, and deep feeling, which characterizes Dr. Gobat as an ambassador of Christ. His reference to the fact of his coming again to the island twelve months ago, expecting to pass the remainder of his life in the midst of the family before him; (the pupils of the College) his natural indisposition to public life, and the call of Providence to his present office and work, awakened feelings in all present, and striking reflections on the mysterious way in which the great Head of the Church disposes of events and calls out his chosen instruments for labour in the vineyard of his planting.

The fixed and deep attention of the pupils to his Lordship throughout, as he pointed out to them the object of education as respects the intellectual and moral character; and the end in view as to temporal and spiritual things, with especial reference to the word of God as the alone sure and infallible guide of the young, (taking as the basis of his remarks the words of the Psalmist,—"Wherewith shall a young man cleanse his way, but by taking heed thereto according to thy word,") evinced the power which a truly spiritual mind has of seizing on the profounder properties of our nature, and persuading even the listlessness of youth; leaving an impression that remains to the latest period of existence.

The Address will not be soon forgotten by the parents, pupils, or friends who had the privilege of hearing it.

The Bishop addressed a warm congratulation to the pupils, and the founders of the Institution, on the choice of his successor, called to the important office of Principal by the unanimous vote of the Council in England, and enjoying the full confidence of that body; adding the testimony of his full confidence and satisfaction in leaving the family before him in charge of his Reverend and dear brother; and, though leaving them in person, he should never cease to remember the Institution in his prayers to God; commending, in a feeling way, himself and the work to which he was called to the prayers of all, and especially of the youthful disciples of Christ before him.

The Rev. G. H. Hadfield, Principal of the College, addressed his Lordship, returning thanks; expressing his obligations for the words which had been spoken to them, which on his own part, and that of the pupils of the Institution, he could answer, would not soon be forgotten; trusting that the Divine blessing would follow the Bishop and abundantly rest upon him in his apostolic labours.

After prayers by the Rev. W. G. Tucker, of H. M. Dock-yard, the pupils of the College sang the Hymn,

How beautiful are their feet,
Who stand on Zion's hill;
Who bring salvation on their tongues,
And words of peace reveal."

Malta Times.

THE PEOPLE OF NAPLES.

The Neapolitans are a gay, laughter-loving people, very licentious, as all travellers affirm, and they themselves admit,—religious enough in their way, but caring little for what is serious, except in the form of it, and that only on some particular occasions, such as the celebration of high mass, and the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius. Pleinary indulgences, placarded on all the churches, and promised for all times and occasions, affecting the past and the future, and reaching from time into eternity, can be had by those who choose to pay for them, and submit to the requisite ceremonies; and hence their religion sits easy enough upon their conscience, and allows them all the latitude which they can desire, either for this life or the life to come.

Naples literally swarms with priests. It is said there are at least five thousand ecclesiastics of every kind; others put them at ten thousand, including the noviciates. Indeed, priests and soldiers seem to be the controlling powers of the place. The lawyers number four thousand, and are a wealthy and highly influential class, having peculiar privileges, and, in consequence of the extreme length of law-suits, holding a large portion of the real estate in their hands. The nobles are opulent, and fond of display; and the king is as complete a despot as ever sat upon the throne. But it is the priests and friars especially, which attract the attention of a traveller, for you cannot take a walk of half an hour in any of the principal streets of the city, without meeting forty or fifty of them in their peculiar costume. Multitudes of friars, in their brown gowns, and black cowls, girdled waists, and sandalled feet, may be seen gliding along the streets, particularly in the morning, and collecting from the shops and stalls their daily revenue of charity in the shape of eatables, money, and other things. Some of the priests are good-looking men. The higher ecclesiastics especially have quite a respectable appearance. A very few look ascetic. Some are evidently good-natured, easy, jolly souls, who belong rather to the race of King Cole, than of Saint Anthony; while the great mass of the lower clergy are gross looking, lazy, good for nothing fellows, who are as much lazzaroni and beggars as any of the lowest and leanest of the rabble.

But there are some good institutions in Naples, and the clergy and particularly the nuns are not without their use. Several hospitals for the poor and sick are connected with the monasteries, and something is done for the education of orphan children. A common school system of course there is none; and not one half of all the people can read or write. The ignorance of the mass is immense; and we cannot therefore expect them to be very religious or virtuous. It is a wonder, perhaps, they are not worse. One thing, at least, is in their favour; they are not intemperate. The perfection of the climate, and the vivacious character of the people, supply the place of intoxicating drinks, or they have no money to procure them. Generally speaking, they are good natured, and by no means suspicious and revengeful as they have been represented. They love music and shows, and live much in the open air. The great body of them have not, and cannot have, any just conception of what Christianity is.

"Pietro, what do you worship when you go to church?"

"San Gennaro and the holy virgin, signor!"

"And of all things in the world what do you love best?"

"To dance the Tarantola, and eat macaroni."

"Well, but you love the service of religion, don't you?"

"O yes, signor, but we poor fellows don't know much about it, and the priests, you know, manage all that."

This is about the amount of the religion of the common people.

The educated classes are mostly indifferent or skeptical. But skepticism is a little inconvenient at times, and so it is often kept in the background. The Neapolitans of the *Caffe* houses, those who have seen the world, and pretend to any enlargement of mind, will sometimes talk freely with strangers, of the corruptions of their government and religion, but much of all this is mere smoke, and comes to nothing. To hear some of them, you would think they were on the eve of a revolution, but it is *vox et profectus nihil*, breath, and breath only. Some of the priests are doubtless intelligent, some, I hope, are pious; but a large proportion of them know little except their breviary; and for my part I would rather take my chance of heaven with the lazzaroni, than with the priests. But another is their Judge, not I; to their own Master they stand or fall; and we leave them to Him "who knoweth our frame, and remembereth that we are dust."

One newspaper only is published in Naples, a poor looking quarto, subject exclusively to the control and censorship of the government. A single university, not largely attended, is endowed by the State, and exerts but little influence. The Jesuits have two colleges: of course mechanical affairs, fitted only to make the mind of a willing pupil *quoad vacuam*, as a staff, in the hand of another, to use the words of their founder, Ignatius Loyola. How, then, can freedom,—how can religion flourish in such a city, or in such a state? But, among the desolate scoria of Mount Vesuvius, you see spots of green herbage, and a few solitary flowers, so, doubtless, there are pious, noble-hearted and beautiful characters, amid the corrupt and superstitious elements of Neapolitan society. Everywhere, under Christian influences, more or less perfect, God has his chosen ones; and everywhere, therefore, we ought to cherish a spirit of charity and hope.—*Family Visitor.*

ONE WAY OF SPENDING RELIEF-MONEY.

From Correspondence of "Evangelical Christendom."

A scandalous affair, which is not yet ended, has been brought to light by some of the journals. The inhabitants of the village of Monville, near Rouen, Normandy, were overwhelmed, about two years back, by a great catastrophe. Several houses were

The following are some of the notices placarded on the churches. "Indulgencia Plenaria." "Indulgencia Plenaria, Quotidiana, Toties, Quoties." "Plenaria Indulgencia Quotidiana, Pro Vivis et Defunctis." "Plenaria Indulgencia, Perpetua, Toties et Quoties."

destroyed, and a crowd of poor creatures were left without homes or the means of subsistence. A public subscription was got up for their relief. Now of the amount thus collected, the sum of 10,400 francs (upwards of £400) was placed in the hands of the Episcopal Chapter of Paris. You doubtless suppose that these priests hastened to distribute this money to the inhabitants of Monville. This was, as we thought, an inviolable duty; because what is given to the poor, belongs to the poor. You are mistaken: the Popish clergy sometimes understand the principles of morality after another fashion. The archbishop and the curés of Paris allowed the money to remain in their chests for more than twelve months. And now they have deliberated, and resolved that "half the sum shall be devoted to the saying of masses for those who died by the catastrophe!"

What do you say, gentlemen, to such a proceeding as this? This money—money which was sacred—money which was destined to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate—money which had been solicited on behalf of the distressed; this money the priests quietly lay their hands upon, declaring that they will employ it in saying masses for the dead. This is no invention or exaggeration. The minutes of the Chapter, drawn up by these very priests, have been published, and the affair has been referred to the decision of Government. Happily, the indignation of public opinion will prevent this act of fraud and spoliation from being fully consummated. It is not possible for the cabinet to consent to become an accomplice in such an iniquitous conduct.

THE FAMINE.

Appeal on behalf of Ireland, by the Rev. Hugh McNeill, to the Merchants, Bankers, Gentry, and Trading Classes of the Town of Liverpool.

[After quoting the testimony of the Dean of Cork, and the Rector of a parish in the South of Ireland, he concludes thus:]

These are not exceptions, I grieve to say, but rather specimens, of what has pleased God, in his mysterious visitation, to inflict upon our unhappy country. Be not impatient under the distressing reiteration of Ireland's miseries. Do not look upon her as a stranger—yet even as a stranger, a troublesome stranger, if you will—you cannot as Christians listen to the history of her wretchedness with unmoved apathy; but rather receive her as a sister, an unhappy sister, whose sorrows should excite the sympathies of her brethren, and whose wants should animate their self-denying efforts to procure for her without delay the needful measure of relief.

Say not the Government should do something more. I know it, but men are starving to death!

Say not landlords should interfere, each for his own tenants. I know it, but many, very many of them have not the means, and in the meantime men are starving to death!

Say not the clergy should do it. They are doing to their power; yea, and above their power—still men are starving to death!

Say not you are feeling the poor Irish in your own streets, and must pay the enormously increased poor-rates incurred thereby. I know it; but men, women, and children are starving to death!

This is a fact before which an army of excuses must take to flight. They are perishing of hunger; and you have enough and to spare. Look round your tables; see your precious little ones in all the rosy brilliancy of health and strength; hear them asking papa for more bread; take up your loaf upon leaf, and help them with a ready hand and happy heart. Help yourself also, till craving nature is fully satisfied; and when you lay down your knife and fork, remember, men, women, and children, are starving to death!

Men and brethren, meet together and form a Committee of competent men of business, to send food or money, or both; or, if you deem one Committee in the town sufficient, send your contributions, promptly and liberally, to our treasurer, Mr. H. J. Webster, Ramford-street.

On inquiry, we find in many districts local agencies at work, such as that described in the above-cited letter. Our plan is to enable such men to continue and increase their supplies; to keep their barrel of meal from wasting, and their cruise of oil from being empty, till the season of famine shall be mercifully overpast.

I need not add that all our friends so occupied on the spot, and so aided by us, feed men, as men, without reference to creed or party. There is a time for everything—a time for fair and earnest argumentation between truth and falsehood, when men are all well fed; and a time for feeding without any argument, when men are in want.

Again entreating you to allow the dire necessities of the case to excuse the unprecedented boldness of my intrusion upon you, I have the honour to be, men and brethren, your faithful servant in the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,

HUGH McNEILL.
Aigburth, Jan. 5, 1847.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS.

A tale from the German.

John, the wise teacher, gazed with delight, at harvest-time, upon the busy stir and bustle, the reaping and gathering upon the fertile fields, and he spoke thus to his scholars:

The harvest is like a festive meal which a father prepared for his children. And on the day of the banquet, he gave to some of them rich gifts, and he gave them so abundantly, and with such love and kindness, that tears of gratitude and of joy came into their eyes. But some of them he sent away without gifts. The poor children departed, and tears came into their eyes also; yet they were not tears of joy, but such as are called forth by grief.

Their happier brothers saw this, and were greatly moved, and with one voice they cried, "No! no! it cannot be the will of our kind father that you should mourn on the day when we rejoice in his goodness. And how can we rejoice so long as we see you mourn? Come, and receive your share of the blessings which our kind father has given us!"

Thus they spoke, and gave of their gifts with liberal hands, and the faces of those who received grew cheerful, and still more cheerful grew the faces of those who gave.

The father then looked with delight upon them all, and said, "Blessed be ye, my children! Ye have divined my thoughts, and acted after the desire of my heart. Think not that I had forgotten one among you. How could I do this? Ye are all my children! But I thus distributed my gifts with purpose, that the bonds of fraternal love might be strengthened by mutual giving and receiving, and that some among you might be enabled by charity and the others by gratitude. Ye have divined my thoughts, and acted after the desire of my heart, therefore blessed be ye, my children!"—*Mrs. St. Simon, in the Mother's Magazine.*

An English Story, written from recollection—strict accuracy cannot be vouched for.

The Rev. Samuel Wilks, a well known dissenting Minister in London, now dead, was called upon by a very poor labouring man under his pastoral charge, who had a large family already and who informed him that his wife had that morning been delivered of one more child—"and," said poor John, "the bread is done, and I have no money to buy more." Mr. Wilks was disposed to try how the man would bear a disappointment; so he said to him with a careless air: "Well, John, I have always heard that when God sends a mouth, he also sends bread to put into it, and I suppose you will find it so." "Yes, Sir," answered John with perfect good temper, "I am sure of it; and as God has sent the mouth to me, I am come to see whether he hasn't sent you the bread to put into it." And John found that God had done so.

A MOTHER'S CLAIM TO PERVERT HER CHILDREN'S FAITH.—In the Matter of the Petition of Arabella Frances North and Others.—*Habeas Corpus.*

This case was recently argued in London, before Vice-Chancellor, Sir Knight Bruce, upon a motion for the return to a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the bodies of the four infant children of Mrs. Dudley North, the widow of Capt. North, formerly in the East India Company's service, but who died in January 1845, and upon a petition presented by the children by their aunt, as next friend, for the appointment of a proper person or persons as a guardian or guardians. It appeared from the petition that Capt. North married his present widow in Australia, where three of the children were born, the youngest being born in Oct. 1842, after the return of the family to England. The petition stated that the father was a Protestant, as also was his wife, and until lately they and the children had attended a Protestant place of worship; that from the time that Arabella Frances, Sarah, and Dudley were of age to be taken to any place of worship they were accustomed to be taken to a place of Protestant, and not of Roman Catholic worship, to which also they had been taken latterly by the grandmother and aunt; that the four children had been taught to read the Bible, and the Catechism of the Church of England; that the children had been removed, upon the complaint of Mrs. Wilson and the aunt, they having considered that as the mother had recently become a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, and associated with persons of that persuasion, she was not a proper person to have the custody of the children. It was stated that the mother was desirous of having the custody of them, and bringing them up in the Roman Catholic faith, whilst the grandmother and aunt were desirous of having them, and bringing them up according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of being appointed their guardians, maintaining them and educating them at their own expense.

The petition prayed a reference to the Master to approve of some proper person or persons as guardian or guardians. On the other side, Mrs. North, the mother, made affidavits which, in substance, stated that she and her late husband were nominal members of the Church of England, but that he was of latitudinarian tenets, and irregular or infrequent in his attendance at church, as was also she herself; that she was not a zealous member of the Church of England, and, from religious scruples, never received the sacrament according to the rites of that Church. Mrs. North proceeded to say, in her affidavit "I further say that I firmly believe that, at the time of my said husband's death, he was not a Protestant, but what is called a catechumen, that is to say, an uninitiated and an unrecognised Roman Catholic; and further, that but for his untimely death, produced by the accident aforesaid, he would have been reconciled to, and would have been a reconciled member of the Roman Catholic Church."—The Vice-Chancellor gave judgment. Upon the petition the registrar will let the usual order go, according to the ordinary form of the court, and with the ordinary directions and provisions when an order is made, upon a petition to appoint a guardian or guardians. I must, upon the evidence, take it that the father did not become a Roman Catholic, but that, either from curiosity, or latitudinarian notions, or otherwise, he did for some weeks attend the place of Roman Catholic worship, without changing his religion. I must assume that, having been bred a Protestant, he continued a Protestant to the end of his life. My opinion is, that unless this case can be varied by subsequent evidence, it is the duty of the Court to direct that these children should be brought up as members of the Church of England. That is an obligation, however, which does not dispose of the interim custody. Recollecting, however, that Mrs. North, of whom I desire to speak as I feel, and as every one in this case has spoken, and as every one in this case appears to feel, with the highest possible respect, I cannot avoid recollecting that she is a recent convert. Speaking again of her most respectfully, I cannot avoid being strongly impressed with the opinion that, consistently with the most conscientious, kind, and best motives upon her part, the children, if placed with her, may receive an inclination and a disposition towards that religion in which, in my view of the duty of the Court, it is the duty of the Court to see that they should not be educated. His Honor then directed that, in the interval, Mrs. Wilson (Mrs. Wilson consenting), Mr. Frederick North, and Miss Arabella North, should have the care of the four children, and to reside at Hastings, where the mother is to have access daily for two hours, in the presence of one of these parties, and wholly abstaining from religious conversation. The return to the habeas corpus to be enlarged, with liberty to any of the relatives to be proposed as guardian, and to the mother to propose herself either with them, or as sole guardian, if she should be so advised.

House of Industry. Leading Article of the Montreal Herald.—Among the several points touched upon in the presentations of successive Grand Juries, none has been more worthy of earnest consideration than the urgent need of a House of Industry for this city. The presentation of the last Grand Jury of the Court of Queen's Bench contained a repetition of the appeal to the community against this disgraceful deficiency; and it has had the effect of exciting a degree of public attention that bids fair to result in good. A meeting has at last been held to deliberate on the best means of forming a charitable establishment, which shall supply the most pressing wants of one portion of the population. It now becomes a question, however, whether this kind of effort be a proper or even an adequate method of making the required provision. One of our contemporaries has indeed accused the promoters of this good work of illiberality, because, in proposing to raise charitable contributions, they were so presumptuous as to determine for themselves who should be the recipients of their bounty. We could hardly have expected anything else from a paper which can find no excellency except in the proceedings of a particular class, and takes upon itself the duty of censuring without doubt or hesitation, whatever movement is set on foot by others. The frequency with which we have been favoured with observations of this kind, from the same quarter, the uniform viciousness of all those our contemporaries considers his opponents, and the never-failing excellence of every act of his friends, forcibly remind us of the answer of Job to his self-sufficient advisers, "No doubt ye are the people, and wisdom will die with you."

"But while admitting the authority of the *Pilot* on all matters, we must still be allowed to think he might have waited to know the true position of affairs, before he accused of illiberality, the only people sufficiently liberal to think of doing anything to supply a pressing want. We are quite sure, the gentlemen who got up the meeting at the Insurance office, for the purpose of establishing a House of Industry, have no objection to unite with any class of their fellow-townsmen of other creeds, in that or any other good work. Their sole reason for determining that the institution should be Protestant, was the belief—well or ill-founded—that, unless it were, it could not be. We have conversed with several Catholic gentlemen of influence and liberality, and we find that they are all of the same opinion, and are far from imputing any blame to those of another faith, who, seeing the affair in the same light, are determined to do what they can, for that class of the population with which they are immediately connected. There is an institution in this city, which has been more than once exposed to great difficulty, from the zealous proselytism of persons, who are contributors, and who can scarcely be denied the right to be visitors.

"There are some objects for which opposing bodies can combine, and by making mutual concessions, successfully carry on a common purpose. When this can be done it is clearly most desirable; but it often happens that the most effectual way to excite discord, is to attempt to mingle heterogeneous materials. Like salts and acids, they are quiet enough while kept apart; but once bring them into contact, and they decompose one another with a spluttering that often alarms the bystanders. This is just the case, so far as we can learn, with the Protestants and Catholics in the matter of a House of Industry. Neither party desires to unite with the other, and at a junction could be brought about for a time, it would only end in mischief. Philosophical theories are good in their way; but we must work with the men and women we have got, and not wait till all the world have become Utopians."

The article goes on to recommend that the House of Industry should be established by Act of Parliament, and paid for by assessment; to be a general institution, if the assessment be levied upon the inhabitants generally.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1847.

THE LEEDS PERVERSIONS.—One more individual, lately connected with St. Saviour's Church, has joined the Church of Rome: Mr. Bruce, a young architect, brought up as an Independent, but of late an attendant upon divine worship at St. Saviour's.

The Leeds *Intelligencer* proposes a question which it must be hoped will be studied by the heads of the Diocese and University of Oxford, of which the Rev. R. G. Macmullen was a member. It will probably be recollected that this gentleman engaged in a contest with Dr. Hampden, the Regius Professor of Divinity, by refusing to accept the thesis proposed to him by the Professor, on his application for the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, about three years ago—his romanizing views being known or suspected then. Thus says the *Intelligencer*: "Dr. Hook has found matter of satisfaction in the reflection, that the corrupter is now thoroughly unmasked. Mr. Macmullen is held up as the corrupter. This is satisfactory as far it goes. But now comes another question, *Who corrupted Mr. Macmullen?*"

OXFORD.—Professor Pusey has appointed the Rev. W. Kay, Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, to be his Assistant Hebrew Lecturer, in the room of the Rev. J. Morris, who has joined the Roman Catholic communion.

EVANGELIZATION OF NEW ZEALAND.—A meeting on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held, a short time ago, at Oxford, very respectably and influentially attended, and which led to the passing of a series of Resolutions, calculated to lead to the promotion of the Society's designs by appeals to the members of the Church in that important locality. A statement has been published, professing to be a report of a speech delivered on the occasion by the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, who is represented as having introduced the following remark, with reference to the aborigines of the island now constituting the main part of His Lordship's Diocese: "Of those red Indians it was an appalling and affecting fact, that there was not a single individual remaining in the country; not one survived, and not one of them was ever made a partaker of the blessings of our holy religion. They might not at first see the applicability of this fact, but if they would contrast the condition, with regard to the original inhabitants in Newfoundland and of New Zealand, considering how many are in the latter brought to the knowledge of Christ through the operation of this Society; considering the state of the natives of New Zealand, and remembering the unhappy fate of those of Newfoundland; let them think, if the

Society had had more missionaries and more clergymen, how many might have been brought to the knowledge of the truth, and be now living in the enjoyment of all the blessings which our religion, when properly understood, brings with it." [Toronto Church, February 19.] We must conclude that this report was given by a person not very conversant with the history of modern missions, and who misapprehended what fell from the Bishop's lips. It is not to be supposed that His Lordship would have annexed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel the fruits of the labours of another institution, the Church Missionary Society, to whose instrumentality alone, so far as the Church of England is concerned, New Zealand is indebted for the diffusion of Christian knowledge, and not "to the operations of" the Society on whose behalf the Bishop of Newfoundland was speaking.

At the time when the Church Missionary Society sent forth its agents to New Zealand, it was looked upon with disfavour by many of those who now would be glad to have the credit of that success with which God has been pleased to honour its labours. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in those days, derived the bulk of its income from grants by government which had to be expended, not upon labours among the heathen but among the settlers, professing the Christian religion, in the British Colonies. Its voluntary revenue was exceedingly scanty, and for missionary service in heathen countries—even in India, where the protection of British authorities gave some encouragement—no Clergymen of the Church of England offered themselves. The venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel maintained in India a few missionaries, ordained by the Presbyterian churches of Germany, at the time when the Church Missionary Society sent forth its agents to New Zealand, Africa, India, the Mediterranean, and Hudson's Bay; and amidst the zeal and activity on behalf of Foreign Missions, which came to be diffused through the Church when this noble cause was pressed upon the hearts and minds of her members, it has come to pass that the Provost of Oriel could say, at the late meeting in Oxford: "The Society's funds had been £5000. a-year; but they were now £50,000." And moreover, a fire has been kindled in the breasts of many, which has impelled them to devote themselves to personal service in the missionary field; hence the places of those apostolical men Schwartz, Kollhoff, Janicke and others, the validity of whose orders is supported by better evidence than ink and parchment, are now at last supplied,—as must of course be preferred by the lover of orderly proceedings,—by missionaries duly commissioned by the Church whose members furnish their support.

We have great pleasure in inserting the following remarks from the Bishop of Newfoundland's speech, on the favourable influence of a missionary zeal upon the prosperity of the Church at home:

"It would be wrong to suppose that the Church at home would be weakened by supporting the Church in the colonies; there was sufficient convincing proof to the contrary, and two instances under his own cognizance he would mention. A few years ago he had occasion to visit two different dioceses as Inspector of National Schools; one visit was paid to a parish in Worcestershire, where he found that very little had been done for the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts—very little for the Church in the colonies. On his next visit, he found a great deal more had been done for the colonies; and at the same time, instead of the Church being weakened, whereas they had two Churches formerly, they had now three; instead of four clergymen then, they had now eight; and this was an instance, that what had been done for the Church abroad, had returned with accumulated blessings on the Church at home. The other case was in the diocese of Salisbury: when he first visited the parish there was one Church and one clergyman, and nothing was done for the Church in the colonies. On his second visit a great change had taken place; a great deal had been done to benefit the Church in the Colonies, while in the parish, a new Church had been built; and where there had been one clergyman, there were now three. Thus there did not appear to be any weakening of the Church at home."

SECOND LETTER OF BISHOP MEADE TO THE MANAGERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—It will be recollected by our readers that Bishop Meade, some time ago, published a letter designed to point out the dangerous defects of some of the publications of our Sunday School Union. That review was confined to a small portion of these publications; it is extended further in the letter now before us.

The Bishop has been driven to this examination by the responsibilities of his official connexion with the Society. As Bishop he is the manager of the Society, and of course every thing published by it is supposed to have the sanction of the whole house of Bishops. Perhaps it would not be too much to say, that in times past this responsibility has not been duly felt by our Bishops. They have been too ready to suppose that the handful of clergymen and laymen in the city of New York, who have had the actual control of matters, and especially of the publication of all tracts and books, would govern themselves by the broad principles on which such an institution must needs rest, so long as it claims to be an institution of the whole Church,—a general institution, as the expression is. They have been too ready to believe, that these gentlemen would adhere closely to the universally acknowledged principles of the Reformation, carefully avoiding any "novelties" that might arise, as not allowable to be introduced in their publications in view of the nature of the Society, and as unsuitable, whether right or wrong, to be made the staple of juvenile instruction. The event has shown that they were too confiding. It is now manifest that during the last six or eight years a marked change has been coming over the spirit and the letter of the Society's publications. To say all in a word, many of them are Tractarian in doctrine, some of them written by the hand of noted Tractarians in England, and some by persons who have followed out their Tractarian principles to their legitimate conclusion and gone to Rome. We feel thankful to Bishop Meade that he has brought the melancholy and humiliating fact to light. The task must have been an unpleasant one, but not the less important on that account. We hope that both his Letters will receive the solemn consideration, and that prompt and decisive action upon the part of every lover of sound doctrine, in his sphere whether wide or narrow, which the case demands.—*Southern Churchman.*

THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS AND CHURCH ADVOCATE.—Boston; Rev. George M. Randall, Editor. This useful and evangelical weekly paper has commenced its 13th volume on an enlarged sheet and from new type, and presents an appearance highly creditable to the Publisher, Mr. James B. Dow, be-

sides that the improvement speaks favourably of the amount of patronage extended to the publication by the friends of the Church in the Diocese of Massachusetts and elsewhere. We have found the sentiments advocated by the Editor to indicate a right apprehension of the doctrines of our Church and moderation in setting them forth; and we pray that such sentiments may prevail throughout the sphere which the Editor's labours embrace as their field of usefulness.

EVANGELICAL CHRISTENDOM.—The first number of this monthly publication which, as we have informed our readers, takes the place of the *Continental Echo* now discontinued, came to hand by last English mail, and we have placed some extracts from it in the pages of our last and of the present number. The following is a list of its contents:

Introductory Address.—The Path to Christian Union, by Rev. Dr. Vaughan.—Ignorance of our own spirit, by Rev. Dr. King.—The Evangelical Alliance: Origin, Principles, and Objects; by Rev. W. W. Ewbank, A. M.—Biograph. Sketch of Pastor Charles de Coutouly.—Intelligence from France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, Un. States, and Canada.—Home Intelligence: Established Church of England; Dissenting Churches; Sabbath Question in Scotland; British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance. Reviews; Poetry.

The work is exceedingly well got up and will, we have no doubt, be useful. The price of the stamped Edition—which goes free of postage to the British Colonies—is 5s. sterling per number. We have placed a copy of it at our Publisher's, for any persons to see who may wish to have sight of a specimen.

ADMISSION OF MISSIONARIES INTO THE REFRACTORY WARDS OF WORKHOUSES.—On Friday, at the Meeting of the Marylebone Board of Directors and Guardians, a long and stormy discussion ensued on the subject of the confirmation of a minute passed at the previous Board, to allow the missionaries of the London City Mission to attend the refractory and casual wards of the workhouse for the purpose of exhortation and instruction to the inmates. Mr. Low moved and Mr. Artau seconded the non-confirmation of this minute, and on the suggestion of Mr. Bushill, the Rev. P. Moody, the Chaplain of the workhouse, was called in and examined as to the necessity for such a proceeding. The Rev. Gentleman stated that he considered the introduction of missionaries into the refractory wards as wholly unnecessary and entirely useless. He had himself tried to reclaim the inmates, and had found their minds so depraved as to be entirely unfit to receive moral and religious instruction. His own exhortations had been turned into ridicule, and religious books placed in the ward had been torn to pieces. He thought it was of no use to force religion and morality on such a class of persons, and he therefore had given up visiting the wards. The Rev. E. Scobell, Mr. P. Laurie, and several other gentlemen, contended that the statements of the Chaplain had entirely made out a case, rather than otherwise, for the introduction of these missionaries, who were not merely Dissenters, but acted under a public Society jointly under the control of Dissenters and members of the Established Church. In St. Pancras and St. James's Clerkenwell, a great deal of practical good had resulted from such introduction. Messrs. Bushill and Potter, both of whom had been previously opposed to the introduction of the missionaries, had, consequent on the Chaplain's statement, become convinced of the advantages arising from their admission, and said they should support the confirmation. Ultimately the motion for non-confirmation was negatived, and the minute was confirmed by a majority of fifteen to three.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.—The inaugural address, on the admission of those gentlemen who had presented themselves at the first examination, held by this institution, was delivered on Friday, at three o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Senior Moderator, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. [We do not remember having heard, before, of the institution named at the head of the above short paragraph. Could some one of our Correspondents in the mother-country furnish us with the particulars of its origin, objects, and prospects?—Ed.]

DR. DODDRIDGE'S CORRESPONDENCE.—During the last week a sale took place in the neighbourhood of Pentonville, for the disposal of the property of the late Dr. Doddridge, when, nearly at the commencement, two lots, described as *waste paper*, were brought forward, and the first put up at 2s. 6d., and after a little competition was knocked down to a Mr. Hamilton, of Islington (who is curious in autographical matters), at the sum of £2 1s.; and a second lot produced only £1 1s., and was secured by the same party; upon examination, they prove to be an invaluable series of original correspondence; several thousand letters, to and from this eminent divine with his own family,—some of the clergy in America, and most of the Dissenting clergy in England of the period; with Orton, Watts, Harvey, Warburton, Clark, T. Scott, Newton, Neal, Colonel Gardiner and his Lady, Mrs. Ann Dutton, and many others, mostly during his ministry at Northampton, including the Diploma for his Doctor's degree.—*Morning Paper.*

STATISTICS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—In England and Wales there are 540 churches and chapels. In Scotland, 82; besides 22 stations where Divine service is performed. Grand total of R. Catholic churches and chapels in Great Britain, 622.

COLLEGES.—In England there are 11 R. Catholic Colleges, viz: St. Edmund's, Hertfordshire; St. Peter's, St. Paul's, and St. Gregory's, Somersetshire; Stonyhurst, Lancashire; St. Mary's, Staffordshire; St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw, Durham; St. Lawrence's, Yorkshire; St. Edward's, Lancashire; St. Mary's, Derbyshire; College of the Immaculate Conception, Leicestershire. In Scotland, St. Mary's, Blairs, Kincardineshire. Total, 12.

CONVENTS.—London district, 12; Central, 8; Western, 5; Lancashire, 4; Yorkshire, 2; Northern, 2; Scotland, 1. Total 34.

MONASTERIES.—Central district, 7; Western district, 1.

MISSIONARY PRIESTS IN GREAT BRITAIN, ENGLAND, AND WALES.—London district, 135; Central, 132; Eastern, 39; Western, 68; Lancashire, 173; Yorkshire, 68; Northern, 61; Wales 21. Total, including priests without any fixed mission, 714. In Scotland, Eastern district, 25; Western 44; Northern, 24; St. Mary's, Blairs, 5. Total 98. Grand total of missionary priests in Great Britain, 812. Of the 766 priests contained in the alphabetical list of last year, eight have died, and eight more have retired or gone abroad. Exclusive of these last, the increase during last year is 40.—*London Record.*

STATISTICS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

| Dioceses. | Churches. | Other Stations. | Clergymen. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| Baltimore, | 63 | 20 | 81 |
| New Orleans, | 48 | — | 60 |
| Louisville, | 43 | 75 | 40 |
| Boston, | 38 | 15 | 46 |
| Philadelphia, | 71 | — | 58 |
| New York, | 120 | 100 | 121 |
| Charleston, | 21 | 50 | 20 |
| Richmond, | 13 | 12 | 11 |
| Cincinnati, | 70 | 50 | 77 |
| St. Louis, | 43 | 25 | 89 |
| Mobile, | 12 | 30 | 20 |
| Detroit, | 28 | 20 | 24 |
| Vincennes, | 51 | — | 41 |
| Dubuque, | 13 | 9 | 8 |
| Nashville, | 6 | 29 | 7 |
| Natchez, | 5 | 16 | 4 |
| Pittsburg, | 57 | — | 34 |
| Little Rock, | 6 | 10 | 7 |
| Chicago, | 40 | 60 | 41 |
| Hartford, | 8 | 14 | 9 |
| Milwaukee, | 31 | 34 | 29 |
| Vicar of Texas, | 10 | 17 | 13 |
| Oregon city, | — | — | — |
| Walla Walla & 3 Suffragan Sees, | 15 | — | 26 |
| | 812 | 577 | 834 |

During the past year, there has been an accession of 98 to the number of priests, and 72 to that of churches.

By comparing the statistics of this year with those of 1837, it is found that during the last ten years, the number of dioceses has doubled itself, and also the number of bishops, not counting the coadjutors of each period.—Within the same time the number of priests has been more than doubled, and that of churches has been nearly tripled, the ratio in the former case being almost 9 to 4, and the latter 27 to 10. The annexed figures will show this remarkable increase more clearly:

| | 1837 | 1847 |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------|
| Dioceses, | 13, | 25 and 1 vic. apoc. |
| Bishops, | 13, coadj. 4. | 24, coadj. 2. |
| Priests, | 373, | 834. |
| Churches, | 300, | 812. |

The population under the influence of this ecclesiastical establishment is calculated to amount to 1,173,700. Twelve weekly, one monthly, and one quarterly periodicals are devoted to the interests of the church of Rome.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor General has consented to be the Patron of this Society.

PARISH OF QUEBEC.

Our readers may remember the account which we furnished, of daring robberies committed, at the close of the last year, in the Cathedral Church of this city; when, together with other articles, the robes belonging to the Reverend Official Mackie were stolen from the Vestry. Several members of the Congregation, on hearing of the loss, conceived that a fitting opportunity was afforded to them of testifying to their regard for one who has laboured for now more than ten years as Curate of the Parish, and resolved, by means of contributions to be limited in amount, to present him with a new and complete set of clerical Vestments. Not having been able to obtain what they desired, in this city, they sent an order to Toronto; and hence a delay of some weeks has occurred. The testimonial arrived on Friday last, and was shown during Monday and Tuesday to those interested, who expressed themselves much gratified. The robes, of a very handsome silk, were made by Mr. Preston, Tailor and Robe Maker, Church Street, Toronto, and are contained in a box of Canadian walnut, lined with plush—this box being again enclosed in a strong and substantial leather case, which forms of itself a very serviceable portmanteau. The box is of such a chaste pattern, and of such perfect and exquisite finish, that we are sorry not to have it in our power to give the name of the manufacturer who turned out an article so creditable to our provincial handicraft. A silver plate on the cover of the box bears the following inscription:

Presented

TO THE REV. GEORGE MACKIE, A. B.,

BY THE

Members of the Congregation attending

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, QUEBEC,

as a testimony of their respect and esteem.

1847.

Yesterday morning, the Churchwardens waited upon the Reverend G. Mackie, at his residence, when H. Jessopp, Esquire, Senior Churchwarden, addressed to him some suitable remarks in presenting this testimonial, to which was added a parchment containing the names of the contributors—eighty-one in number. The Reverend Gentleman replied in terms of grateful acknowledgement, which he requested the Churchwardens to accept and to convey to the members of the Congregation by whom they were deputed, and who had so kindly joined in this expression of their good will towards him.

PARISH OF MONTREAL.

Resolutions passed at a meeting of members of the United Church of England and Ireland, held in the Parish Church, on the 4th instant, the Rev. Dr. Bethune in the chair:

Moved by S. GERRARD, Esq., seconded by the Rev. W. AGAR ADAMSON:—That it is very desirable that a suitable place for a Cemetery be procured without the City limits, to be vested in and consecrated by the Bishop, as a Burial Ground for the use of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Parish.

Moved by J. W. DUNSCOMB, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Dr. FALLOON:—That the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, together with the following lay members, viz:—The Hon. George Moffatt, Colonel Maitland, Messrs. D. Kinneir, P. H. Heward, J. W. Dunscomb, Dr. Crawford, C. Dorwin, M. Gault, Evans, Sprague, H. H. Whitney, Thomas Evans, Converse, R. McKay, and A. Ross, be a committee, of whom seven shall be a quorum, for the purpose of carrying the fore-

going Resolutions into effect, and to frame Rules and Regulations for the proper management of the Cemetery, and to report to a General Meeting of the Congregations of the Church of England in this City. Moved by W. SERRANT, Esq., seconded by the Rev. W. T. LEACH:—That so soon as the proposed Cemetery shall be opened for the reception of the dead, it shall be placed and continue to be under the management of the Clergy and Church Wardens of Christ's Church, and of the several other Churches and Chapels in the City of Montreal in communion with the United Church of England and Ireland—any five of which Board of Management shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, at any meeting duly convened.

Moved by H. H. WHITNEY, Esq., seconded by Rev. C. BANCROFT:—That subscriptions be now received, conditionally, that each subscriber shall receive ground in the proposed Cemetery to the full amount of his contribution, at a rate not exceeding one shilling per superficial foot, payable one third on the demand of the Managing Committee, one third at the end of one year therefrom, and the remaining third at the end of two years, the instalments bearing legal interest.

Moved by the Rev. W. T. LEACH, seconded by C. LINDSAY, Esq.:—That it is the earnest desire of this meeting to co-operate with the Provisional Committee, representing the various Protestant denominations for the purchase of a Burial Ground, and that nothing short of the refusal of the Provisional Committee to concede what may be necessary for the consecration of a part of the ground, for the use of the Church of England, in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing resolutions, shall be permitted to be a cause for not co-operating with them in the most cordial manner.

To the Editor of the Berean.

The importance and responsibility which attach to the duty of a Sunday-School teacher, when viewed in a proper light, will not be denied by any one who has given the subject his thoughtful consideration; and the benefits which have resulted from those blessed institutions, while they are a cause of thankfulness to Almighty God for the past, offer much encouragement for the future to those who are truly anxious for the souls of their fellow-creatures. Teachers have much to contend with, and meet with many discouragements; therefore the more need of employin those means which are likely to effect the desired object, that of inducing the children to give up their hearts to God. Now it is possible, Mr. Editor, for teachers, with the best intentions and most Christian motives, to err in judgment; and to adopt a system which, being radically defective, strikes at the root of religion and Christianity. And with a view of obtaining the judgment of those who have had experience in the workings of the human heart, both young and old, I venture to ask your opinion as to the system of giving rewards to children in Sunday-Schools for regular attendance and good conduct. This is a point upon which many good men differ; and no doubt many arguments may be advanced in favour of the plan. If the system is calculated to promote the true objects of Sunday Schools, it cannot be too widely acted upon; but if it is based on a wrong foundation, it cannot be too soon abandoned.

My own mind is quite made up upon the subject; but your remarks or those of some of your correspondents might serve to decide many who are now wavering.

A TEACHER.

Quebec, 2nd March, 1847. [We may say, with the writer of the above, that our own mind is made up on the subject; but perhaps we had better refrain from expressing our opinion, in order to invite communication from others.—Ed.]

RELIEF ASSOCIATION to the Destitute Peasantry of IRELAND, and towards the Relief of the sufferers in the Highland and Islands of Scotland. Amount advertised £420 16 8 Joseph McNeil 0 5 0

£421 1 6 H. J. CALDWELL, JEFFERY HALE, C. F. STAUNTON, M. D. Quebec, 9th March, 1847.

COLLECTION FOR ACHILL. Previously acknowledged, £12 0 14 Since received,— From an anonymous donor, 0 10 0 £12 10 14

C. H. GATES.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Received C. B.;—S.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Messrs. Joseph T. No. 122 to 173; J. A. Converse, 121 to 175; J. Keller, 138 to 163; J. Stafford, 137 to 149; W. Molson, 133 to 181; W. Sprague, 135 to 186; Phillips, 136 to 187; J. Savage, 105 to 130; M. Jor Barn, 105 to 156; J. two copies, 92 to 14; Major Evans, 137 to 18; Rev. F. Broome, 105 to 156; Miss Guerout, 15 to 201; J. Church, 131 to 156.

Local and Political Intelligence.

EXPEDITIOUS WORK.—The entire cargo of the ship Duke of Wellington, from Calcutta, consisting of fifty puncheons of rum, and upwards of seven thousand bags of sugar (being about seven hundred tons in all), was discharged and deposited in one of the transit sheds at the Prince's Dock, last week, in the very short space of eighteen working hours.—*Liverpool Albion.*

BRITISH TESTIMONIAL TO HUMANITY.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have evinced the sense which they entertain of the humanity recently shown by two captains in the French merchant service, by presenting each of them with a gold chronometer by Desit. The following inscriptions, engraved on the chronometers, will explain the nature of the transactions which gave rise to the tribute of acknowledgement so highly creditable to all parties concerned.—Presented by the British Admiralty to Captain TROUDE, commander of the French brig Courier du Mouton, in acknowledgement of his humane and generous treatment of nine British seamen, after saving them at sea from the wreck of the sloop Jane Hick. 1846. Presented by the British Admiralty to Captain GINOT, commander of the ship Anselme, of Havre, in acknowledgement of his humane and generous treatment of four British seamen, after saving them from the wreck of the brig Rose. 1846.

THE METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN CEMETERY SOCIETY have been so successful in the great support they have received, that they have not only purchased large plots of ground near the Metropolis, but have also formed themselves into another com-

pany, to effect the same object for the great cities and populous districts of the country. The estimates, prepared by one of the four surveyors for the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, show a clear dividend of 20 per cent., on the capital.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.—The authorities of the War Office have issued a notification, that a number of young men, who must be unmarried, and not exceeding 25 years of age, are required in the training school, Royal Military Asylum, at Chelsea, for the purpose of being educated and sent out as schoolmasters to different Regiments, both of Cavalry and Infantry.

CEYLON.—Viscount Torrington has been appointed to the Government of this island. He is favourably known to agriculturists by a work on the agriculture of Kent, and by the great improvements effected by him in the management of his own estate. He has also taken an active share in the direction of the South Eastern Railway.

FRIGHT MONEY OF THE CAMBRIA.—The receipts of the Cambria, last passage, are nearly \$50,000, namely:— 101 passengers, at £11. £4264 1400,000 in gold, at 1-2 per cent. 2000 330 tons freight, at £7. 2310 Small parcels, 400 Parcels and passengers from Halifax. 100 For the mails, 2250

THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS BUILDING IN THE CLYDE.—The British and North American Mail Steam Packet Company have ordered four immense timber steam-ships to be fitted out for plying between Liverpool and New York. Three of these are being built by Mr. R. Steel, of Greenock, and the fourth by that veteran in the art of steam-boat building, Mr. John Steel, of Port Glasgow, who, in 1811, launched from his building yard the first passenger steamer which ever ploughed the waters of the Clyde. The first of these levitation steamships will be launched early in March; she is close upon 2,000 tons register, and will have engines of 750 horse-power. The other three are of the same size, and are constructed on the same model, being over all, in length, 285 feet, in breadth of beam 38 feet, and having a depth of 23 feet. These vessels are intended to ply fortnightly between Liverpool and New York, commencing on the 1st of January, 1848. They are to have two tiers of cabin each, and are fully three feet deeper than the usual dimensions of the American steam packet ships. The engines, boilers, and cabin fittings for these four magnificent vessels, are being constructed by Mr. Robert Napier.—Glasgow Citizen.

Steam-ship building on the Clyde is at present in an enterprising state. Besides the Simoom war ship of 840 horse-power, and nearly as large as the ill-fated Great Britain, the Glasgow Citizen enumerates about twenty other steam vessels principally intended for mercantile purposes, which are at present in the course of construction in the different building yards of the Clyde.

The six-pounder and twelve-pounder guns now in use by the field batteries of the Royal Artillery are to be discontinued, and nine-pounder guns substituted in their place, so as to enable the troops, while in action to throw small shells from the guns, as well as shot.

The proposed augmentation of the Royal Artillery, by the addition of one company to each of the ten battalions, has, it is understood, been definitively abandoned, on account of the heavy demands on the present estimates for other departments of the service, but it is stated that an addition of fifteen men will be made to each company, which will give a large effective increase, without the appointment of a single officer. In consequence of this, the second lieutenants, who are unattached, having remained at head-quarters in expectation of being promoted to the rank of first lieutenants, will be posted to their various companies.

UNITED STATES.—The intelligence from the seat of war is very meagre and holds out no probability of any speedy adjustment of the dispute between the two republics; though there are rumours of negotiations. The future operations of the American commander are kept very secret; probably they have discovered the absolute necessity of this where there are so many letter-writers eager to publish all they know to the world. Several fresh disasters, on a small scale, have befallen the U. S. troops. A party of eighty volunteer cavalry, with several officers, were taken prisoners without resistance. A regular cavalry officer, on his way with despatches from Gen. Scott to Gen. Taylor, containing the whole plan of the campaign, was captured and slain; his escort of 10 men escaped. More vessels, with troops on board, have been wrecked; and it is feared that some of the force has fallen into the hands of the Mexicans. It is also stated that the troops were suffering greatly from sickness; a kind of yellow fever having broken out among them, from which many had perished. The latter is likely to prove the most formidable impediment of all to active operations; and if Santa Anna adopts the wise and cautious policy of avoiding general engagements, but harassing the invading force by a system of guerilla warfare for which the habits of the people and the nature of the country offer many facilities, it is probable that the causes above mentioned, and the enormous expense of warlike operations carried on at such a distance from the principal seat of supplies, will so protract the war as to make it exceedingly unpopular with the people of the U. States, and at least enable Mexico to obtain peace upon comparatively favourable terms. It is already stated that, for the sake of concentrating the force, many posts in Mexico are to be abandoned.

The three millions secret money had not passed the Senate, and the Tea and Coffee tax had failed. The representatives of Delaware have passed a vote for the gradual abolition of slavery in that state.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—The American Congress have introduced a bill appropriating half a million of dollars for the relief of the starving Irish; to be invested in breadstuffs for their benefit.

JAMAICA.—The sugar crop happily promises to be one-half more this year than the last. A good crop of coffee is anticipated. A project has been set on foot by Mr. McGeachy, to irrigate the dry plains of Liguanea, St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, and Vere, embracing 154,000 acres: the adjacent rivers that run through the higher parts of the country, are to be used for the purpose of irrigation. Those plains yield now but five thousand hogsheads sugar. Mr. McGeachy contends they may be made to produce twenty-eight thousand tons, if thoroughly watered. The scheme is favorably thought of by the Governor and leading men, and a meeting was to be held to consider the project.—Kingslon News.

A meeting has been held in London, C. W., to extend the Telegraph line to Port Sarnia, opposite Detroit. The Western Globe says "the capital stock is fixed at £1,500, in 900 shares at £5 each,

payable by instalments. Telegraph stations to be at Hamilton, Dundas, Brantford, Woodstock, London, and Port Sarnia—provided these towns enter into the matter heartily, and take their proportion of the stock. £1,000 of Stock has been allocated to London; £750 each, to Sarnia, Brantford, Dundas, and Hamilton; and £500 to Woodstock. Mr. Cameron at once subscribed for the whole of the Sarnia allocation, and a large part of the London appropriation has been already taken up. We trust before midsummer, that London will be within five seconds' communication with New York and Boston." Mr. Cameron has been getting stock taken up here, and we learn that the whole amount for Hamilton has been taken up. Dundas, we feel satisfied, will display its usual public spirit, and the other towns, we hope, will not be behind.—Hamilton Journal.

The British American Cultivator has an article on the subject of maple sugar;—in which it asserts that the sugar maple can not only furnish us with all the sugar we want, but, what is of more consequence, furnish it to us at lower rates than we can procure Muscovado for, in exchange for our agricultural products direct or indirect. It appears from a statement laid before the Natural History Society of Montreal, by a gentleman, (formerly a planter in Jamaica, but subsequently cultivating land in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada,) that it took an acre of the best land, highly manured, to raise sugar cane enough to make 20 cwt. of sugar, besides requiring a great deal of care in the cultivation of the land; four acres of land would be required to produce the same quantity of maple sugar, but not only is there no hard labour in planting, and no manure required, but the space is available for grazing or arable purposes; while the collecting of the maple juice is not more trouble or expense than the pressing out the cane juice by costly machinery. In fact, to use this gentleman's concluding expression, in his report to the Natural History Society, "The maple is decidedly a better plant to grow for the purpose of making sugar from, than the sugar cane."

THE USURY LAWS.—The Hon. H. Sherwood has announced publicly his intention of bringing forward, at the next session of the Legislature, an act for the repeal of the Usury Law. Mr. Sherwood argues that this law, the object of which is to protect the public by preventing the exaction of anything beyond certain rates of interest, does more harm than good. The demand for money, like other articles of trade, regulates the supply; and by throwing open the traffic and allowing the borrower to make his own terms with the lender, the probability is that the increased competition would always prevent the exaction of the usurious rates which are now often illegally demanded from and paid by those whose necessities compel them to raise money at any rate, to meet some emergency. The Usury Laws have been repealed for some times in England.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The stock required for this great undertaking (£50,000) is all taken up; half of it being subscribed in Canada, and the remainder in New York and Philadelphia. Contractors in the latter city and in Pittsburgh have offered to build a substantial bridge of wire for the above amount, 40 feet wide, on which cars containing 300 tons weight can pass at the rate of 10 miles an hour. There are to be three spans, with abutments 200 feet high; and it will be completed in two years.

MONTREAL.—It is reported that His Excellency the Governor General is instructed to place the management of the Colonial Post-Office in the hands of the Provincial Parliament. If this statement is correct, the Parliament it is to be hoped, will act on the suggestion made by them to the Home Government, and extend to the Colonies the advantages of cheap and uniform rates of postage.

The Transcript says, "it is understood that plans for the erection of new Government Buildings are now before the Executive. The site selected is the portion of ground extending from the corner of Mr. Savage's chemist shop to the vacant square beyond the Guard House, now occupied as a garden. The building is to include a Parliament House and Court House, and if properly executed, will no doubt form a very imposing structure, commanding a view by Nelson Square of the river."—The same paper mentions the sudden death of Captain Ferguson, late of the 23d Fusiliers, who was on a visit in that city, and died after a few hours' illness of congestion of the brain.

The Hibernian Society unanimously voted £250 towards the fund for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland and Scotland.

The North American learns from a private letter, under date of Liverpool, 3rd ult., that a petition has been presented to the English Lords of the Admiralty, which will, no doubt, result in the sailing of a steamship on the 19th as well as the 4th of every month throughout the year, commencing, probably, with the present month.

The Treasurer of the Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Institution acknowledges, with thanks, having received from Mrs. Bethune the sum of £10, being one-half of the proceeds of the sale of some articles of fancy work sent by two ladies, (now residing in Canada West,) old friends of the Ladies' Benevolent Institution and Orphan Asylum, for the benefit of these two Institutions.

SHERBROOKE, March 4.—CRAIG'S ROAD.—At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Megantic, held at the Court House in Leeds, on the 23d day of February, 1847, the following Resolution was unanimously passed:— Resolved—That a Petition be presented to the Provincial Legislature at the ensuing Session, for a grant of a sum of money to open a line of communication direct from Pointe Levi to the Town of Sherbrooke, by the Craig's Road.

JOHN R. LAMBLY, Chairman, JOHN HUTCHINSON, Secy.

BRITISH N. A. TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.—The Committee appointed to consider on the most favourable route for the line to Halifax, have reported in favour of a line from Metis through the Kempt Road to Campbellton (Baie de Chaleur); from thence to Dalhousie, Bathurst, Miramichi and the Bend of the Peticoche (where a branch should diverge to St. John and Fredericton); and thereafter, the direct and usual road to Halifax; thereby passing all the rising commercial ports of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

The advantages of this route, over that proposed by Rivière du Loup and Fredericton, are, among others, the greater distance from the American frontier, and in consequence increased security in case of war, and the facilities of affording to Quebec and Halifax, early information of the arrival and departure of ships, and of anything relating to the fisheries in the Gulf.

The private express despatched by the merchants for the mail-steamers of the 1st inst., reached Boston in three days and a half, and four hours before the departure of the steamer. FIRE.—We understand that two houses with all their contents, the property of Mr. Connolly, were

destroyed by fire on Tuesday night at Sillery Cove. The flames were caused by the careless practice of taking a candle into a stable where straw was lying about.

CHURCH BUILDING IN QUEBEC.—It is reported that the Congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church have determined to pull down the present edifice and erect on its site a larger and more imposing one at a cost of some £5000. Until the new building is completed, the congregation will meet for Divine service in the Congregational Church in Palace Street. Three other places of worship are likely to be erected about the same time. The Wesleyan Methodists have purchased the house and lot from Mr. Von Exter in Stanislaus Street, just below the jail, where they intend building a new church: the Presbyterian Free Church body are looking out for a suitable site to build, and the Roman Catholics have already purchased ground in St. John Street, without the walls, near the old Emigrant Hospital, where a building 181 feet in length by 80 feet in width is to be erected for the R. C. population of those suburbs.

THE WEATHER.—The severe snow-storm mentioned in the last Berean, appears to have extended far and wide. In New York it was violent, but turned to rain; and the several telegraphic communications between that city, Boston, Albany, and Buffalo were much impeded and inconvenienced by its powerful effects. In Canada West, and on the Ottawa, a great depth of snow fell, blocking up the roads; in the Eastern Townships the storm was as violent, and lasted nearly three days; and the mails were more than 48 hours behind their regular time. Since our last issue the temperature has become milder; and the quantity of snow on the ground has visibly decreased under the powerful rays of the sun.

CITY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—In order to economize space on this page, we have made room, on our fourth, for a condensed statement of the Treasurer's accounts for last year, as being a document of some interest to a large number of our subscribers; and we now complete that statement by the following detail of the accounts of the Fire Department, the gross amounts of which are found in the general statement:

Table with Receipts and Expenses for the Fire Department. Receipts: Gunpowder Licenses at £20 0 0, Tax on Chimneys at 1099 19 10, Total £1119 19 10. Expenses: Wages of Chimney Sweeps £228 11 0, Repairing and Cleaning Engines and Hose 73 3 0, Coupling Screws for Engines 26 5 0, Drawing Engines, Hose, and supplying Water 89 11 6, Payment of divers accounts 98 10 2, 96 1/2 feet newly rivetted Hose 114 12 0, Reels and Chariots 81 7 0, Louis Lemoine, for a new Engine 100 7 6, Salaries of Firemen for 1 year 200 0 0, Various minor disbursements 189 10 7, Total £1231 17 9.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL:—Municipality of Valcartier, County of Quebec: To be School Commissioners.

Robert Goodfellow, Thomas Cassan, Henry Brown, William Knox and Peter Brady, Esquires; To be Assessors.

Lawrence Corrigan, Samuel Clark and James Thornby, Esquires; To be Secretary-Treasurers of the School Commissioners: Henry Crawford, Esquire.

PASSENGERS IN STEAM-SHIP CAMBRIA.—Sir G. Simpson, R. Proste, Esq., of Montreal; Rev. J. H. Nicolls of Bishop's College; Staff Surgeon Reade of Quebec; Capt. Warburton, R.A.; Maj. Gen. Sir James A. Hope;—in all 82.

DIED.

On the morning of the 4th instant, after a protracted illness, Mr. Artemas Jackson, for many years a resident of this city.

On Sunday morning, the 7th instant, James Cleathine, Esq., aged 59 years and 9 days, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a resident of Quebec upwards of thirty-six years.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 9th March, 1847.

Table of market prices for various goods like Beef, Mutton, Butter, etc. with prices in s. d. and c.

ENGLISH MAIL.

LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office till THURSDAY, the 25th of this month.—PAID Letters till THREE o'clock and UN-PAID till FOUR P. M.

GOSPEL AID SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held (D. V.) on Monday the 22nd inst., at the residence of the LADY PRESIDENT, St. Denis Street (Cape) at two o'clock P. M.; when the report of the Society's proceedings during the past two years will be submitted, and other important business transacted. Members are particularly requested to attend. By order. E. C. M. BURTON, Secy.

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

PETER PATTERSON, HENRY LEMESURIER, JOHN BONNER, WILLIAM PETRY, THOMAS WILLIAM LLOYD. Quebec, 29th October, 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 6, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town: 15 CHESTS and 30 Boxes Twankay Tea, 20 Chests Black Tea, 5 do. Superior Hyson, 50 Boxes Starch, 30 Boxes Fig Blue, 30 do. Cavendish, 20 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 50 do. Plymouth Soap, 100 Boxes Soap, (Quebec.) —ALSO— 5 Puncleons St. Croix Rum, 5 do. Jamaica Rum, 10 do. Whiskey, 5 Hhds. Cognac Brandy, 25 Casks Pale Seal Oil, 12 Bags Green Coffee, 12 Hhds. Sugar, &c. &c. J. R. HEALEY. Quebec, 4th March, 1847.

FOR SALE, COAL TAR, Pitch, Rosin, 50 bbls of each, —ALSO, Composition deck spikes, 5 1/2 a 7 inches, Sheathing Copper and Nails. ATKINSON, USBORNE & CO. Quebec, 11th Feb. 1847. 6w

FOR SALE THAT pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by Mr. BONNET—with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P., St. Peter Street. Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

TO LET, The House No. — Buade Street, Upper Town Market Place, at present occupied by Mr. Wadman. Possession will be given on the first of May. —ALSO,— The following apartments in FREEMASONS' HALL, comprising the first and second flats, with the vaults underneath, and part of the yard and premises in the rear, lately occupied by Mr. Futvoye. Possession given on the first of May, or immediately, if required. Apply to GEORGE ALFORD, or the proprietor, GEORGE POZER. Quebec, 7th January, 1847.

PIANOS. IN addition to their Stock of PIANOS on hand, the undersigned have just received a new assortment, which they will sell at low prices. J. H. WYSE & Co. No. 26, Mountain Street, 11, Palace Street. N. B. PIANOS to let. Quebec, 26th November, 1846.

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.

FOR SALE, 150 QUINTALS Merchantable large Table 127 Barrels Green do. 35 do. Salmon, 53 do. Mackarel, 39 do. Herrings, 6 Kegs Cod Sounds and Tongues, 23 Barrels Cod Oil. —ALSO— 65 Hogsheads Bright Muscovado Sugar, do. do. Bastard do. 20 Boxes Twankay Tea, 15 do. Superior Maccaroni and Vermicelli, 70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Muscatel Raisins. 50 Timmets 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. —AND— His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries consisting of— Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines, Martell's Pale and Cognac Brandy, Spanish White do. Hollands and English Gin. Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica, Demerara, and St. Croix Rum, French Liqueurs, Teas, Coffee, English and American Cheese, Pickles and Sauces, Spanish Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Sperm, Olive and Seal Oils, &c. &c. By A. LENFESTEY, 17 St. Peter St. Quebec 24 Decr. 1846.

HARDWARE! No. 20, HARDWARE!! FABRIQUE STREET. MORNILL & BLIGHT, BEG respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they have now received their Fall supplies, comprising a very general and well selected assortment, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH or approved credit. Quebec, 26th November, 1846.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. HENRY KNIGHT begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he 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.

FAMINE IN IRELAND. Office, 16, Upper-Sackville-street, Dublin. DECEMBER 17, 1846. Irish Relief Association FOR THE DESTITUTE PEASANTRY, Being a re-organization of the Association formed during the period of famine in the West of Ireland, in 1831.

PATRONS: The Archbishop of Dublin. The Duke of Manchester, Lord George Hill, Marquis of Downshire, The Hon. Somerset Maxwell, The Earl of Devon, The Hon. Charles Gore, The Earl of Roden, The Hon. Thos. Vesey, M. P., The Viscount Lorton, G. A. Hamilton, Esq. M. P., Lord Farnham, Edward Grogan, Esq. M. P. TRUSTEES (five of the above, together with W. D. Latouche, Esq.) COMMITTEE.

Major Adams, Henry C. Hoare, Esq., Richard Anrit, Esq., W. D. Hull, Esq., Alexander Boyle, Esq., Sir John K. James, Bart., Henry Bewley, Esq., William D. Latouche, Esq., Richard Cane, Esq., Philip J. Marjoribanks, Esq., W. H. Carroll, Esq., Thomas Parnell, Esq., William Edington, Esq., William Trail, Esq., Robt. R. Guinness, Esq., Robert Wilson, Esq., R. S. Guinness, Esq.

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

Extract from "Report of Proceedings" to January 15th:

"The Committee have been engaged since the 2d of September last, when the Association was re-organized, in devising plans, and making efforts, for the relief of their suffering fellow-countrymen; and though the measure of support they have met with is very far from being equal to the pressing urgency of the case, they are thankful that it has enabled them, under the blessing of God, to aid in supplying food to thousands, who otherwise probably would have perished for the want of it.

"The transmission of provisions to the most distressed districts has been the great object, to which from the beginning the attention of the committee has been directed.

"The employment of the peasantry in various public works has given them, in some degree, the means of purchasing food, when it is to be had; but in many instances the supply of provisions is either wholly inadequate to the demand or they are sold at such a price as to place it beyond the power of the people, even with an increased rate of wages, to purchase a sufficient quantity for the support of themselves and their families. There are also many thousands in the suffering districts, who from infirm health and other causes cannot obtain employment, and to whom food must be distributed gratuitously.

"In order to overcome if possible this difficulty, it has been the object of the Committee to sell food at a reduced price to those who are able to purchase; and in peculiar instances to give gratuitously, through the agency of persons residing on the spot, in whom confidence can be placed.

"With the view of carrying out this principle two cargoes of meal were sent to districts in the counties of Donegal and Mayo, of whose state of destitution alarming accounts had reached the Committee. Being unable for some time to obtain a steamer for the purpose, they were compelled to resort, as a matter of necessity, to sailing vessels, which they are happy to say reached their destination some weeks ago. The cost of these two cargoes was £1658 14s. 3d., which, with the expense of freight, &c., amounting to £137 6s. 8d., make in all £1796 0s. 11d.

"The Committee have paid the freight of two sailing vessels, destined for Gweedore and Dingle, and chartered by two private individuals, with provisions for the poor of those districts; and it is gratifying to be able to add, that they have also reached their destination. The expense incurred by this arrangement amounted to £86 0s. 3d.

"The Committee have at length succeeded in obtaining a steamer of 300 tons burthen, which has been loaded at Liverpool with about Two Hundred and Fifty Tons of Corn and Meal, in addition to which the Society of Friends and Relief Committee of St. Jude's, Liverpool, have shipped Fifty Tons of various articles for making soup, and it has been dispatched with orders to make deposits at various places along the Western Coast, to be lodged in stores and sold at a reduced price. The purchase of this cargo amounts to £1570, exclusive of the hire of the vessel and various contingent expenses not yet ascertained, which will amount to a considerable sum.

"In addition to these supplies, the Committee have made grants to aid in the purchase of food. But even in these cases they have in no instance made pecuniary grants, but have directed that food should be purchased, and that the bills, certified by one of the local managers, should be transmitted to their office for payment. One Hundred and Thirty-eight different places have been relieved in this way, and some of them have obtained a second grant. The amount thus expended has been £2134 7s. 6d.

"The Committee have likewise aided in establishing soup kitchens, by providing boilers for places where they seemed most likely to be of use; and in accordance with this plan, they have granted up to the present date One Hundred and Twenty-three boilers, at a cost of £369. The applications for boilers have latterly exceeded the power of the Committee to meet them.

"In making these various grants of boilers and provisions, the Committee have been most careful in investigating the several cases brought before them, and ascertaining the character of the persons through whom their aid was to be dispensed; answerers have also been required to certain 'Queries,' stating the amount of distress, the supplies of food available, the local subscriptions, &c. &c., and in all cases reference must be given to persons in Dublin, known to some member of the Committee.

"It is the earnest desire of the Committee, that, in the distribution of the funds entrusted to them, the agents whom they employ in the several localities should not be influenced by either sect or party, and that a preference be given in all cases only to the most destitute, without religious or political distinction. In selecting persons of trust-worthy and faithful character for this office, confidence is inspired, and security is afforded that the intention of the Committee shall be scrupulously observed."

YOUTH'S CORNER.

THE FATHER IS COMING.

The clock is on the stroke of six, The father's work is done; Sweep up the hearth and mend the fire, And put the kettle on!

He's crossing o'er the wold apace, He's stronger than the storm; He does not feel the cold, not he, His heart it is so warm:

He makes all toil, all hardship light;— Would all men were the same, So ready to be pleased, so kind, So very slow to blame!

And we'll do all that father likes, His wishes are so few! Would they were more! that every hour Some wish of his I knew!

—I know he's coming, by this sign, That baby's almost wild; See how he laughs, and crows, and stares, Heaven bless the merry child!

Hark! hark! I hear his footsteps now— He's through the garden gate; Run, little Bess, and open the door, And do not let him wait!

Mary Howitt.

RECOVERY OF A DAUGHTER.

Many years ago, several German families left their country, and settled in North America. Amongst these was a man from Wirtemberg, who, with his wife and a large family, established himself in Pennsylvania.

In the year 1754, a dreadful war broke out in Canada, between the French and the English. The Indians took part with the French, and made excursions as far as Pennsylvania, where they plundered and burned all the houses they came to, and murdered the people.

Barbara was at this time ten years old, and Regina nine. It was never known what became of Barbara; but Regina, and a little girl of two years old, whom she had never seen before, were given to an old widow, who was a very cruel woman.

They constantly hoped that the Lord Jesus would, some time, bring them back to their Christian friends. In 1764, the hope of these children was realized. The merciful providence of God brought the English Colonel Bouquet to the place where they were in captivity.

Home-sickness is a cause assigned for the disease in five cases [out of 49]. This has but in one case before been found on our record; and yet, I am persuaded it is a more common cause than is usually supposed.

ner, as well as the language of the natives. The poor mother went up and down amongst the young persons assembled, but by no efforts could she discover her daughters.

The colonel desired her to sing this hymn. Scarcely had the mother sung two lines of it, when Regina rushed from the crowd, began to sing it also, and threw herself into her mother's arms.

As soon as Regina came home, she inquired for "the book in which God speaks to us." Her mother unfortunately was destitute of that treasure, having lost every thing when the natives burnt the house.

THE DYING YOUTH.

There is no place on earth like a dying bed. There is no hour in man's brief journey across this world, like a dying hour; so solemn, so impressive, and so full of dread interest to each individual when he arrives at that place, and feels that his hour has come.

One evening he met a circle of youthful acquaintance. It was a gay circle and a thoughtless one. In the midst of their mirth his eye fell on a hymn-book, he opened it and read—

And thus this body die, This mortal frame decay; And must these active limbs of mine Lie mouldering in the clay?

Late that evening he came to my chamber, breathing short, like one who had been walking fast, and lay down by my side. After some time he turned to me and said, "Will you get up and get me a glass of water? I feel unwell."

His breathing grew shorter, and his voice fainter, until raising his hands as if he would cry 'mercy' once more, he expired. Fifteen years have rolled away since I heard those cries of a dying agony, but they ring in my ears now as if it were but an hour.

INSANITY, BROUGHT ON BY HOME-SICKNESS. From Report of the Boston Lunatic Hospital. Home-sickness is a cause assigned for the disease in five cases [out of 49].

The poor girl, in hope of obtaining an independence—of soon being able by honest industry to accumulate a sum of money sufficient, either to place herself beyond the reach of want here, or to take herself and her little fortune back to the old country.

ence—of soon being able by honest industry to accumulate a sum of money sufficient, either to place herself beyond the reach of want here, or to take herself and her little fortune back to the old country, leaves the home of her infancy, the friends and associates of her childhood, and all those scenes of varied enjoyment and high excitement to which her heart had been wedded.

Our inmates, a few months ago, was one who came from Ireland, a stranger to all on board the ship, and without a friend in this country. She reached this city—could find no employment, no one to compassionate her condition—was compelled to lodge during the chilly autumn nights on the "Common;" madness and consumption seized her there, and in one month destroyed her.

A TAME SNIPE.

Letter from C C Osgood, Esq., M. D., to the Liverpool Mail; dated Warrington, Jan. 8, 1847.

It seems to be not generally known, that the common snipe (Scolopax Gallinago) is capable of being domesticated. Bewick, in his History of British Birds, makes no allusion to the subject. In Yarrell's work, bearing the same title, it is incidentally mentioned.

On Friday, the 30th of October, while some men were out in the fields in this neighbourhood, amusing themselves with catching small birds with a fly-net, they secured a full-grown snipe, which came into my possession on the following day. The head was partially denuded of feathers, in consequence of the bird having struggled against the bars of a cage, through impatience at being confined.

The habits of this creature are surprisingly familiar, considering its commonly supposed irremediable nature. During the night it reposes quietly in a cage, standing upon one leg, with the head under the wing.

ENCOURAGEMENTS TO PERSEVERANCE IN FAITH. You must learn to strengthen your faith by that experience, which heretofore you have had of God's great goodness towards you.

Abstract of the Receipt and Expenditure of the City of Quebec, from the 1st of July, to the 31st December, 1846. (Condensed from the Mercury.)

are capable of testifying by their actions to our apprehension.—Halifax Times.

A VERY METHODICAL MAN.

There was method in every thing that Mr. Thurn did. He set up in business, and lived in very good style in the city; at the end of two years his family moved into a genteel cottage in the country for the summer.

When the Assignee had made up the balance-sheet after the fourth insolvency, Mr. Thurn was astonished to learn that it was proposed to declare a dividend of eight shillings in the pound.

COVETOUSNESS PUNISHED.—There has just died, says the Presse, in the Insane Hospital, an old man, by the name of Simon, whose history affords a useful lesson, and deserves to be mentioned.

But after a few months they perceived that the purchase of the shop was absolutely necessary, and renewed their negotiations with Simon, but he had once more increased his claims, and now asked 60,000 francs for his property.

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Assessment, £8057 14 10 Licenses: Favour at 22. Grocers at £2; 7 Carters at 2s. 6d., and 400 idem at 7s. 6d., 802 17 6

Table with columns for Market Licenses, Taxes, and Rents. Includes items like Butchers, Vegetable, Hucksters and Fish, and various tax amounts.

Table with columns for Amount Dr. 31st December, 1845, and various financial entries. Includes items like Wages, Salaries, and Disbursements.

Mutual Life Assurance.

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THE BEREAN.

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