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The Bazaar.

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

VOLUME III.—No. 47.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER 151]

THE NAZARENE.

"He shall be called a Nazarene." Mar. ii. 23.
He hath come from above from his throne of light,
Like the morn where she treads on a fearful night;
With the lost and the lowly he maketh his bed,
With the sons of affliction his tears are shed;
And who is this in such humble sheen?
They call him the lowly Nazarene.

Many have cast their labours by,
To look on his face with an idle eye;
Some are lost in their wonderment,
And the brows of others are fiercely bent;
But what does that kneeling elder mean?
His child was restored by the Nazarene!

The blind have heard as he passed on his way,
They have lifted their sightless orbs to pray,
They have called on his Prophet name, and he
In his fulness of mercy hath made them see;
Oh when would those darkened eyes have seen,
If they had not called on the Nazarene?

He hath fed the crowd with a scanty store,
He hath warned the rich and taught the poor,
He hath healed diseases and consoled pain,
He hath raised the dead at the gate of Naim;
But when ever his wandering feet have been,
There was sorrow and scorn for the Nazarene.

And soon they will lift the scourge on high,
And the loved of his bosom will faint and fly;
The cross will be loftily raised in the air,
While the terrors of scorn shall taunt him there;
And then, in the anguish of death shall be seen
The sinless but suffering Nazarene.

They shall lay his corpse in the rich man's grave,
And watch it with guards of the strong and brave,
But soon shall he rise to his Father's throne
And call the earth and the seas his own;
And the earth, and the seas, and the ocean green,
Shall rejoice and be glad in the Nazarene.

Friendly Visitor.

LET US TRY.

Extract from an address to the Female Factory Operatives of Bradford (Yorkshire) prepared to a Sermon preached to them on Sunday, Nov. 11th, 1818, by the Rev. Wm. Scovell, D.D., Vicar, Fellow of the R. S. of London & Edinburgh, Member of the Institute of France &c., &c.

I now take this opportunity of stating, that the readiness with which you complied with my invitation to attend at the Parish Church—the fixed attention given to the discourse by those who were present—and the satisfactory manner in which you have been reported to me, have received the plain but eloquent remarks addressed to you—my warm encouragements to us to go forward in our anxious endeavours to do you service. For, let me tell you, there were many of those whom we invited to join us in this movement, whose opinions about it were not a little discouraging. One said—"You can do nothing for the factory girls without a Ten Hours Bill." Another said—"They will have their own way, and they won't join you." Another said—"They will be jealous of any interference with their independence." Another said—"If you build lodging-houses, they will not go to them."

Our reply to these, and many other objections, was—"Let us try." Let us invite them to join us. Let us show them we mean them kindness. Let us provide for them, good and comfortable, respectable and cheap lodging-houses—and make them feel that we are in earnest to do them good—and for my part, (as I always said) I am perfectly sure that many will be glad to come along with us. If they do, then our project will be successful; if they do not, then our duty is done, and they only will be to blame."

But, from what has already been shown of the feelings of the factory girls of Bradford—we may consider, I do believe, the doubt of success as answered.

PLAN PROPOSED, as stated in the body of the Sermon: Text, NUMBERS x. 29. "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good." (See DEERAN of Jan. 21st.)

In stating now the plan we have in view, let me, in the outset, claim, dear young friends, both your attention and your confidence. As our hearts, in this matter, are right towards you, let your confidence be right towards us. You may be sure we have no motive whatever, but what is consistent with what we profess—that is, to do you good. Nor, in endeavouring to do you good, would we wish to cramp your independence, or at all to abridge your happiness. Nay, as to this latter, we are perfectly sure that, if so be we can gain your confidence and co-operation, we shall vastly advance your temporal condition both as to happiness, respectability, and prosperity.

For our aim is, in the various sections of the plan we are contemplating, to assist you in whatever may be for the advancement of your personal and social, moral and religious, condition. And the leading principle in the plan is to help you to help yourselves. As to what in the mind of the Great Father in heaven, you should be, and as to what you, as rational, intelligent, and responsible beings ought to aspire to be—we shall hereafter speak more particularly. Meanwhile it may be sufficient to say, that your class, as a body, are not what they should be, nor what, by God's help on our present efforts, they will be, if so be you will come with us, that we may do you good.

The measures, by which we have thought of promoting your welfare, are of different kinds—some of them adapted, peculiarly, to the young persons among you living in lodgings, and others, generally, for all.

The young women who come by themselves into the town from the surrounding neighbourhood, or from a distance, to obtain employment in the factories, and who consequently have no natural home here—our anxiety is to provide with comfortable lodging-houses or boarding-houses, where they may be well kept and advantageously cared for, without additional expense to themselves. No doubt, many of the existing lodging-houses are sufficiently respectable; but many, we well know, are not so. Nay, it is to our much sorrow to know, as by and by we shall have occasion more particularly to state, that some of the places offered as lodging-houses for young women are but snares and traps for the unwary. For the security as well as the comfort, therefore, of those who are wished to do well for themselves, the lodging-house plan is designed; and, in addition to this, the registering of respectable houses now accustomed to be let for the accommodation of female factory lodgers, is a con-

templated measure for increasing the number of safe and desirable places of abode.

Amongst the other measures in contemplation, whereby we may do you good, is the establishment of a general sick club, for female operatives of all ages, in which the members may make their contributions secure, and obtain from them, when needed, the greatest possible benefit at the least possible expense to themselves.

The establishment of evening schools for various kinds of instruction, is a measure not only in contemplation but actually begun,—we, on our part (as we believe has been done by others) having opened, many months ago, evening schools in different parts of the town.

The provide facilities for savings, even by the smallest deposits, and so to encourage deposits in the Savings' Bank, is another project in view,—a project which, if seconded by you in times of prosperity, would save you from much deprivation and suffering in times of slack trade, and add greatly to your independency and welfare.

And, in addition to these things, our plan embraces the careful superintendence of the scheme by a BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, and the looking into your comfort and well-being by a COMMITTEE OF LADIES, whom we are desirous of engaging as sympathizing sisters in this labour of love.

These designs, we hope, will show you how anxious we are to do you good. Yes, dear friends of the factories, we earnestly desire that you should feel that we do care for you; and that others of our class in society should feel that it is a duty, and will be a privilege, to join us in this friendly Christian care. For if these independent situations around you, and especially those whose wealth and prosperity are derived from your labours, shall be engaged in the promotion of your welfare in all things,—then, not only shall be wiped away the reproach so long reserved by us all for our neglects; but a blessing from heaven descend upon our manufacturing undertakings. The wealth gained by means of your toil must, in the course of time, pass away from the present possessors into others; but any Christian effort to do you good would produce an ample reward of satisfaction in the present life, and to those, who by faith and godliness have made their peace with God, would be found hereafter again, a treasure laid up in heaven.

Our present hope and prayer is, that the duties which we owe to you and you owe to yourselves may be duly felt. And if it may please Him who hath made us all of one flesh—high and low, rich and poor—and who hath created us all under the same hopes, within the operation of the same gospel, and with the like destinies awaiting us hereafter; if it should please Him to prosper our desire in gaining the confidence of your class, and the co-operation of those of the higher classes,—then can we tell how great and beneficial the effect will be of this important movement.

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ROME AND ATHENS COMPARED.

It would be difficult to say which is the more delightful—a winter spent in Athens, or a winter spent in Rome. The attractions of Rome are so powerful, that two or three thousand English are seen there every year; and it is a common saying, that if a man has lived three winters there, he can never bear to live anywhere else. Who, indeed, that has resided in Rome, can ever forget his evening walks on the Monte Pincio, when the sun was setting towards Ostia, or the purple range of the Sabine Hills which he had gazed at with insatiable eyes from the Villa Albani, or the wide cultivated Campagna, where the sunshine has power to make perpetual desolation perpetually beautiful?

And there is this peculiarity in Rome, that it seems to provide satisfaction for the cravings of every class of travellers. To the stately and consumptive no place can offer so pleasant and soft a climate. How many families have been comforted in Rome! How many "won and faded cheeks" have there "kindled into health!" And if Rome is more than a second Cheltenham for invalids, it is so for the lover of pleasure and dissipation. Rome has its casinos—its balls, its dinners, its card-tables; and for the last two or three winters we have heard of British bonnets meeting at the Tomb of Cecilia Metella, for the chase of Latin foxes. To speak of pictures and statues would be absurd. Art and Rome are inseparable words. Every one who aspires to be a painter or sculptor must go to Rome; so, too, must every one who aspires to the criticism of connoisseurship. There is more to be learnt in the galleries and studies of Rome than in almost all the rest of Europe. Nor are the treasures less rich which the same city presents to the eager grasp of the antiquarian. And while he has his Palatine and Coliseum, and ruined baths and temples, the student of ecclesiastical history has his old mosaics and mystic catacombs, eloquent of the earliest ages of Christianity, and (if a digression can be forgiven at the beginning of an article) eloquent of the earliest ages only; for a great and singular gap exists in the monumental records of Rome. While the traveller finds much to remind him of Augustus and Trajan, of the early martyrs, and of Gregory I., much also of Leo X. and Urban VIII. and Pius VII., he must go elsewhere for memorials of the great men of the intermediate times—Hildebrand, or Innocent III., or Boniface VIII. Rome might be defined as the city of the ancient Caesars, the city of modern art, and the metropolis of the monastic bodies. And we think that this last particular furnishes one of the characteristics fixed most strongly in the memory. Some of the most vivid pictures which the mind retains of this most impressive city, are the recollections of rough brown-hooded Franciscans loitering about the steps of the Capitol, or of young Cisterians, in white and black, looking over the Ponte de quattro Capri in the yellow Tiber, or partly Dominicans in the library of the Minerva,—carriages of red cardinals drawn up in front of the many longed Propaganda,—and trains of long-robed ecclesiastical students filing over the slopes of the Viminal and Quirinal Hills.

Here we come in contact with subjects in which the Englishman cannot sympathize.—There is so much of evil in the Roman system of religion, that we find ourselves called upon to control and arrest our feelings of affection for Rome, at the very point when, with all devoted adherents of the Papal See, they begin to mount and kindle into enthusiasm.

Here then we stay for a moment to remark, that the one unsatisfactory feeling, which makes Rome less pleasant than it otherwise would be, is absent from the mind of the sojourner at Athens. It is not that he will not see much to grieve him in the helplessness and miserable degradation, the squalid superstition, the ignorance and poverty, of the Eastern Church; but he will not have before his eyes an organized body informed with a hostile and aggressive principle,—a system into which evil has been riveted, and where error and truth have been crystallized together.

There are some contrasts between an Athenian and a Roman winter, which many would be more inclined to dwell upon. There are in Athens no long imable halls, peopled with statues; no stately galleries, hung with unrivalled pictures; there is no incessant influx of English strangers; the equipages which the traveller sees are few and mean; and he would inquire in vain for the ball of an English Duchess, or the pack of an English Earl. But warm receptions are not wanting (as many would be willing to testify)—nor tokens of hearty kindness—at the hands of residents who speak our language—English, Scotch, and American—nor are the Greeks thought unworthy of affection or regard, by those who know them best. And what place is there in the world that can compare with Athens, for the beauty and impressiveness of its surrounding scenery, or for the silent eloquence of its ancient buildings?—Who shall describe the beauty of an Athenian sunset, when violet-lights of all various tints descend from heaven upon the mountain,—red, violet on Hymettus, and blue-violet on Parnes,—when a soft yellow light is spread along the plain and rests on the front of the Acropolis, and kindles into a blaze on the peak of Lycabettus,—the sun meanwhile sinking slowly behind Troezen and Epidauros,—and the bright surface of the Saronic gulf "gleaming like a golden shield?" Who shall describe the Parthenon, that noblest of ruins, which rises above the city like a crown of glory,—or the wide river of grey-green olives, which flows round the head of the Cephissus and down as far as the Piræus,—or the fifteen Olympian columns which stand in magnificent disorder near the tirsty bed of the Ilissus? Rome has a modern history as well as an ancient. As the traveller ranges over the seven hills, now so desolate, and the Campus Martius, now so densely peopled,—his mind wanders as much to Marius and Cæsar, to the Gracchi, and the Medici, as to Romulus, or the Trajans, or Augustus. And, as the different periods of the history of Rome are superposed one upon another, so also are its historic buildings.—True it is, that the site of the ancient city is, upon the whole, visibly aloof from that of the present one; but still the existing remains are very inconspicuously mixed up with modern buildings, or turned to modern uses. The Pantheon is a church; the Baths of Diocletian, once so noisy with the game of the pile, and the recitation of poets, are turned into silent walks for Carthusian monks; the slopes of three of the hills are now so covered with buildings, that it requires careful scrutiny before their contour can be distinguished; churches are built round about the Palatine, and on the pavement of the Via Sacra, and side by side with ruined temples and triumphal arches. But in Athens the case is widely different. The first thing the traveller sees on approaching Rome is the dome of St. Peter's: the first thing he sees of Athens is the ancient Acropolis. (We wish we were not obliged to say that the second is the palace of King Otto.)—And as it is at the outset, so it is throughout. While at Rome, the acquisition of a clear idea of the situation of the ground is, more or less, the result of study and labour,—in Athens, the idea flashes on the mind at once, clear as the air of Atrix itself, and sudden as the thoughts of the Athenians of old. From first to last,—from the first sight of the projecting shore of the Piræus with its three illustrious indentations, to the base of Lycabettus,—and from the sides of the many-delated Hymettus to the grove of the Academy,—every thing is eloquent of ancient Athens. To every well-informed traveller, everything is simply what he expected to find it. Any one, who has read the works of Dr. Wordsworth or Colonel Leake, will recognize instantaneously each feature of the ground, and each building that survives; and, after a rapid walk of a few hours, may carry away within his mind, a picture of the city of Pericles and Plato, which will never leave him till the day of his death. Quarterly Review.

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water was secured; the house-drains were well flushed with water; and cesspools were entirely abolished. This range of buildings is perhaps the first practical example of the entire removal of one chief source of physical depression and pestilence common to all the existing dwellings of the working classes in towns.

The price at which these objects were attained was the next object of inquiry. The rents charged were from 3s. 6d. to 5s. each set, according to its position. But this included a constant supply of water, and the use of one gas-burner in each set of rooms, and all rates and taxes, and moreover two iron beds, and a grate with an oven, and convenient fixtures. Some of the inmates admitted that they had paid as high a rent in Liverpool and other towns, for no larger apartments of the common inferior construction, but without any of the conveniences and additions. The directors stated that they conceived there would be little value in an example which was not fairly remunerative to the capitalist, and that for this class of town dwellings, considering the trouble and attention they required, a less return than eight per cent. on the outlay would not suffice as an inducement to their construction; and this return they would make.

Those who have lived in chambers in London would admit that they had in the essentials very inferior accommodation for double and treble and much higher rents. Each set of rooms was perfectly "self-contained," and the arched brick floor gave them advantages in respect to quiet which few sets of chambers possess.

The impression produced by the inspection of these dwellings was evidently one of satisfaction.

—Mr. Chadwick, whilst expressing his warm concurrence as to the advance made, stated his opinion that an additional room was required, and submitted that further improvements might yet be achieved, especially in the mode of warming and ventilation. The directors also stated that their own experience had suggested to them further improvements in the details of construction.

RICHARD REYNOLDS, OF BRISTOL.

The following anecdotes of this extraordinary man are given on the most satisfactory authority: During the scarcity of 1793, after relieving the wants of his immediate neighbourhood, he sent, in a cover to the London committee, with only these words: "To relieve the wants of the poor of the metropolis," and without any signature, the sum of twenty thousand pounds!

Applying to a gentleman whom he thought rich, but who was really only in circumstances of mediocrity, to stimulate him to give liberally, he made use of this argument: "When gold encircles the heart it contracts it to that degree that no good can be issued from it; but when the pure gold of faith gets into the heart, it expands it so that the last drop of life-blood will flow into any channel of benevolence."

A lady applied to him on behalf of an orphan. After he had given liberally, she said, "When he is old enough, I will teach him to name and thank his benefactor." "Stop," said the good man; "you mistake; we do not thank the clouds for the rain; teach him to look higher, and thank Him who giveth both the cloud and the rain."

His maxim was, "I am only a steward, and must soon render up my account; therefore I will make my own hands my executors;" yet he laid out £10,000 in estates; the rents to be divided, forever, between seven of the public charities of Bristol, to supply the wants of the poor.

Being importuned by a friend to sit for his portrait, he at length consented.

"How would you like to be painted?" "Sitting among books." "Any book in particular?" "The Bible." "Open at any part?" "At the fifth chapter of Romans, the first verse to be legible: 'Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ.'"—Family Visitor.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1847.

A decent regard to the appointment of the Church which has set apart the season of the year, upon which we have entered, for observances calculated to draw our attention specially to those portions of the Scripture which record the Saviour's sufferings on our behalf, enforces the cessation, for a time, of various practices which, before and after the period of Lent, are sought and engaged in with an eagerness which, in too many cases, resents the intrusion of a doubt whether they are consistent with a Christian profession at any time of the year.

But it is not safe for us to be forgetful of the Saviour's temptation, sorrows, pain, and crucifixion, at any time of the year. To be regardless of our natural alienation from God, of the divine wrath against sinners, of the love which the Father has manifested in giving his Son, and of the bitter sufferings which the Son had to endure, to redeem us from bondage under sin, and give us the liberty of God's children, is perilous to the soul before and after Lent, no less than during its continuance. Can it be safe for the Church-member to indulge in that practice, at any time, which he now gravely confesses to be unsuitable to the six weeks upon which we have entered?

We trust that many of our readers have their minds made up already that, to themselves, the abstinence of Lent shall be only a help to the deepening of that seriousness which they are endeavouring to observe at all periods of the year; and we devoutly wish that others may give these considerations prayerful attention, and make that frame of mind and deportment habitual to them which alone they feel to be suitable at this season. And the more reluctant they may find their minds, to fall into the frame which outward gravity of deportment presupposes, the more earnestly will they engage, we must hope, in the searching process, until it brings them to the decision of heart which shall make separation from the world with its pomps and pleasures their habit, their delight, and their thankful offering.

Notice was given, at Divine service in the Cathedral on Sunday last, that afternoon service will be held on Wednesdays and Fridays at 3 past 3 o'clock, as has been usual, during the season of Lent.

In this number, as well as in some previous ones, we have inserted articles bearing reference to the measures taken in the mother-country for improving the condition of the poor, in respect of both domestic comfort and moral advancement. It seems desirable to bring the subject before the public, in order that the inquiry may be instituted, whether more might not be done among us, calculated to advance the same ends as those proposed by the friends of the poor at home. The subject of dwellings for the labouring population addresses itself to us in a direct manner—and it does so in a shape to promise the profitable investment of money, the residences at Birkenhead, described in the extract on our first page, yielding a reasonable return for the capital laid out. Many of the poor among us, it is manifest, are wretchedly lodged, and the health of our large towns is thereby seriously affected. The extract under the heading "LET US TRY" may seem to be less applicable to our circumstances, a manufacturing population not being what we have to do with. But if the manufacturer is roused to engage in services of benevolence to that labouring class whose work gives wealth to him, our merchants and ship-owners may be stirred up to devise means for improving, and for keeping out of harm's way, that class of our transient population whose hardships and privations are much involved in the commercial transactions of our men of wealth and enterprise: we mean the sailors who visit our port during summer, and many of whom have to spend here the season, dreary to them, of winter. We signify so much, simply to justify the selection made by us in the insertion of the articles referred to; and perhaps a future day may call for a recurrence to the same subject.

A Collection, made at the MARINERS' CHAPEL, on Sunday last, being Quinquagesima Sunday, on behalf of the Funds for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen, amounted to £3 10s.

PAROCHIAL RETURNS, for the Parish of Quebec, compiled the return inserted in the Berean of January 28th.

Table with 3 columns: Cathedral St. Peter's, St. Paul's, Total. Rows: Baptisms, Marriages, Burials.

A separate Register is kept by the Chaplain to the Forces.

RETURN of Parochial Services performed by the Rev. R. Anderson, in the NEW IRELAND Mission, County of Meigant, during the year 1846.

Table with 2 columns: Services, Count. Rows: Baptisms, Marriages, Burials.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—We have been favoured with a copy of this Society's report for the year 1846, containing an abstract of Receipts and payments as far as Decr. 31, 1845. The total of receipts was £98,521 6s 7d, which sum includes £31,398 12s. 5d. raised by means of a Royal letter calling for collections throughout England and Wales. The expenditure having amounted to £60,273 19s. 11d., exclusive of £13,572 2s. 6d. for Capital purchased, it is evident that the Society's ordinary resources are far from sufficient to sustain its operations even upon the present footing, while calls for aid towards opening new missions are heard from many quarters. The Society, very naturally, looks for relief from some portion of its former expenditure, by the increasing ability of many of the people, among whom its Missionaries labour, to take upon themselves the whole or part of the maintenance of those who minister to them; a list of questions has therefore been prepared for circulation among its Missionaries, calculated to draw forth information which may guide the Board in apportioning the means at its command so as to afford the largest measure of aid where the circumstances of the people present the most urgent claim for assistance. We subjoin the questions (which most of our clerical readers no doubt had officially addressed to them some time ago) for the information of the Laity, and as a means of leading them to calculate those advantages possessed by them—or difficulties under which they labour—which have to be taken into consideration in judging of their claim upon missionary funds for the maintenance of the ministry among them.

- QUESTIONS. 1. When was the Mission first established? 2. What is the date of the appointment of the present Clergyman? 3. Is there a Parsonage House? 4. Is there a glebe? What is its extent and present annual value? Is it likely to increase? 5. What is the extent, in square miles, of the parish or Mission? 6. What is the gross population? 7. What is the number of the congregation—and of the members of the Church of England—and of the Communicants? 8. State as nearly as possible the gross population, at the time when the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts first maintained a Clergyman. 9. State the increase in number since the Mission was first established, and also since the appointment of the present Missionary or Incumbent. 10. What are the chief occupations and means of support of the inhabitants of the Mission? Is the population settled, or in any degree migratory? 11. Is the Mission increasing in population, wealth, and general prosperity? If possible, state the population at the last two or three censuses that have been taken. 12. Please to give such information as you possess, whether from public documents or other sources, as to the trade, taxation, or other commercial circumstances of the Mission, by which its progress in wealth may be estimated? 13. What is the name of the nearest market town, and the distance? 14. How many Churches and Stations for Divine Service are there in the Mission, and what services are performed at them severally? 15. When, and by what means, were the Churches or Chapels built, and how much was contributed towards their erection within the Mission? 16. Is the duty of contributing to the support of

their Clergyman distinctly and periodically brought before the members of the Church?

17. Are the people fully aware that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is mainly supported by voluntary contributions in England? and that a considerable portion of these are given by the poor?

18. State the amount contributed by the congregation, during each of the last three years, towards the support of the Clergyman, and whether such contributions are likely to increase or diminish.

19. What contributions have been raised within the Mission for general Church purposes, or for local charities, in each of the last three years?

20. Is it customary to make contributions in kind, or goods, for any of the above purposes? If not, has the special attention of the members of the Church ever been called to this mode of offering?

21. Has the Clergyman any special discouragements of a temporal character?

22. Are there churchwardens or other similar officers? How are they connected with the other members of the Church; and how with the Clergyman?

23. Would the members of the Church contribute more readily to a general fund for the support of Clergy throughout the Diocese? or to the special support of their own Clergyman?

24. What schools, Sunday and daily, are there in the Mission? What is the attendance of children in each?

25. By what means were the school-rooms erected?

26. How are the masters or mistresses maintained? What is the sum paid by the parents of the children?

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.—The annual general meeting of the Scottish Episcopal Church Society, was recently held in Edinburgh, when it appeared that the income for the past year was £1,030, some odd shillings and pence, a truly pitiful sum, when the wealth of the laity, the objects of the society, and the example of other Christian bodies, are taken into account. The office-bearers of the society embrace two dukes, one marquis, five earls, one viscount, three lords, four baronets, one colonel, one major, the six indigenous bishops and some score of laical gentlemen—and their constituents, the Episcopians of Scotland generally, hold, perhaps, about one-half of the soil of the country, and yet all the money that this oligarchy raises, for augmenting the salaries of ministers with incomes below £80 per annum, for liquidating chapel debts, for supplying the poor with bibles, catechisms, and prayer-books, and for such kindred purposes, is a paltry thousand pounds in an entire year. Why, an ordinary Free Church congregation raises that sum, and in Edinburgh alone the Free Church will in one month contribute three or four times the amount in behalf of its general sustentation fund. Individual instances of liberality occur amongst the Episcopal nobility and gentry, but what is an occasional Gothic chapel, with its altar-piece and stained glass, when the laity generally is allowed to remain in poverty?—Daily News.

DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.—A very painful question has been raised between the Bishop of this Diocese, the Right Rev. W. R. Whittingham, D. D., and one of his Presbyters, the Rev. Joseph Trapnell, junr., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Baltimore. The Bishop appointed a day of visitation of Mr. Trapnell's parish, signifying his intention of celebrating the Lord's Supper in St. Andrew's Church on that occasion, and of taking up a collection for a particular purpose of the Bishop's selection. The Rector, without questioning the Bishop's right of visitation and performance of strictly Episcopal duties in the parish, objected to his celebrating—as a matter of right—the Lord's Supper, and taking up a collection in the church, which he conceived were canonically the prerogatives of the Parish-Clergyman. Pamphlets have been published on the subject, and the Bishop has presented Mr. Trapnell for trial. The various Dioceses in the United States have each its own Canons for the trial of Clergymen; yet we are not aware of the course prescribed by the Maryland Canons, but we suppose the Court will be composed, as in other Dioceses with whose Canons we are acquainted, of Presbyters—peers of the person accused—named by the Bishop, with the right of challenge on the part of the accused.

THE MEMOIRS OF THE REV. CHARLES SIMON have been so long and impatiently looked for, that it is quite a relief to learn (as we do from the Southern Churchman) that their publication was to take place during the present month. The work was to consist of an Autobiography, together with selections from his writings and correspondence, edited by the Rev. Wm. Carus, M.A., Fellow and Senior Dean of Trinity College, and successor to the late Mr. Simeon as Minister of Trinity Church, Cambridge. It is to be immediately reprinted in the States, with an introductory notice by Bishop McIlwaine.

NESTORIAN CHRISTIANS.—Dr. Wolff has been stirred up, by the recently received accounts of the barbarous massacre of Nestorian Christians, to volunteer his services on another of his perilous expeditions. He has made an appeal to the British nation, to induce the people to petition ministers to exert the influence of the British government on behalf of those unfortunate people. "If necessary," he says, "though tired, fatigued, and worn-out by my yet late expedition to Bokhara, still I am ready to face, if required, the Koordish tyrant, and try to persuade him to revoke his horrid order for exterminating all the Christians in Koordistan."

Letters from Mossoul state that Bedherhan Bey is continuing his ravages. A tribe of pastoral Nestorians, called the Khozani, who had hitherto escaped the savage fury of the Kurdish chief, have been his last victims. Bedherhan Bey demanded 25,000 sheep of the dunga, or head shepherd of the Khozani. The dunga, in the hope of inducing him to moderate his demand, repaired to the Kurdish camp, and offered half the number. Bedherhan Bey, so far from accepting the proposition, had the dunga seized and flung down a precipice; then, with the bleeding and mangled body borne before him, he marched into the territory of the Khozani. In a few days the whole country was laid waste with fire and sword. Sixty-seven villages were pillaged and then burnt. At a place called Khabour he murdered 800 persons in cold blood. The most horrible cruelties were every where perpetrated by these monsters. Mar Johannah, the second patriarch, was impaled alive. Several Nestorians, particularly the priests, had oil poured over their bodies, and were then roasted before a slow fire, amidst the jeers and savage yells of their tormentors.

THE QUEBEC JUVENILE CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION closed its accounts for the year, last week, and rendered a statement at a meeting held

in the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel's school-room on Thursday last, which was kindly attended by a considerable number of friends to the noble cause of diffusing the knowledge of Christ among the nations of the earth.

The state of the funds was as follows: Reported at the half-yearly meeting held on the 1st of October last (see BEREAN, Oct. 8th.) £17 11 5

Table of financial reports including Publications sold, Oct. from Mrs. Bradshaw, Decr. Mariners' Chapel Sunday School, Rev. J. E. F. Simpson, Feby. 1847, Donation from the Ladies of the Gospel Aid Society, Collected by Master and Miss Bradshaw, Received by Sub-Treasurer Alfred Knight, Missionary Boxes: Miss Mary Brown, Mary Ann Aherm, Master Fred. Wurtele, connected with the St. Charles Sunday School, Family Carragher 7s 0 1/2, Masters Jas Tuza 1s 3 1/2, Robt. Craig 2s 2d, Thos. Campbell 3s 1d, By the hands of Mr. MacLaren, Superintendent of the Trinity Chapel Sunday School, collected by Misses Ellen Davies 5s 1 1/2, Le Mesurier 7s 1 1/2, M. A. Hall 2s 10 1/2, Sarah Hall 2s 1 1/2, E. A. Scott 6s 4d, McAdams 5s 0d, Hemmings 2s 8d, Car. Andrews 2s 6d, Master Henry Atkins 1s 1 1/2, Missionary Box in the Sunday School 5s 9d, The Rev. C. L. F. Haensel's Missionary Boxes.

Subscriptions from members of the Parent Society, to be remitted with the funds of this Association: Rev. George Mackie, W. S. Sewell, Esq., Rev. C. L. F. Haensel.

Total receipts, to be remitted to the Parent Society, by next mail.

It has to be remembered that the two Sunday Schools which have been so active in collecting funds for this object, have lately been called upon to render help towards the relief of the sufferers from famine in the island of Jeddah (Arabia) and it is not a little gratifying that while 26 lbs. for that purpose were raised by means of the Scholastic students in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, and £2 18s. 8d. of these in the St. Charles branch of the same, their exertions have not ceased, nor been unavailing, for the cause of missions to the heathen. May a blessing go forth with the contribution thus thrown into the missionary treasury, and a blessing say with those who have been engaged in this effort to promote the propagation of divine truth among the heathen and the Mohammedan in distant lands; then, from the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same, the Lord's name shall be great among the nations; and in every place where incense shall be offered unto His name, out of hearts purified by His Spirit, and fitted for his service.

IRISH RELIEF ASSOCIATION FOR THE DESTITUTE PEASANTRY.

The undersigned thankfully acknowledge the following sums for the above Association: Previously acknowledged, by Dr. Stanton, Mr. Sheriff Sewell, Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, Lieut. C. H. Ross, R. N., Of the following sums, one-fourth will be reserved for SCOTCH RELIEF: Capt. Sandham's Company, 1st Bat. R. A., Capt. Daer's Comp. 5th Bat. R. A., Sir H. J. Caldwell, Bart., Messrs. C. & W. Wurtele, P. Langlois & Son, A. Laurie & Co., H. J. Nead & Co., T. H. Oliver, Esq., Jeffrey Hale, Esq., Messrs. Anderson & Paradis, John Brooke, Esq., J. K. Boswell, Esq., Richard Hale, Esq., Mrs. W. A. Hale, C. N. Montizambert, Esq., D. Logie, Esq., Contributions to Sir H. J. Caldwell, A Lady's Sunday Scholars, A Friend.

H. J. CALDWELL, JEFFREY HALE, C. F. STANTON, M. D.

COLLECTION FOR ACHILL.

Previously acknowledged, £5 15 7 Since received from J. S., Sunday School of the Mariners' Chapel, A Berean.

C. H. GATES.

THE EDITOR OF THE BEREAN begs to acknowledge the receipt of Two Pounds from Lieut. C. H. Ross, R. N., and Ten Shillings from the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, for the Relief of the Destitute in the Highland Districts of Scotland.

TO CORRESPONDENTS: Received C. B.—J. D.—F. M.—We have to acknowledge a present, mysteriously delivered on the eve of Lent, of a huge specimen of fish, with some fruit;—M. W.—Poetry—Memorandum respecting Br. Le, the character of which is really well known, and those who read it will not be undeceived, we fear.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED: Rev. Benj. Cronyn, No. 81 to 135; Rev. C. Brough, No. 81 to 135; Messrs. L. Lawson, No. 81 to 135; W. W. Street, No. 81 to 135; C. Monsarrat, No. 81 to 135; John Wilson, No. 81 to 135; Saml. Reed, No. 81 to 135; Benj. Bailey, No. 81 to 135; George Sargison, No. 147 to 172; W. Lloyd, No. 135 to 160; Col. Wetherall, No. 151 to 202; Mrs. Roe, No. 151 to 202; Capt. Blanker, No. 151 to 202; Rev. Chas. Winstanley, 2 copies, No. 145 to 196; George Poyer, Esq., No. 1 to 39, 149 to 173; Mrs. Buxton, No. 105 to 208.

Local and Political Intelligence.

By the way of New York we have a fortnight's later intelligence from the mother country. The new iron steam ship Sarah Sands, built lately in Liverpool at a great expense, and fitted up in the most complete and costly style, left that port on the 20th ult., and reached New York on the 10th inst.

We regret to say that the news is of a melancholy and exciting character. The distress in Ireland is unabated; in fact it is described as on the increase; numerous deaths had occurred from starvation, and riots and disturbances were becoming frequent, in consequence of the efforts of the starving population to obtain food. The Imperial Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on the 19th January, with the usual forms. Her Majesty, in the Royal Speech, alluded to the distress in Ireland, and intimated that measures would be taken to procure large supplies of food, by opening the ports for the free admission of grain. The ports in France have also been opened for the same purpose; and large importations of grain have been made in that country. Bread stuffs of all kinds are in great demand at very high rates; and the consequence of the present increase in their value has been, that a large quantity of corn which has been kept in store until this time by farmers in England has been brought into the market. Still grain of all kinds will find a ready sale and at remunerating prices.

It is stated that an office has been opened in London for the disposal of Mexican "letters of Marque"; and that three privateers have already been fitted out under the Mexican flag. In consequence of this, the rates of insurance on vessels of the United States have advanced materially.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12th.—We are accustomed to hear our trade with the United States of America perpetually boasted of. It is represented by superficial and ignorant persons to be the most valuable foreign trade which England is permitted to enjoy.

We regret the necessity, for the sake of truth, of dissipating this fond dream. It cannot, indeed, be too soon dispelled. The value of our exports to the United States is £7,142,639, while that of our exports to Germany, Russia, Holland, Italy, Turkey and Prussia, amount to £16,925,411. This fact speaks for itself. Our exports to the East Indies and China exceed £9,000,000. To Canada and the West Indies it exceeds £6,000,000. Brazil takes from us about £2,500,000. We need not descend further. We threw France and her paltry £2,600,000 out of the question, although they have an imposing look when reduced to francs—50,000,000, but considering our imports from the United States, the value of our exports is not flattering, nor encouraging, especially when we call to mind the many millions of money which these republicans have borrowed from Her Majesty's subjects and repaid to her.

The goods carried between London, Birmingham and Rugby, amount to about two thousand tons per day.

TO SHIPOWNERS.—The new act, making it imperative upon shipowners to supply their vessels with a certain number of boats, comes into operation on the first day of January next, after which date no British vessels of 100 tons or upwards can be cleared outwards on any foreign voyage until the prescribed certificate is produced, showing that all the provisions of the act have been complied with, namely, that every vessel of from 100 to 350 tons must have two boats; from 350 to 650 tons, three boats; and from 650 tons upwards, four boats, varying in size according to the tonnage of such vessel. And in the event of a vessel carrying as many as five passengers, she must have one boat fitted as a life-boat, and two life-boats.

THE SAVINGS ACT.—According to the provisions of this act, on and after the 1st January, the smoke from furnaces, steam-engines, bakeries, &c., all steamers plying on the Mersey, and all steamers sailing from any port in Great Britain and Ireland, which may enter the Mersey, must be consumed under heavy penalties; and notices to this effect have been served by the Town-Clerk.

Such immense quantities of fish have been taken off Torquay, that the Devonshire fishermen, unable to sell the whole to the inhabitants of the town, have been obliged to sell them to the neighbouring farmers for manure.

The amount of money orders issued and paid at the General Post-office was, for the quarter ending April, 1839, £17,491 14s; for the same quarter in the present year, £681,248 13s. 3d.

The prospectus of the Northern and Eastern Railway gives the yearly supply of the London market at 150,000 beehives, and 1,500,000 sheep, the saving on which, by railway conveyance, they set down at £675,000.

In 1810, the number of ships belonging to Glasgow was 24, the tonnage 1956; in 1845 the number of vessels was 512, the tonnage 130,020. The Customs duties in 1805 were £469; in 1845 they were £750,627.

LAW AMENDMENT SOCIETY. (England).—A special meeting has recently been held, to consider Mr. M. D. Hill's motion on the subject of juvenile offenders. A very meritorious society, whose object is the reformation of young offenders, has been in existence at Dunsford Heath, in the county of Warwick, since the year 1813; and the report of its proceedings satisfactorily demonstrates, that not only is the growth of juvenile crime checked by the system which that society has adopted, but that a great saving is effected to the public. It has been found that during the last twenty-eight years so large a proportion as 60 per cent of the young persons who have been maintained for a period in the society's asylum have been reclaimed. The sincerity of their reformation is attested by years of good conduct. The cost of the whole hundred, if apportioned amongst the sixty, would be 25l. per head; which is very much cheaper to the public than the continued prosecution of these offenders would have been. Thus it is clear that the advantage is reciprocal.

Mr. Hill concluded by moving that it be referred to the Society's Committee on Criminal Law to report on the various plans that had been tried or suggested for improvement of the treatment of criminals; and of young persons likely to become criminal; and further to report upon the principles on which punishment ought to be awarded and conducted.

The motion was carried unanimously; and the Society adjourned till the 26th of January, 1847.

ROWLAND HILL at the Post Office.—The public are likely very soon to feel the effect of Mr. Rowland Hill's presence in the Post Office. No time seems intended to be lost in putting the details of his plan into execution. Various changes in the mode of conducting business have been already introduced into that establishment since he took his seat in its management. A new scale of pay, and promotion for the clerks is to take effect from the 5th of next month; additional hands are to be employed for the sorting of letters, and the number of deliveries during the day is about to be increased. It is said that early in the new year these deliv-

ties will take place in the metropolis every hour, and that additional sorting offices on the "central" principle will be arranged in various parts of the metropolis.

DESTITUTION IN THE WESTERN ISLANDS.—Our islanders are not quite so noisy as their destitute brethren across the channel; but from the accounts which have found their way into the newspapers, they do not seem to stand in less need of eleemosynary aid.

NUTRIMENT IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF FARINACEOUS FOOD.—Mr Joseph Martin, writing from Liverpool, gives the following statement. The table exhibits the present medium wholesale prices in Liverpool of the articles mentioned, the yield or increase by cooking, and the cost per pound of each kind in the cooked state.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like 240 pounds of wheat flour, 240 pounds of potatoes, 240 pounds of oatmeal, etc.

CONSTITUTION FOR DEIGNATING GUN CARTRIDGES.—The manufacture of the fulminate preparations is one of the most dangerous for the health of the maker.

TUNNELING THE ALPS.—The Montier belge announces that experiments have been made within the last few days, in order to test the efficacy of a machine just invented for the purpose of effecting a new and speedy method of boring tunnels.

WE are indebted to the kindness of a friend in New York for the TWENTY SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION of that city.

MONTREAL.—The first levee of the Earl of Elgin was held at the Government House on Wednesday the 10th inst., and was attended by the Mayor; the heads of departments, civil and military; the judges, the Protestant clergy, and a great number of the citizens.

A numerous meeting of Scotchmen was held at Daley's Hotel on the 11th inst., to take measures for the relief of the sufferers in the Highlands of Scotland, at which the Hon. W. Morris presided.

UNITED STATES.—In Congress on the 6th inst., Mr. Dix presented to the Senate a resolution of the New York Legislature protesting against the extension of slavery in any newly acquired territory.

Similar resolutions have been received from the Legislature of Pennsylvania; and both have been referred to the committee of the whole. The debate on the vote for \$3,000,000 for secret service continued, and it was warmly opposed by many who at the same time advocated the vigorous prosecution of hostilities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3rd.—IMMIGRANTS.—The number of immigrants landed in this city during the

month of January, just past, was 3663.—From Great Britain, 2251; from Sweden, 100; Germany, 708; Holland, 283; Belgium, 581; France, 614; miscellaneous, 110. We gather these facts from the official accounts of the Custom House.

FRIGATE BUSINESS.—The packet ship Oxford, which sailed hence for Liverpool, yesterday, does not take a single passenger, but in their stead the cabins are filled with wooden clocks, of Yankee manufacture.

THE SHIP FEVER.—The character of this disease is proving itself to be much more fatal than it has heretofore been considered. One of the visitors of the Alms House, Mr. Thomas Middleton, who had been among some of the recently arrived paupers, caught this fever a few days ago, and died from its effects on Saturday last.

CANADA WEST.—ST. CATHERINES, February 4.—Messrs. Wells and Brough, Civil Engineers, are now on their way to commence the survey of the line for the Toronto and Lake Huron Railway.

TABLES RELATING TO THE TRADE, ETC., OF THE PORT OF TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 5th JANUARY.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes items like Steamers and Coasters employed between British Ports, Total value of imports, etc.

TOTAL EXPORT OF FLOUR AND WHEAT, FROM THE HOME DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR 1846.

ROME AND CAPE VINCENT RAILWAY.—The stock of this proposed railway has been submitted for subscription in this city, and 170 shares have already been taken.

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THE Hon. H. H. Killaly has consented to accept a requisition to offer himself as a Candidate for the Constituency of London, C. W., at the next election.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—Agreeably to the notice given by the Mayor, a meeting of the citizens was held, last Friday, in the CITY HALL, and numerous and respectfully attended.

RESOLUTIONS.—That the inhabitants of Quebec, of all classes, have learned with the deepest sympathy the existence of an appalling distress amongst large classes of the population in Ireland and Scotland, from a prevailing famine with which those countries are now visited by the inscrutable dispensation of Pro-

vidence, and prompted by feelings of a common humanity and by a special and grateful remembrance of the ready and generous succour which they themselves lately received from every part of the United Kingdom when this city was visited by severe calamities, they acknowledge the duty, and seize the opportunity of endeavouring to alleviate, by such contributions as their ability will permit, the existing suffering and want of their fellow subjects.

That it is the opinion of this meeting that a general subscription should be opened throughout the city and vicinity, and collectors appointed to obtain such contributions.

That the amount so subscribed and collected shall be divided between the sufferers in Ireland and those in Scotland, in the proportion of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter.

That the amount to be apportioned to Ireland be transmitted to Dublin, to the Archbishop of the Established Church, and the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church residing in that city, and that the amount to be apportioned to Scotland be transmitted to Edinburgh to the Lord Provost of that city.

That a Committee of seven persons be appointed to name Collectors for the respective Wards of the City and neighbourhood, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions and contributions, and that the said Committee be empowered to forward the monies so collected in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, and otherwise to carry out the object of this meeting.

That the Inhabitants of Quebec, considering that an increased Emigration of the poorer classes from Ireland, encouraged and supported from the resources of the Empire, will be one of the measures of relief under the existing calamity to which the attention of the Ministers of the Crown will be turned, are persuaded that such Emigration could not be directed to any quarter, with greater and more lasting advantage to the emigrating population and to the country at large, than to the Territory through which the proposed railway from Quebec to Halifax must pass—where the Emigrant will find, at once, profitable employment and a place of permanent settlement.

That a Committee of five persons be appointed to prepare such a Memorial, to obtain Signatures thereto, and cause the same to be forwarded through the proper official channel; and that the following gentlemen be requested to constitute the said Committee:—

His Honor the Mayor, Hon. A. W. Cochran, Hon. William Walker, Hon. R. E. Caton, H. LeMesurier, Esquire.

The New Brunswick House of Assembly has unanimously voted £1500 towards relieving the suffering population in Ireland and Scotland.

QUEBEC MERCHANTS' INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting was held on the 10th inst., at the rooms of the association; the Hon. J. Neilson, President, in the chair, when the 16th annual report was read.

The state of the finances precludes the idea of making any addition to the library; but an increase of magazines and old-country newspapers is recommended for the reading room; also an alteration in the period at which the annual subscriptions expire.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers for the ensuing year, viz:— Honble JOHN NEILSON, President. Revd. J. COOK, D. D. Revd. D. MARSH, Mr. W. PATTERSON, Mr. R. C. GEEGIE, Mr. THOS. GLOVER, Mr. C. R. O'CONNOR, Recording Secretary. Mr. JAMES MACKEY, Corresponding do. Mr. JOHN BAYLEY, Librarians. Mr. D. BEWS.

WE are glad to learn that the requisite number of shares in the QUEBEC GAS COMPANY has been taken up, and that a meeting of the stock-holders is to be held this afternoon for the purpose of organizing the Company.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like Beef, per lb., Mutton, per lb., Butter, per lb., etc.

LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office till TUESDAY, the 23rd of this month.—PAID Letters till THREE o'clock and UN-PAID till FOUR P. M.

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 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 Armit, 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. H. Guinness, Esq., Robert Wilson, Esq., R. S. Guinness, Esq.

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

TREASURERS: Messrs. Latouche & Co., Dublin.

THE Committee, feeling deeply the increasing amount of destitution which each post announces, would again appeal to public benevolence, and submit a brief statement of their proceedings up to the present date.

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

A second schooner was despatched last week to Killbegg, with a cargo of meal, whence portions of it will be conveyed by revenue cruisers to the most destitute districts of the Counties of Donegal and Mayo, with the valuable aid and co-operation of the Coast Guard, whose services at the present moment cannot be too highly appreciated. The expense of this cargo, exclusive of freight, amounts to £1,195 5s. These cargoes are to be sold at a rate somewhat under first cost, except in peculiar cases, where it may be necessary that gratuitous aid should be afforded.

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

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

The amount of funds which have as yet been placed at their disposal is £5,375 15s. When, however, they compare this sum with the numerous and increasing claims for relief which daily come under their notice, they are tempted to exclaim, "What are these among so many?" but they entertain a hope that the words of Him who once said, in reference to the famishing multitude, "Give ye them to eat," will find a ready response, and that the Lord will open the hearts of many, and constrain them to minister to the necessities of their destitute and famishing fellow creatures.

A few extracts from the hundreds of letters received by the Committee from persons of known respectability, will suffice to prove that a painful necessity exists for making this public appeal:—"I see from day to day, men, women and children, who two months ago were in health and spirits, now reduced to living skeletons, pining to death."

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

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

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

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

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

George A. Hill, Edmund Walker, C. H. Mischin, Henry J. Porter, Hon. Secs.

December 17th, 1846.

Contributions will be received by the Trustees, the Committee, and the Honorary Secretaries, at the Office of the Association; by Sir Edward Brough, Armit & Co; Messrs. Cane & Co., Dublin; and by the following Bankers:—The Bank of Ireland and its branches; Latouche & Co., Ball, Doyno and Co; Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim and Co., Dublin. Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart., Halifax, Mills and Co.; Messrs. Coutts and Co.; Messrs. Drummond and Co.; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar and Co.; Messrs. Puget, Bainbridge and Co.; Messrs. Hoare and Co.; Messrs. Cox and Co.; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton and Co., London. The Commercial Bank of Scotland and its branches; Messrs. Hall, West and Co., Brighton, Messrs. Vivian and Kitson, Torquay.

PUBLIC DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

PERSONS desirous of investing Money at the Legal Interest of the Province, have the opportunity of doing so, at present, in convenient sums, upon application at this Bank. NOAH FREER, Cashier. Quebec Bank, 4th Feby, 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.

FOR SALE

THAT pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by Mr. BRUNET—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. — Duane Street, Uppr 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 has just received a new assortment, which they will sell at low prices. J. H. WYSE & Co. No. 26, Mountain Street, 11, Palace Street.

FOR SALE,

150 QUINTALS Merchantable large Table Cod-fish, 127 Barrels Green do, 35 do. Salmon, 33 do. Mackerel, 39 do. Herrings, 6 Kegs Cod Souds and Tongues, 23 Barrels Cod Oil. —ALSO— 65 Hogsheds Bright Muscovado Sugar, do. do. Bastard do, 20 Boxes Twankay Tea, 15 do. Superior Macaroni and Vermicelli, 70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Muscatel Raisins, 50 Tinnets River Onelle Butter, 30 Boxes Scheidam Gin, 45 do. English Starch, 10 do. Fig Blue, 12 do. Composite Candles, 15 do. English Wax Wick do, 65 Dozens Corn Brooms. —AND— His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries consisting of— Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines, Martel's Pale and Cognac Brandy, Spanish White do, Hollands and English Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica, Demerara, and St. Croix Rum, French Liqueurs, Teas, Coffee, English and American Cheese, Pickles and Sauces, Spanish Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Sperm, Olive and Seal Oils, &c. &c. By A. LENFESTEY, 17 St. Peter St. Quebec 24 Decr. 1846.

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150 QUINTALS Merchantable large Table Cod-fish, 127 Barrels Green do, 35 do. Salmon, 33 do. Mackerel, 39 do. Herrings, 6 Kegs Cod Souds and Tongues, 23 Barrels Cod Oil. —ALSO— 65 Hogsheds Bright Muscovado Sugar, do. do. Bastard do, 20 Boxes Twankay Tea, 15 do. Superior Macaroni and Vermicelli, 70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Muscatel Raisins, 50 Tinnets River Onelle Butter, 30 Boxes Scheidam Gin, 45 do. English Starch, 10 do. Fig Blue, 12 do. Composite Candles, 15 do. English Wax Wick do, 65 Dozens Corn Brooms. —AND— His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries consisting of— Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines, Martel's Pale and Cognac Brandy, Spanish White do, Hollands and English Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica, Demerara, and St. Croix Rum, French Liqueurs, Teas, Coffee, English and American Cheese, Pickles and Sauces, Spanish Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Sperm, Olive and Seal Oils, &c. &c. By A. LENFESTEY, 17 St. Peter St. Quebec 24 Decr. 1846.

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.

HARDWARE! No. 20, HARDWARE!!

FABRIQUE STREET. MORKILL & BLIGHT,

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

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

HENRY KNIGHT begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he 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, 10th Nov. 1846.

YOUTH'S CORNER.

THE YOUNG FISHERMEN.

In a lone cabin, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia, lived a very poor but industrious woman, with her three sons. Her husband also lived there a part of his time, but as he was an idle man, he generally loitered day and night around a store two miles from his house. Here, among a great variety of useful goods, was also every sort of spirituous liquors, of which he was very fond. His cabin stood on a high bluff, which was worn smooth at its base, by the constant dashing of the ocean against it. His wife earned considerable by making nets for the fishermen on the coast. No doubt our young readers are aware, that much of the wealth of that country is made by sending fish to other places. Many vessels are employed in carrying away dried or preserved fish from Nova Scotia. Small villages, inhabited entirely by fishermen, lie along the sea-shore, two or three miles apart. These people are somewhat coarse in their manners, but generally honest, and temperate. The three sons of this woman were young, the oldest being but twelve, yet they were industrious and helpful. Their mother had been well educated, and amid all her cares found time to teach them to read, and to give them lessons in other branches of education. More than all, she taught them to be honest and truthful. Reduced by her husband's beastly selfishness to her present lowly life, she patiently toiled for her children, who learned from her example to bear every privation heroically. These lads were young fishermen, and every cent they earned they carried to their beloved mother. One of their favorite employments was catching wild birds, which resorted in great numbers to the rocky shore. They are highly esteemed for bait. In some seasons of the year they are more easily caught than in others, but at all times it requires much skill and perseverance to entrap them.

The winters in Nova Scotia are much colder than ours. The snow is deeper and lies longer on the earth. Clad in thick coats, these boys cared little for the cold. They liked the deep snow, of which they made gigantic men and horses.

One very cold evening in mid-winter, their mother sat by her fire, waiting, and thinking of her sons who had gone in their boat to scull some nets, and staid longer than usual.

Her husband was stretched in drunken slumber in one corner of the room. In the other stood a small table, but the humble meal upon it was still untouched, for the good mother waited for her children to share it with her. She arose and looked out of the window. It was snowing, and she could not see the ocean, the flakes fell so large and thickly. The wind shook the casements roughly. Every thing around betokened one of those terrible snow storms so common in that dreary country. As evening deepened into night, the anxious mother walked the floor, trembling for her children. The huge logs crackled on the hearth, but their ruddy light shone not on the bright countenances of her sons. Once she tried to arouse her husband, but in vain; he lay, like a corpse, in his drunken stupor. Turning bitterly from him, the poor woman threw on her cloak, and hurried down to the shore. She paused to listen for the stroke of their oars, but the booming waves alone answered her. The sea-gull was screaming from amid the pointed rocks which were already white with snow. On she hurried to the nearest village. Blinded by the snow, and half frozen with the intense cold, she entered one of the cabins, two miles from her own. But she heard no tidings of her children. In vain the kind woman entreated her to return and wait for them. The men of this village were all absent; so, alone and sad, the half-frantic mother faced the storm again, and hurried to the next hamlet. The snow was rapidly falling, and the air seemed congealed. Love had so far given strength to her heart and frame, but nature at last yielded. She sank exhausted on the snow.

Next morning the drunkard awoke. He was cold, so he arose to call his wife, but his cabin was tenantless. The fire was dying on the hearth, and the beds were undisturbed. The table was still in the corner, and a large cat, a family pet, sat in a chair by it, patiently waiting to be fed. He saw something was amiss; so he walked as fast as he could to the store, to inquire after his family. We will leave him there, and return to his three sons. They had gone some ten miles to one of the larger hamlets, to dispose of their nets. Here several vessels were anchored to receive a supply of fish. Pleased with the boys, one of the captains took them on board, and presented each with a nice book, besides some other articles.

On returning to their boat, they found that the sky had been suddenly overcast and that a storm was approaching. They made all haste to reach home before it came on, but in spite of their exertions it overtook them, and they were obliged to steer at random through the storm, for the land was not visible from the sea. They perceived that they were in imminent peril, but faltered not. Their garments, although warm, were but a poor defence against the atmosphere of such a night. At last, much exhausted, they determined to steer as well as they could for the shore, and soon had the pleasure of hearing the keel grate on the sand. They were obliged to wade through the water some distance, and the youngest declared he could go no further. There was a deserted cabin near by. Its tall chimneys loomed up in the dark, and were hailed by the older boys with delight. They carried the youngest there, but knew not that he was dying. Wet to the skin and faint with toil, the poor boys lay down close to each other to keep warm. Alas!

one was already cold in death. The eldest felt his icy cheek with his hand, and proposed to the other to place him between them, one under and the other over him. They did so, and they spoke tenderly to him as they had heard their mother speak. "A little while," whispered one, "we will be rested, and then will walk on." Even while he spoke, that fatal drowsiness, which precedes death, and mitigates its pain, was creeping over him. In one hour these children of the sea were bound in icy slumber.

Night had nearly waned. The storm was rapidly abating. The moon peered through the drifting clouds, and rested on the lonely cabin in which lay the young sleepers. Suddenly voices broke the solemn hush around. Torches flickered in the lulling wind, and, foremost of a group of men, a stalwart form bent to raise the body of a woman, from which the snow had drifted. With a murmur of sorrow, the group pressed forward, and recognized the anxious mother who had left their village a few hours before.

Just then one of them espied the boat lying not far from the cabin. They shudderingly approached that deserted house, hopeless of finding the lost ones there. Beautiful in death, they found the young fishermen on the frozen floor, the youngest lying between his brothers. At one glance the seekers read the whole story, and brushed aside the tears that fell with unwonted rapidity. One mere effort would have brought the mother to her boys, and they might have laid down to sleep together. It was not to be. They raised the dead, and slowly walked homeward. In a few hours the wretched husband and parent stood by his family, who had perished while he lay impotent in drunken sleep.

The cabin on the cliff has been long deserted, but near by a huge black stone marks the spot where sleeps the mother with her young children by her side.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

THE TRUE SACRIFICE.

A poor penitent Israelite came up to worship before the Lord, who had just risen from a sick bed, where he had lingered for many months, longing and fainting for the courts of the Lord. He could scarcely sustain his tottering limbs; but he came with the people that kept holy day, to witness the morning sacrifice. He heard those delightful words: "Thou desirest not sacrifice, else would I give it. Thou delightest not in burnt offering. The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit and a contrite heart thou wilt not despise." They were like a cordial to his sinking spirit. The service was finished. One after another brought his sacrifice, and was accepted and dismissed; but the penitent had none! At length he drew near, and prostrated himself before the priest. "What wilt thou, my son?" said the venerable man. "Hast thou an offering?" "No, father; the last night, a poor widow and her children came to me, and I had nothing to give her but the two young pigeons, which were ready for sacrifice." "Bring, then, an ephah of fine flour." "Nay, my father; but this day my sickness and poverty had left only enough for my own starving children, and I have not even an ephah of flour." "Why, then, art thou come to me, my son?" "I heard them sing, 'The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit.' Will he not accept mine? God be merciful to me a sinner!"

The old priest was melted, and the tear started in his eye as he lifted up the feeble man from the ground. He laid his hand upon his head. "Blessed be thou, my son! Thine offering is accepted. It is better than thousands of rivers of oil. Jehovah make his face to shine upon thee, and give thee peace."—*Christian Witness.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Continued.

The sun had gone down; the two neighbours bid the Squire good night, and walked along to their cottages. The blacksmith's was the nearer of the two, and the shoemaker was easily persuaded to step in, together with his neighbour, as it was not unlikely he would find his wife or daughter there, waiting for his return. As they looked in at the open door, they saw the three boys very busy, and they had already heard them to be rather loud. "Tom, let me have the scissors."—"I can't, Jim; I haven't done yet."—"I am sure, you have had them long enough—I must have them."—"Indeed you shan't, until I have done."—"Jim, I want the paste-brush."—"Don't give it him, Tom; I will let you have the scissors in a moment, if you give me the brush."—"Their father stepped forward in time to prevent the quarrel which was ready to break out: but the job which they were about seemed to be at a stand. They were engaged in pasting little pictures of horses, dogs, trees, soldiers, and shepherds upon bonnet-boards; also cutting out some that had become dry already; and there was only one pair of scissors and one brush between the three boys. Their father threatened to take all the material away from them, if they could not work peaceably together; but the shoemaker sat down close to the table, and offered to put them into a way of doing the work without any quarrel, much more neatly, and with greater despatch. "Now you, Jack, take the scissors and cut out the pictures which are dry; you, Jim, take the brush and lay on the paste on the back of these pictures; and you, Tom, stand with the bonnet board before you, and your fingers all ready to take the pictures out of his hand, and stick them on." Mr. Preston was a great favourite with the boys; for they had learned from him the knack of doing a great many little things, and it was he that had furnished the paste and brush with which they were just then working. His orders were readily obeyed, the factory was immediately at work; and it went on at a great rate with the very best of temper.

The blacksmith looked on, very thoughtfully, till a short silence in the boys' talk gave him an opportunity of remarking to his neighbour: "I think, Mr. Preston, you have now taught me to know another source of a nation's wealth."—"What is that, neighbour?" asked the shoemaker. "Perhaps we may call it division of labour," replied the blacksmith. "To keep these three boys peaceably employed without the division which you have ordered, it would require three scissors and three brushes, for one thing; and with the laying down of one tool, and taking up the other—doing a little of one kind of work, and then doing a little of the other—I can perceive that the work would be done neither so quickly nor so well as they are doing it now. I think, there is a deal in that, neighbour."

"You seem to be right, Mr. Quim," said the shoemaker, after a few moments' thought; "and it is a funny thing that I should have taught you knowledge which I myself did not possess. While I was walking homewards from farmer Coley's, I had a wish in my heart to give my time to the tilling of my ground, like the farmers around me; make boots and shoes for myself and family alone, but let my neighbours shift as well as they can, for that kind of article. It did not strike me immediately that, in that case, you, for instance, might take it into your head to do the same thing; I should then have to repair my locks, make my door-latches, and shoe my horse; and banging jobs I should make of them, I am sure, even if I did not actually lame the horse, and get the house robbed, long before I have made the lock to answer again."

"Take into consideration, moreover," said the blacksmith, "that you would require a complete set of tools, bellows and all; the greater part of these would be of no manner of use to you all the year round, and the remainder would be of very little use, considering how few the jobs which you have to do. Yet all the while you would not be sure of the particular tools you might have occasion for, and therefore you would require the complete set, to be prepared for any thing that may happen; even as I would have to keep the complete set of tools belonging to your trade, and so both you and I would require, each of us, the joiner's, the bricklayer's, the tinner's tools—in fact there would be no end to it. But, then, I should not get my hand in, properly, to any one of these trades, having to exercise them only, once in a while, for my own use. I should spend a great deal of time upon my work, and do it badly after all. We all should be worse clad, worse fed, worse lodged, with much more labour than that which now furnishes all the comforts by which we are surrounded."

"It would be, I am afraid," resumed the shoemaker, "a step back into savage life; and that not only as regards our material comforts, but also in respect of our moral standing. If no one of us needed his neighbour for an exchange of the produce of his labour, our tempers and passions would miss an influence which controls them now. Thousands of bonds which now knit us together and lay restraints upon the fierce demands of self-will would cease to exist; and in the pride of independence we should resent every offence that we might fancy to have been committed against us. What a state would this neighbourhood be in, by the time we old folks are gone, and these boys are grown up to take our places!"

"We might even look far beyond this neighbourhood, Mr. Preston," observed the blacksmith, "and contemplate the bearing of rude nations one towards another. At first, we might imagine they would only keep in a state of proud separation; but things would occur, on the borders of their territories, to excite passions, and neither would give way to the other. Nothing but warfare and destruction could ensue; and that which was thought to be particularly favourable to a state of independence, would result in the slavish subjection of the vanquished party to the other."

The boys' work was all finished. Mrs. Preston's voice had made itself heard inquiring after her husband, at the cottage gate. The neighbours bid each other good night; all the boys thanked Mr. Preston for the knack of working pleasantly together which he had taught them, and they separated with the kindest of feelings one towards another.

To be continued—perhaps—or not—we cannot tell.

HEAT.

The principal source of heat is the sun. There are others, such as friction, concussion, and the combination of several bodies. If you mix water with spirits of wine or with some acid, such as oil of vitriol, heat will be produced by the combination. If you take half a pint of each of these liquids, the mixture will not amount to a pint; one of the two substances then has penetrated the other, the heat which both of them contained has been compressed within a smaller space and, being released, makes itself perceptible. A piece of wood, set on fire, sends forth heat, because a combination has been formed between particles of the wood and a portion of the surrounding air. Thus if you could weigh the ashes, the smoke, and every thing that has been produced or separated during the burning of a piece of wood, you would find that the entire weight is more than that of the piece of wood itself: nothing, therefore, has been lost; it has all been returned to nature for the purpose of assisting the vegetation of new plants. The heat of animals arises from their breathing and their digestion; the lungs absorb a portion of air, the stomach a portion of food, whereby they effect a sort of combustion which furnishes, at one and the same time, the heat and the food, destined to restore the substance which the body loses; by exercise, and the heat which the exterior air draws from it.

Blacksmiths light a match upon a piece of iron, violently struck while it is cold. Savages procure fire by briskly rubbing two pieces of wood one against the other. The wheels of carts have to be greased, to diminish the friction, and to prevent their taking fire.

Heat always seeks to restore an equilibrium; that is to say, to pass from the body which has the most, to that which has the least.

Cold is not a particular fluid: it is only the abstraction of heat. The sensation of cold is produced upon the hand, by the passage of heat from the hand to the colder body which it touches; a piece of iron appears colder than a piece of wood, because iron abstracts heat faster than wood does. The sensation of heat is caused by the transmission of heat to the hand. If a person for some time holds one hand in warm water, and the other in cold water, and then suddenly immerses them both together in luke-warm water, the two sensations of cold and heat will be experienced at one and the same time.

Heat renders the majority of bodies liquid; but some require more heat than others. Water is a liquid in ordinary temperature, but it turns into ice, when a certain part of its heat is abstracted. Metals become liquid only in a high temperature.

Heat increases the size of bodies, and these, in becoming cool, return to their former state. Wheelwrights apply this principle, when they cause the rim of a wheel to be laid on while hot; the iron, in becoming cool, contracts, and binds the parts surrounded by it more closely together. Porous bodies do not conduct heat so well as those which are not so. It is for this reason, that a garment made of wool is warmer in winter, and cooler in summer, than one of linen. It is for the same reason that handles of wood are put to certain metal utensils.

Liquids are not good conductors of heat, and it is difficult to warm them, unless heat be applied at the bottom of the vessel in which they are contained. When that is done, the heated portion expands, becomes lighter, rises to the surface, and makes room for others which get heated in their turn.

The air around the stove in any room is acted upon in the same manner: hence people incorrectly say, that "heat always rises."

The colour and the surface of bodies have their influence also upon the movement of the heat. White absorbs heat, and transmits it, less rapidly than black; a polished body much less rapidly than a dull one. The snow, consequently, though it prevents the earth from being warmed by the sun-beams, prevents the earth in a much greater degree, from freezing at so great a depth as it would otherwise do. A white house is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than a dark-coloured one. A liquid cools less rapidly in a vessel of polished metal than in one with a rough surface. A piece of polished tin secures a wooden partition better against the heat of a stove than a thin iron plate would do.

Liquids heated to a certain degree are rapidly converted into steam, and can also be condensed again, that is, brought back to their former state, by cooling. This property is turned to account for the purposes of the steam-engine. The same also, in cooking, tends the minute vessels which contain the various juices of plants; makes them mix together, and thus gives them properties which in their separate state they did not possess. How great the difference between a raw potatoe, and the same vegetable cooked!

It is not the same degree of heat that suffices to convert every kind of liquid into steam; hence it is possible, by a suitable apparatus for distilling, to separate different liquids one from another, applying different degrees of temperature for the purpose.—*Translated from Aubin's Chimie Agricole.*

NEW BORING MACHINE.

An attempt is now making at East Boston, on a grand scale, by boring, to procure a supply of water sufficient for the necessities of that section of the metropolis. Mr. Higgins, the engineer, has devised a new instrument for drilling down through all opposition, unlike any tool in ordinary use for a similar purpose. He has abandoned the common earth-auger, the handle of which is lengthened from time to time by locking on a succession of iron rods, turned by a winch and by hand power. His invention is essentially as follows:—A cast iron tube, 8 inches in diameter, 10 feet, or thereabouts in length, is armed at one end with two prodigiously strong chisels, and just above them is an ingeniously devised valve. At the other extremity is a wrought iron handle, fastened to which is a stout, short-linked chain, to raise it up and down. When in action, it operates upon the principle of a common chopping-knife, so familiar in mince pie manipulations. The engine raises it and then lets it fall, like the perpendicular movement of the dasher in the obsolete method of churning butter. As the bits of stone or other materials accumulate every time the massive tube drops, they are forced up into the tube and retained. Finally, when enough has been chopped to fill the cylinder of the drill—the name given it—the engine draws it to the surface to be emptied. The cost of the one Mr. Higgins is labouring with, was six hundred dollars.—*Christian Witness.*

THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.

The *Auxiliaire Breton* publishes a letter from Oran, giving the following details of the treatment of the French prisoners during their captivity in the Deira of Abd-el-Kader, and the manner in which their exchange was effected:—"During the first eight months they suffered but little, having their share with the Arabs in the distribution of barley, wheat, coffee, sugar, and meat. After that period provisions became scarce in the Emir's camp, and they had to sustain great privations; the officers received nothing but wheat, and the

soldiers barley. At the same time, however, they travelled but short distances, never going beyond a circuit of 30 or 40 leagues. One day they were marched off precipitately, and the next they learned that General Cavaignac's column had passed within two leagues of the camp. This General frequently transmitted for them money and letters from their families. These Abd-el-Kader scrupulously had delivered to them, sealed as they came, and exacted receipts for them. They were allowed three or four hours to read their letters, after which the chief who had delivered them took them back again, and carried them to the Emir, who detained them in his hands three or four days, and then finally restored them. If they wrote in answer, Abd-el-Kader undertook to convey their letters to General Cavaignac, whose receipt for them was brought and given to M. de Cognord. This system was kept up regularly until the time when the negotiation for an exchange of prisoners was entered upon. All articles of clothing sent for the captives were delivered to them with the same exactitude. At the latter part of the time the Deira was encamped near Morocco, and a few days' march from Melilla, a Spanish fortress. Communication took place between the chiefs of the Emir and the commandant of this place. One day a Kalifa addressed M. de Cognord, saying, 'We have no longer the means of feeding you and your men. If you will swear not to tell Abd-el-Kader, I will undertake for your being set at liberty on my receiving 12,000 piastres.' 'You know,' replied the Colonel, 'that I have no such sum.' 'I will give you time to write to France, and receive an answer.' 'I am not rich enough to pay it, nor can the whole of my family raise so much money.' 'But France is rich.' 'Nevertheless I cannot apply for such a sum.' 'Then you are liable from day to day to have your heads cut off.' 'Murder us if you will. We cannot help ourselves.' The overtures were renewed the next day by the Kalifa, who asked Colonel Cognord how much he could give. The Colonel replied, 'Half what you ask.' At the end of 12 days the bargain was concluded. A letter was written to Oran, which placed it reached through Melilla. General D'Arbouville listened to the Treasury. The responsible accountant refused to pay the money. 'I offer you my signature as your guarantee,' added the General. 'I cannot accept it,' was the reply. 'Then I will blow up the military chest.' An hour afterwards a colonel of the staff came to the Treasury with 12 men. This there was no resisting. The money was paid, and the *Velocé* immediately started with it.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

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.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW, THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society are such as to insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles.

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada.

Quebec, August, 1845.

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Is published every THURSDAY Morning, BY T. G. & T. B. LEWIS, Printers, Bookseller and Stationer, 4, AVON-STREET.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings a Year, or Twelve Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance.

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