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The Bazaar.

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

VOLUME III.—No. 46.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER 150.]

THE LOST DAY.

BY MRS. L. H. SPOONER.

Lost! lost! lost!
A gem of countless price,
Cut from the living rock,
And graven in Paradise.
Set round with three times eight,
Large diamonds, clear and bright,
And each with sixty smaller ones,
All changeful as the light.

Lost—where the thoughtless throng
In fashion's mazes wind,
Where trillith folly's song,
Leaving a sting behind;
Yet to my hand 'twas given
A golden harp to buy,
Such as the white-robed choir attune
To deathless minstrelsy.

Lost! lost! lost!
I feel all search is vain;
That gem of countless cost
Can never be mine again;
I offer no reward,
For till these heart-strings sever,
I know that heaven-entrusted gift
Is left away for ever.

But when the sea and land
Like burning scrolls have fled,
I'll see in His hand
Who judgeth quick and dead,
And when of scathe and loss
That man can never repair,
The dread inquiry meets my soul,
What shall it answer there?

FAMILY PRAYER.

The father was one of the still men who, much as he thought of company, carried on his part of conversation, in brief questions and monosyllabic answers. He had deceived himself into the belief that his talents were not such as to make it his duty to conduct family worship. With this view he had lived for more than forty years, in every other respect, a consistent Christian.—A son, who, at the time referred to, was preparing for the ministry, and already licensed to preach, was spending a vacation at home—the last evening of his stay had arrived—the family Bible, as usual, placed before him on the stand, with a request to lead in prayer. The thought occurred, that now for a year or more, whatever devotion might be felt, no voice of prayer could be heard in the family, except from the lips of strangers who should turn in for the night. The thought afflicted him, and endeavouring to use such a manner as would become him in addressing a father, almost three score years and ten, he said—“Father, I delight to lead in this exercise when at home, but I am affected with the thought that there is to be no more prayer here, until I shall return. How is it that you have never established family prayer? I know the diffidence of your nature—I know that it would be hard to overcome it—but would it not have been attended with satisfaction to yourself, and a blessing to the family, worth a few greater sacrifices? You can ask a favour of a neighbour—to do the same thing with God, is prayer, and he greatly mistakes who thinks that the best prayer is that clothed in the most fluent language.” The old man was affected—said he knew that it was so—then gave an account of his feelings and practice in this respect since the commencement of his Christian course. Tears glistened in the eyes of some unaccustomed to weep for sin, and the father's expressions gave encouragement to hope that an altar would still be erected, whence incense and a pure offering should daily rise to Heaven.—On the following day before leaving, the son mentioned the scene of the previous evening to the minister of the place, who took an opportunity to add his influence to what had been said, and it proved effectual. The man whose voice, though for forty years a professed Christian and a father, had never been heard in prayer by his children, at the age of three score years and ten, commences the discharge of that duty in his family, and so far as I know, never ceases until the infirmities of age render it impossible. His children, ten in number, who had not before, have since professed the religion of Christ, though I cannot say how much the father's prayers had to do with this result.—*Professor Ten Broeck, in the Christian Herald.*

SCENES IN CHINA.

Continued from the last number but one.

Passing on towards the centre of the City, we pass the British Consulate, established here within the walls, not without difficulty and opposition from the Chinese authorities.—They wished the Consul to content himself with living outside the walls and near to the river,—but Capt. Balfour was resolute, and in reply to the excuse that no suitable house could be found, assured the *Tae-tay* that he must needs come, though he had to bring his own tent and order up two pieces of artillery. The consequence of this first firm step has been, that the foreign relations have been conducted in the most amicable manner, ingress and egress to the City is entirely free, and we have none of those annoyances and fears from which the residents at Canton have been suffering ever since the peace. I mention these things that the friends of our Mission may not feel alarmed for the security of our position, when they read reports of what takes place in the other Ports: each Port has a character of its own.

At about the centre of our City stands the office of the District-Superintendent, and there may be seen the wooden collars and the cages with which they punish and secure their criminals: capital punishments are not unfrequent, and sometimes extend to all the members of the culprit's immediate family. They say, the human heart is a blank, and the parent, who fails to instruct his son and keep him from transgressing the laws, rightly shares his punishment. I do not know how they justify the execution of a wife and children, but I think it is for example's sake. The magistrates and officers have no fees; they only get what can be extorted from their prisoners.

Passing on towards the north Gate, the object which most attracts the eye is *Ching-Wong-Wan*—the Temple of the City's Defender—with the extensive gardens which surround it. This is the principal place of public resort, and is always used or celebrating any fête—such as the birth-day of

the Emperor or his Mother. It is said by those who have seen it, that when the foliage is out and every place illuminated with lamps, it is easy to realize what has been said of the enchantment of these elaborated efforts to embellish nature.

Within the west Gate, for a considerable distance, all is rural: trees and gardens, with a few occasional cottages and Temples, give the entire space over which the eye ranges so country-like an aspect that one can hardly recognize this as part of a walled city and commercial emporium. The entire circuit of the wall is only a pleasant walk, and after having “compassed it round about,” no Christian man can fail to return to his place of sojourn with a mind full of conflicting thoughts, and a heart which is sad and hopeful alternately, as he dwells upon the evils and misery he has witnessed, and remembers that the sovereign remedy for all has been brought nigh unto the city, even within its very walls.

But our imaginary ramble cannot be supposed complete until our having encountered a succession of beggars in the streets, and several clusters of them in corners which long usage has given up to their occupancy. Here they may be seen morning and evening cooking and eating their rice, all seeming insensible to the loathsomeness of the diseases which cover their bodies with ulcers and virulent skin-eruptions. In winter as well as in summer, they sleep in the open air, and often, after an unusually severe night, the morning brings us news of some poor creature frozen to death. Curious things are told of the control which the “King of the beggars” exercises over his subjects, and of the way in which they go about in hosts of their own, from one district to another; but I must not fill your pages with such matters. What needs one's eye at every turn is curious and painful enough end, without, so disgusting, that description is precluded.—The grand lever of the Chinese begging system is that last resort of feebleness and penitence—the power of amputation. Sometimes may be seen a well-dressed Buddhist priest with a metal rod pressed through his cheek—the ends being fastened together by a lock.—Again, you may meet a man with an iron arrow stuck into his arm, passing on for one of the muscles and coming out again, like a large needle: this is drawn to and fro, the man's blood dripping profusely on the ground.—Smearing the face all over with sand, so as to fill the eyes and nostrils, I have seen done repeatedly, and rewarded by the bestowment of money. But the most rapid collector of “cash,” it has been my fortune to meet, was a man who carried about two small living vipers.—One of these he held in his hand; the tail of the other was passed through one of his nostrils, and then hung out of his mouth, whilst his head was suspended over one of his ears. As fast as he could go from shop to shop money was given him; and no wonder, for it was a most loathsome sight.

Occasionally we meet with man and child—who are real objects of compassion—maimed and unable to work, and at the same time suffering from disease. Not to be able, as we are not, to afford relief in such cases, is most painful to our feelings, and much to be lamented in reference to the favourable establishment of our Mission; for how can the people of this place be brought to understand our motives and our objects, unless there is some marked difference between ourselves and those of the same language and dress and complexion, who came here by force of arms, and who remain here to carry on trade, and that not always of a creditable kind? How can we exhibit to this people the Spirit of Christ, unless we imitate his works, “going about doing good” according to the amount of our ability? True, it is our duty and our daily endeavour to do this; but ignorance of the language still embarrasses us greatly in the attempt to do them spiritual good, and we have no physician to whom we can bring the sick in body that they may be healed. Until lately, the Hospital under Dr. Lockhart, of the London Missionary Society, has been located in our neighbourhood,—but the Missionaries of that Society have built convenient houses for themselves in the northern suburbs of the City, and as we live at the south-eastern extremity, the great intervening distance cuts us off from much of the benefit we formerly derived from Dr. L.'s medical skill and unvarying readiness to oblige.

A Physician, and more fellow-labourers, both teachers and ministers—these are our great wants which it would be difficult to magnify, but which I forbear to urge, only because urgency in such a cause has been proved to possess little power to effect its object.—*Letter from the Rev. E. W. Syle, Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, dated Shanghai, Aug. 10th, 1846.*

JESUITS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

“Archbishop Magee, the predecessor of the present Archbishop of Dublin, made the following assertion to some clergymen of his diocese, some time previous to his death:—‘There are,’ said he, ‘at this moment, many Jesuits—concealed of course—but still acting as Church of England clergymen, and in the possession of parishes, who are silently but surely working its downfall.’ The Archbishop's assertion was much spoken of at the time, but was treated with general incredulity; subsequent events, however, seem to confirm its truth, and have made those who first heard it anxious to ascertain what were the grounds upon which the Archbishop made such a startling and important statement.”

We cut the above paragraph from an exchange paper. We have no doubt that it hints at a policy, which that cunning and unprincipled combination has always been accustomed to employ in its operations upon Protestant communities. We are very sure, however, that its agents are not always clergymen. When a highly trained and accomplished hyman is seen devoting himself with great zeal and untiring perseverance to the support of principles, which he evidently has sagacity enough to perceive must, if carried out fairly to their results, lead to Rome, the question will sometimes arise, “may not that man be a concealed Jesuit?”

Who now doubts that some of the prime movers of the Oxford defection were men who sustained secret and intimate connections with the papal Church? Does not Mr. Newman himself admit that he actually held sentiments that were substantially the same with those which he now professes, at least four years before he publicly with-

drew from the Church of England? The truth is but too evident, that this chief Prophet of the Tractarian school was through Romanist long before he achieved his disgraceful and unceremonious transit. It is also true, that all this time he was in the habit of saying, many hard things of popery; but now he tells us that this was only an unavoidable compliance with the necessities of his position; and that, in what he said, he was merely giving utterance to the general “consensus” of the divines with whom he was associated, not his own private opinions.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

POSITION OF NUNS IN THE EYE OF THE LAW.

Leading Article of the *London Times*, 7th of Decr.

A suit both novel and interesting, which was lately reported in our paper of Thursday, was briefly before the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, whose judgment in the matter involves some consequences of considerable importance to the Roman Catholic community. The story, according to the more detailed, but somewhat confused, report in an Irish paper, is a simple one, although in these days, we receive each a thousand pounds from their father, who informs them, at the same time, that they are to expect nothing more from him. They make the usual vows of poverty, and by a formal deed assign all property they may at any time become possessed of to trustees for the use of the convent. Their father dies without a will (as it appears), and his property is to be distributed among his children according to law. All receive their shares except the two nuns, who are regarded as incapable of taking anything in consequence of their religious vows. The superiors of the convent do not submit to this exclusion, and file their bill in equity for payment of the shares which, under ordinary circumstances, would have come to the sisters aforesaid, whom they make plaintiffs together with themselves. They rely, of course, upon the deeds of assignment as operating to transfer the shares in question to the use of the convent. The case is resisted by the other persons interested in the father's estate, on two grounds—first, that the sisters, having taken the veil and renounced the world, had become *coelestia mortua*—dead in contemplation of law—and therefore incapable of inheriting by operation of law; and secondly, that the deed of assignment was executed under duress and restraint, at a time when the sisters were not free agents, and that it was consequently void. The evidence in support of the latter point was that of one of the trustees, a sister of the two nuns, and seems entirely conclusive. She deposed to having visited her sisters in the convent and conversed with them on the subject of their father's property; when one of them, *MARY*, said, “she had signed a certain deed in conformity with her vows of obedience, that it pleased her very much to do so, but she had no alternative, as she was strictly bound by her vows;” and that she hoped that her sister *CATHARINE* would not be asked to do so, because, if she was, she would certainly comply; that neither of them would derive any benefit from the money; and that she had not authorized, nor was it by her consent, that any steps were taken for the recovery of it. The witness further said, that before this conversation both the sisters were wholly ignorant of the suit having been commenced, were much astonished and annoyed at their names having been used, and hoped the convent would never get a farthing of it; that *CATHARINE*, before signing the deed, said, in presence of her sister, her brother, and another, that “if she was obliged to sign it, it would be like the act of a dead person, and she would have no more power over her will or act than a dead person would have—in fact, that it would be as if a pen were held in the hand of a dead person, and that it was out of her power to avoid signing the deed in consequence of the strictness of her vow, the operation of which upon her she compared or likened to the effect of the presentation of a pistol by a highwayman about to rob another.”

The first point was left undecided by the Lord Chancellor, who very willingly avoided the responsibility of pronouncing an opinion on so grave a matter. The doctrine that a person who has taken monastic vows is dead in law is one of those rules which the well meant zeal of the Protestant Reformers laid down for the oppression of the Roman Catholics and the suppression of religious houses. That it was extremely useful in the early days of the Reformation cannot be doubted; but it seems to have died with the occasion that gave it birth. The present attempt to revive it is the first for a very long period; and, considering the general desire that exists to restore the Roman Catholics to a complete equality of civil rights with those who profess the religion of the State, we think it likely to be the last.

The question involved in the execution of the deed is of greater importance, and suggests reflections of a higher character. The law, acting upon principles of the purest morality, will give no effect to an act performed under compulsion, or, as it is technically termed, duress. Whilst it holds every one to the strictest discharge of his voluntary obligations, it refuses to recognize any that are involuntary. With reference to the transfer of their shares by these two young women to the convent in which their vows were sworn, it seems impossible to suppose that they were at the time free agents. A convict in his goal, and the Lord Chancellor evinced no less accuracy than boldness in comparing the case before him to that of a gaoler extorting a deed in his own favour from a prisoner in his custody. The argument which was based on the fact of the sisters, who were co-plaintiffs with the superiors of the convent, not having denied their deed, was most completely overthrown by another fact—namely, that the duress and compulsion which existed at the time the deed was executed were still continuing at the time the suit was heard. In truth, they were no more free agents to deny than they had been originally to execute; and, therefore, the absence of their denial was of no weight whatever. Under these circumstances, the Lord Chancellor refused to direct payment of the shares to the superiors of the convent, and dismissed the suit

with costs, thereby testifying his disapprobation of the whole proceeding.

It is to be expected that the Roman Catholics of Ireland will not regard this judgment with much favour. The hostile decision of a Protestant Lord Chancellor, on a subject of such serious importance to the Romish Church, cannot escape that imputation of partiality which is usually cast upon those who decide according to their own interests. To such an imputation, however, in the instance of Mr. BRADY, we may oppose that gentleman's notorious connexion with the Roman Catholic party, and the support he is known to have received from them in attaining his present elevation. Even if the fact be assumed of his judgment being biased by a Protestant tendency, it is still reasonable to suppose that a sentiment of gratitude, besides other motives of a less exalted character, would have conflicted with the abstract convictions of religion. There is, in truth, no better ground for saying that Mr. BRADY, being a Protestant, would, of course, decide in conformity with Protestant notions, than for wondering why, being a Liberal and intimately connected with the Roman Catholic party, he did not decide in accordance with their opinions. Conjecture and presumption are thrown away equally on either side, for the probability is that the judgment was wholly independent of any preconceived ideas whatever. The judge having a case before him of a very peculiar nature, decided it by the application of a fixed and most admirable principle of law. The only title which the convent could show to the property in question being the deed executed by the sisters after they had taken their conventual vows, and that deed being proved by the plainest evidence to have been done together involuntarily and compulsorily on their parts, it followed as a matter of course that the whole claim fell to the ground, and the suit along with it. In this view, no man who knows anything of our jurisprudence can doubt the soundness of the judgment. Different opinions may, of course, be formed upon the general policy of giving or denying effect to donations similar to the one under consideration; but the most zealous Romanist will hardly dare to uphold the validity of a gift which is not the spontaneous act of the giver.

The following two extracts from the Lord Chancellor's judgment include the general principles which he enounced in delivering the same:

It now appears upon the evidence that this Society was so framed that the members of it were bound by certain vows which they had taken upon themselves, the construction of which vows was declared to be, that they were no longer from the moment of taking those vows free agents in the distribution of any property that might devolve upon them. They were enslaved to the rules and regulations of the community, and were without the possibility of relieving themselves, by any mental act of volition, from the dominion of the vows thus taken upon them. Whatever be their condition—whatever be their relationship to others—whatever ordinary civil duties of life they might, as ordinary members of the community, be, according to the obligations of human nature and of society, called upon to perform, all these they were solemnly bound to disregard; whether the individual be a single person, male or female, having no natural ties of kindred to bind them to the world, to attract their feelings, or claim their protection or their bounty; or whether they be persons having dependent upon them, and seeking their aid, and entitled to their care and their bounty, children, because a person who had been married might enter into one of those establishments after the death of husband or wife, and might have relations numerous, poor, and destitute; and yet, by the rules of this association, they were placed under obligations and vows which bound them to cast all their relationship to the winds, and regard solely and exclusively the body to which they belonged; and willing or unwilling, freely or reluctantly, of their own accord, or under the pressure of their vows of obedience, they were bound irrevocably to devote their property to the benefit of the community, and to execute deeds of transfer of that property to the other members of the Society. It was upon that consideration that he could understand and perfectly concur in the policy of the ancient law, which placed individuals thus circumstanced in the position of civil death. It relieved them from all difficulties of the nature he had alluded to. It made the system harmonious and complete. They were civilly dead to the world, which they renounced, and were placed in a position to follow the dictates of their conscience, and to pursue the line of life which they had chosen for themselves. But they were not placed in that difficult and dreadful position of acquiring property which they were bound to tear from those whose interests they ought to have regarded, and to devote to the community for whom individually they might have had no concern whatsoever; and therefore it did occur to his mind, that it was a wise and prudent thing, and—whether it was the doctrine of the canon law engrafted upon the common law, or of the canon law overruling the common law, it was matter of little consequence—it was wise to place persons in that position that a vow of poverty should be construed literally, and that the vow of obedience should never conflict with a vow of poverty. And when the question came to be considered as to what the rights of such a community now were, he would think it the duty (if it were consistent with the rules of equity and of law) of any person having to administer the function of a Judge determining that right, to place himself as far as he could exactly in the position he would have stood in if adjudicating at the time the law so prevailed, and to act upon the same principle such as he had adverted to, and to carry out for that large portion of Her Majesty's subjects, comprising their Roman Catholic brethren, the same principles upon which they acted themselves when the Roman Catholic religion was the religion of the country. He could not say that they were entitled to less, and that he was disposed fully to give them; and he would place the Roman Catholic body, if he could, according to the rules of law and justice, exactly where they stood when it was the religion of the land, and when the Roman Catholic body themselves legislated, and adjudicated, and decided upon that very matter, conceiving it would be against the public policy of the country that this vow of poverty should have any meaning but that which was then attached to it.

It came to this, that where it clearly appeared in a Court of Equity that one or two co-plaintiffs had, by coercion and duress (he was now using words stronger than were applicable to the case), been induced to execute the deed, and that at the very moment of the hearing of the case, he was still held in the same coercion, was it said that the Court was to be tied hand and foot, and must at all events give effect to such a proceeding? He would put the case of a gaoler putting his prisoner in a dungeon, and extracting a deed from him, and then coming to the Court having his victim still in his power, and claiming judicial interference in giving effect to it, because the prisoner did not object to it, he being in confinement at the time. He protested he would do no such thing. He thought that Court would be a nuisance if it were made the medium of confirming an instrument such as this.

DON CARLOS.

THE SON OF PHILIP II. OF SPAIN.

This wretched prince had from his infancy manifested every species of imbecility and depravity which can be united in the mind of one man. Incapable of instruction, yielding without bounds to every passion, stupid as the most grovelling brute, ferocious as a beast of prey, no care of courtly masters, no lessons of learned preceptors, could bestow on him that scanty polish of manner, and that smattering of the general language of intercourse, which are expected from princes. His grandfather, Charles V., who saw the heir of the Spanish dominions at sixteen, bewailed the fate of his late empire. A Venetian minister, long resident at Madrid, when he saw the prince eagerly tearing to pieces the rabbits brought in for his sport, and contemplating with delight the convulsions of their muscles and the palpitations of their hearts, foretold to his senate the miserable condition of these many millions in every region from sunrise to sunset, who were to be subject to his will. At eighteen he fell from a high scaffold, and received wounds in the head, which during the remainder of his life ailed convulsions, confusion of thought, and occasional attacks of insanity, to his natural defects and habitual vices. His father, perhaps justifiably, restrained him. His mad passion for travelling was exasperated, and he forced wild schemes of escape. His incoherent talk often turned on the revolt of the Flemings, with whom he sometimes affected a fellow feeling; while, on other occasions, he professed an ambition to command the army against them. When the duke of Alva took his leave to repair to that command, Carlos said, “My father ought to have appointed me.”—“Doubtless,” said Alva, “his majesty considered your life as too precious.” Carlos drew his dagger, and attempted to stab Alva; adding, “I will hinder your journey to Flanders, for I will pierce your heart before you set out.”

Towards the end of 1667 his phrenzy seemed to rage more fiercely, mingled with much of that cunning which sometimes, for a moment, covers madness with a false appearance of reason. He declared to his confessors that he was resolved to take the life of a man. In reply to their inquiries, who it was, he said that he aimed at a man of the highest quality; and after much importunate examination, he at length uttered, “My father.” His father, attended by the chief officers of state, went at midnight, in armour, to arrest him. Philip, acting on his fatal notions of the boundless right of kings and fathers, did not shrink from communicating his proceedings to the great corporations of Spain, and to the principal Catholic states of Europe. His subjects and his allies interceded for Carlos. Their intercessions were withstood by the iron temper, the unbending policy, and the misguided conscience of Philip, although he was occasionally haunted by the unquenchable feelings of nature. The commissioners appointed to try Carlos reported, that he was guilty of having meditated, and, at his arrest, attempted parricide; and that he had conspired to usurp the sovereignty of Flanders. They represented the matter as too high for a sentence; but insinuated that mercy might be dictated by prudence, and threw out a hint, that the prince was no longer responsible for his actions.

Men of more science than the Spanish commissioners, and more secure in their circumstances, might be perplexed by the intrinsic difficulty of ascertaining the precise truth, in a case where the malignant rage of Carlos often approached to insanity, and might sometimes be inflamed to such a degree as to be transformed into utter alienation of mind. The clouds which always darkened his feeble reason, might sometimes quench it. The subtle and shifting transformations of wild passion into maniacal disease, the returns of the maniac to the scarcely more healthy state of stupid anger, and the character to be given to acts done by him when near the varying frontier which separates lunacy from malignity, are matters which have defied all the experience and sagacity of the world. At this point the records of the commission close with a note made by their secretary, stating shortly that the prince died of his malady, which hindered a judgment. A dark veil conceals the rest of these proceedings from the eyes of mankind. It is variously related. Philip is said to have ordered that advantage should be taken of the distempered appetites of Carlos, which, after he had confined himself to feed water for a time, were wont to hurry him into voraciously swallowing monstrous quantities of animal food; that his excesses should be allowed, if not encouraged; and that he should thus be betrayed into becoming his own executioner. Another narrative, not quite irreconcilable with the former, describes the prince of Eboli and the cardinal Espinosa as having intimated to Olivarez, the physician of Carlos (as darkly as John spoke to Hubert), that it was necessary for him to execute the sentence of death, which the king had pronounced on the wretched patient, in such a manner that his decease might seem to be natural. When he felt himself to be in the agonies of death, he desired to see his father, and to receive his blessing. Philip sent his blessing; but by the advice of his confessor declined to disturb the dying devotions of Carlos. Vanquished by nature, however, he stole into the chamber, and, standing unseen, spreading his arms over his son, prayed for a blessing on the expiring youth. The father withdrew; bathed in tears, and Carlos not many hours after breathed his last. An historian, who wrote from original docu-

ments, adds to a narrative otherwise not dissimilar, the significant words, "if indeed violence was not employed." However terrific the sound of this may be on other occasions, in the circumstances of Carlos, it rather relieves the mind, by intimating that his agonies were cut short, and can hardly be said to insinuate an aggravation of a tale so tragic, that, if proved to be real, it would be still too horrible, and too wide a deviation from the general truth of nature, for the verisimilitude required in history.—From Sir James Mackintosh's History of England.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1847.

It is satisfactory to find that the distress which has arisen among our fellow-subjects in Ireland and in the Highlands and Isles of Scotland is calling forth the sympathies of many among us who are in a more favoured situation. Our Correspondent S. T. must have felt gratified when he received our last number, which in more than one way bore evidence that the accounts of famine in the mother-country, received by the last mail, had not remained without effect upon the public mind here. We understand that notice was given, last Sunday, at the Cathedral, that two Sermons would be preached next Sunday for the relief of the sufferers from famine in Ireland and Scotland: the congregation at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity have cheerfully responded to their Pastor's call by contributing, after his Sermon last Sunday morning, £21. 1. 0, which, after deducting £1. 10. 0, according to standing rule, for the average collection towards expenses pledged by the congregation, leaves £22. 11. 0, as acknowledged in another column, to be remitted with other funds to the IRISH RELIEF ASSOCIATION. A public meeting has been called by His Worship the Mayor, upon a requisition most respectfully signed by the Clergy and the Citizens of Quebec generally; it is to be held at the CITY HALL, tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

From Montreal we learn, that a public meeting was to be held last Monday, for the purpose of adopting "measures for contributing towards the relief of the famishing population of Ireland." We may, perhaps, be enabled, before we go to press, to report the result of that meeting in another column. A suggestion, well deserving attention, is contained in a letter from the Minister of Trinity Church, Montreal, which will be found in this number. It must be hoped that the united efforts of private benevolence and of public authorities will succeed in immediately mitigating the suffering, and that the good providence of Him who causes the sun to shine and the rain to descend and the earth to bring forth, will provide food for the multitudes now destitute, by an abundant harvest in its season.

DR. PUSEY'S SERMON delivered on Sunday the 29th of November last, in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.—From the Church and State Gazette.

As we predicted, Dr. Pusey has been permitted, without remonstrance or hindrance, to deliver himself of another of his periodical attacks on the system of the English Church. The University pulpits are thus fast becoming the arena in which contending combatants renew the conflict between the Reformation and the Romish system, with what ultimate advantage to the youthful auditors, who are thus, week after week, appealed to, time will show. The rev. doctor's display on this occasion was graced by the presence of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, who must have been deeply pained by such an exhibition; although we are informed, by persons conversant with the constitution of the University, that his lordship has no jurisdiction over ecclesiastical or theological offences within his own cathedral church, or on occasion of a University sermon. It was remarked as ominous that the rev. doctor omitted in the bidding prayer before the sermon, the words ["pure and apostolical,"] which are applied in the usual form to the Anglican branch of the Catholic Church, limiting himself to the expression—[that part of it to which we belong;] and, verily the sermon which followed made it doubtful to the congregation whether they were in a Popish mass-house or in a Protestant cathedral; and to which part of the Church *we* (the preacher) did belong.

The text selected was I Cor. xi. 31: ["For if we would judge ourselves, we should not be judged,"] and it was, in a great measure, applied to enforcing a system of self-inflicted punishment to save us from the penalty which awaits the sinner in a future world. The rev. doctor began by asserting the power of the keys in the Popish sense of the expression; and then contended that the Church of England, in permitting special confession, in the case of sick persons troubled in conscience, commended the practice of frequent special confession to a priest of secret sins, in order to the attainment of the benefits of absolution. The doctor went on to sneer at our Reformers for omitting the injunctions to confession, which they had only a year or two before declared they had introduced by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost: he insinuated that the injunctions thus omitted were more in consistency with Catholic antiquity than the present practice; and said that the power to forgive sins, as dispensed by the bishop at ordination, must be understood in the sense in which it was prior to the Reformation, in order to exempt the Reformers from the charge of "hypocrisy" and "double dealing"—and that, if this sense were not adhered to, the use of the words (added the preacher) was accumulated blasphemy! The power of absolution was absolute. The preacher then resorted to a tone of intimidation; we are legion—we are legion—so we understood him, as he blandly informed the grave assembly before him, that thousands of members of the Church were now in the practice of articular confession and absolution by the priests. The concluding part of this truly shocking discourse, as coming from a sworn teacher of the English Church, seemed to be principally composed of extracts from Romish writers de penitentia, and second-hand quotations from patristic writers. By the mercy of God, he said, a man is allowed to be his own executioner, and execute himself, the punishment due to sin—vindictive; the principle of those self-inflicted penalties which St. Paul condemned by the example of one Western Church—as though anticipating the time when the Church of England should, by the good

services of the Jesuits now at work in the Universities, those cradles of our religious teachers, be united with the Italian sect. One passage quoted by Dr. Pusey with approbation, has, we hear, been severely commented upon even by such as have been supposed to be most deeply imbued with Tractarian error—that confession could quench the fires of hell! We will not believe that this language can be addressed with impunity to the youths of Oxford. It must be noticed and checked; or the defence of the privileges of the Universities, against the intrusion of avowed Dissent and honest Romanism, becomes, not merely doubtful, but improbable.

[Our readers will probably compare with the above review the censure pronounced by the Bishop of Worcester upon the Leanington Curate, as found in our last number; and it becomes a matter of deep interest, to learn whether that doctrine may be preached with impunity before the University of Oxford which, carried out in practice, subjects a Curate to removal.

In connection with this further development of Tractarianism in the preaching of the Hebrew Professor, we place the following small piece of anticipation, from the same English paper, the Church & State Gazette.—Editor.]

"We regret that it is confidently stated in certain circles that a distinguished ecclesiastical poet of the so-called Anglo-Catholic party is about to follow the example of Mr. Newman. The last report is quite sufficient to cast a gloom over the CHRISTIAN YEAR we have just commenced."

MR. NEWMAN'S name occurring in the preceding extract, we take the opportunity of inserting an article of information upon that unfortunate man's present position:

"The correspondent of the Daily News was quite correct in announcing that Mr. Newman had pronounced the funeral oration at Miss Bryan's funeral, in the Church of St. Isidore. That newspaper was incorrect only in implying that Mr. Newman spoke on the spur of the moment, and unexpectedly. The truth is, that the Princesses Doña and Borghese were very anxious that Mr. Newman should preach on the occasion, and obtained the necessary orders to enable him to do so the very evening before the funeral, so that Mr. Newman was taken by surprise, and could not refuse. He preached in the ordinary dress of the College of the Propaganda, of which he is a member. Persons in minor orders, like Mr. Newman, are commonly allowed to preach within their respective colleges; it was necessary to get an extra-ordinary authority to allow him to preach publicly in Church,—and he stood immediately outside the altar rails."—Eng. Churchman.

R. CATHOLIC REPORTERS to the London Press.—Sir Digby Mackworth, at a meeting of the Surrey Protestant Alliance, made the following remark: "The Jesuits were in the habit of picking up young men of talent, to whom they taught the art of rapid writing, and, thus qualified, they sent them forth as reporters. Connected with the Morning Chronicle were 16 Roman Catholics. Another paper had in its service 13 reporters, of whom 10 were Roman Catholics. Even the Protestant Record had a Roman Catholic reporter. He would not state but that these reporters did their business very fairly in all matters which did not involve the interests of Rome; but in its behalf there was at work in those men a singular agency."

The Record rectifies the above statement, so far as that paper is concerned, by stating that, some years ago, a reporter was indeed employed by it who belonged to the Church of Rome; but that the Editor was not acquainted with the individual's being of that faith, and he ceased to be employed, as soon as the discovery was made.

ENCYCICAL LETTER from Pope Pius IX. to "All Patriarchs, Primate, Archbishops, and Bishops."—This important document, bearing date of the 9th of November last, has been published, by the R. C. newspaper, the Tablet, in a translation from its original Latin, and is calculated to afford some insight into the "liberalism" of the present Sovereign of Rome, as a member and ruler of the Church which acknowledges him as its head. The Pope, in an early part of the letter (which fills up three closely printed columns in a London newspaper) introduces a piece of scriptural interpretation, according to which our Saviour means by "the lambs," whom Peter was commanded to feed, "the universal Christian people;" and by "the sheep" he recommended to the care of the same apostle and his successors "the Bishops" to whom, accordingly, the individual now "placed in this sublime seat of the Prince of the Apostles" addresses the said Encyclical letter.

The writer next deprecates the "fierce and formidable war" which "is waged against every portion of Catholicity by those men who, linked in nefarious companionship, not enduring sound doctrine, and turning their ears from the truth, dig out from darkness every monstrous shape of opinion, and endeavour with all their might to suggest and disseminate them amongst the people."

The parties against whom these denunciations are levelled might be considered to be those only of whom the Pope predicates that they "tremble not to deny Christ himself and God"; and of course it would not be easy to say too much against them; but when one of their offences is stated to be, that "they blush not openly and publicly to teach, that the solemn, sacred mysteries of our religion [that is the alleged mysteries of the Church of Rome] are fables, and inventions of men; that the doctrine of the [Roman] Catholic Church is opposed to the good and advantage of the human society;" we do not see how the Church of England with her Homilies and Articles (see Art. xxii. and others) can escape from her share in this papal condemnation.

In describing the evil tendency of various "monsters of error, and frauds" which oppose themselves to the authority of the Papal chair, the present incumbent of that dignity honours the Bible Society with the following notice:

"This also is the tendency and design of those insidious Bible Societies, which, renewing the crafts of the ancient heretics, cease not to obtrude upon all kinds of men, even the least instructed, gratuitously and at immense expense, copies in vast numbers of the books of the sacred Scriptures, translated against the holiest rules of the Church, into various vulgar tongues, and very often with the most perverse and erroneous interpretations, to the end that Divine tradition, the doctrine of the Fathers, and the authority of the Catholic Church being rejected,

every man may interpret the revelations of the Almighty according to his own private judgment, and, perverting their sense, fall into the most dangerous errors. Which Societies, emboldened by his predecessor, Gregory XVI., of blessed memory, to whose place we have been permitted to succeed, without his merits, reproved by his Apostolic Letter and we desire equally to condemn."

The following passage includes an unflinching assertion of Papal infallibility as ever has been uttered; and we really do not know what those professions of liberality are worth, which keep not down the claims of being the living authority by whom controversies are settled "with an infallible decision." It is painful to find such assertions to proceed from Pius IX. who, we really thought, would rather wish to be distinguished for a keen perception of the way that the wind blows, than for an infallibility inherited in succession from so many a one possessed of less personal worth than himself.

Hence, too, plainly appears in what error they continue, who, abusing their reasoning powers, and esteeming the words of God as a human production, dare rashly to interpret it, when God himself has appointed a living authority to teach the true and legitimate sense of his heavenly revelation, to establish it, to settle away all controversies on matters of faith and morals with an infallible decision, so that the faithful may not be carried about by every wind of the wickedness of man, to the circumventing of error. Which living and infallible authority exists only in that Church, which, built by Christ our Lord on Peter, the Head, the Chief and Pastor of the whole Church whose faith he promised should never fail—has ever her legitimate Pontiffs deducing their origin without intermission from Peter himself, placed in his chair— heirs and possessors of the same doctrine, dignity, honour, and power. And since *where Peter is there is the Church;* and Peter speaks by the Roman Pontiff, and ever lives and exercises judgment in his successors, and gives forth the truth of faith to those seeking it, therefore the Divine words are clearly to be received in that sense which this Roman chair of blessed Peter, the Mother and Mistress of all Churches, hath always preserved whole and inviolate, and has ever taught to the faithful, showing to all the path of safety, and the doctrine of incorrupt truth. For this is the chief of Churches, from which the unity of the priesthood hath arisen. This is the centre and metropolis of piety."

Attempts to bring about the abolition of celibacy seem to have assumed the aspect of combination, not to be treated with neglect, for the letter ascribes a tendency similar to that of the Bible Society, to "that infamous conspiracy against the sacred celibacy of the clergy which, oh! shame, has been encouraged even by some ecclesiastics, who, miserably forgetful of their proper dignity, have suffered themselves to be overcome and drawn aside by the seductions and the blandishments of illicit pleasure."

We were almost led to suppose that Rome was professing the abandonment of her demand of superiority to all secular authority upon earth while reading the following paragraph:

"Apply yourselves to imbecitate on the Christian people the due obedience and subjection towards princes and powers, teaching according to the admonition of the apostle, that there is no power except it be of God, and that to resist power of God's ordination is to draw down condemnation on themselves, and therefore the precept to obey the powers that be, can never now, by any individual, be violated without crime, unless, indeed, the thing commanded be opposed to the laws of God and the Church."

The last word saves Rome's consistency. The Church being "where Peter is," and Peter speaking "by the Roman pontiff," and ever living and exercising "judgment in his successors;" of course the secular power need never be obeyed when it opposes the Pope of Rome. And as, in another part of the letter, it is maintained, with regard to princes, that

"The regal power was given them not only for the government of the world, but especially for the defence of the Church, and that we [the Pope] maintain at one and the same time the cause of the Church, that of their kingdoms and of their salvation, by which they enjoy in peace their authority over their provinces;"

nothing can be more consistent than the deposition of Princes who do not defend the Church [of Rome,] as soon as the nineteenth century shall see the wind blow in favour of such an exercise of the slumbering power of the papacy.

We close this notice of the document with one more quotation which makes just as offensive an avowal of mariolatry and saint-worship as we could imagine the most ignorant friar to have put forth in the dark ages before the Reformation:

"And that the Most Merciful God may more readily hear our prayers and grant our desires, let us have recourse to the intercession of the Most Holy Mother of God, the Immaculate Virgin Mary, our most sweet mother, our mediatrix, our advocate, our firmest hope, the source of our confidence, and whose protection is most powerful and most efficacious with God. Let us also invoke the prince of the apostles, to whom Christ gave the keys of the kingdom of heaven, whom he chose for the foundation-stone of his Church, against which the gates of hell shall never prevail, and his co-apostle Paul, and all the saints of heaven, who, already crowned, possess the palm, the treasure of Divine mercy."

We can receive no other impression from this utterance of the spirit of the papacy than that it is unaltered and unalterable—we expected nothing else, and therefore to us it is no disappointment.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—This institution celebrated the third Centenary of its Foundation, by King Henry VIII, on the 22nd of December last. The proceedings commenced by the recital of Prize Essays, and the distribution of the prizes which had been awarded. A peculiar commemorative service was held in the Chapel, at which the Rev. J. A. Jeremie, M.A., one of the Fellows of the Foundation, Classical Professor in the East India College, Hailybury, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London, delivered the commemorative sermon. About 330 persons afterwards dined in the Hall, on which occasion the value of the plate used was estimated at £20,000. The American Minister was among the guests. In the course of a speech by Judge Colman, it was observed that not less than 12 individuals who now occupy seats on the judicial Bench had received their education at Trinity College.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY.—The following letter from the Bishop of Fredericton to the Committee, which we find in the Halifax Times, extracted from one of the Society's "Occasional Papers," opens a fine prospect of its usefulness in New Brunswick.

"GENTLEMEN—I have much pleasure in informing you that I have ordained two of your Catechists after due examination, viz., Mr. Bartholomew, and Mr. Boyer. Mr. Boyer I wish to remain in St. John, as Curate to Mr. Harrison, of Portland, a zealous and laborious clergyman, who needs such assistance, until I can send Mr. Boyer on a separate Mission; and Mr. Bartholomew I have placed at Petersville and Hampstead, a station of great usefulness. I have every reason to think they are satisfied with this arrangement, as I hope you will be. They will be in all respects on a footing with the other Clergy of my Diocese, and are acknowledged by me as such. In order to make a Missionary efficient in this country, a horse and wagon are absolutely necessary in the country missions, and if your funds permit, a small sum for an outfit of this kind might be allowed Mr. Bartholomew.

"Mr. Boyer will not want it, but he will be at some little expense in removing from Prince Edward Island, in which I hope you will assist him.

"We still require help for destitute outposts, but they must be men of self-denying habits, faith and prayer, and prepared to rough it a little. They should not be wholly ignorant of the world, for the people here are not dull of understanding by any means. They are, however, very kind and hospitable.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, Yours, very sincerely, J. FREDERICTON."

MEMOIR OF THE LATE REV. A. W. DEY, Assistant Minister of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn.—This piece of Christian Biography, not long ago published, has met with so favourable a reception that it is now preparing in a shape suitable for publication by the American Sunday School Union. The Rev. Dr. Cutler, the Rector whom the deceased assisted during his short course of labour in the ministry, writes: "I know not a book of the kind which has been more highly prized by its readers than the memoir and the sermons of Mr. Dey. More than three hundred copies have been sold and read in my parish, and have awakened universal admiration and approval. As the experience and productions of a youth, not old enough for Priest's orders, and who lived only about 8 months after his ordination as a Deacon, they have been rarely, if ever, excelled. One of the oldest and ablest of our divines has said, he would be content with the meed of praise which these sermons deserve."

MONTREAL BIBLE SOCIETY.—We have just learned that His Excellency the Governor-General has consented to become the Patron of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society. This is a good beginning. The Bible is an excellent book for Governors, as well as for the people governed. The Israeliish king was directed to read in the book of the law of God "all the days of his life."—Montreal Register.

AWFUL DESTITUTION IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.—The account from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland are truly awful. The labouring population of Sutherlandshire, Ross-shire, Inverness-shire, Argyleshire, and of the Hebrides and Zetland Islands, are at this moment threatened with starvation in consequence of the total failure of the potato crop. Already have many of these poor people perished from cold and hunger, and horrible as are the sufferings of the destitute Irish, we believe they are quite equalled by those of the poor inhabitants of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; but, as there are no coroners' inquests in Scotland, and but a few local newspapers, deaths from starvation take place, and the public are uninformed of the occurrence. Under these circumstances, the Edinburgh Committee for the Relief of Destitution in the Highlands have determined to appoint a deputation to proceed to London for the purpose of holding a public meeting and laying the claims of the suffering population of the Highlands before the people of England.

To the Editor of the— Sir,—Some time since my attention was drawn to the distressed state of the poor Irish in Achill, Dingle, and Ventry, and a sum of money was raised for their relief, which I transmitted to the proper authorities there, and a very satisfactory statement has been received, and reported to the contributors, of its application. The plan adopted by the dispensers of this bounty, was to provide food for the families of the starving poor, to be eaten daily at the place where dispensed. This method is still carried on and found very beneficial in many respects. As the poor of these places, from a variety of causes, are likely to be overlooked in any general scheme of relief, and thereby be deprived of assistance, greatly needed, I take this method of stating that I shall be glad to take charge of any contributions that may be entrusted to me for this object, and of which an account shall be rendered. I am, Sir, Yours, &c., M. WILLOUGHBY, Minister of Trinity Church.

To this special object will be received Subscriptions at the following places:— BANK OF BRITISH N. AMERICA, COMMERCIAL BANK, MONTREAL BANK, and by Rev. M. WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL. [The above was addressed to several of the Montreal papers, applying to that city especially.]

To the Editor of the Berean. Montreal, 3rd February, 1847. Many readers of the Berean were doubtless much gratified by the perusal of a letter in your paper of the 21st January, headed "The Irishman's sympathies for the Irish emigrants in the United States," showing that considerably increased their remittances to their friends in Ireland since they heard of the destitution in that country.—The same has no doubt taken place in Canada, and, now that the accounts we receive place it beyond a doubt that nothing less than famine exists in that country, every nerve will doubtless be strained by many a poor creature whose all amounts to but a few pounds, to send relief to his or her friends in "the Old Country."

My object in now addressing you is to ask if we are to permit the poor emigrant alone to send help to his starving brethren.—Are we, in Canada, who landers of Scotland die of want, or do we think it them, and that we are poor and cannot be expected to do so? Yes, England will help them, but is this a reason why we should withhold our assistance? All that England can do will not be sufficient—famine, disease and death will still prevail. All that

she can do, and all that we can do is, to endeavour to lessen the amount of misery and want.

Englishmen can feel for the sufferings of their fellow subjects in distant lands. Their sympathy can stretch across the mighty ocean: can not ours extend as far, or are our hearts as icebound as the rivers of our climate? But, have we no cause for thankfulness in not having been visited with the same scourge, and shall we not endeavour to show that we are not so? The potato-crop has in some degree failed in this country, as if the Almighty meant to remind us that we might have been suffering from the same visitation, and is it not His mercy that we are not so? The harvest in Canada was last year most abundant, and it is almost unnecessary to say that Merchants and Farmers have benefited not a little by the scarcity of food in Ireland as well as in Europe generally;—almost every other class of persons has also been benefited, either directly or indirectly, by the same cause.

Something should be done in Canada, ere another mail is despatched for Europe; and Bereans will, I trust, be the first in this work of brotherly kindness and charity. I do not think I can conclude better than by giving an extract from a letter received by the last mail from a country parish in the South of Ireland: "This country is in a dreadful state, famine all about us, numbers have already died of hunger, and provisions are extremely dear, so that persons, even of moderate incomes, can scarcely do more than exist, and none of any fortune and conscience get more than absolute necessities. I wish every Church throughout Her Majesty's dominions would have one sermon for the relief of the destitute.—Some English Clergymen have done so, and I this day received a five pound note from one, which will enable me to give a good breakfast daily to some starving neighbours, for some time to come."

I beg to subscribe myself, &c. &c. S. T.

IRISH RELIEF ASSOCIATION FOR THE DESTITUTE PEASANTRY. Dr. STAUNTON thankfully acknowledges the following sums for the above Association:— From the Rev. E. W. Sewell, Collection at Trinity Chapel on Sunday Morning, 7th inst. £22 11 0 Rev. J. E. F. Simpson, collection at the Mariners' Chapel, on Sunday evening, 7th inst. 4 5 0 Mrs. Dallowmore, 1 0 0 Matilda, 0 2 6 Anne, 0 5 0 M. D., 5 0 0 £33 8 6

COLLECTION FOR ACHILL. Previously acknowledged, £4 16 11 Since received from St. Charles Sunday School, 0 18 8 £5 15 7 C. H. GATES.

KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.—The intention of the College-Council, announced by Dr. McCaul at the annual Commencement of this institution in October last, respecting the establishment of 72 scholarships, (see Berean p. 126.) is carried out by the following Regulations recently published: 1. The number of scholarships to be seventy-two—three for each of the districts into which Upper Canada is divided, six for Upper Canada College, and six for the University.

2. The number of vacancies each year to be twenty-four—one for each district, two for U. C. College, and two for the University. 3. The District and U. C. College Scholars to be entitled to exemption from all dues and fees during three years from the date of their election; (the University Scholars to enjoy, in addition to the above, the privilege of rooms and commons without charge during the same period.

4. The Candidates for the District Scholarships to be required to produce Certificates of the residence of their parents or guardians in their respective Districts during the year previous to their Examination—of their having themselves received instruction within the District, whose Scholarship they desire to obtain, during the same period; and of good conduct, signed by the Principal, Head Master, or Tutor, under whose charge they have been. The Candidates for the Upper Canada College Scholarships, to be required to produce certificates of attendance at that Institution during the year previous to the Examination, and of good conduct, signed by the Principal. The above Certificates to be lodged with the Registrar at least one fortnight before the day of Examination.

5. If any District shall be without a Candidate possessing the above requisites, the vacancy to be filled up by the election of the highest in standing, wherever educated, of those candidates whose parents or guardians have resided in that District during the required period.

6. The Scholars to be elected after public examination, and the proficiency manifested at it to be the sole qualification for election, except as before provided.

7. The subjects of examination to be, portions of the Greek and Latin Classics, and Mathematics, appointed for each year by the Vice President, and published at least ten months before the examination.

8. The candidates to be classified and arranged according to merit: the names of those elected to be published, in the order in which they have been placed, and the institution or tutor at which or by whom respectively each has been educated, to be specified.

9. No Candidate to be elected Scholar, unless he shall have been placed in the first class in one department (either Classics or Mathematics) and not lower than the fourth class in the other (either Mathematics or Classics.)

10. The first in the first class in each department to be elected University Scholar, and the two up by the appointment of the highest in standing amongst the Candidates for those Scholarships, which have been thus vacated.

11. If two competitors shall be equal, the only grounds of preference to be, greater need of the assistance afforded by the Scholarship, higher standing in the department of Classics, or having been educated at the District Grammar School.

12. The Scholarships to be held for three years, during good behaviour, and on condition that the requisite Terms shall be kept, and the requisite Examinations passed in due order.

13. The first Examination to take place in the first week in October, 1847, and the subjects to be— Homer, Iliad, B. 1; Homer, Odyssey, B. ix; Xenophon, Anabasis, B. 1; Lucian Vita, Chiron and Timon; Virgil, Aeneid, B. 11; Sallust, Bell. Catilin; Horace, Odes, B. 1; Ovid, Fasti, B. 1; Translation, into Latin Verse and Prose; Arithmetic;

Euclid, B. 1, 11, 11, iv. Euclid, Def. v & vi; Algebra, to Quadratic Equations, inclusive. H. BOYS, M. D., Registrar. King's College, Dec. 1816.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHARLES STREET INFANT SCHOOL, FOR 1815 & 1816.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

COMMITTEE.

- Mrs. CLUGSTON, Mrs. W. Ross, JAS. GRUB, Miss WURTELEK, DUNCAN McCALLUM, MEYER, T. AYLWIN, HOLT, ROSS, LAMPSON, T. GORDON, JULYAN, W. H. A. DAVIES, WHITE, H. N. JONES, YOUNG. Treasurer—Miss R. McCALLUM. Secretary—Miss TREMAIN.

Number of Children admitted since the establishment of the School, 400. Number of Children now on the Books, 120. Average daily attendance, 75.

St. Charles Street Infant School, in account with the Treasurer, 1814.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'To cash on hand this day', 'To collection for 1815 and '16', 'To children's pence', etc.

By Expenses in date £137 8 5. By balance in hand 55 19 3. Total £193 7 8.

R. McCALLUM, Treasurer. Quebec, 1st Nov., 1816.

The Treasurer of the St. Charles Infant School begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of £12 10s., from a friend to that Institution.

The Rev. C. L. F. RABEDEL begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of Two Pounds Ten Shillings from the GOSPEL AND SOCIETY towards the funds of the QUEBEC JUVENILE CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

To CORRESPONDENTS: W. L. on Friday last!—S. & S. many thanks: we expect to provide ourselves nearer at hand.—C. B.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED: Capt. Shuttleworth, No. 177 to 208; Rev. G. Stack, No. 96 to 199.

Moral and Political Intelligence.

One district in Ireland exhibits an honourable instance of independent self-reliance. At a recent meeting in the town of Ballymore, in the county of Antrim, it was resolved to adopt a system of relief for the present destitution by means of voluntary assessment, in order to escape the "unavoidable delay and expense" resulting from extraordinary pre-emptor sessions.

The weekly passengers through the Thames Tunnel are 18,794, the receipts £78.

The Truelove, Parker, from Davis's Straits, arrived at Hull. She reports that nothing had been heard of the Terror and Erebus, forming part of Sir John Franklin's expedition. They are supposed to be in Lancaster Sound, but there was so much ice that the whaler could not go in search of them.

On New Year's Day, the Royal bounty was dispensed to upwards of seven hundred of the poor of Windsor and Clewer. The Queen, Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the young Prince and Princesses, and all the Castle Visitors, attended in the New building school to witness the distribution. The comforts distributed consisted of bread, meat, plum-puddings, coals, blankets, red cloaks, and flannel.

THE NEW HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.—During the last month of December, the clerks of the House of Commons were busily engaged in having removed, from their temporary offices in Parliament street, their papers, furniture, &c., to the offices of the new Parliament House.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR IN IRELAND.—The cost of employing the Irish poor on public works amounted to £97,085 6s. in the month of October, and to not less than £347,064 16s. 1d. in the month of November! The expense in the present month of December will not be much less than half a million, for there was an increase of upwards of 120,000 men in the number of labourers employed on these works between the first and the last week in November. The last week's payments in that month amounted to the prodigious sum of £117,591, 1s. 4d., and the last day's payment to not less than £14,058 8s. 3d.

RESULTS OF FREE TRADE.—Several influential proprietors are about to proceed to Jamaica, and other places where their plantations are situated, for the purpose of assuring themselves by personal inspection, and we trust also by a residence of some years of the prospect there may be of making West India estates pay; for this, with many, is still held to be an unsolved problem. The number of persons going to the colonies, including some of rank and title, is said to have exceeded the facilities offered by the now favourite means of transport, steam; and many individuals will be compelled to wait, probably for some weeks, ere they can take their departure.

Samples of sugar, cotton, and wool, of excellent quality, grown in the Sandwich Islands, have been forwarded to Liverpool, and they formed objects of considerable attraction at the underwriters' rooms last week.

It is generally understood that Lieutenant-General Sir William Gomm, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Mauritius, will succeed Lord Gough in the command of the army in India.

Great distress prevails among the silk weavers of Spitalfields for want of employment. A fund for their relief has been opened under the auspices of the clergy and influential inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of France, that, since the time of Louis XIV., who succeeded his father, Louis XIII., there has not been a single instance of the crown descending directly from father to son.

The Admiralty have it in contemplation to train all the able-bodied men in the several dockyards to the use of the long guns and musketry, and to form them into an available corps to man the batteries and block-ships in cases of necessity.

The European population of Algeria, which in 1831 only amounted to 3228, was in 1814 75,354; and the public revenue, which in 1831 amounted to 1,048,479 francs, amounted in 1814 to 17,695,996 francs.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE POOR.—The French government has made a grant of a million of francs to the different hospices, to enable them to meet the additional charges arising from the high price of bread, and has further authorised the Minister of the Interior to administer charity to distressed individuals, to the extent of 20,000 francs. It has also authorised the same minister to make grants to the different communes or parishes, to the extent of four millions of francs, towards the employment of the industrious classes, in works of utility.

THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.—The French Government have come to an important resolution with respect to Algiers. The principal military establishments of the colony are to be removed to the interior. The governor and his staff, and the whole of the military administration, will henceforth be stationed at Medeah. The Governor of Oran at Mascarah, and the Governor of Constantine in a town in the interior not yet fixed. This new arrangement, it is supposed, will have a powerful effect in enabling the French to settle the country. A rich silver mine has been discovered in the canton of Cotoscora, in Bolivia, and a decree has, in consequence, been issued by the government for the working and protection of the property.

The cholera was still raging at Tabreez, in Persia, at the end of October. It is said that from the 11th to the 27th of that month, 10,000 persons had died, and that the number of deaths daily, when the account left, was 200.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Courier des Etats Unis of Saturday has confirmation, by the way of Havana, of the report it had before published that the southern provinces of Mexico had been invaded by the President of Central America, Gen. Carrera.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The tow-boat Phoenix, having in tow the ships Manchester and Ironsides and bark Leontine, exploded her boiler at the South-west Pass, below New Orleans, on the 21st instant, killing about twenty persons and badly wounding a number of others.

On the 1st January, Gen. Taylor sent forward Col. May to examine the mountain passes between Montemoras and Labadores. On his return he took another pass leading to Lineres, and was attacked by a large body of the enemy, and his rear guard cut off, by rolling stones into the pass, which was scarcely wide enough for a single horseman.

UNITED STATES.—Congress have passed the bill authorizing an increase of ten regiments to the regular army. A few days' later intelligence has been received from the Mexican frontier, as mentioned in the following paragraph; by which it will be seen that the American advanced force have taken another town without opposition. General Taylor was at Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, with the Divisions of Generals Twiggs, Quitman and Patterson, amounting to nearly 6000 men on the 4th of last month. Victoria is about two hundred miles from Monterey, and about the same distance from Tampico. The advance division, under General Quitman, entered the town without resistance. The letters received state that the next morning of the force occupying Victoria would be for Tampico, and it is probable that from that point the collected army will be embarked with the view of attacking Vera Cruz. It is known that large preparations of transports and stores are collecting in the Gulf.

LARGE ROBBERY IN BOSTON.—One of the boldest and largest robberies that ever took place in Boston, was consummated some time between Saturday night and this (Monday) morning. The store of Messrs. Trott and Currier, Jewellers, and D. B. Whitfield & Company, corner of Washington and Milk Streets, was broken into by some villains and between \$8,000 and \$10,000, as the owners inform us, carried away.

The most valuable articles in the store were taken away, having been placed in a large safe in the cellar supposed to be of the strongest manufacture.

This safe was cased with heavy bars of iron and had three folding-doors, all protected in like manner, and entrance could not have been secured till five locks had been penetrated and broken through. The rogues must have worked with heavy iron bars and other tools, for the plates and bars of the safe were literally ripped off, and there was much hard labour about the locks.

All the most valuable gold spectacles, eye-glasses, &c., amounting to \$1,500 were stolen; silver forks and spoons, amounting to \$300, \$300 in money, and some 200 valuable watches, and other articles, which need not be mentioned in detail. The rogues, in overhauling the jewellery, which lay in the safe in cases, missed some valuable articles, and a diamond pin in particular, which was worth \$165. Their object was to take the most valuable and least bulky articles.

The large safe was formerly owned by Mr. John B. Jones, Jeweller, and was manufactured in New York by D. C. Spencer. It seems that there is little safety after all in the most secure means of preserving property. The robbers must have secured an entrance by a cellar window which led into the coal and furnace cellar and communicated with the cellar where the safe was situated. They seemed to have worked very much at their ease, and to have even eaten a luncheon there.

OSWEGO HARBOR.—A considerable portion of the pier has been swept away, and the waves from the lake have free play up the river. A bar is forming at the mouth of the harbour, which promises soon to close the channel entirely to vessels of over six feet draught of water. Steamers now, on entering, have to exercise the greatest care and caution to keep from being grounded. The Niagara, on her last trip in, struck the bar, and was detained eighteen hours before she could be worked off. Four vessels are now piled up on the rocks near the broken pier, and one of them, a large and costly barque, will inevitably go to pieces. Property to an extent fully sufficient to render the harbour safe and easy of entrance has been sacrificed within the last three weeks in consequence of the insufficiency of the harbour works to afford proper protection to vessels. Unless relief is afforded speedily, the harbour will be rendered useless. The entrance channels should be dredged out immediately; and no unnecessary delay ought to occur in the repair of the breach in the pier. The harbour defences have never been adequate to afford proper protection to the commerce of these waters; and now they are in a worse condition than they have been at any time during the last five years. The old defences of crib work are rapidly going to decay, and if they are not to be succeeded by permanent stone structures, they must be extensively repaired, and in some places renewed, within a year or two's time, or they will be wholly destroyed.—Oswego Advertiser.

DESERTING.—On Tuesday three soldiers of the 46th Regt., were taken near Amherst Island. They had deserted, and lost their way. Their feet were frozen, and will most probably have to be amputated.

On Tuesday a man was brought before James McFarlane, Esq., J.P., charged with enticing some soldiers of the 46th Regt. to desert. He was committed for trial. He wore part of the American uniform.—Kingston Argus.

Lieut. Davis, R.N., was a passenger by the Hibernia, and has arrived at this station, having been appointed to the Cherokee.—Kingston News.

MONTREAL.—A numerous and respectable meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Lord Metcalfe was held on the 1st inst. at Daley's hotel; when it was resolved to commence at once a subscription for the erection of a monument to that great man; and a committee was named to carry the resolution into effect. With a view of securing the co-operation of all classes, the subscriptions in Canada are not to exceed 5s. from any one person. The nature and site of the monument will be determined hereafter.

On the 3d a meeting was held at the Montreal Insurance Company's office, to consider the best means for the establishment of a New Burial Ground, for the members of the Protestant and Jewish congregations. The arrangements, though yet incomplete, are, so far, of the most satisfactory description.

On the following day, an inquest was held on the body of a Canadian boy who went to sleep in the conservatory of Mr. Guilbeault, florist, and was suffocated by the carbonic acid gas generated from the flues for warming the building. A man who also slept in the conservatory, when discovered, was insensible, but partially recovered, though he was still in a weak state.

The Montreal Gazette states, that the weather last week was very extraordinary on account of the frequent changes. On Thursday the 4th inst. they had a very severe storm of snow, with a high westerly wind, which drifted the roads to such an extent that they were almost impassable; in consequence of the storm, the first levee of Lord Elgin, which was announced for that day, was postponed until the 10th inst., His Lordship not coming to town.

LA CHIMIE AGRICOLE, mise à la portée de toute le monde; [Agricultural Chemistry, brought to the level of every one's understanding] by N. AVINY, published by W. RUTVEN, St. Ursule-st., Quebec.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of this little work which treats a subject to which modern pursuit of science have given an interest it was not formerly thought susceptible of. We have not had time to examine the work; but a slight glance at it disposes us to translate a few pages of it for insertion as a specimen. The part of the population who speak the French language, and whose petrification in the use of old, elsewhere exploded modes of husbandry has often been mentioned with regret and wonder, can not but be benefited by the diffusion of such knowledge as the work, we suppose, imparts, and by the acquisition of a habit of searching for the causes of effects, and applying a remedy in the quarter where evils take their rise.

A joint stock company is about to be formed, for the purpose of lighting the city with gas; the capital to be £20,000 in shares of £50 each.

His Worship the Mayor, in compliance with a requisition from a number of the most respectable citizens, has summoned a public meeting of the inhabitants to be held at the City Hall, tomorrow at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of contributing to the RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTION AND DISTRESS at present existing in IRELAND and the HIGHLANDS and ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

£1000 have been voted by the Nova Scotia Legislature towards the relief of the sufferers.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL took place on Monday evening, when G. O. Stuart, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Mayor of the City. Mr. F. Glackemeyer was appointed deputy city clerk during the illness of Mr. Garnett. Messrs. Lloyd, Gillespie, Rousseau, Tessier and Hall were named a select committee to report the permanent committees for the ensuing year.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—On Monday and Tuesday the Court was occupied with the trial of 40 inhabitants of the parish of St. Gervais, charged with a riot, arising out of their determined opposition to the assessment, imposed by the School-Bill, for educational purposes; 13 were acquitted, 3 fined £5 each, and 24 fined £2 10s. each; all of which were paid by the respective parties.—No other cases of public interest occurred during the term.

THE WEATHER during the past week has been very mild, for the season, with a little snow; the bulk of which has, however, been somewhat diminished by the powerful rays of the sun from an almost unclouded sky. Thus far, February has been distinguished by the absence of storms and high winds, as January was remarked for their prevalence.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A Lecture is to be delivered this evening, at 8 past 7, in the Hall of the House of Assembly, by Mr. R. C. Geggie, on "Gaseous Bodies."

P. S.—The public meeting at Montreal took place on Monday, according to appointment, and resolutions were adopted with a view to the soliciting of Subscriptions, the amount of them to be submitted to the "General Central Relief Committee," sitting in Dublin. A donation of £50 was announced from His Excellency the Governor General, and one of £25 from Lord Cathcart.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

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

Table of market prices for various goods: Beef, Mutton, Ditto, Lamb, Potatoes, Maple Sugar, Oats, Hay, Straw, Fire-wood, Cheese, Butter, Ditto, Veal, Pork, Eggs.

ENGLISH MAIL.

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 Painham, 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. Hill, Esq., Alexander Boyle, Esq., Sir John K. James, Bart., Henry Bewley, Esq., William D. Latouche, Esq., Richard Canc, Esq., Philip J. Margoribanks, Esq., W. H. Carroll, Esq., Thomas Parrich, Esq., William Edington, Esq., William Trail, Esq., Robt. R. Guinness, Esq., Robert Wilson, Esq., R. S. Guinness, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.

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

TREASURERS.

Messrs. Latouche & Co., Dublin.

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 £212 10s. 6d.

A second schooner was despatched last week to Killbegs, 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 £1,196 5s. These cargoes are to be sold at a rate somewhat under first cost, except in peculiar cases, where it may be necessary that gratuitous aid should be afforded.

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

Upwards of £200 has been expended in 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, soap 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 £5,278 15s. When, however, they compare this sum with the numerous and increasing claims for relief which daily come under their notice, they are tempted to exclaim, "What are these among so many?" but they entertain a hope that the words of Him who once said, in reference to the famishing multitude, "Give 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 WALLER, C. H. MINCHIN, 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 Borough, 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, Parquhar and Co.; Messrs. Paget, 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. 1m

FOR SALE,

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

FOR SALE

THAT pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by Mr. BURNET—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. — Duade Street, Uepp Town Market Place, at present occupied by Mr. Wadman. Possession will be given on the first of May.

—ALSO,—The following apartments in FREEMASONS' HALL, comprising the first and second flats, with the vaults underneath, and part of the yard and premises in the rear, lately occupied by Mr. Futvoye. Possession given on the first of May, or immediately, if required. Apply to GEORGE ALFORD, or the proprietor, GEORGE POZER. Quebec, 7th January, 1847.

PIANOS.

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

FOR SALE,

150 QUINTALS Merchantable large Table Cod-fish, 127 Barrels Green do. 35 do. Salmon, 63 do. Mackarel, 39 do. Herrings, 6 Kegs Cod Sounds and Tongues, 23 Barrels Cod Oil. —ALSO— 65 Hogsheads Bright Muscovado Sugar, do. do. Bastard do. 20 Boxes Twankay Tea, 15 do. Superior Macaroni and Vermicelli, 70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Mac-catel Raisins. 50 Tinnets River Ouelle Butter. 30 Boxes Scheidam Gin. 45 do. English Starch. 10 do. Fig Blue, 12 do. Composite Candles, 15 do. English Wax Wick do. 55 Dozens Corn Brooms.

His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries

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

MORRILL & BLIGHT,

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

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

HENRY KNIGHT begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to spare no effort to ensure a continuance of their support.

H. K. also invites an inspection of his stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c.; having just received per "Safeguard" and "Pearl" from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate prices. No. 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 19th Nov. 1846.

YOUTH'S CORNER.

THE HELMSMAN OF LAKE ERIE.

From the Church of England Magazine. It was on a pleasant May morning that a steam-vessel was riding at anchor, opposite the town of Buffalo, on lake Erie. You know, I dare say, that Erie is one of those sea-lakes for which America is so famous; and, as you stand on its shore, and see the green waves dashing in one after another, you might well think that you were looking at the great ocean itself. The Jersey—for that was the name of the steamer—was dressed gaily out with many bright flags: the Blue Peter, the signal of immediate sailing, was at her mainmast-head; porters were hurrying along the narrow quay that juts out into the lake; boatmen quarrelling with each other for passengers; travellers hurrying backwards and forwards to look for their luggage: friends shaking hands, and bidding each other farewell: idlers lounging about with their hands in their pockets; card-drivers jangling for a larger fare: and all the various kinds of bustle and confusion that attend the departure of a packet from a watering-place.

But presently the anchor was heaved, the paddles began to turn, the sails were set, and leaving a broad track of foam behind her, the Jersey stood westward, and held on her course for the town of Erie. It was a bright blue day; and, as hour after hour went by, some mingled in the busy conversation on politics; some sat apart, and calculated the gains of the shop or the counting-house: some were wrapped up in the book with which they were engaged; and one or two, with whom time seemed to hang heavily, composed themselves to sleep. In short, one and all were like men who thought that, let danger come to them when it might, at least it would not be that day.

It drew towards four in the afternoon, and the steamer, which had hitherto been keeping the middle of the lake, stood southwards; Erie, the place to which it was bound, lying on the southern side. Old John Maynard was at the wheel, a bluff, weather-beaten sailor, tanned by many a burning summer day, and by many a winter tempest. He had truly learnt to be content with his situation: none could ever say that they had heard him repine at his hard labour and scanty pay. He had, in the worst time, a cheerful word and a kind look for those with whom he was thrown: cast, often enough, into bad company, he tried, at least, and generally succeeded, to say or do something for its good. He was known from one end of lake Erie to the other, by the name of honest John Maynard: and the secret of his honesty to his neighbours, was his love of God.

The land was about ten miles off, when the captain, coming up from his cabin, cried to a sailor, "Dick Fletcher, what's all that smoke I see coming out from the hold?" "It's from the engine-room, sir, I guess," said the man.

"Down with you, then, and let me know." The sailor began descending the ladder by which you go to the hold; but scarcely had he disappeared beneath the deck, when up he came again with much greater haste.

"The hold's on fire, sir," he said to the captain, who by this time was standing close to him.

The captain rushed down, and found the account too true. Some sparks had fallen on a bundle of tow: no one had seen the accident, and now not only much of the luggage, but the sides of the vessel were in a smouldering flame.

All hands, passengers as well as sailors, were called together; and, two lines being made, one on each side of the hold, buckets of water were passed and repassed; they were filled from the lake, they flew along a line of ready hands, were dashed hissing on the burning mass, and then passed on to the other side to be re-filled. For some few moments it seemed as if the flames were subdued.

In the meantime the women on board were clustering around John Maynard, the only man unemployed who was capable of answering their questions. "How far is it to land?" "How long shall we be getting in?" "Is it very deep?" "Is there no boat?" "Can they see us from shore?" The helmsman answered as well as he could. There was no boat, it had been left at Buffalo to be mended; they might be seven miles from shore; they would probably be in, in forty minutes; he could not tell how far the fire had reached. "But to speak truth, he added, "we are all in great danger; and I think if there were a little less talking, and a little more praying, it would be the better for us, and none the worse for the boat."

"How's her head?" shouted the captain. "West-sou'-west, sir!" answered Maynard. "Keep her sou' and by west," cried the captain.

"We must go on shore any where." It happened that a draft of wind drove back the flames, which soon began to blaze up more furiously against the saloon, and the partition betwixt it and the hold was soon on fire. Then long wreaths of smoke began to find their way through the sky-light; and the captain, seeing this, ordered all the women forward. The engineer put on his utmost steam; the American flag was run up and reversed in token of distress; water was flung over the sails to make them hold the wind. And still John Maynard stood by the wheel, though now he was cut off, by a sheet of smoke and flame, from the ship's crew.

Greater and greater grew the heat; the engineers fled from the engine-room; the passengers were clustering round the vessel's bow; the sailors were sawing planks to which to lash the women; the boldest were throwing off their

coats and waistcoats, and preparing for one long struggle for life. And still the coast grew plainer and plainer; the paddles, as yet, worked well; they could not be more than a mile from the shore, and boats were even now starting to their assistance.

"John Maynard!" cried the captain. "Aye, aye, sir!" said John. "Can you hold on five minutes longer?" "I'll try, sir."

And he did try; the flames came nearer and nearer; a sheet of smoke would sometimes almost suffocate him; his hair was singed; his blood seemed on fire with the great heat. Crouching as far back as he could, he held the wheel firmly with his left hand, till the flesh shrivelled and the muscles cracked in the flame; and then he stretched forth his right, and bore the agony without a scream or a groan. It was enough for him that he heard the cheer of the sailors to the approaching boats: the cry of the captain, "The women first, and then every man for himself, and God for us all." Probably they were the last sounds that he heard. How he perished was not known: whether, dizzied by the smoke, he lost his footing in endeavouring to come forward, and fell overboard, or whether he was suffocated by the dense smoke, his comrades could not tell. At the moment the vessel struck, the boats were at her side; passengers, sailors and captain leaped into them, or swam for their lives: all, save he to whom they owed every thing, escaped.

He had died the death of a Christian hero—I had almost said of a martyr; his spirit was commended into his Father's hands, and his body sleeps in peace by the green side of lake Erie.

LIVING TO SOME PURPOSE.

A rich Englishman, who lives near Pau, cannot be satisfied with the pleasures natural to the beautiful region at the foot of the Pyrenees; and he has astonished the Bordeaux people by having his thirteen horses and thirty couple of hounds landed at their quay from an English brig. The people assembled in multitudes to see the sight; and they will probably send down to posterity some tradition of the gentleman as the most devoted lover of pleasure in their day and neighbourhood.—Somewhat different was the taste in pleasure of a certain humble governess whom I have heard of, whose name was Jane Scott. She had a heart which was pained at seeing the toil and difficulty caused to the people of a certain district by want of access to water; and she had a heart which was pleased at the exertion of working hard and denying herself the expenditure of her own earnings for her own purposes. She laid by enough of her hard earnings to bequeath to the neighbourhood a pump, with a shed over it, for shelter for the women who came to draw. The grateful neighbours have added to the pump the best and greatest ornament it could have—the inscribed name of Jane Scott.—Some papers before me prove that among the worst consequences of seasons of distress among the workpeople is this: that men who are selfish discover on how little their wives and children can live, and thenceforward compel their wives to make that sum do, spending all the rest on their own indulgence. When I think of the childlikeness of the idle gentleman in his gambling and hunting pleasures abroad, and of the selfish working man over his pipe and can, or laying bets, or lounging away his Mondays, how sweet in comparison is the savour of the works of Jane Scott, or of the Wiltshire good-wife, who now stands immortalised in stone, on the top of a pillar, with her basket of eggs on her arm. This good-wife had to go to market by a dreadfully miry way. She worked and saved, and left money to pave this miry way, for the benefit of those who came after her. There was some money left over; and it accumulated, so that the Marquis of Lansdowne, who was a trustee, was perplexed what to do with it. He and others who honoured the woman's deed, subscribed a sufficient increase to erect the pillar and statue I have mentioned. There she stands, silently inciting the wayfarer to deeds of that virtue that they can never die.—People's Journal.

ANECDOTE OF THE HORSE.—After General Sir Robert R. Gillespie fell at the storming of Kalunga, his favourite black charger, bred at the Cape of Good Hope, and carried by him to India, was at the sale of his effects competed for by several officers of his division, and finally knocked down to the privates of the 8th Dragoons, who contributed their prize-money to the amount of 500*l.* to retain this commemoration of their late commander. Thus the charger was always led at the head of the regiment on a march, and at the station of Cawnpore was usually indulged with taking his ancient post at the colour-stand, where the salute of passing squadrons was given at drill and on review. When the regiment was ordered home, the funds of the privates running low, he was bought for the same sum by a relative of ours, who provided food and paddock for him, where he might end his days in comfort; but when the corps had marched, and the sound of the trumpet had departed, he refused to eat, and on the first opportunity, being led out to exercise, he broke from his groom, and galloping to his ancient station on the parade, after neighing aloud, dropped down dead.—From Colonel Hamilton's Naturalist's Library.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

"I think," said Quim, "I must do the boy so much justice, too, as to say he has seen the folly of his course, since Jack has brought in his fine crop of produce; and he says, if I let him have the lot of land again, next year, he will leave nothing of all his finery but the flower-borders, but will sow the main part of the ground for usefulness, like his brother."

"I am disposed," said the Squire, "to make

another proposal to you, neighbour. If you would let Tom exchange the use of his lot for another equally good which I can spare, I would keep up his garden, only planting young fruit trees instead of the ever-greens which have not taken root. He may, moreover, undertake the care of the trees and have half the produce for his labour; that will give me an opportunity of advising him in the management of an orchard, and he will find the benefit of that in after-life. The garden may then remain a public walk under the restrictions which Tom has already laid down; those who come, must come as 'Ladies and gentlemen.'"

"There can be no objection on my part, I am sure," said the blacksmith; "and I have no doubt Tom will be glad to accept your offer and to profit by your instructions. It does my heart good, to think that his character does not turn out quite so bad as regards the value of his labour to the community. Jim, then, is the only one of the three boys for whom there is not a word to say that I can think of."

"Yes, Mr. Quim," replied the Squire, "I am afraid we must not set him down not only as a useless, but as a hurtful member of society; and we must hope that he will come to see his folly and learn wisdom. He worked hard without producing any thing valuable, either as a matter of use or of taste; and he gave occasion to a kind of pastime which encourages betting, rouses evil passions, and gives occasion to malicious tricks. I have never heard of a race-course that did not inflict a deep injury to the neighbourhood where it was established."

"It seems quite possible, then," observed the shoemaker, "to show a good deal of produce from one's labour, and yet to diminish the wealth of the country rather than add to it. The making of whiskey, and of luxurious meats, of playing-cards, and of dice produces articles of commerce, but encourages habits in the population which can not fail to take from the amount of useful labour that might otherwise be bestowed. In truth, Squire, the question seems to be, after all, one of moral force rather than of physical labour or of mechanical skill."

"You only just apply to the case in hand," replied the Squire, "the words of the wise man in Proverbs XIV, 34: 'Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.' If folly and wickedness prevail among the inhabitants of a country, their industry will be perverted to their ruin. Their produce will be of a kind, the use of which begets bad habits, and so undermines the true strength of the nation."

"That makes me tell you a thought," said the blacksmith, "which has been troubling me since we have been speaking about my three boys, amongst whom Jack has obtained the highest credit on account of the profitable application of his labour. Perhaps you know, as well as I do,—or better, it may be, for it is a rare case that parents judge so correctly of their children as strangers do—but you do know that Tom is not the one of my boys that has the best moral qualities. I am proud of his farming, I must confess; but I am not a little disquieted by his grasping disposition. He has squeezed the very highest price out of me, and holds his earnings with such a close fist that I am afraid of covetousness springing up within him. Both Tom and Jim are of a more frank and generous disposition than Jack."

"You are acting wisely, Mr. Quim," said the Squire, "in watching the first indications of the evil root in your son. There can be no doubt, that danger lurks under the fair outside of his judgment and steadiness of exertion. As long as these are only the promptings of his nature, they are shots from the corrupt root—a depraved heart. They require to be sanctified, and then they will tell upon the true prosperity of the nation. The real friend of his own country and of his countrymen is not content when his possessions increase, while his neighbours are depressed in poverty. He will take of his abundance, and relieve distress; and he will take pleasure in encouraging his neighbours to do the best for themselves by industry and skill, so that they may rise upward toward himself; and he will not let it grieve him, if they attain an equality with him in temporal prosperity."

"Indeed, Squire," replied the shoemaker, "it seems to me as if the Saviour had directed us to that use of our worldly goods when he told his disciples that they have the poor always with them, and whosoever they will, they may do them good. It is a sad use to make of God's blessing upon our labour, when we only work for the accumulation of property in our own hands, without a dutiful regard to our poor neighbour's relief. Thousands of them are in want through no fault of theirs; and no one of us has abundance through any deserving of his own. Now it does seem as if we should have the poor with us, on purpose that there may be found in us the will to do them good."

"Yes, neighbours," rejoined the Squire, "we are far too apt to consider ourselves Masters of that which we are only Trustees of. There is no occasion for any one among us being in want. Those who have fallen into want by God's doing, are entitled to be provided for by us who have abundance, through God's doing likewise. But as to such people as Lazy Turner, to him applies the apostle's precept: 'He that will not work, neither shall he eat.'"

To be continued.

DEMISE OF A VETERAN HIGHLANDER.—Died on Friday evening, at his residence, the Foot Guards' Suttling-house, Whitehall, Mr. Drico McGregor, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, formerly of the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards. He was a native of Argyshire, and enlisted at Glasgow into the 3d Guards in the year 1799, and went through the chief actions in the Peninsular war, under the Duke of Wellington. At Walcheren he was one of those unfortunates who caught fever, and was carried in a sheet from the sick ward to the dead-house,

and put into a shell. The nurse coming down a few minutes after, found M'Gregor sitting up in his temporary coffin; he by good nursing and a strong constitution soon recovered. At Waterloo he was a Sergeant-Major, and assisted Colonel Vere, and Lieutenant-General Sir James Macdonnell, of the Coldstream Guards, in barring the door at Hougoumont, and, being a man of great bodily strength, was of much use in keeping the enemy out of the house. He was also singly attacked by a French Cuirassier, who struck M'Gregor with his sword. The cut was parried, and M'Gregor shot the Cuirassier dead on the spot, and rode into the square on the horse of the vanquished Frenchman; M'Gregor cut the eagles from the saddle-cloth of the Cuirassier in remembrance of the event. In 1821 he was discharged from the Guards, receiving a handsome pension, and for his long service and good conduct the field officers of the Brigade of Guards appointed him keeper of the Foot Guards' Suttling-house. George IV. afterwards appointed him a Yeoman of the Guard at St. James's, which place he held until the time of his death. He was well known to many north countrymen visiting London, on account of his marked kindness and hospitality towards them. His hand was always open to the widow and fatherless, and he was a liberal subscriber to many institutions in his native country and to several in London. Deceased, we believe, has left a sum of not less than 15,000*l.* to his only son. He was also known to most of our townsmen who had occasion to visit London, to whom he was always ready to give a hearty reception.—Glasgow Chronicle.

SCIENCE OVERCOMING THE OBSTACLES OF NATURE.

Brunel's tunnel under the Thames has been ranked as a World's wonder, and so it is in comparison with any other subterranean structure, but its real merit can never be apparent to the multitude, until the design of its originator is fairly carried out, and its uses as a common thoroughfare are fully established.—Since that work was commenced, there have been many others involving difficulties of construction of a more complex nature, whose solution has never even been talked of, one may say, although thousands of persons are daily carried over these very works at the rate of 50 miles the hour. Such are many of the railway viaducts, embankments, and tunnels.

The boldest idea yet started by any living Engineer, is that of Robert Stephenson, now engaged upon the construction of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, who proposes and is now executing a tubular iron bridge over the Menai Straits, (to connect the shores of Carnarvonshire with the island of Anglesea—a feat accomplished previously by Telford, but on the old and well tested plan of suspension bridges. Mr. Stephenson's project is one purely original, and of gigantic proportions. He proposes to construct a tubular bridge of plate iron one inch thick—the plates to be riveted together in the form of a rectangular tube or tunnel, having a cross section 14 by 26 feet outside measurement, and to extend over the Straits in three spans of 450 feet each. Two lofty piers will be erected in the water to support the central span, at a sufficient height over the channel to allow the largest class of shipping to pass free, without striking their royal masts heads. There are to be two of these tubes laid parallel to each other, the entire length of each being 1350 feet, and thus allowing free transit of the trains in opposite directions at the same time. The clear space left in each tube for the passage of a train is 14 by 17 feet, leaving nine feet of vertical dimensions given above to be accounted for. This is appropriated to the purpose of rendering the tube sufficiently stiff to bear its own weight and that of the train, by dividing 6 by 14 feet of the upper portion of the tube into 8 smaller tubes arranged in two horizontal rows, to resist compression, and the lower portion or roadway of the tube, 5 by 14 feet, is divided into 4 similar small tubes, to resist tension. The two grand tubes containing the separate roadways for each train of cars, are to be bolted together side by side to resist lateral pressure from the heavy gales of wind common to this region. It is not to be supposed that any Board of Directors would have accepted such a formidable project as this, without first being well satisfied of the feasibility of executing it, and the sufficiency of the work for its intended purpose when done. Careful and most elaborate experiments were undertaken by Messrs. Fairbairn & Hodgkinson—men equally eminent for their practical and scientific knowledge of the strength of iron as a building material—and upon their joint verdict of approval, the tubular bridge is now going on, the stone piers being in progress, and the iron work contracted for in part. In conducting these experiments, the gentlemen above named discovered some valuable facts. They found that it was necessary to provide a much larger amount of strength in the tubes to resist compression than to resist tension; that wrought and cast iron stand directly opposite to each other in this particular; that cylindrical and elliptical tubes are far less able to resist weight applied horizontally than are tubes of the square or rectangular section. Hence, adopting the latter form, and stiffening it by making the depth of the tube nearly double its width, (26 by 14,) and then adding interiorly two rows of smaller tubes above and one below, they arrived at a form capable of sustaining 750 tons in the centre of a space of 450 feet, and, as they state in their report, fully competent for the purposes of a railway viaduct, tunnel or bridge.

The experiments were tried on a large scale, tubes of 8 by 16 inches square and 30 feet long being used. The successful issue of this great project will place Mr. Stephenson in the same rank as Telford, Brunel, and Smeaton.

WAR WASTE OF LIFE. During the last three years of the Peninsular War the total number of deaths in the British army amounted annually to about 16 per cent. of the whole force. Of these only four per cent. died in battle or of wounds which proved fatal soon after. The number of men sick in hospital usually averaged about one fourth of the whole. In less than three and a half years, out of a force, the average strength of which was 61,500 men, nearly 31,000 died, and of these only one fourth fell by the sword; and this enormous mortality occurred among a body of men all of whom a short time previously must have been in the healthiest vigour of youth and prime of manhood; so that it required the annual sacrifice of [9,810] able bodied men to keep in the field a working force of less than 50,000. If such was the amount of suffering and waste of life when every expedient was adopted that foresight could suggest to provide proper food and raiment and every other attainable comfort both in sickness and in health, what must it be when these precautions are neglected? Of such neglect and its terrible and execrable consequences, Napoleon's campaigns of 1812 and 1813 afford memorable examples. From want of proper supplies alone, the French troops perished literally by hundreds of thousands.—Quarterly Review.

WALKING WITH GOD, THE PATH TOWARDS PERFECTION. Holy walking with God will increase your acquaintance with him. By this I mean, obedience to his precepts and delight in his ways. Walking implies life, exertion, perseverance, and progress. These are born again, and let their eyes look forward, and their eyelids straight before them. It does not consist in a rapturous enjoyment now and then, a satisfaction of interest in the covenant of grace, or some heavenly meditation, once a year; but a regular habitual persevering course of obedience to his commands. There must be a disposition, just, to say with David, "I esteem all thy precepts concerning all things to be right, and I hate every false way"; and then a conduct corresponding, "My soul hath kept thy testimonies, for I love them exceedingly." Sherman's Guide to acquaintance with God.

FOR SALE. At the Book-Store of G. Stanley, No 4, St. Ann Street. A SERIES OF FAMILY PRAYERS FOR TWO WEEKS, selected from various approved manuals, by the Rev. CHARLES BARNETT, M. A., Minister of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal. Price 7*d.* April 25th, 1846.

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

Mutual Life Assurance. SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW. THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society 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 Gentlemen 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.

THE BEREAN, EDITED BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, It published every THURSDAY Morning, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.