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LONDON, (CANADA WEST,) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1848.

NUMBER 38.

KIRWAN'S REPLY TO BISHOP HUGHES. | success ; or instead of Jerusalem where the Spirit

VOL. I.

TO THE RIGHT REV. JOHN HUGHES, D. D., ROMAN of the chair of Saint Peter." CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NEW-YORK,

My Dear Sir,-In my last letter I entered upon an examination of the claims of the pope to supremacy without concluding it. I showed you that in the testing of these claims, the testimony of tradition was inadmissible; and that the teaching, the facts and the tenor of the New Testament are directly in opposition to them. But as a man of spirit, greatly unwilling that a more " private reasoner" should have even the appearance of victory over you, you appear again in court to prove by other evidence, that Peter was court to prove by other evidence, that Peter was clothed by Christ with supremacy, and that he was first pope of Rome. The judge having already decided against the testimony adduced to ready decided against the testimony adduced to prove the first point, and having called for evidence which you cannot adduce, you address yourself to the second, to prove that Peter was first pope of Rome. You state the point, and his honour calls for the testimony. And with an man to kiss his foot or his toe; is it so with your the church, from its foundation to the fifth cen- popes tury, among which are the books of the New Testament. The judge says, "Well, Bishop Hughes, we will commence with these documents and examine them in their order." The proposition is a fair one, and you consent.

"Mark," says the judge, "was a friend and follower of Peter. He wrote his gospel at Rome, about thirty years after the ascension of Christ. Some of the fathers even say that it was revised by Peter, Does he say anything about Peter being pope of Rome?" You reply, "No, Mark is silent on the subject." So that document is laid aside

"Here are Peter's own letters," says the judge, " written but a short time previous to his death thirty years at least after his alleged investiture with the supremacy. Do they say anything upon the subject?" "No," you reply, "it would not be modest in him to say anything about the matter." So these are laid aside, the judge remarking in an under tone, "It would have been well if the successors of Peter had intimated his modesty, who, after being nearly forty years pope, in " Next are the letters of Paul," says the judge,

they bear any testimony to the point to be proved? of the letter he sends his affectionate salutations to upwards of twenty persons; does he mention pope Peter? When, according to your showing. men, some of whom have been devils in canon-

Vexed to the quick by these questions, for even bishops have feelings, and plainly perceiving that bis honour is a "private reasoner," you reply. his friends? How is all this?" his honour is a "private reasoner," you reply, "we will lay aside those documents which form the New Testament, and pass on to the next in order. They have always been wrested by "priare incapable of "making an act of faith." "But legs. And the impressions of the apostles knees vate reasoners" to their own destruction, who before we lay them aside," says the judge, "do upon the stones in Rome are shown to this day! you admit, bishop, that they give no testimony to the point before the court? You give a reluctant assent. He again asks, "How do you account for the fact that they give no testimony considering the peculiar circumstances under which they were writen?" You bite your lips.

but are speechless. As the judge, seeking only the truth, places you in this dilemma, I see your Irish heart swelling with emotions. You seize your crook and your keys, and glance a wrathful look at the private reasoners," so unfit to wear the ermine. But your suber, second thoughts return, and you of separation; but, in some sort, it implies it and ask with a tone of smothered indignation, " What proof does your honour want that Peter was and political equality of all creeds, but the right bishop of Rome? What proof will you admit that the popes of our church are his true suc-

cessors? His honour replies calmly but decidedly. "Bishop Hughes, the point you wish to prove is one of vital importance. It is the hinge upon which many grave questions turn, which deeply concern the destinies of our race. So you and I believe. To prove it I demand of you, not old wives' fables, but testimony so clear and direct, as to place it beyond doubt. As to his being bishop of Rome, or ever at Rome, the Scriptures sre silent; and that they are silent, to you must be very embarrassing. And not only so, but upon this vital point the apostolic men who conversed with the apostles are equally silent as the Scriptures. Clement. Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, Polycarp, say not a word upon the subject. At about the close of the second century Irenæus records it as a tradition received from one Papias, and is followed by your other authorities. But who Papias was, whilst there are various conjectures, nobody knows. And Eusebius speaks of the matter as a doubtful tradition. Here, sir, is the amount of your testimony; it resolves itself iuto the truth or falsehood of a prattling Papias who told Irenæus that somebody told him that

Peter was pope at Rome!" " Now, sir, the evidence I require is, first, that he was ever at Rome; and secondly, that if there, he was pope of the universal church. And upon these points I will admit the testimony of the Scriptures, the apostles, or any competent cotemporary. If you have any such testimony produce it." You reply, "This is asking too much of an infallible church whose unwritten tradition is of equal authority with the written word." His honour replies, "Bishop Hughes, it is asking a little too much to ask us to believe ple; yet they are to be coerced into the payment

without evidence." "You ask," continues the judge, "what evidence I will admit to prove that the popes are the successors of Peter ? I want you first, to CANTON DE VAUD .- The intolerant spirit of place one more difficulty in our way than is needprove that Peter was pope; if he was not he has the government of this Canton still continues to ed to call forth our slumbering or estranged no successors. If he was pope, I then wish you minifest itself, as opportunity occurs. The commerto explain why he was made pope, whilst he was cial authorities of Echallons, having claimed lib- co-operation with him, not only to the full deveset apart as the Apostle of the circumcision. erty of worship for the Commune, the Council lopment of our whole nature, but to a development of State, after a delay of two months, has negative was to the Lorentz of the Lorentz of State, after a delay of two months, has negative was to the Lorentz of the Lorentz of State, after a delay of two months, has negative was to the Lorentz of the Loren vocation was to the Jews. I wish you also to tived the petition, alleging that, according to render all things healthy and harmonious.

was poured out, and where he preached with such remarkable power? Is it not probable that tradition has again misled you as to the location

When you have proved and explained these things then I wish you to tell by what body of men Peter was made pope at Rome, and how he was elected; for his successors must be so appointed and elected. I wish you to state how Peter was inaugurated at Rome, and what were the limits of his authority; for so his successors must be inaugurated and limited. I wish you to prove the duties devolved upon Peter, and his manner of discharging them: for such are the duties of his successors, and such must be their manner of discharging them, I wish you to prove the doctrines and morals preached and called himself an elder; do your popes? Peter gospel; do your popes? Peter was a man of

Swelling with indignation you rise, and, interrupting the judge, you exclaim "enough, enough; see that your honour is a 'private reasoner,' ineapable of 'making an act of faith,' and of course no better than a heathen or a publican. You are unfitted to sit upon such questions or to decide upon them." And collecting again your papers you leave the court muttering in an under ne as you go, that if you had his Honour in Italy under the shadow of the sceptre of the illustrous Pius IX., you should teach him what was the true evidence a judge should require upon such points.

Thus, Sir, in the form of a judical investigation I have examined the testimony which your churh adduces to prove that Peter was clothed by Jesus Christ with supremacy over the apostles -that he was first pope of Rome-and that the popes of Rôme are his legitimate successors. There is not a particle of reliable proof as to either of these positions-whilst the evidence is overwhelming that they are the merest and silliest papal assumptions. And yet upon assumptions based upon clouds which disappear before two letters to the churches, says not a word about the light of investigation, you bore the very existence and perpetuity of the church of God! It "written from Rome, and to the Romans; do seems incredible that a man of sense, and an His letter to the Romans was written several my church connection with men called popes, whose ignorance, and profligacy, and cruelty, and say any thing about pope Peter? At the close falsehood, have stamped their name with infamy -and tell me that my submission to God and his son is of no avail, unless I submit to these

If he was there, bishop Hughes, how do you account for what Paul writes to Timothy, (2d Tim. Jesus entered into the ship of Peter, in preferiv. xvi.) "At my first answer. . . all men forsook me?" Does Peter play again in the court sook me?" Does Peter play again in the court of Cæsar; the part he played in the palace of Pilate? Could Paul be a prisoner in Rome for two or more years, and pope Peter never do him any kindness, and yet Paul never speak of it to bis friends? How is all this?" he absolutely got up into the air; but Peter knelt down and prayed so earnestly that the devil fled away and left poor Simon to shift for himself .- he fell to the earth and broke both his These are the most unanswerable arguments upon the subject which I have seen. I could get

round all others, but these I give up! Yours, Kirwan.

Сичкси & State.—The new Federal Parliament at Frankfort, in Germany, is engaged in preparing a Constitution for the new Germanic They are now approaching those articles in the draft of the Constitution which concern the relations of Church and State. The scheme does not explicity declare the principle admuts its main consequences; not only the civil part of the social system is greatly in advance of every new religious society to constitute itself without requiring authorization by the State. M. Ullmann, Professor of Theology at Heidelburg who has written a great deal on ecclesia stical questions, has recently published a pamphlet, esigned to apprise the Assembly of the direction of his vote :-" The civil and political equality of all Confessions, unlimited liberty as to the ormation of sects, and the seperation of Church and State." An assembly of ecclesiastics and laymen was also held at Weimar on the 12th of July, under the presidency of M. Schwarz, Professor of Theology at Jena. After much debate. they adopted a petition to the Grand Duke, comorising the following claim : independence of the National Church, without, however, excluding State control; the construction of a scheme or ecclesiastical constitution prepared by a commission, to be afterwards submitted to a synod, twothirds of which should be laymen; and, lastly, the union of the churches in the petty States of Thusingia in one church.

Lambeth .- More Church Spoliation .- The hire, 3s.: total 11. 3s. 10d. The chair was sold be suffered in the name of religion? Mr. Fraser | call your attention. and his congregation are projecting the building of a new chapel, at the estimated cost of 3,000%. to be raised by the free-will offerings of the peoof rates to support the richest Ecclesiastical Establishment in the world!

explain, why make him pope of Rome instead of the information before it, non-official religious Instead, therefore, of being discouraged, the Antioch, where we know he laboured with great meetings would occasion disturbance.

LETTERS TO YOUNG MEN.

BY DR. WM. A. ALCOTT. H.-HARMONY OF CHARACTER.

In a preceding letter, I have more than intimated that the great business of young men is the formation of right character for noble ends; in other words, self-education. For what is this world; what is human life, at least in its earliest! stages, but a great school of education? Nav. I it, what is Christianity itself but a system; a set of lessons, so to speak, prepared by heaven for the purpose of making men, and the young, of rse, wiser and better? My purpose, at the present time, will be to say

omething about the means and processes of this self-education, this formation of character, more especially beyond the precincts of the family circle, and the domain of family influences. And a the first place allow me to speak of harmony. . By harmony in the formation of character, I mean such a development of the individual as will produce uniformity. Every young man understands the term in its application to a musical performance, as well as to architecture. Yet as surely as a piece of music should be har- just persons that need no repentance. monious, or the various parts of an edifice or temple in due proportion and harmony, so should truth, a want of harmony in the latter case is as much more to be deplored, as the imperishable is to which, in this communication, I have inadvertously fallen, and purpose a style of instruction. more valuable than the perishable.

Man's nature, as you well know, is not simple Divine. It is a trinity in unity like its Author. Man is made up of body, soul and spirit, as Paul has it; or of body, head, and heart, as the Moderns. In either case the idea is the same; man is at once a physical, intellectual and moral being.

Now in order to produce a harmonious development of human character, all these departbe properly developed and cultivated. If this done, and done early, the result is what might enterprise which God has largely blessed. be called-what is called in fact-a proper balance. Thus a handsome character is a well-bal-But where shall we go, it may be asked, to

find such a character; an individual, young or old, in whom body, head and heart, are proportionably developed and cultivated? Men in all ages and climes, and under every dispensation, have been but mere fragments of men. To point to one harmonious character-perfectly sowould be to point to something beyond the prewhom He employs in his great missionary field: cincts of either sacred or profane history. the God-man-has been found to come up to cult task are borne down by inexpressible anxie-

then? Because man has never come up to the plies again and again. I can in truth say to you, pope Peter? When, according to your showing, Peter was in the plentitude of his power at Rome, Paul was taken there as a prisoner. Whilst there he wrote several of these epistles; is Peter alluded to in them as pope? is he named at all? If he was there, bishop Hughes, how do you actify the was there, bishop Hughes, how do you actify the passage in Luke (5, 3-10) where not equally true—is it not even certain—that the larger fragments, or rather those which embraced completely without the means to meet the most the greatest number of elements belonging to the common mass, have been most useful? addressing, are not expected to have those well-

balanced natures which farther education and a more extended experience would be apt to de-Your character should be as harmonious at four as at sixteen, and at sixteen as at sixty. It should be in harmony at every age of moral accountability, and in all circumstances. And if the rabbins and teachers of this or any other age or clime have taught otherwise, this does not alter wasting strength

One reason why men have been hitherto so little harmonious in their character, may be that ciety-civilized society I here mean more particularly-like the individuals of which it is made up is unequally and inharmoniously developed in the best circumstances. Sometimes the intellectual part is greatly in advance of the moral; perhaps even of the physical. In other instances sun. it may be the moral predominates, or at least leads. More commonly, however, the physical of all the rest. Such is the fact-most strikingly so-at the present moment. Nor is this the worst. The wonderful progress of labor-saving

Now the greater this want of harmony in human society, considered as one huge individual, grant us faith to wait for him. the greater the tendency to a want of harmony in the judividuals of which it is composed. Some have even said that this tendency is inevitable. I do not so regard it, however. Man is not a control matter, and hold in abeyance some of the laws and tendencies of matter, but even to turn them to a good account.

an harmonious tendency to begin with. Then, as you pass on through infancy and childhood to youth and adolescence, your education but serves to confirm what has been so inauspiciously begun. Your appetites are misdirected, your physical powers in general perverted or misemployed, and your pampered bodies either stinted on the one hand, in a greater or less degree, or Rev. W. Fraser, pastor of the Baptist Church, on the other hand pushed to giant size or diseas-Regent street. Lambeth, has just been robbed by ed fullness. Meanwhile, by neglect, your mind the ecclesiastical authorities of a chair, which and heart suffer; or, if otherwise, their growth cost him 4l., to cover a rate of 12s. for the new is sickly. For the law of organized bodies, as Churches, Lambeth. The expenses were as vet but faintly alluded to, that if one member follows:-Rate 12s.; expenses 3s. 4d.; levy and suffers all the members suffer with it, is as apman, 5s. 6d.; auctioneer's commission and cart plicable to the three departments of man's nature

Is any individual discouraged by the view? I trust otherwise. What is wanted in self-education is a correct understanding of our true position and relations-what we are and what we can be. For that Divine Providence who bids us follow the path of the just, which shineth brighter and brighter to the perfect day, would never lieved. faculties and powers, and lead us by a faithful

that which seems to me best calculated to give motive to new exertion and increased activity. The fact that so many difficulties lie in our way, should only serve to urge us onward in the path which leads to certain victory. God made man for himself; but in order to this end he requires that our complicated nature, like his own, should

be harmonious. For it is only when man is in peace and harmony with himself that he can be in harmony with his Creator. And yet once more. The greater the victory might even ask, were this the appropriate place for it, what is Christianity itself but a system: a set the "joy set before" the young man of Nazareth was proportioned to the difficulties which he volunteered to surmount. The more inharmonious' your constitutions, taking them as they are in

these confines of creation, the higher may you rise, when by faith, snd penitence, and patience, and perseverance you shall have overcome, You probability, no angel, cherub or seraph was ever abode of the Eternal, I voluntarily exclaimed, called. Nor is it certain that your upward flight, if you are wise, shall not, in the remote periods of efernity, as greatly transcend theirs as the rejoicings of high heaven over the repenting sinser exceed its rejoicings over the ninety and nine

To return from this digression-but not at pre sent, as I have written at too great length al tently fallen, and pursue a style of instructionso far as I am capable of instructing-like that

GRANDE LIGNE MISSION.

The following letter from Madame Feller to han l. Dr Cote, who is now in the States, will be read nents, so to call them, of human nature, must with painful interest, and we hope will lead to iston, seven miles from the Falls. It was about and others had gunpowder, shot, and tow-balls.

MISSION HOUSE, GRAND LIONE, ) Canada East, Aug. 16, 1848.

Dear Brother in Christ :- You have undoubtedly received the poor scribbling which I addressed to you on the 4th instant. My special opject in re-taking my pen to write to you this day, is to make you acquainted with our very great and heavy embarrassments, and to beg of you to make them known to those hearts God has in-Acknowledged. "No mere man"—none but and who in addition to their laborious and diffithis beau-ideal of perfect humanity. But what ties which the want of money renews and multilifferent stations there are privations and suffer-If it should be argued that men, such as I am one of the most diligent and active of our missionaries (F. M.) lives upon corn exclusively with his little family, because we have not the means of paying him his moderate salary. He suffers, but murmurs not, and continues his daily meet the argument by a flat and positive denial. peregrinations [as colporteur] in addition to his school, which is situated two miles from his house, with the same courage and zeal as formerly. But, Oh! how my heart aches, when I see these dear young men engaged in so active a life, and wanting the necessary food to support their

Certaintly I had always considered the questhe matter of fact. "To the law and to the tion of money in the missionary work, as being very secondary compared to the salvation and sanctification of souls. But have those to whose to whose lot it has fallen to give the money, sufficiently understood how they were aiding the missionary cause, when those engaged in this blessed work, being relieved from pecuniary anxieties, can give themselves wholly to the most excellent work which can be preformed under the

As David. " I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help," Ps. exxi. 1, and our God shall yet show us his deliverance. O! could I be in doubt! In glancing over all that he has has done here in Canada for his kingdom and for his unworthy children, can I worst. The wonderful progress of labor-saving machinery and the arts is greatly increasing this forsake his work; and if he tarries yet awhile, he will yet remember to have pity on us, and he will

It will be thirteen years to-morrow since I left my country and my kindred, to follow my Saviour into this country of spiritual darkness. This anniversary, which fills my heart with exciting remembrances, and my eyes with tears, (not those free agency; and this enables him not only to of regret) is still more for me another occasion of adoration and praise. That period of my life has taught me in so remarkable a way, the love and faithfulness of God, "who hath showed me great and sore troubles," (Ps. lxxi. 20,) as well a This view of the case, young man, indicates showed me that "the tender mercies of the Lord your true position in civil society. You inherit are over all his works," Ps. exlv. 9.

Had I not been labouring for some time pas under the disadvantage of severe headaches, I would continue this epistle by giving you some details of the progress of the blessed work in Canada, and also the recent conversion of several individuals who have lately left Romanism to embrace the faith as it is in Jesus. But as I am totally unfit to do it to-day, it will be the sub-

ject of another letter. Sister Perusset left Sherrington the day before yesterday. She will remain with us some time, to attend to her health, which is not very good; after which we shall consult together to know where our Heavenly Father wants her to be located. In your demands for money, forfor 11. 3s. How long shall such abominations subdivisions of each to which I shall hereafter friends the great and immediate want of the friends the urgent and immediate want of the necessary money for the travelling expenses of the missionary whom we are expecting from France. May the Almighty send him very soon, for our number is too small for the work to be accomplished. Mr. Roussy by day and by night is on the way. It seems to us that he cannot bear it a greater length of time if he is not re-

I must finish this letter, praying our Heavenly Father, who is abundently rich, to grant us all that we need, and fill us with his grace and his peace in Jesus. Receive, dear doctor, an assurance of our Christian attachment, and in particular that of your most affectionate sister in the HENRIETTE FELLER.

view which I have presented is above all others, REV. DR. Core, Philadelphia.

NIAGARA.—The following description of the approach to Niagara from Lake Ontario, is from the pen of J. S. Abbott :--

I stood upon the deck-as we entered the river. It was 2 o'clock in the morning. Not a breath | confusion took place in Webber street, Blackfriars, of air rippled the black current of the stream. which for two or three hours, created consider-Mountainous masses of clouds were rolling up able sensation in the neighbourhood. the sky, while the frequent lightning made the gloomy forest on either side of the river dimly emotions of the soul, instantaneously and irre- Superintendant Evans. pressibly aroused. Why should I be ashamed are called to achieve victories one victory at to confess that floods of tears filled my eyes, made, Mr. Superintendant Rutt, and Inspectors least, the victory over yourself-to which, in all and that looking to the overhanging skies, the Carter, Evans, Arnold, and Rogers, with nearly

"Great God! how infinite art thou, What worthless worms are we!"

spirit should not be stirred in its most secret lepths by such a scene. It was an hour for the a hundred officers were drawn up in front of the humbled soul to commune with its Maker, borne premises under arms. by the inspiration of the occasion beyond all the trivialities of time, to the presence-chamber of or parlour, a general movement took place on ready. Let me only add, that in future letters Deity. I soon awoke the ladies of our party, to will endeavour to avoid the preaching style in share the luxury of an hour, such as is seldom. Rutt cried out, "if any man offers the least rethe human character—the Christian temple. In I will endeavour to avoid the preaching style in share the luxury of an hour, such as is seldom encountered in a lifetime. We stood in the darkness, in perfect silence side by side, in the enjoyment of emotions which no pen can describe. and uncompounded. It is in the image of the Divine. It is a trinity in unity like its Author.

Man is made up of body, soul and spirit, as Paul

"Young Man's Guide."

which is said to have interested the numorous and patient readers of my early work, the "Young Man's Guide." tempted to elucidate. There are comminglings of unuttered thoughts and sympathies, spiritual communings without the glance of the eye, or the movement of the tongue, or the pressure of the

> generous contributions in support of a missionary | an hour or two after midnight, and the distant | roar of Niagara blended with the mournful chirpings of the insects in the forest, the only sounds which fell upon our ears. We retired to our state-rooms, and were lulled to slumber by that names and addresses were taken, and scarcely a n blest of all Nature's anthems, 'the voice of many waters.' No scene of my life has transcended in interest this approach to Ningara in the tist. gloom of midnight. And the first sound of that awful cataract, under such circumstances falling upon the car, produced even a deeper impression than the first view of the flood, making its majestic plunge. And yet the capacities of the soul are such, in its boundless conceptions and its infinity of range, that nothing earthly can satisfy it. Its flight is througe infinity-its range unwearied, through the eternities past and to come. Niagara is but a child's plaything-the very globe itself but a particle of dust- the myriads of worlds which stud the sky, dwindle in the excited conception to but a handful of sand. There armed with cutlasses. is nothing true but heaven! there is nothing great sell, from private information which they receively.

PROTESTANTISM IN BAVARIA .- Among the fruits of the revolution in Bavaria was a promise of the new King and Cabinet, to coavoke the tants, as a preparatory measure for such a consolidation as should secure them something like freedom. The Diocesan Synods have lately closed their session; and, contrary to general expectation, have received no communication re lative to the convocation of a General Synod. This delay in fulfilling the promises of the Ministry has produced much discontent. An assemly held at Neustadt, has determined on making a last demand, and on sending, for that purpose, succeed, the deputation are to go to Frankfort, and address themselves to the National Assembly and the Germanic Administration.

ABOLITION OF CELIBACY .- A significant circulation cumstance occurred in the discussions of the Frankfort Parliament on the 20th of July. M. Critzner, an Austrian Deputy, moved that the executive authority should enter into negotiations with the Holy See on the subject of the abolition of the celibacy of priests, and that a special commission should be appointed to present a report thereupon. The motion was supported by the signatures of 110 members of the Assembly.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Paris, Friday Evening, August 18.

For the first time since the insurrecction of June Paris has really to-day the appearance of a city in a state of siege. In all paras of the town, cavalry officers are to be seen moving rapidly about, giving directions and carrying orders. The whole of the works are confined to the barracks; a considerable quantity of artillery has been brought into Paris; and, in short, we look as if we were on the eve of some terrible emeute. What can be the meaning of all this? It creates great uneasiness among the public, and many believe that the alarm and danger are real, and still I cannot persuade myself that is is any more or less than an attempt on the part of the Government, to intimidate the National Assembly and to weaken the effect of the publication of the documents with respect to the June insurrection, which have been this day distributed among the representatives. I am the more pursuaded that have carried their intentions into effect. the danger is without any serious foundation, because it is said that it is to be expected, not from the red republicans, but from that of the legitimists and royalists in general. The report spread is, that the publication of the documents, (which, night and up to 12 o'clock to-day, the latest hour by-the-bye, are not yet before the general pub- at which we could catch the out-going steamer, lic,) has created an immense degree of exefte- there existed the greatest excitement in consement among the working classes, who are ap- quence of the disclosures made by a witness prehensive that their leader, M. Louis Blanc, is named Powell, in his cross-examination at Bowto be sacrificed, and that, taking advantage of street, in the case of the captured Chartists. this state of things, the legitimists have for some | Powell says :days been trying to gain over the ouvriers generally, but especially in the Faubourges St. Denis ciation for the purpose of coming forward, and and St. Antoine, which were inhabited by that giving evidence against the delegates, in the way class of workmen who are employed on articles of 1 am doing now; I encouraged and stimulated luxury, and endeavouring to get them to rise to those men a good deal; I did it on purpose to rescue the patriots, the legitimists, and Louis have the more to inform against them; I joined Philippists, hoping to take advantage of the con- them because I thought something would turn fusion to create a reaction in favour of royalty; out injurious ta the peace of the country; and I Whether the government seriously believes in thought I would get as much information I could this plot or not, or whether it merely wishes to for the purpose of putting a stop to it; I knew keep up as much excitement as will justify it in I was mixed up with a class of characters who the eyes of the country for making a display of would do anything and everything. When the military force, it is undoubted that extensive pre- chairman made use of the expression, 'The parations are made for resistance against a coup | blow must be struck to night,' only Gurney and de main. The troops are not only confined to Ritchie were present of the prisoners here now. their barracks, but the pickets which parade the I was employed by nobody to make a statement streets have been raised from forty to one hun-dred men each.

of anything of the kind; I have supplied the men with bullets and powder. They did not want

THE DESIGNS OF THE CHARTISTS.

[From the London Sunday Times, Aug. 20.]

On Wednesday night, a scene of the utmost

It appears that, from private information received by the government, a strong muster of the discernible. It was an hour and a scene such as P division of the police was ordered to assemble are seldom enjoyed on earth. I went forward at the L division, in Tower street. The men upon the promenade deck, to the bow of the were immediately placed in reserve, armed with boat, and listened. The roar of Niagara-the cutlasses, and were joined by about 150 constadeep, heavy, solenm, awful roar of that flood of bles and sergeants of the L division. The men waters, fell distinctly upon my ear in tones un- belonging to the M section were also on duty at mistakable. What tongue can tell the mysterious the Stones-end station, under the direction of Mr.

About half-past nine o'clock, on a signal being 300 men, marched to the Angel Tavern, in Webber spreet, kept by Mr. Smith. Mr. Rutt, with a pair of loaded pistols, and a cutlass at his side, He must be less or more than man, whose entered the house, accompanied by a strong body of constables, and at the same time upwards of

The moment the police entered the tap-room sistance I will run him through," at the same time showing his drawn cutlass. This had the desired effect, and little or no resistance was attempted. The police then, in a body, seized fourteen men who were in the room, and conveyed them, under a strong guard, to Tower street, where, upon being searched pistols loaded to the muzzle, pikes, three-corner daggers, spear-heads, were found upon their persons, and others were found secreted under the seats on which they had At length the boat arrived at the pier in Lew- | been sitting. Some of them wore iron breast-plates, Under one man no less that seventy-five rounds of ball-cartridge were discovered.

The prisoners were all placed in front of the lobby, and having bnen duly charged, their man was brought forward who was not well known to the police as being a prominent Char-

It is but right to state that Mr. Smith, the landlord of the Angel, had made no provision for any meeting to take place at his house: on the contrary, the parties had made preparation for the assembly to take place at the Peacock, in Frances street, but the landlady, on g ining intelligence of what were the objects of the fellows, immediately gave them orders to leave her premises, and they forthwith started off to the Angel, Mr. Smith at the time being from home.

The whole of the prisoners were locked up at Tower street, under a strong escort of police

Westminster, where, it was stated, a gang of armed Chartists were waiting to march out and join the other portions in the event of a proceslong-suppressed General Synod of the Protes. sion being formed. On entering the house of a well known leader, the man and a large pike were found. In the neighbourhood of Ormond street, Red Lion square, it was stated that eleven persons had been apprehended and safely lodged in Bow street police station. The whole of the metropolitan and city police not on duty in the streets, were, to a man, in reserve at the several station-houses, under arms, in case their services should be required.

Upon the police proceeding to the house of Samuel Morgan, one of the men taken by the L division, the police found the leg of a chair loaded with lead, and a number of nails driven in at the extremity. It was about the length of a policeman's truncheon, and so heavily laden, that a blow on the head with it must have caused instantaneous death. Swerds and weapons of various kinds have been found at the residences of the other prisoners. Mr. Inspector Carter, with several constables, proceeded in a body to search the abodes of the other parties captured.

The whole of the military quartered at Buckingham Palace, the Tower, Mint, Bank of England, and the various barracks, were under arms and a continuous line of communication was kept up between the metropolitan and city police, as well as with the military and other offi-

Shortly after the capture made in Webber street, a meeting was attempted to be held at the South London Chartist Hall, in the samo street, when one of the leaders rushed into the building, and advised them, for God's sake to disperse, as their lives were in danger. In an instant a general rush took place for the street, and one man, in leaping from a side window, severely injured himself, and, it is rumored, broke one of his legs. At half-past one, everything was perfectly

quiet, but the police were still in reserve. Not the least doubt appears to be entertained that the Chartists contemplated walking in procession at midnight, and that they were not merely determined to assassinate the police on duty, in the event of their interference, but also to fire many of the public buildings, and to commit, other depredations, and had it not been for the timely information forwarded to headquarters, there seems every probability that they would

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE CHARTISTS.

Throughout the principal parts of London last

"I became a delegate, and entered the asso-