

insurance doubly sure, that his blessing shall crown the work of his servants—and that a great multitude of souls shall thereby be converted from sin to holiness, and introduced into his eternal kingdom.

This then is the grand object of the Sunday-School—to supply oral religious instruction gratuitously to children and youth on the Lord's Day—having chiefly in view those who would otherwise be without such instruction. For it is obvious that where the institutions of religion have been long established and have exerted their mighty influence on successive generations of parents and children, the absence of such an auxiliary to parental duty would scarcely be noticed; yet where, even in the old States, shall we find a community who would think it safe or wise to dispense with a Sunday-School?

How extreme then must be the need of some such help, to imbue the minds of ignorant and neglected children with truth and to inure them to religious and moral habits, in those vast sections of our country, where not only are the institutions of the gospel unknown or in their infancy, but where society itself is scarcely organized, and the whole tendency of the social relations is to relax ordinary restraints, and to give unusual activity and prominence to the baser elements of our nature.

It is on such communities that the eyes and sympathies of your Board are turned continually. It is for them that we ask our fellow Christians and fellow citizens to enable us to provide. It is to them we send our missionaries, to acquaint them with at least one simple, cheap, and practicable way of obtaining good for their children's children; to open among them a Sunday-School and supply it with the means of instruction, improvement, and self-perpetuity; to lead them to understand and appreciate the great truths of the Bible, and to feel their obligation to live for a higher and better end than the pursuit of pleasure or the acquisition of wealth.—From Report of the American Sunday-School Union.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1848.

In our last number, we gave a short account of the solemnity of consecrating the Chapel of the newly erected College at Canterbury which is designed to furnish Missionaries to go forth to the Foreign Possessions of the British Crown.

A few days after that service, the Church of Rome celebrated the opening of her new Cathedral in the neighbourhood of the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury's palace in Lambeth Parish. There was a procession—not in the public street, if we understand the locality, but so as to be seen from the street—issuing from an adjoining monastery to the entrance of the new building; abundance of splendid garments; a blaze of light from burning candles, while the sunbeams had to make their way in through stained and painted glass; there were garlands of flowers, and golden mitres, and there was a crucifix, the figure as large as life; one crozier only appeared, though there were many Bishops; it was borne by Dr. Wiseman, in token of his bearing episcopal rule in that Diocese. This accomplished ecclesiastic, knowing that the assembled multitude included a number of Protestants to whom the gratification of curiosity is more than the maintenance of a consistent walk, took occasion to explain to them the meaning of all the exhibition before them, of riches, of golden ornaments, of jewellery, of lights, of paintings &c., of course referring to the magnificence of Solomon's temple, as accurately as we find the perverters of Anglican doctrine within our reformed Church to do, in the course of their endeavours to transform her back again into what she was before the Cranmers, Ridley's, and Latimers restored doctrinal truth and ritual simplicity. The Roman Catholic Bishop needed not to have been at any such trouble, if the Newmans, Wards, and Oakleys, and others whose names we forbear to mention since they are still outwardly in the communion of our Church, had been successful in their labours towards her perversion.

The Editor of the *Hibernian*, from which we take an extract for this number, says that he had "no time or taste for looking at shows;" the Editor of the *Berean* hopes that his readers do not wish him to devote any of his space to the cultivation of a taste so perilous, most certainly, in respect to religious observances. We regret to find that a disposition that way still exists, and is encouraged by some who profess to be Churchmen. The London publication, miscalled *The English Churchman*, finds fault with the manner in which the solemnity at Canterbury was conducted. Read the lamentation which follows:

"If any one looked for a display of ritualism in the consecration, he would have been usefully disappointed. The spectacle was more than usually poor and meagre. We had ourselves certainly hoped that the Clergy would have assembled in the Chapter House of the Cathedral, vested in cassocks, surplices, stoles and hoods or tippets, and have walked from thence in solemn procession to the College. This would have been the natural and simple course. Instead of this, there was absolutely no procession, and not even a surplice. Many of the Clergy were not in cassock, which, being the ordinary clerical dress, no Priest or Deacon should ever be without, when about to appear as a Clergyman, and in the presence of his Bishop or Archbishop. We would suggest also, that on such occasions, caps are both more convenient and more appropriate than hats. Bands have no au-

thority, neither are they distinctively clerical. In like manner, during the celebration of the Holy Sacrament, there was more than one act of inadvertence, which, had those concerned been aware how much pain they were causing to devout minds, would, we are sure, have been avoided. The entire absence of music, moreover, was a subject of general regret. But, if the ritual of the Service were defective, there was that in it which more than compensated for any such defect—the genuine hearty sympathy of all present. Seldom, unhappily, are we permitted in these days to see a whole congregation communicating, or to hear them responding, duly and reverently kneeling. This it was, joined with the fact of the presence of a Colonial Bishop, and a Bishop of the Church of Scotland, and enhanced by the peculiar beauty of the building, that gave a special character of impressiveness to the Service."

The well-affected Anglican will thank God and take courage, while he finds that, so far as the present Primate's influence may prevail, the solemnities of our ritual shall not be lowered down into a spectacle, in which a deficiency of "stoles, hoods, or tippets" gives pain to minds thinking themselves "devout;" but that it shall be a help to raise the souls of men into a frame becoming those who assemble to worship God IN SPIRIT AND IN TRUTH.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter delivered a Charge to his Clergy, on the 19th of June, in the commencement of which he thus described the new Clerical Offences Bill which will probably be brought before Parliament early next year.

"Instead of this commission, which has been thus found to work very questionably, the new Bill substitutes a private preliminary inquiry, by the Bishop or some other clergyman or more deputed by him, but only in case the accused shall give written consent to such inquiry. Witnesses are to be examined and cross-examined upon oath, but no lawyers are to be admitted; and if the accused confess the charge, and submit to sentence being forthwith pronounced, it may be so pronounced, and so all further proceedings stayed. But there is one class of offences excepted from the summary proceedings before the Bishop, and the law is brought back to that which prevailed before the passing of the late statute—in other words, the case must be heard in the Consistorial Court whenever the offence alleged is heresy, false doctrine, blasphemy or schism. Now, this is a change at which we shall, I think, all rejoice—the bishops, because they will thus be saved from the exercise of a power often viewed with a very invidious eye; the clergy, because they will have a tribunal restored, to which it is probable, in cases of doctrine, many would go with greater confidence. Whatever the value may be of this part of the measure, the greatest advantage which in their cases will be secured by the proposed Bill is the establishment of a new Court of Appeal in all cases of heresy and unsound doctrine. At present, I need not tell you that the appeal is to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, to which only those bishops who are members of the Privy Council can belong. I will not enlarge on the great inconveniences which have been found to arise from this state of the law; suffice it to say that the Court will consist of two archbishops and three bishops, to be named by the Crown, the Regius and Margaret Professors of Divinity, the Dean of the Court of Arches, the Chancellor of the diocese of London, the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and three senior puisne Judges—in other words, five episcopal, four divines occupying the highest chairs of theology in our two chief Universities, two ecclesiastical judges, the two highest equity judges, and three of the most eminent judges of the Common Law Courts. A quorum will consist of three bishops, two professors, one ecclesiastical judge, one equity judge, and two judges of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer. I hesitate not to avow my own opinion, and to anticipate the concurrence of yours, in saying that I think the composition of such a Court of Appeal in such cases is free from all reasonable objections. So much for cases which relate to doctrine.

"Other causes of alleged delinquency, where articles are filed, are to be heard by the bishop, either in person, having as his assessor an advocate of Doctors' Commons of not less than seven years' standing, or a barrister-at-law of not less than ten years' standing. If the bishop do not act in person, then his vicar-general, if qualified as above, or by a commissary so qualified and specially appointed for the occasion. But far the most important change in the mode of proceeding is that which will give both to the bishop and to the accused the assistance of a jury of four beneficed clergymen of the archdeaconry, to be appointed by lot out of twelve, who shall be elected in every third year from among the incumbents of the archdeaconry. This jury will pronounce on the facts, and the bishop or his commissioner on the law. I should despair of seeing any scheme less open to valid objections, and, therefore, I hope that it will hereafter pass into law."

A large portion of the Charge is taken up with the Bishop's opposition to the proposed clause for making the 39 Articles "the sole test of heresy, or false doctrine, on any points treated therein." He sets forth, with minuteness, his views of Church doctrine on the effect of baptism, and we need not say to our readers that we wholly differ from his Lordship.

We are exceedingly sorry to find, from the Montreal *Courier*, that the *Register*, a publication which we are not in the habit of seeing, has offered remarks under the heading, "Clerical Disinterestedness Exemplified" on the subject of the sum of £37, 10s. having been applied for, and obtained from Government, to reimburse the five Clergymen of the Church of England who attended the Protestant sick in

the Montreal Emigrant Sheds, last year, for expense of conveyance to and from Point St. Charles, the location where that extremely trying duty had to be performed. As we have not the remarks before us, we are glad to be relieved from the duty of making observations upon their alleged severity. But the heading which the *Courier* quotes, we think it right to describe as utterly uncalculated for the expense of cab-hire was rendered quite unnecessary for Clergymen to incur who had worked enough upon their hands before, and had to husband their time as much as possible in order to visit the Emigrant Sheds at all; and it would have been hard upon some of them, certainly, whose income from ministerial labour is scanty enough, to have had to defray it out of their own pockets.

The Clergyman, within whose cure it was to visit the Quebec Emigrant Hospital, during the former part of last year's severe service, could not afford to pay for conveyance, and he fell a sacrifice to the severity of the duty. When other Clergymen volunteered to render aid, there being no one whose duty it was to perform that service, the Churchwardens of the Cathedral very considerably at once offered to be responsible for the expense of conveyance, and the parish funds did defray it. This is much to the credit of our parochial authorities; but we cannot say that it would have been very discreditable to them if they had applied to Government for reimbursement of the expense thus incurred, in a case which was not by any means parochial.

It also appears, from the *Courier's* remarks, that the circumstance of the Bishop of Montreal's availing himself of the Trinity House steamer's going down the river, on duty, to take his passage in her for the purpose of a visitation in the Gaspé District, has been made the subject of complaint in the *Register*. We happen to know that His Lordship paid for his passage what the parties concerned thought it right to charge, and we strongly believe that he paid enough. What the matter to be complained of can be in this case, any more than if the Bishop had gone to Montreal and paid his fare like other passengers, it is difficult to conceive.

THE RACES.—Some editorial remarks, in Monday's *Mercury*, conclude with the following announcement, which we are exceedingly happy in copying:

"It is known that races are not in the odour of sanctity, and that all their friends are needed to continue them in Quebec."

The Toronto "Church" has resumed its publication by issuing the 1st number of a new volume on Thursday last. The leading article states: "No change having occurred in the Editorial department, it is unnecessary for us to say a single word on the subject of our principles, or the great leading objects which we would seek to accomplish." A "Publisher's Address," signed A. F. Pless, informs us that "the undersigned has undertaken the publication of *The Church* newspaper on his own responsibility."

THE VICAR OF ST. JUST, AND THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—Archdeacon Court, July 3, 1848.—The Registrar having called the cause of Gorham v. the Lord Bishop of Exeter,

Mr. BOWDLER said.—Immediately upon the motion being under seal, I wrote to the secretary of the Bishop, to express a wish that it should be served, if necessary, in any way most agreeable to his Lordship, or if he would authorize an appearance, I had no desire to serve it personally upon him. I received for answer that the Bishop had authorized or would authorize Mr. Toller to appear as Proctor. I have subsequently understood from Mr. Toller that he would give an appearance.

Mr. TOLLER.—Is this a matter of complaint?

Mr. BOWDLER.—I am only explaining why the motion is not returned on the day it is due.

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tion of a Romish cathedral in the metropolis is known to the twenty millions of Protestant England. We shall allude but little to the ceremonial of the day. Romanism borrows from every source of show, and the readers of Middleton's memorable "Letter from Rome" may indulge themselves in discovering how much the worship of the Virgin is indebted to the classical worship of Juno, and how much the altar of the Capitoline Jupiter, whose statue represents the saint in the proudest cathedral of Rome.

"Of course the high mass was a very elaborate exhibition. It had all the finery and all the formalities of which we hear from the mouths of sight-hunters—the mitres and croziers, and pots of incense, and embroidered robes; a procession of priests twice the length of the building; the acolytes and choristers, monks and friars; half a dozen of bishops and archbishops; and, bringing up their rear, Dr. Wiseman, looking more magnificent, prelatial, and ecclesial than them all. We take this description from the daily papers, having no time or taste for looking at shows."

"But this was more than the holiday exhibition which brings all the idlers of Rome together into its churches. It was more than a ceremonial—it was a challenge. It was more than a challenge—it was a triumph. In its consequences it was more than even a triumph—it was the first planting of a settlement in that great kingdom of the Protestant faith which once lavished its blood to wash the plague spot from the land.

"The very position of this Romish cathedral has a meaning. We see the planting of the Popish banner side by side with the protestant in the very citadel of Protestantism. If the spirit of the Lollards could reanimate their ashes, with what astonishment would they look on this revival of the power which on that spot they defied at the stake? If the men who broke the chains of English Protestantism could return and ask what fearful means, by what national iniquities, by what a rebuke of man or outrage of justice of Heaven, this solemn and tremendous change had come upon the land, what answer could be given? Is it a challenge or a query? Is it a return to original positions, or the treaty of a voluntary cessation of all the privileges of a people of the faith of Scripture? We must leave the answer to others, but the fact is plain to all eyes. Within a vast building raised in London, the Virgin Mary is worshipped as a god; images are worshipped; the water is worshipped; dead men and women are worshipped; resolution is given to the living; masses are said for the dead. The confessional is opened; children are summoned to deposit their thoughts in the bosom of the priests; and all men are directed to owe allegiance to Rome. Well might the Romish prelate exclaim from his pulpit that he was overwhelmed with the magnitude of this most extraordinary event! And well may the people of England, after all their struggles for the faith delivered to them by their fathers, be overwhelmed at the magnitude of their dereliction, humiliated with a prophetic sense of its consequences.

"But every Christian man must know, from the whole course of ecclesiastical history, that the high Providence which has given its truth to man has never suffered that truth to be invaded, but where its guards have slept upon their battlements. We look at this hour for the preparations of the church: we see none. A few of the untitled clergy have made efforts to awake the church; but what are efforts? What are the voices of individuals in the clamour of that mighty multitude which is crowding the temple of worldliness? What are the signals of the solitary man from the shore to that rush of the floating million, each thinking of nothing but how first to gain the port, be the risk what it may between? Let the honesty and vigour of those servants of God be however admirable, their scattered lights are lost in the universal fog. They may throw a lustre round their own steps, but they are extinguished to the community."

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The Rev. John Fletcher, A.B.; Travelling Missionary in the Simcoe District. The Rev. Charles Leighton Inghis, B.A.; Travelling Missionary in the Niagara District. The Rev. Abraham St. George Caulfield, A.B.; Missionary at Burford, Brock District.

The Candidates were presented by the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, and the usual oaths administered by the Rev. H. J. Grassett, M.A., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop. An excellent and impressive Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop, from 2 Timothy iii. 14, forcibly and clearly pointing out the nature of the high office and the solemn responsibilities of an ambassador of Christ.

In holding the recent Ordination in the City of Hamilton, the Lord Bishop has kindly acted upon an intention some time since entertained, of performing this solemn and impressive ceremonial occasionally, and in turn, in such of the principal Parishes of the Diocese as it may be found practicable to include in such an arrangement. It will be recollected by our readers that this new and popular regulation was commenced at Cobourg the preceding year.

His Lordship, who proceeded to Hamilton, by the Steamer *Elipse*, on Saturday afternoon, was met on the wharf by Sir Allan McNab, the Rector of the Parish, and several others of the principal inhabitants; and it is very gratifying to us to be enabled to state that accommodation was provided for the several Candidates for Holy Orders, at the residence of certain of the gentry of the City, and that every attention and kindness was manifested to them during their stay.—*The Church.*

[The rate of Confirmation was administered to 75 persons at the time of evening service; and on Monday a deputation waited upon the Bishop with an address, to which a suitable answer was returned by His Lordship.]

PARISH OF ST. JOHN'S, YORK MILLS.—We regret to learn that the death of the Rev. Alexander Sanson, Rector of this parish, has rendered it necessary for him to leave for England in search of medical health. An amicable, expressive of sympathy, regard, and affection, was presented to him by the Churchwardens, on their own behalf and that of the congregation, and was graciously acknowledged by a reply from their afflicted Pastor.

DEPARTURE.—In the Steamer, on his way to Upper Canada, the Rev. Dr. S. Lett, a Missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. During his detention in Halifax of nearly a month, Dr. Lett repeatedly officiated in St. Paul's and other Churches in the City; and we are glad to notice the liberality of the members of the Church, who, desirous of relieving him of the great expense of his circuitous route, and to express their sense of his effective ministrations, presented him with a purse of Fifty Sovereigns. This was no unusual practice in the Primitive Church, "to bring her ministers on their way;" and we hope it may serve to revive an obligation which is no less binding upon Christians of the present day.—*Halifax Church Times.*

The Agent A. H. acknowledges the receipt of G. 3d. Subscription from the Rev. C. Bancroft.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received F. A. O.—R. V. R.—J. D.

RECEIPTS RECEIVED.—Col. Higgins, No. 219 to 274; Lieut. C. H. Ross, No. 226 to 277; Br. Am. School Society, No. 229 to 264; Miss McLeod, 235 to 249; Capt. Mansel, 249 to 264; Messrs. C. Poston, No. 249 to 264; —By Royal No. 195 to 244; John Jones, No. 269 to 293; H. Gibson, No. 269 to 293; Cav. Montagu, No. 231 to 293; J. Gibson, No. 197 to 248; J. D. Harrington, No. 197 to 248; Geo. Hall, Mill. No. 199 to 250; N. Goddard, 195 to 248.

Local and Political Intelligence

The letters by the English Mail, of July 22nd, arrived in town on Sunday afternoon; and the newspapers on Tuesday morning. Alarming accounts respecting the state of things in IRELAND had been received by Telegraph on Friday, and unfortunately they are too fully confirmed. We make use of Walker & Smith's *European Times* and other sources in selecting the following articles of intelligence, commencing on this occasion with that from IRELAND, which has had some influence on the state of things in England.

We are now arriving at the period when either all the preparations made by the Confederate clubs must be crushed, or that some fearful outbreak will occur. The chief leaders of the Confederates are now either in prison, or under prosecution by the Government, for sedition or other misdeemeanors. The sale, or clandestine distribution, of the *Felon, Tribune*, and *Nation* newspapers, renders the parties who are instrumental in vending them amenable to all the penalties of the law, which the Government seems now at length resolved vigorously to enforce. The Lord-Lieutenant, who had pre-arranged to make his annual visit to England this season of the year, the usual commission having been issued for that purpose, has found it necessary to defer his departure; and we fear that the threats so long and so perseveringly hurled against the Government are at the point of being carried into execution. Whether the rumour be correct which has reached us, that the Government has been apprised of some widely-spread insurrectionary movement, we cannot vouch; but certain it is, that, under the provisions of the new law, the following places have been proclaimed—the county and city of Dublin; the city, and the following portions of the county of Cork, namely, the baronies of Cork, Fermoy, Coudons, and Clonhobbin; the city, and the following portions of the county of Waterford, namely, the baronies of Kilmalheen, Middle-third, and Gaultier; and the county and town of Drogheda.

At Carrick-on-Suir, upon a report that the Roman Catholic O'Connell had been arrested, the people assembled in arms, and the Magistrates released certain prisoners, who had been placed in confinement, in order to prevent bloodshed. The *Eur. Times*, after advertizing to the strength of the Government, on the one hand, and yet the determination of its opponents to appeal to physical force, remarks: "There is only one course to be taken. The loyal people of Ireland who have property, and who desire to live in peace and security, must

be protected. At this moment, when so many hands will be required for harvest operations, the tranquillity of the country must not be disturbed. Industry must be protected; and the loyal people of England and Ireland look to the Government for the requisite protection, which must be promptly and effectually given.

Our latest advices from Ireland represent affairs in a critical position, but we believe not in a state to inspire despair. Messrs. J. S. Varian, J. W. Bourke, and J. O'Brien have been arrested at Cork for sedition, and bailed. A body of constabulary has been shipped from Dublin for Waterford, where the danger seems most imminent. We refrain from repeating all the wild reports which have reached us, respecting the intention of the clubs to raise the standard of insurrection. The clergy, we perceive, have become alarmed for the safety of their flocks, and are denouncing publicly the clubs, and warning the people against enrolling themselves as members. With regard to the leaders themselves,—the chieftains of "the red Republic,"—as they have neither funds, nor organization, or system, wherewith to cope with the vast resources of the Government, which "has not put forth half its strength," we only deem the present excitement a desperate effort to avert an inevitable retribution upon themselves; and we do not despair of announcing, in a very brief period, a happier termination of the present troubles than seem just now to be possible.

Turning to ENGLAND, we find the following account given of the state of parliamentary business:

The usual preliminary notice, in anticipation of the termination of this protracted session of Parliament, has been given by Lord John Russell, and the Repeal of the Navigation Laws is to be deferred until a more favourable opportunity. On Monday evening last his lordship gave the usual annual explanation of what bills the Government "hoped" to proceed with in the present session, and which they intended to postpone. The Public Health Bill having passed the Commons, and had a second reading in the Lords, is to be passed for the sanction of Parliament. The Irish Encumbered Estates Bill, with the amendments which have been made in the Commons, is to be sent back to the Lords for their approval, and it is "hoped" that the amended measure will pass this session. The Bill relating to corrupt practices at Elections is to be pressed forward, as it is not fitting it should be postponed; but, for our own parts, we have great doubts, considering that it has been so lately introduced, whether it can be got through before Parliament breaks up.

The Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill is to be moved a stage further, as soon as a day can be fixed in the next hope that may be proceeded upon in the present session. His lordship explained the course which he wished the House to pursue with regard to the repeal of the Navigation Laws. The preliminary resolution, embodying the repeal of the House of the Navigation Laws should be amended, and it will be re-considered, yet passed the preliminary committee. His lordship, despairing of passing the measure this session, which he thinks will be a great disappointment to some of our most important colonies, expresses a "hope" that the important province of Canada, and those foreign ports to which we have held out the expectation that the Navigation Laws would be repealed, will probably rest in confidence that Parliament, during the next session, will pass a measure, whether exactly such as the Government has proposed or not his lordship declines to say, taking away the restrictions imposed by the Navigation Laws, as a matter of course, the *McCauley's* Seaman's Fund Bill and the *Light Dues* Bill follow the fate of the Navigation Bill, and will be withdrawn. Lord John Russell, however, begged the House to pass the preliminary resolution in committee, so that the House and the country would have the measure before them, which might be resumed next session. We may remark here, that Mr. Horner consented to this course on the part of the Protectionists; but only on the clear and distinct understanding that this bill was not to proceed further during the present session.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.—Lord John Russell has signified that the pressure of public business will not allow him to press the measure for altering the oaths taken by members of the House of Commons—which was to enable Mr. Rothschild to take his seat as member for the city of London—during the present session; but that he would bring it on at an early period after Parliament's meeting again.

USE OF GUTTA PERCHA.—It is proposed by our English dentists to employ the Gutta Percha for forming artificial palates. The cases in which it has been used, have proved successful; and one great advantage of it resides in its cleanness;—permitting its use by poorer persons who are unable to pay for the gold or platinum ones, formerly used. It has been employed by several American dentists for filling teeth; and its solution in chloroform is said to be equal to that of the ethereal solution of guth cotton for holding the edges of wounds together.—*Br. Am. Journal of Med. Sc.*

DEATH OF MR. STEPHENSON, THE ENGINEER.—We announce in our obituary the death of Mr. John Stephenson, railway contractor, which melancholy event took place at Rotheman, on the 8th inst. He was a remarkable instance of what may be accomplished by the force of natural talent, aided by industry and integrity, for, by the exercise of these qualities he raised himself from the position of an humble artisan to that of an extensive and influential railway contractor. Some of the most gigantic undertakings in the kingdom were executed by the firm of which he was the head.—*Carlisle Journal.*

We subjoin some particulars on commercial affairs: "The great political excitement which prevails in Ireland, and the apprehension of an insurrection in that country, has operated very unfavourably on all branches of trade and commerce during the past week. The Produce markets have, therefore, been less active, and holders of most descriptions of goods being willing to sell, prices have given way slightly. Cotton has been sold to a fair extent, but prices are not higher. The state of the weather during the last few days has been rather unfavourable, consequently bread stuffs are not only firmer, but prices have an advancing tendency. Trade in the manufacturing districts is not so buoyant; but as its present dullness is not expected to be of long continuance, manufactured goods are not sold at cheaper rates. The Funnels have suffered from the uneasy feeling which prevails in Ireland. The Iron trade is quiet, and little business doing.

During the sitting of the House of Commons on the 21st ult., Lord John Russell said: "I rise to give notice that I will, at the sitting of the House at twelve o'clock to-morrow, move for leave to introduce a bill to enable the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, until the first day of March, 1849, to apprehend and detain any person or persons suspected of conspiring against her Majesty's person and Government."

FRANCE.—The capital of this republic being still under martial law, its energetic Dictator, with a powerful army, has preserv-