Ke-ying, who is at Pelang, requesting that ever and ever. Dr. Bettelliein should be removed from Blessed be God's holy name that the Luochoo, for that there were disturbances labours and sufferings and prayers of his amongst the JAPANESE, and that his life was in danger.

Communicate this to Captain Conte R. N., or the Secretary of the Society, and take means of ascertaining the truth of the may have many and powerful subjects in Loochoo, yet they can do nothing beyond the Lord's permission. He will glorify Himself, and cause the wrath of man to praise Him. May HE be ever with you, dear sir, and fill you with all joy and

"Ever your's faithfully, "FREDERICK WILLIAM DAVIS, " Lieut. R. M. A.

"P. S .- My letter was dated Hong Kong, April 24th, 1848."

And now, dear friends, what more can we do than leave our cause in the hands of our gracious God, and ask you to pray that He may enable us to wait patiently the result of enquiries, and give your Committee wisdom and prudence to act under such trying circumstances, and so afflicting, should they prove true. And let us ask you not to stay your hands, as, whether true or false, we would hope, under God, still to prosecute this good work, and assist, if recovered, the widow and orphans of our martyred Missionary.

Signed by Order, HERBERT J. CLIFFORD, Hon. Secretary. Framore, Waterford, 20th September, 1848.

Achill Herald.

## The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1848.

The last mail from England brings detailed accounts of the editying religious exercises by which the CHERCH MISSIONARY Society's Junice was celebrated in London as well as in almost every part of the kingdom. The following is cut from an English paper-it gives but a small portion of the services which were performed:

" On the 31st of October the Archbishon of York preached in the city of York, and presided at the meeting. On the 1st of November the Archishop of Canterbury preached in the Church of St. Ann. Blackfrings, London; the Bishop of London preached on the same day at St. George's, Bloomsbury; the Bishop of Oxford, in Oxford Cathedral; the Bishop of Winchester, in Winchester Cathedral; the Bishop of Hereford, in Hereford; the Bishop of Richard Cathedral; the Bishop of Richard Cathedral; the Bishop of Richard Cathedral; the Bishop of Richard Cathedral (1997). pon, in Ripon Cathedral; the Bishop of Lichfield, in Lichfield Cathedral; and the Bishop of Lincoln took the chair in Lincoln, on the 2nd of November, at the Julilee meeting. The Archdeacon of Calcutta preached in Huddersheld parish Church on the same occasion; and on Sunday afternoon the Rev. Canon Dale advocates the claims of the society in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Birmingham, Hull, Shrewsbury, and many of the country auxiliaries made arangements for the celebration of the jubilee."

A very crowded meeting of the Society's friends was held in the large room at Exeter Hall, London, on Thursday the 2nd inst., the Earl of Chichester, President of the Society, in the chair. It was opened with singing the 100th Psalm, and prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Tucker; after an opening address by the noble chairman, a statement on the part of the Committee was read by the Rev. Mr. Childe, Principal of the Missionary College; -Sir Robert Harry Inglis, the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, the Venaffectionate letter from the Committee to because they keep not God's word,' the Native Converts in various parts, the insertion of which will, we think, be pleasing and profitable to our readers.

To our much loved brethren in the Lord Jesus Christ, gathered out from among the Heathen, and Mahome. dans, and others in Africa, North West America, British Guiana, and the West Indies; in New Zealand, China, India, Ceylon, Egypt, and the Islands of the Mediterrancan, the Church Missionary Society sends peace in the name of the Lord.

dear Son, through our instrumentality. For this we humbly praise and adore our he knowledge of the Gospel, and they have told us their children the same ;—and we, thus knowing the love of Christ, have desired that his name and his solvation the Lord. may be published through the whole world; God has in part fulfilled our desires, and missionaries have gone forth from

in the case—that, before Sir John Davis them, and win souls to him, who should be Lord Jesus Christ with all his saints. left, he received a communication from his portion and inheritance and joy for

servants have not been in vain! Many are the spirits of just men made perfect, now with Christ, who were once dead in trespreses and sine, but who received the word say that he (Rev. V. Staunton) and Mr. of God which they heard of our mission-Gutzlass will, when they see it possible, aries, with joy of the Holy Ghost, who wrought effectually in them, and by whom report.? Such, dear sir, is the account I they were sanctified. And you, beloved have received. I carnestly trust it is not brethren, are living witnesses of the faiththey were senetified. And you, beloved a true report; but let us ever remember fulness of that gracious Saviour, who. that the Lord reigns, and though the devil when he bids his servants go forth to all the world to preach the Gospel to every crea-Lo, I am with you alway, even to the end of the world. It is God who hath ief of the truth; ye are God's husbandry, e are God's building; you and we are those other sheep whom our Shepherd could not be induced, on account of the grievents and intrinsic dangers of the Colleges, to miligate the decision passed on them, and with the purchased us with his blood; he give sated to the four metropolitans on the 9th of the colleges to the authority of our Most Holy Lord promult in a certain life.

How wonderful and how glorious is the vork of God! We have never seen each other face to face. Some of us are living in the furthest north, and some in the furliest south; some in the cast, some in the west; the children of Ham, and Shem, and lapheth. Our countries, languages, elimate, complex on, habits, all different, yet members of one body! quickened by one spirit! called in one hope of our calling! having one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in us all ! Could we meet together on the earth, we should all have to tell the same history, and make the same confession, how in us-that is, in our flesh-dwellath no good thing; how we have found Jesus Christ all sufficient, and the Holy Ghost the Sanctiner of us. We are persuaded that (through grace alone) we should be able to bear witness to each other, 'that the secret of the Lord is with them that fear him, and he will show hem his covenant."

We thus a ldress, as elder brethren, the younger, at this our Jabilee season, that or hearts may be comforted by the consideration of the mutual faith both of you ind us, and that we may testify of the grace of God our Saviour. We trust that yesterday, in the midst of the abounding wickedness of these last days, and the confusion that is spread among the nations, one continued sound of especial supplications and thanksgivings and praises ascended to the throne of God and of the Lamb, as the sun prose successively on our different Missions and our clives; that the earth, in the midst of desolution, was encompassed with the crown of the Jubilee adorations of the elder and younger brethren; and that God has mercifully accepted the sacrifice, through his dear Son, and will give

us his blessing. And now speaking from this our assembly to all of you in different parts of the world, we desire to assure you of our brotherly love and care for you, our joy over you in the Lord, and our prayers to God for you, that we may " provoke you to love and to good works." Partagers with you of the grace of God, we entreat you to remember that God has called you but of darkness into his marvellous light, that you may show forth his praises by having your conversation honest among your Heathen and Mahomedan fellow-countrymen and neighbours, that it it be that they speak against you as evildoers, they may by your good works which they behold glorify God, whose will it is that with well doing ye should put to silence the ignorance f foolish men. And if you suffer persecu ion, remember the words of the apostles, that 'if when ye do well and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God, for even thereunto were yo called, because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example that we should follow his steps.

One thing further we desire to impress upon your minds, viz., that on each individual of us is laid the responsibility of endeavouring to win souls to Christ. We hope therefore, that you think of, speak to, and pray for those in your own families, villages towns, and neighbourhoods, who are still far from God; that you are not content to J. M. Strachan, Esq., the Bishop of Oxford, leave them alone, but that with a holy jealousy for that God who will not give his Archdeacon Dealtry (of Calcutta), the glory to another, neither his praise to Revs. G. Pettit, Edward Bickersteth, and graven images—with a love that ' seeketh not her own, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but Edward Hoare spoke in support of a series rejoiceth in the truth; and with a tenderness of Resolutions, one of which embodied an that beholds the trangressors and is grieved endeavour to persuade them to follow Christ remembering that it is written by St. James that ' ne which converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins: and again it is recorded by the Prophet Daniei, that they that be wise shall shire as the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.

And now, brethren, let us remember that the time is short, that it Lord is at hand, and that the sure word it the promise is, that them which sleep in Jesus God will bring with him, and that they which are alive and re-Dear Brethren, It has pleased God main unto his coming shall be caught up in his great goodness, to call you out of together with them in the clouds to meet darkness into light, and to bring you from the Lord in the air. Let us, therefore, keep the bondage of Satan into the fold of his our loins girded and our lamps burning, and ourselves as men that are waiting for their Lord, that when he cometh and knocketh we heavenly Father; and to him alone be all may open to him immediately. O blessed the glory. He alone is worthy! Our fa- hour! when Jesus shall come again; when, there were once as you and your fathers, if we continue in the faith grounded and bowing down to dumb idols, without God settled, he will present us hely and unblame and without Christ and without hope. But able and unreproveable in his sight, and you God has long since given to our fathers and all your missionaries whose joy and erown of rejoicing ye are, and we and all the redeemed of the Lord, shall meet around the throne of the Lamb, and be for ever with

Finally, beloved in the Lord, we pray to the Lard for you, that he may make you to

"There is another unfavourable feature exalt that Saviour who was precious to God, even our Father, at the coming of our We are, your affectionate friends and

> The rescript by which the Pope's conemnation of the Irish Government Coleges is signified to the Bishops who own him as their "Most Holy Lord," is now

brethren in the Lord.

before the public. The document is of sufficient interest to deserve insertion. " Most Illustrious and Rev. Lord, - Some ex racts from the statutes which are compiled for the new Colleges in Ireland, as well as the saf freges given by the bishons regarding them, have afforded the Socred Congregation an occasion of again thoroughly treating of the aforesaid Colleges, chiefly under that respect, and of world to present the cospel to every creative, gave them his sure word of promise. Should deem its duty to answer regarding the spiritual interests of the Catholic people of Ireland. For though the afterestid statutes from the beginning chosen you to salvation are in such form, that it is difficult to judge through sanctification of the Spirit and be- what may be their authority concerning the constitution of the English realm; still all things maturely weighed, the Sacred Congregation

" But since it is manifest with what zeal the clergy and the entire people labour for these things which have for object to promote the ort, in order that all may lend their best en envouss towards its execution, and that thus ufficient provision he made for giving the latholics more ample fasti action without their eligion suffering danger from that source.

"This decision of the Sacred Congregation our Most Holy Lord having, with all maturity and prudence, strictly examined, he resolved to sauction and ratify it with all the weight of his authority, and signified his wish that it should he sent to the four archbishops respectively, by them to be communicated to their suffragans.

as but, whilst I perform this duty, tought also to signify that it is the peculiar desire of the Sacred Congregation, may, also of our Most Hely Lord, that secondetal concord be preserved, and that you have at heart to cultivate the unity of sprift which the sacred gospals attest to have been very much recomnended by Christ our Lord to his apostles, And since I am addressing prelates who are well versad in the history of the Church, and the excellent admonitions of the Holy Fathers, I deem it, indeed, superfluous to quote them, or to mention what benefits the union of bishops conferred on the Church, and what evils e the other hand flowed from their diszensions and whereas you are all unanimously wishing anxiously for this union, it will not be aimiss to remind you to choose and cheerfully to apply the most seasonable means towards seemng it. These are prominent in the sacred canons, and in the other rules of ecclesisatical discipline, which, if you will faithfully follow in your ministry, and if in your doubts will apply to the Apostelical See, in order that through it you may know what is to be done, the aforesaid union will become more and more firm and lasting. Amongst other things, the Sacrad Congregation deemed it right to remind you, with the sanction of our Most Holy Lord, that sacordotal Meetings should henceforth be held in due order, and according to the path chalked out by the canons and Liturgical books; otherwise difference of epinions will daily increase, and from bleatings of this kind, which may tather weer a secular than a religious appearance, no good, will result towards egulating occlesiastical discipline, to which alone they should be sabrarvient; and, there-fore, it will be most useful to transmit the acis of the synods to the Apostolical See, as also to write at certain times, concerning the state of your churches as has been ordained, in order that you may receive from hence season-

able answers.
"But those things are signified to you, not hat any doubt arises regarding your submission to the Apostolical Bee, since it has been proved to the whole world how fervent and constant it is, and a fresh testimony has been borne to it, by your letters written on the aforesaid subject of the Colleges, but that by those manifestations it may again be actually woved. And when reference on the more weighty concerns is accurately made to that Church, from whence sacerdotal union is derived, the same unity will, by this means, the note easily abide among yourselves.

"In the meantime, I pray God long to preserve your Grace in health.
"Your Grace's most obedient, &c.,

" J. Pn. Faansont, Pietect. "ALEXANDER BARNADO, Secretary, To his Grace the Most Illustrious and Rev. John M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam."

Coupled with this announcement of unnitigated disregard of the attempts of the British Government at conciliating the Roman Catholic hierarchy, there is found, a the Dublin Freeman's Journal, a letter rom Archbishop Mellale himself, address. d to "the Clergy and Faithful of the Diocese of Tuam," in which he describes the Pope's decision as "the triumph of truth over error-the triumph of faith over the powers of the world—the triumph of Christ over his enemies, who are labouring to sever the members from the headhis representative on earth-and again to sever those members themselves of the one mystical body from each other: but they shall not succeed. Neither now, nor at any other time, however, lowering the prospect, shall the enemy prevail against the Irish faithful portion of the Catholic Church: We shall not forget to keep the most powerful bond of unity by having recourse, in our doubts and difficulties, to that 'See from which sacerdotal unity is derived.'?'

The Archbishop takes the opportunity of indulging in various other civilities—his usual style-towards those who do not with him full down and "worship the beast." He speaks of certain "recent institutions which, after grinding the poor, and crushing the rich down to their level, are now, we understand, turned into so many citadels to war egainst the spiritual jurisdiction of the ordinary of the diocese. The offer of pensioning the R. C. priesthood is dealt with in terms of similar courtesy "Slaves of the Ministers—insolent oppressors-poisonous boon-cruelty and profligacy in the high places"-these are among he gems of pastoral style exhibited by this Roman Catholic dignitary. His opinion of Lord John Russell and his colleagues' sires, and missionaries have gone for the from increase and abound in love one toward mind in entertaining the plan of endowing families, of which there are many throughout us with love and pity in their hearts, giving another, and toward all men, even as we do the R. C. priestlicod is thus disposed of the manner in which the manner in which there are sort of succellable toward you, to the end he may establish after an allusion to the manner in which their lives dear to them, so that they might your hearts unblameable in holiness before the late State-trials were conducted: "It alreading a safe and honourable doubtile for the un-

is an abuse of confidence to think that men who thus insult our religion could mean well in pensioning its pastors."

No wonder that the Irish, thus guided by those who profess to be their spiritual Pastors, are discontented, turbulent, restless, and wretched.

The Archbishop alludes to a second decument accompanying his letter, but we do not find it in any of the papers before us. By it, it would seem, the Pope comes: forward, in the approach of another season of distress, to "dispense those aniritual treasures with which he is entrusted:" the offer of pardon of sin, we suppose, by virthe of the amount of works of supererogation wrought by the saints-which considerate conduct on the part of the Pope owards those who will be charitable owards the distressed, "by appealing to heir hopes of eternal bliss, will secure the ves as well as the faith of the people."

Has the Church of Rome changed since the days of Tetzel, the Dominican ?

In contradistinction to the contentedness ith which the Irish hierarchy and people duit the Pope's assumption of the chich belongs to God alone, "Our Most Ho-: Lord," we insert an article which we find the last number of " Evangelical Christen-

ome? It is a manifaction, by Lowis H. J. Tonna, Fsq., from the Italian of Il Populaio, a Fiorentino Journal, commenting upon good of the Church, the most emisent fathers no, a Piorentine Journal, commenting upon judged that the exection of a Catholic university should not be despaired of, nay, they have of Florence, Let Patrie, that the Pope again and again recommended a project of this went when he heard of the surronder of Milan.

> "Ir Papa Pianon!"-" The Pepe weeks Weep, ill-conselled pontiff, weep for you vanished glory -acquired at so light a price and lost at so costly a sacrifice of the blood of nen, who idolized a vain man, an image of clay-the shadew of a man.

> "Weep, pontiff-weep for the nations you have betrayed; for the destinies of Italy which your featful, timid, paltry mind could not grosp; sheltering yourself under the sublime martle of a religion which you might have led back to its pure fountain heads, but to which, on the contrary, following the old custom of your piedecessors, you have added your own contribution of shame and defilement! ... "Weep, O Pontiff!-Thou Sengrand and

LIVINO ANTICHRIST (scettrato e vivente anti isto.) weep for your dearly beloved Germans and hail at the heads of their slaughterers be fore proud Milan and unconqueted Bologna,hard all your thunderbolts-they have not weight nor edge.

"The Pope weeps. Weep, Count Mastai, weep that the providence thou trustest in has not yet granted the results aimed at in the deslinies of Italy; for it is plain that the providence to which thou hast committed thy people means niching more than thine ancient ally, the empire—that ever faithless prop of the

Simoniacal Papacy.

6 In order that Rome might lie tranquil under the double yoke of thine own demoralizing policy and of northern despotism, thou hast, in vain, commended thyself to all the saints-and so it should be: Hast thou not, in the deli-tions of fear, reached to very biasphemy? Hast thou not detitioned the Eternal, and liced in his stend the Virgin, with the chief of the apostles for responsible ministers? Hast thou not, to those, rather than to Hist, committed the guardianship of Rome, hoping, perhaps, that this Provisional Government in heaven like Provisional Governments on earth, would no weaker and less watchful than that of the God of Vengeance, the terrible God, who stands for the defence of nations, as thou dost for

kings ?... Weep, weep, Pather -no lapger ! Hely weep that your orders to desist from fighting were treated like a light breath; and as the idle wind, your orders of blind obedience to the compacts with the enemies of Italy claded in the ellent and sinister depths of the Vatican.

"Wesp, thou favoured of Loyola, for even if the followers of freedom fall by the Garman sword, the followers of Ignatius will not go

"Ween, Pope-weep burning tears, over the tomb thou hast dug for thyself; weep, for Italy will yet be a great and glorious fact, while the Popedom becomes a polluted name; weep, for while Italy tises more beauteous from the stake to which thou condemnest her, the Popedom will sink into puterfaction and decay, amidst the joyeds shoul of emancipated

Our readers may wish to know whether such language as this remained unrebulted at Florence. Oh! how could it be! They have an Archbishop at Florence, as they have in Tuam; and that dignitary issued a consure against "that exectable writing, in which the writer has even applied to the chief Pontiff the LUTHERAN name of living Antichrist. Unfortunately the Archinshop of Florence can do no more than emsure: he has not power to burn alive: non mi e duto riparere in altro modo a questo gravissimo scandalo, he says: "it is not given me to apply any other remedy to this most grave offence.

Of course, we do not endorse the character of the publication from which the article is taken: it is probably one of those which, while they abhor the blasphenious assumptions of the Papacy, are no nearer to the devout reception of the truth. But what a shaking must the papal power have received in Italy, to allow of the publication of such an article as that in the Popo-

ONE OF THE TRUE SISTERHOOD OF MERcy.-The German Correspondent of "Evan. gelical Christendom," in giving an account of the dreadful suffering which arose from the famine and typhus fever in Upper Silesia last year, and which left 6,000 orphans helpless by the end of last February, makes favourable mention of the "Brethren of Mercy," who hastened to the scene of desolation at the call of the Roman Catholic Prince-Primate of Silesia. In showing that Protestants did not disregard the call addressed to thein, unfettered by monastice vows. and un-prompted by the deceifful promise of a reward of superior merit on account of these works of self-denial, he writes:

All these considerations serve to place in a strong light the heroic self-devotion of a Prussian lady, Fraulein Stach von Golsheim, a canoness of the convent of Helligengrab, in

. This is no Roman Catholic establishment, as might easily, though erroneously, he imagined, but a species of foundation for the daughters of noble

the Margravate of Brandenburg, who, in the month of January last, and before any of the other sex had taken the lead in the venturous attempt, felt induced, by the sad tale of human suffering related in the public journals, to outer the path of self-denying banevolence marked out by Han who went about doing good, and who so specially enforced the claim which helpless childhood ought to make, on all who bear His name, and desire to bear His ininge.

All alone, and wholly unacquainted with the language and habits of the country, this lady hastened to Pless, the centre of infection, (and that known to be of so virulent a nature, that few, indeed, of those brought into immediate contact with the disease escaped an attack,] well aware that squalid misery, sickness, and death would form her immediate companionship for months to come. In the midst of the rigours of a Silesian winter, when the thermometer often shows, for weeks together, a cold of twenty-six of Reaumor, she reached her point of destination, but only to find unexpected and almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of the realisation of her humane inten-

At length, an assemblage of orphans, which had been gathered from various localities, and congregated in the upper story of a large house, situated in the market-place of Pless, were assigned over to her management, and on these she commenced her ardnous, self-denying labours. Forced to rely almost entirely, not merely on her own mental resources, but on herown physical exertions, -- since one Polish maid-servant after another had to be dismissed for some grave fault, and all the male assistants, recommended by the local magistracy, proved without exception, useless, this one lady underwent the almost incredible fatigue of casing for fifty-four orphans of both sexes, some of whom had attained to the age of fifteen. With her own hands she washed and combed those dispostingly filthy objects; reclothed, and -as far as time could be redcemed n the twenty-four homs for such a purposedaily instructed the healthy, and tended the

sick. Wonderfully indeed was the power over matter exhibited, not only in the almost super-natural conquest which her strong resolutions enabled her to make and sustain over her own bodily frame, but in the authority and discipline which she introduced and maintained over a long unsubordinated harde of such young savages, many of whom united the untamed rethiesaness of the children of the desert, to the cuming, slothful, and thievish propensities of civilised vice; and her labours of lave were accompanied by a special and evident blessing on the temper and hearts, as well as bodies, of becommon charge. Having fulfilled the task which an impel-

ng sense of duty had imposed on her thus to step into the worful breach, and afford and in the moment of overwhelming necessity, this admirable tady has again teturned to the ordinary duties of her home-sphere, but not with out having taid a good foundation for the fur-ther continuance of the good work she so courageously began.

The eight brothren from the Rauben-Haus ha reached Silesia even before those from Dinsburg, and all a few weeks after the canoness of Heiligengrab, have proved most valuable labourers in the various branches of charitable service, whether as attendants on the ick, supplying the vacant places of deceases schoolmasters, or (and that chiefly) by taking the oversight of orphan asylunis.

Typhus fever was at first a great i inderance to them, as well as the other volunteers in the cause of humanity; but though most of them have suffered more or less from disease, none have fallen a sacrifice to it; and all are now again restored to active duty.

PROTESTANTS IN ALGERIA -From Garing Correspondence of "Econgelical Christendom?" which, from its peculiar local difficulties, great ly deserves the notice, the sympathy, and the prayers of Christian brethren, is the pestoral superintendence demanded by the Germandescended Protestants in Algiers.

In this extensive (because scattered) and most laborious pastorate, the Rev. Mr. Darr stands done, yet unwenried, in fulfilling the duties of his too often serrowful vocation. Although a society exists in Strasburg for the express purpose of supporting the Algerian massion, and notwithstanding that the subscriptions raised by the Society, in 1817, were in themselves high-ly respectable, the sum obtained was still but compared with the amount required by Pastor Durr, not for his own support merely, but in order in any measure to meet the demands, which are continually being made on him by German immigrants-demands which it is often impossible to five from, and which, without resources from Europe, he cannot comply with. It is true, that both the Gustavus Adolphus and the Basle Evangelical Societies have contributed liberally towards the Algerian mission, but all is too little for its support as it is, far less for the needful extension of the work -the necessity for which is daily becoming more apparent in the increasing German popu-

lation of the colony. The Algerian Protestant Schools contained in 1817, 120 children of both sexes, of which 115 speak the German language. Whether this large proportion is to be explained as bearing honourable testimony to German desire for education, or as simply the result of the preponderating German population in the colony, I am unable to determine; but under all circum-stances, it is matter of deep regret that these chools were obliged to be closed, in the course

of the past year, for want of funds.
The Algiers Consistory is anxious to found an orphan asylum for Protestant children, but only 423 francs having been collected on the spot, and 15,000 being requisite to purchase the land desirable as the site of such an establishment, there seems but small hope of accomolishing its erection at present, since the pecuniary and which was expected from France is not likely to be realised under the present circumstances of that country. And yet the necessity for such an asylum is urgent want of it, about forty Protestant children are at this moment consigned to the Roman Catholic Orphan-house, and may be regarded as lost to the Protestant communion, unless they can be speedily withdrawn. A recent instance will serve to illustrate the prompt zeal with which Roman Catholics avail themselves of these cir-

married poblesse of every age, and society of corresponding rank; they remove every temptation to the formation of unsultable or interested marriages, by which portionless fernides, of the higher rank in Lugland, are sometimes led to degrade themselves. The right of admission to these Protestant convents has hitherto been restricted exclusively to the an-cient noblesse, (by whom they were originally endowed,) but the individual enrolment, which endowed,) but the individual enrolment, which must take place in infancy, necessitates the paying down of a certain sum, which falling, in event of either death or marriage, to the funds of the institution, forms, in addition to the revenues of convent lands, a sinking fund for the payment of the income of each caroness, as well as the general expenses of the establishment. Neither enrolment, nor even residence in the convent, involves any collustic augmentent, the off vicinality affixed to materious. engagement, the only penalty uffixed to matrinony being the forfeiture of all claim on the conventual

cumstances, in order to obtain accessions to their church. A boy, twelve years of age, whose father was dead, had been placed in the Roman Catholic Orphan-house, and was upon the point of being led to make his first communion according to the Popish ritual, when his mother, having learned the design, engerly sought to regain possession of her boy. Her entreaties and remonstrances were vain, and nothing but a public reclamation of his parish-ioner by Pastor Dur, before the competent authorities, saved the minor from this illegal decoyment into the Roman Catholic church.

Pastor Durr's letters afford melancholy glimpses at the state of wretchedness both phy-sical and moral, prevalent in Algeria, and the consequent importance of a faithful labourer in so waste and desert a field. " My first visit," says he " to Daly-thrahim, showed me a scene of deep human misery. There was but one Protestant in the village, who was naturally the first object of my search, and he was in a deplarable state. Who, indeed, was there to ninister to his wants, when all were sick? As I sat beside his wretched bed, I raised the coverlet, and was horror-struck to perceive worms actually feeding on his body! An appalling sight, from the thought of which memory recoils with shuddering disgust! Not that this forforn Protestant was worse off, in outward circumstances, than many of his sick Roman Catholic neighbours, for I found one and all in a state of abject wretchedness." But would that even extreme corporeal distress were the worst feature of society in Algiers ! Knavery of all kinds and degrees, with immoralities of the most fluctious character, are common among the colonists, whose frauds and usurious exactions fall beary on every new comer. A loan of 100 francs can only be obtained by paying ten france of monthly interest, and similar extintion is customarily practised whenever anything is bought on account. Poor Poster Durr suffered severely at first, from his ignorance of this Algerian mode of teckoning. His wife states, in one of her letters, "We were not at all aware of this custom, and were not a little frightened by having a large sum demand-ed of us, when we had no suspicion of being indebted above half the amount, but such is the fraudulent custom here; everything purchased is charged exactly double its current price, if not paid for at the moment." "The most abandoned profligacy is practised in the colony, even to the utter disregard of the nearest relation ships, and when reproof is rentured, the

ready answer is, Oh! we are in Africa !? 21 It can excite no surprise to learn, that, in such a state of morals, education is at the lowest those to read, who come to him for instruction, in order to receiving the Lutheran rite of con-

firmation. "There is, at this moment," he says, in one of his last letters, "a girl of fourteen in my confirmation class, who does not know her A B C. She is the daughter of a deceased schoolmaster, but the mother is so poor, that the daughter was at first compelled to earn her bread by breaking stones on the high-road; and although it is expressly forbidden to convey my instruction in the German language Government being desirons that all should learn French), yet I must and do disobey, for I have poor ignorant German children for my listeness."

Paster Darr's chief source of lamentation is naturally, the himerance which the infidelity, growing lawlessness, and profound ignorance of the addescent Cetman population, oppose to his success as a preacher of the Gospel. And he is left alone to 6 hear the builden and heat of the day," in that wildered African vineyard! Smaly there must be many, among the numerous candidates of theology in Germany, to whom, as they have on, waiting hir a Church, might he addressed the question, "Why stand yo here all the day idle, when such a space of usefulness invites your entrance? Mey God incline their hearts to hasten thither "to the help of the Lout," and the strengthening of l'aster Dutr's hands in his ardnous labours. His osition must at this moment be, I lear, peeuharly preculious, since, from the generally disinthed state of France, and the severe monetary pressure, which has told heavily against the fauls of all religious societies, it is reasonable to expect that that of Strasburg has not been exempt. While, at the same time, an enormously increased necessity for pastoral exertion is created by the deportation to Algiers of so many thousands of the Parisian lasurgents, among whom a vast number are Germans, and professed Probatants. Roman Catholic priests have, in very sufficient numbers, volunteered to accompany the misguided brothien of their confession to their place of banishment. It will be aid, if the Protestant churches of France and Germany shut their ears to the exhortation Providence is thus lowly sounding in their ears "Go ye, and do likewise."

Sample of a Western Missionary Biston's lave. From a letter written by the Right Rev. Philander Chase, D. D., Bishop of the P. E. Church in Illinois; dated 2nd of last mouth, and published in "The Molto".- I was riding out in a dismantled chaise in com-pany with Mr. Roberts, formerly a Methodist minister, now a candidate for holy orders in Jubileo College. "To see God's blessings spring from the bosom of our mother earth" we took a turn through the wide-spreading fields of Indian corn growing ten or twelve feet high on each side of a vista leading from the college cottage, the residence of the Bishop, to the Robins-nest, that "place of note in history !"
Just as we were about to pass through the east branch of the Kickapoo creek, a pebbly stream fed by perennial springs, we saw before us a weed some six or seven feet long thrown athwart the well-trodden path as if by accident. It was a thistle of a species which grows very high in this country, having long leaves almost white on one side and a dark green on the other; and being twisted, looked, for all the world, like a large snake; or more like two or three snakes together. At sight of this, the horse, a fine spirited animal, sprang as if lifting all his feet at once, directly out of the road, thereby capsizing the dismantled chaise with its weighty contents. There had been a piece of iron left on the side of the chaise on which the calass once turned, and it was on this iron projecting three or four inches, that my ribs were destined in falling out to come in contact. I heard as well as sell the bones crack as I fell. Mr. Roberts caught my cont as I fell, but all would not save me. garment was torn and the ribs were broken. some labourers were at hand, and soon I was lifted up and put into the vehicle, and myself guiding the horse to the cottage. This I could do when sitting up, but nothing could exceed the pain when attempting a recumbent posture.

I lost but two or three Sundays, when I was able to go to Church and preach again. But no rest could I take in bed.—All the sleep that visited my cyclids for above thirty nights was taken when sitting in my chair. Whenever I attempted to lie down it seemed as if a swerd was passing through my breast. This singular state of my health continued even after I set off to fulfil my appointments made in the fourth number of the Motte. On board the canal boat, through the singular kindness of the captain, I took my first nap in a recumbent posture. The same piercing pain afterwards returned; but not of so long duration. The Rev. Mr. Kelly wel-