vilization; between the luxurious inhabitants of imperial Rome eighteen centuries ago and the savage tribes of north-western America at the present day. The author of the ac-count of Pompeii states (p. 187-190.) on the authority of Tooke's Russia, "that the Russian baths, as used by the common people, bear a close resemblance to the vanour bath (laconicrose resemblance to the vapour bath (laconi-cum) of the Romans. They usually consist of wooden houses, situated, if possible, by the side of a running stream. In the bath-room is a large vaulted oven, which, when heated, makes the paving stones lying upon it red hot; and adjoining to the oven is a kettle fixed in masoury for the navore of belling belling. masonry for the purpose of holding boiling water. In those parts of the country where wood is scarce, the baths sometimes consist wood is scarce, the baths sometimes consist of wretched caverns, commonly dug in the earth close to the bank of some river. The heat in the bath-room is usually from 104° to 122° of Fahrenheit; and may be much increased by throwing water on the glowing hot stones in the chamber of the way. The Russian bathethers are consistent with the chamber of the stones. oven. The Russian baths therefore are vapourbaths; and it appears that even the savage tribes of America are not wholly unacquainted with the use of the vapour-bath; Lewis and Clarke, in their voyage up the Missouri, have described one of these in the following terms We observed a vapour-bath, consisting of hollow square of six or eight feet deep, formed in the river bank by damming up with mud the other three sides, and covering the whole completely, except an aperture about two feet wide at the top. The bathers descend by this hole, taking with them a number of heated stones, and jugs of water; and, after being seated round the room, throw the water on the stones till the steam becomes of a temperature sufficiently high for their purposes."

It appears then, from the foregoing statement, that the peasants of Russia, and the savages of North America, are in the habit of employing the same means for converting water into vapour, which were employed by the Romans at the most luxurious period in their history; and to the peasants of Russia and the savages of North America, may be added the natives of New Zealand and other islands of the Pacific ocean; merely with this qualification that they employ the steam, so raised, not fo the purpose of a vapour-bath, but of dressing

It is worthy of notice, as illustrative of the social feeling inherent in human nature, that equally among the uncivilized natives of America as among the luxurious inhabitants of ancient Italy, "it is very uncommon for an individual to bathe alone; he is generally accompanied by one, or sometimes several, of his acquaintance: bathing indeed is so essentially a social amusement, that to decline going t bathe, when invited by a friend, is one of the highest indignities that can be offered to him?

· Sauer, in his account of Billing's expedition describes the same kind of bath as used in north western America (p. 175.)

The Verean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1848

An article on the religious state of France will be found on our first page, extracted from the Quarterly Review, which is always able, but is not by any means considered by us generally as a safe guide in matters of religion or the Church. There are, however, some remarks of great force and importance in the article we have selected; and we think, it cannot be read without a glance at tendencies and correctives in our own Church. She is, by sad experience, well acquainted with the partisans of "a somnolent kind of peace in the State and the Church," as well as with those whose Churchmanship is to them little beyond "a legacy they have received, and which they wish to transmit to their children' while they know nothing of it as " a treasure to be prized and employed with ardour for their or later to be made, whether without resisown benefit." It is happy for the Church of England that she, like her weaker and less favourably situated sister, the reformed Church in France, counts among her members those, not "the most numerous," but it must be hoped the most influential upon the Church's future destiny, whose faith is " the necessary aliment of their inward life," and who, in endeavouring to advance the prosperity of the Church, are not so much concerned about "her position in society" as about "the dominion over souls" which she is calculated to exercise.

" After our various allusions to the subject, both recently and in times past, it will easily be imagined that we observed with the liveliest pleasure, Lord Ashley's notice, given last Monday night, that, early in the next session, he would move an Address to the Crown, praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to order that measures should be immediately taken, for the subdivision, quoad sacra, of all parishes in England and Wales, having more than 4,000 inhabitants.

"Great as have been Lord Ashley's pub. lic services in time past, we have no hesitation in declaring our conviction, that should he succeed in this Motion (and why should he not succeed?) he will achieve the greatest benefit for this kingdom that it has yet been given him to imagine or to compass."—London Record, 10th of August.

The British public had before them, some time ago, a case which opened a new and startling view of the situation of persons laid under the monastic yows sanctioned by the Church of Rome. Two sisters, of the name of McCarthy, had been received into the Ursuline Convent of Black Rock, near Cork, their father paying a thousand pounds with each of them, and expressing his intention that this should be the portion of his estate which should fall to their share. He afterwards died without making a will, and the estate was claimed by his remaining eight children, the two nuns readily admitting

Means were resorted to, by which the two sisters were brought to assign to the Convent. their supposed legal rights to a share of the father's property. Their vow of poverty, on the one hand, might have been conceived to shut out their establishing a claim to property; but necording to the versatility of papal easiistry their vow of obedience was made to transfer their claim to the Convent of which they had become members: reluc. tantly they set their hands to the deed of assignment-the younger nun holding out some months longer than her older sisterand the Superiors of the Conventendeavoured to assert their claim in the Irish Court of Chancery, but were defeated, as we informed our readers by a statement of the case in a former volume of the BEREAN. Against the adverse decision of the Irish Lord Chancellor, an appeal was made to the House of Lords, by the Superiors of the Convent, jointly with Maria McCarthy, the elder sister, and the Convent has a second time been defeated. And yet the principle is not disposed of; because the adverse decision recently pronounced by the present Lord Chancellor, and concurred in by the Ex-Chancellors, Lords Brougham and Campbell, is made to rest on the ground that there was an improper joinder of plaintiffs, namely the Superiors of the Convent who had one kind of interest in the matter, and the nun who had another. The case was thus dismissed, still reserving to the plaintiffs the power to assert their right by such other proceedings as they might be advised to adopt." Thus, the question remains, as yet, undecided whether a person acting in the disposal of property, real or supposed, under the obligations of a monastic vow, can be considered by a British Court of Law as a free agent. The Superiors of the Convent have so far avoided bringing the question to the test whether the deeds of assignment, from which their claim arose, were executed by the sisters voluntarily, or under duress and restraint. It remains to be seen whether they will make any further attempts to possess themselves of the property. It may be interesting to our readers to have the following article on the subject presented to them, taken from a paper (the London Examiner) which professes ultra liberal opinions in matters of religion, and is conequently not to be suspected of taking a

the Church of Rome. " A shallow sentimentalism is widely and busily at work to give ascendancy and preference to those views of religion which would substitute impressive ceremonials, and specious works of benevolence, emanating from perverted views of human nature and duties, in the place of purer and more spiritual liabits of devotion, and of that oberlience to rules of conduct wherein right reason and human feelings are reconciled. It is no mere sectarian question as to the preponderance of the Romish or the Reformed Church that is at issue. Whether common sense and the rights of humanity, or mere priestly pretences and jugglery, are to be established is the real controversy. The sincere and pious Roman Catholic has the same interest in a right decision, as the member of any other Church. To the Roman Catholics themselves, therefore, the appeal will have sooner tance they are prepared to submit to the game which the more designing and unscrupulous of their clergy are playing, more at their expense than at that of any other portion of the community. Throughout the proceedings we have been passing in review, not a whisper, so far as we know, has been uttered against the piety or the orthodoxy of Mr. M'Carthy's family; yet an attempt is un-blushingly persevered in to rob them of their property under legal forms, by setting factitions duties in array against natural affection. -by representing a vow as binding, to acts of which the parties swearing were not forewarned, and could not suspect would be exacted from them,-by unfeeling continuous appeals to the fears entertained by timid women, both of spiritual and bodily suffering, -and, it may be, by practices yet more secret and compulsory, which it could not be expected that these proceedings should bring to light. However imposing in external deportment, and whatever amount of accidental good may sometimes proceed from it, such a system is necessarily degrading and demoralizing. And who can say how much of the nefarious machinery brought into play in the humble provincial establishment at Black Rock, may not already have been worked successfully to rear those seminaries and cathedrals which are springing up in all parts of the land ? We invoke no legislative assistance to defeat this wide-spread and unscrupulous conspiracy against human virtue and human happiness. All that Government or the Legislature can do in such cases is, to take care that no imperfections of the law, enabling legal chicane to lend its aid to the plot, be allowed to continue unreformed. The weapons by which priestly abuse of the religious element in human nature is to be combated, are publicity and fair argument. The very success of such machinations when known, defeats their own object The publicity given to the facts of the Black Rock case is a severer blow to the Wisemans

iew adverse to the claims of the Nunnery

THE LOST CHILD FOUND,-The following account of a recent occurrence in a sparsely eight children, the two nuns readily admitting settled part of the Eastern Townships is that they shad not claim to any part of it. taken from the Sherbrooke Gazette. The

and Nowmant of the day than a thousand

statutes; and it will be long before the Ursu-

line Convent at Black Rock, so piously vow

ed to poverty and self-denial, will recover

the effect of this greedy attempt to clutch at other people's wealth."

But the Convent did not take that view. I situation of this wanderer, at last happily recovered, is in various respects illustrative of the situation of the alarmed sojourner in the wilderness of an evil world, longing for a home, having a vague persuasion of means for his rescue, but searching in vain for those who can show him any good. He meets with many indications that search is made for him; hope alternately awakes, and is disappointed, as he lights upon the "camp.fires" of wonderful providences, impressive warnings, tender expostulations, and urgent invitations, which assure him that he is not forgotten, though still he roams at random, unacquainted with the bright star which shines steadily to show the wanderer his way to safety. The dayspring from on high at last visits him, and a voice, in which he recognises full authority combined with the utmost tenderness, reaches the exhausted wanderer: " Come unto me all ye who labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." He hastens to that refuge, and finds in Jesus that Guide he needs-even the Way, the Taurii, and the Lare.

It would be exceedingly gratifying if the account of this wonderful preservation were ecompanied with some indication that the young person to whom it refers directed her thoughts, in the hours of peril and depression, to the only Helper who looks into the forest's gloom with as clear a vision as mon the sunny spots of thickly settled neighbourhoods; that she applied to Him for deliverance; and that she acknowledges Him as the unseen Keeper by whose power the wild forest-berry was made to sustain her life, and her uncertain wanderings were at last so directed as to bring her to the spot where she recognised the direction in which lay her earthly parent's habitation. And nothing hinders the reader of the BERRAN from offering up his tervent prayer that the life which has been so mercifully preserved may be devoted to the praise of Him whose love as well as power has been so strikingly manifested in this providential deliverance.

Miss Sarah Campbell, of Windsor, who was lost in the woods on the 11th of August last, returned to her home on the 31st, having been absent 21 days. A friend in Brompton has sent us a circumstantial account of her wanderings, of the efforts made in her behalf, and her return home, from which we condense

the following statements.

It appears that on the 11th of August, in company with two friends, she went fishing on the north branch of Windsor brook; and that, attempting to return, she became separated from her companions, who returned to her mother's, the Widow Campbell, expecting to find her at home. Several of her neighbours searched for her during the night, without success. The search was continued during Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, by some 50 or 60 individuals, and although her tracks and those of a dog which accompanied her were discovered, no tidings of the girl were obtained A general sympathy for the afflicted widow and her lost daughter was excited, and notwithimply from a bias against the principles of standing the busy season of the year, great numbers from Windsor and the neighbouring townships of Brompton, Shipton, Melbourne Durham, Orford, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville Stoke, and Dudswell, turned out with provisions and implements for camping in the woods in search of the female, which was kept up without intermission for about 14 days, when it was generally given up, under the impression that she must have died, either from starvation or the inclemency of the weather, it having rained almost incessantly for nearly a week of

> Massachusetts, and, with two or three others, renewed the search, but returned the second day, and found to his great joy that the lost one had found her way home the evening pre-

> On hearing of her return, our correspondent nade a visit to Widow Campbell, to hear from her daughter the story of her wanderings. She was found, as might be supposed, in a very weak and exhausted condition, but quite ra-tional, as it seems she had been during the whole period of her absence. From her story the following particulars were gathered:-

When first lost she went directly from hom down Open Brooke, to a meadow, about a mile distant from where she left her companions, which she mistook for what is called the Ozias opening, a mile distant in the opposite direction. On Sabbath morning, knowing that she was lost, and having heard that lost persons might be guided by the sun, she undertook to follow the sun during the day. In the morning she directed her steps towards the East, crossed the north Branch mistaking it for Open Brooke, and travelled, frequently running, in South-East direction (her way home was due north) seven or eight miles till she came to the great Hay-Meadow in Windsor. There she spent Sabbath night, and, on Monday morning, directed her course to, and thence down, the

South Branch in the great Meadow. After this she appears to have spent her time except while she was searching for food for herself and dog, in walking and running over the meadow and up and down the south branch in search of her home, occasionally wandering upon the highlands, and far down towards the unction of the two main streams, never being

nore than seven or eight miles from home. For several days, by attempting to follow the sun, she travelled in a circle, finding herself at night near the place where she left in the morning. Although she often came across the tracks of large parties of men, and their recently erected camps, and knew that multi-tudes of people were in search of her, she saw no living person, and heard no sound of trum-pet, or other noise, except the report of a gun, as she lay by a brook, early on Thursday morning the sixth day of her being lost. Thinking the gun to have been fired not more than half a nile distant, she said she 'screamed and ran to the place from whence she supposed the noise came, but found nothing. Early in the day, however, she came to the camp where this gun was fired, but not until after its occupants had left to renew their search for her. camp was about four miles from the great meadow where she spent the sabbath previous. There she found a fire, dried her clothes, and found a partridge's gizzard which she cooked and ate, and then laid down and slept, remain-ing about 24 hours. In her travels she came cross several other camps, some of which she visited several times, particularly one where he found names cut upon trees, and another in which was a piece of white paper. Except three or four nights spent in these camps, she slept upon the ground, sometimes making a hed of moss, and endeavouring to shelter herself from the drenching rains with spruce boughs. For the two first weeks she suffered much from the cold, shivering all night, and

*A little dog which was with her at the time of her being lost, returned about a week after, which was thought to indicate that she was no longer alive,

sleeping but little. The last week she said he had got " toughened" and did not shiver. When first lost, she had a large trout, which vas the only food she ate, except chokecherries, the first week, and a part of this she gave to her dog, which remained with her for a week, day and night. The cherries, which she ate greedily, swallowing the stones, she found injured her health, and for the last two weeks she lived upon cranherries, checkerber-ries, and wood sorel. While the dog remained with her she constantly shared her food with him, but she was glad when he left her, as it was so much trouble to find him food.

On Thursday of last week she followed the south-towards the junction with the northbranch, where it appeared she had been before but could not ford the stream; and in the afternoon of Friday crossed the north-a little above its junction with the south-branch, and ollowing down the stream she found herself in the clearing near Moor's Mill. Thence trecting her steps towards home, she reached Mr. M'Dales, about a mile from her mother's at 6 o'clock, having walked 5 miles in 2 hours and probably ten miles during the day. Here she remained till the next day, when she was carried home and was received by her friends ilmost as one raised from the dead. Her feet and ankles were very much swollen and lacerated, but strange to say, her calico gown was kept whole, with the exception of two small

Respecting her feelings during her fast in the wilderness, she says she was never frightened, though sometimes, when the sun disappeared, she felt disheartened, expecting to perish; and when she found, by not discovering any new tracks, that the people had given over searching for her, she was greatly discouraged. On the morning of Friday, she was strongly inclined to give up and he down and die, but the hope of seeing her mother stimu-lated her to make one more effort to reach home, which proved successful. When visited was suffering from feverish excitement, and general derangement of the system, and greatly emaciated, with a feeble voice, but perfectly same and collected.

It is somewhat remarkable that a young girl (aged 17) thinly clad, could have survived for Il days, exposed as she was to such severe storms, with no other food but wild berries. It is also very strange that she should have een so frequently on the tracks of those in search of her, sleeping in their camps, and endeavouring to follow their tracks home, and not have heard any of their numerous trum-pets, or been seen by any of the hundreds of persons who were in search for her.

Loss of the Ocean Monarch, in the river Mersey, on the 24th August, 1818. -An awful occurrence on the waters, unfortunately not without loss of life, and yet remarkable for the very measural providence by which God suffered the calamity not to take place at a greater distance from immediate means of succour, justly excites s much interest as to induce us to occupy with it all the space required for the following official account given by the Captain of th vessel in which the sufferers had embarked.

The Ocean Monarch, 1,400 tons burthen left the Mersey early on Thursday, with about 250 souls on board, including the crew and passengers. We discharged the pilot about So'clock. No incident worthy of note ocwhich time it was nearly 12 o'clock. Orders were given to tack ship, and while hauling the main yard it was stated that one of the steerage passengers had made a fire in one of the ventilators without reflection. I immediately sent the sleward and another man to extinguish the fire and bring up the delinquent who had made it. Immediately after this one of the cabin passengers came on deck and stated that the cabin was full of smoke, which was coming from below. On hearing this I working, in point of Saxon purity and of ran down to ascertain the position of affairs, rhythm, so perfect, that we do not worder it and found that the ship was actually on fire I then harried back to the deck and gave and thence assumed to be actually a Scrip. orders to have water poured upon it, and directed that the ship should be kept before the wind in order to lessen the draft, but the flames, with a rush, almost as instantaneous as lightning, burst forth, and in less than five minutes the whole stern of the ship was completely enveloped in the fiery element. I then congregation would expect chapter and gave orders to have the ship brought to the wind. All was now a scene of the utmost confusion, noise, and disorder. My orders could not be heard. Despair had seized almost every soul on board. The scene which presented itself was most awful to contemplate, much less to look upon.

The flames were bursting with immense fury from the stern and centre of the vessel. So great was the heat in these parts that the passengers, male and female, men, women and children crowded to the forepart of the vessel. Their piercing, heart-rending shricks for aid were carried by the breeze across the dark blue waves. In their maddened despair women jumped overboard with their offspring in their arms, and sunk to rise no more. Mer followed their wives in frenzy and were lost. Groups of men, women, and children also precipitated themselves into the water in the vain hope of self-preservation, but the waters closed over many of them for ever, and fearfully realised the inspired declaration that " in the midst of life we are in death." In vain did I entreat and beg of the passengers to be com-posed. I pointed out to them that there were several vessels around us, and that, if they preserved order, they would all be saved; that although the case was desperate it was not honeless. It was of no avail. Howls of lamentations, and cries for help, were the only answers which I could obtain to my entreaties. Finding that every effort which I made was unavailing, and that nothing could be done to avoid the total destruction of the ship, in consequence of my orders not being heard, I directed that the anchors should be let go, so as to allow the ship to get her head to wind, and thus, if possible, confine the flames to the stern. In a few minutes the mizen mast went overboard-a few minutes more, and the main-mast shared the same fate. remained the fore mast. As the fire was making its way to the fore part of the vessel, the passengers and crew, of course, crowded still further forward. To the jibboon they clung in clusters as thick as they could pack—even one lying over another. At length the foremast went overboard, snapping the fastenings of the jibboom, which, with its load of human beings, dropped into the water amidst the most heart-rending screams, both of those on board and those who were falling into the water. Some of the poor creatures were enabled again to reach the vessel, others floated away on spars, but many met with a watery grave.

Meantime, I gave orders to get the ship's boats afloat. Two were got overboard, and while in the act of getting the other ready, and cutting away the lushings, the fire reache them, and they were immediately enveloped in flames. On seeing this the possengers became more unmanageable than everwas a painful moment. The shricks of terror and alarm balle all description. Maddened by despair, and in the valu hope of being

Jjumped overhoard. Seeing their sad plight, | wordens and others on behalf of the congregaand the awful sacrifice of life which was going on, despite of every effort which I made, I gave direction to throw every moveable article overboard, so that those who had left the ship night cling by them until help arrived.

The Queen of the Ocean yacht was the first to come to her assistance. Her owner, Mr. Thomas Littledale, with whom were Sir Thomas Hesketh, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Palk, and Mr. Aufrere, ordered the boat to be lowered and proceeded with alacrity and zeal, aide by the gentlemen named and the crew of his craft, to pick up all within their reach. I may just here observe the last thing which I did was to throw over a topgallant yard, made fas with a rope, to keep it alongside. The car penter and one or two of the men assisted me to do this, and I then told those who could hear me to jump overboard and cling to the spar. A good many obeyed my directions. At this time I was surrounded on all sides, both fore and aft, by the flames, and seeing no possible chance of escape if I remained for a mo-ment longer, I followed the spar I had sent ment longer, I followed the spar I had sent overboard. Several seized hold of the same trade owing to the prevalence of unfavourable spar. I entreated some of them to let go, or all weather and the accounts of the spread of the would perish, and showed them the example by swimming to a plank, by which I was en-

time, came up and rendered effective assistance. The Queen of the Ocean remained alongside burnt near to the water's edge and there were

Finding that the yacht could do no more, Mr. Littledale ordered her to start for Liverpool, where we arrived about seven o'clock in the evening.

Although I did not see the part taken by the officers and distinguished party on board the Brazilian frigate, yet I am bound to return them my grateful thanks for the very landable and successful efforts in tesening the lives of so many human beings from a watery grave, or the still more fearful death by fire. Of Mr. Littledate, and his company and crew, I know not how to speak; their conduct is beyond all praise. May be in whose hands are the issues of life and death, grant them in another and a better world the full reward which such philanthropy and benevolent conduct eminently

Of the origin of the fire I cannot at present siy. My mind has not yet been so fully com-posed as to enable me to investigate with accuracy the probability of the various conjectures which are affoat. At present I am inclined to say that it arose from some of the passengers

smoking in the steerage, contrary to orders.

The Ocean Monarch had a very valuable cargo, the freight of which, together with the passage-money, amounted to about £2600.

Commander of the Ocean Monarch. It is highly satisfactory to learn that the greatest sympathy was manifested at Liverpool towards the sufferers, and a subscription for the supply of their wants was

pened, with a very liberal commencement. It will probably escape the notice of some readers, that the writer of the above letter has fallen into a mistake which, we believe, is not at all uncommon, and the correction of which may give occasion to a thankful sense of the value of our Church-formulaies. The words from our berial-service: In the midst of life we are in death, which Captain Murdoch calls "an inspired declaration" are not a passage from Scripture. The truth expressed in them, no should so readily be retained, so often quoted, ture passage. We have read -and it is no incredible story - of a preacher's having composed a Sermon on the same words, and thinking himself perfectly propared for his pulpit-duty, until he remembered that his verse of his text to be given out; and when he searched for those, he discovered that his discourse wanted a Rible-Toy!

It is our earnest wish, and we cherish the tope with the writer, that the individuals vho came to the ship with so much promptitude and self-denial will meet with their reward in a better world, though we do not adopt the sentiment which the excess of his feelings of gratitude towards them draws from his pen, that any amount of " philanthrophy and benevolent conduct" descree reward at the hands of God.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

DIOCESE OF TOROSTO.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO has signified further extensive arrests. In Lancashire no his intention of holding Confirmation at a numher of stations, a list of which we find in "The Church" of last week, commencing at Burford

The following Clerical Appointments are opied from the same publication copied from the same publication : Rev. CHARLES RUITAN, late Minister of St.

Detachment, Diocese of Ossory, to be Minister of St. George's Church, Toronto, vice Rev. C. Ruttan, appointed to Paris. George C. Street, late Missionary at Newmarket and parts adjacent, to Port Stanley, London District, new Mission.

Rev. Septimus F. Ramsey, M. A., lata In-Strand, London, Diocese of London, to Newmarket, Home District, Mission, vice Rev. G. C. Street, appointed to Port Stanley.

Rev. Ront. SHANKLIN, late Assistant Minister at St. Catharines, to Fencion Falls, Cothorne District, vice Rev. Thos. Fidler, deceased.

Rev. George Bounn, late Assistant Minister of St. James's Church, Toronto, to the Carrying Place, Prince Edward District, Rectory, vice Rev. P. G. Bartlett, resigned. Rev. RICHARD MITCHELL, A. B., T. C. D.

late Curate of Christ's Church, Harpurhey and Moston, Manchester, Diocese of Manchester, to be Assistant Minister of St. James's Church, Toronto, vice Rev. Geo. Bourn, appointed to the Carryian Place. WM. BLEASDELL, A. M., T. C. D., late Minister of Collyburst, District Manchester, Diocese of Munchester, to the Trent,

tion at the Trent, we learn that their late Minister is going to return to his native land, England.

PAYMENTS RECRIVED.—Messrs. Hy. Brown, No. 152 to 177; Walker, No. 183 to 234; H. N. Jones, No. 209 to 260.

To Correspondents .-- Received Pamphlet rom Cincinnati, also message from Dr. D; -- H.A.

Local and Political Entelligence.

The letters by the Hibernia, from Livernool on the 26th of August, arrived at the Quebec Post Office early on Monday morning, and the newspapers on Tuesday afternoon. We make selections, and condense intelligence from the papers before

potato disease. Although there are large arrivals from the continental ports into London, still abled to sustain myself for about half an hour the tendency of prices has been upwards; and Queen of the Ceean.

The Brazilian steam frigate Affonso, the sold at from 57s. to 66s. per qr.; United States Prince of Wales, coasting steamer, and the and Canadian also brought 54s, to 56s. At the New York packet-ship New World, after some same market Flour was also disposed of on enhanced terms. The value of Canadian was 23s. to 28s., and United States 24s. to 30s. till three o'clock. At that time the vessel was per bil. Holders of Indian Corn acted firmly, and as there was a fair demand for shipment to only a few of the passengers on board, several Ireland, prices generally were higher, the bods being alongside endeavouring to take current rates being 35s, to 38s. per qr. Indian Meat changed hands at 16s. to 16s. 6d. per brl. At Liverpool, on the following day, (Tuesday,) the market was well attended, and for most descriptions of articles brought forvard a good demand prevailed. Wheat rose 4d. to 6d. per bushel. American and Canadian white sold at 9s. to 9s. 4d. per bushel, and red 8s. Id. to 9s. The price of American Flour advanced 2s, to 2s. 6d. per brl., sellers being able to realise 34s, to 35s, per brl, for Western Canal and Richmond, 34s, to 35s, for Philadelthia and Baltimore, 33s. to 34s. for New Oieans and Ohio, and 31s. to 35s. for Canadian. Indian Corn supported the advance noted last week. Indian Meal sold at 17s. to 18s. per

> At the markets in London on Wednesday and yesterday the advance noted above was fully supported; indeed, bonded and floating cargoes of Wheat were rather higher. A rice of 4s, to 5s, was established at Wakefield yesterday, but other articles were sold at rates similar to last week. Yesterday's Liverpool market was not so a:tive; a moderate business was done in Wheat and Flour, whilst in Indian Corn hardly any sales were reported.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts does not improve; but we cannot say that it is worse than it was las! week. The demand for Woollen goods is limited, and manufac-tures, both at Leeds and Huddersfield, find difficulty in obtaining full prices. The usual return of the state of employment is not so enouraging as reported in our last publication. RETEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS .- The

all introduced by the ministry, for the ropeal of the navigation laws, having been brought into the House of Commons, pro forma, has been printed for consideration during the re-We subjoin a brief abstract of the principal provisions of the hill :- No goods or pasngets shall be carried constraise from one part of the United Kingdom to another, or from the United Kingdom to the Isle of Man, or rom the Isle of Man to the United Kingdom, except in British ships. No goods or passengers shall be imported into the United Kingdom from any of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, or exported from the United Kingdom to any of the said islands, otherwise than in British ships. No goods or passengers shall be carried from one part of any British possession in Asia, Africa or America (other than the possessions of the East India Company) to another part of the same possession, except in British ships, provided always that, if the Legislature, or proper legislative authotity of any British possession, shall pass an act authorising, or permitting the conveyance of goods or passengers from one part of such pos-session to another in other than British ships, the same shall be lawful, if the consent of the Queen in Council have been obtained. Every British ship (except ships required to be wholly navigated by British seamen) navigated by one British seaman for every twenty tons of the burthen of such ship, shall be deemed to be duly navigated, although the number of other seamen may exceed one-fourth of the whole crew. The Queen may restrict the privileges of foreign ships in certain cases, and may im-pose additional duties. If any goods be imported, exported, or carried coastwise, contrary to this act, all such goods shall be forfeited, and the master of such ship shall forfeit £100.

As we intimated last week, the Government having become fully apprised of an organised scheme amongst the Chartists and Irish Confederates in various parts of the country to disturb the public tranquillity, and to make a general attack upon life and property, have followed up their previous measures of repression by fewer than 46 persons have been included in one indictment for conspiracy, and a true bill having been found at the Liverpool Assizes, almost on Friday the 15th, extending to Guelph on the the whole have been taken into custody and Friday following, and ending at Stewardtown committed for trial. Various other arrests have taken place in our own town. At Ashton, and taken place in our own town. At Ashton, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Manchester, the arming of the Chartists has proceeded to a great extent, but the most energetic measures George's, Totonto, to Paris, Gore District,
Mission, vice Rev. W. Morse, resigned.
Rev. Steffen Lett, LL. D., late Curate
of Callan, and Chaplain to the Military

Callan, and Chaplain to the Military

Constitution of Callan, and Callan, and Callan, and Callan, and about two months ago, more by his simplicity than his wicked intentions, has, however, now been arrested, together with a number of Confederates, and the whole will be immediately brought to trial for felony and misdemeanour Several of the parties have turned approvers, and there is not a doubt but that Government is in possession of the most complete evidence with regard to their designs. Every thing is now tranquil .- Eur. Times. ILELAND is kept tranquil, by the over-

whelming power of Government, and the returning confidence of the friends of good order and maintenance of the existing legislative connection with Great Britain.

About half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday the government screw-steamer Trafalgar landed ed fourteen of the state prisoners at Dunbar's Dock, Belfust, where a large attendance of police, with Mr. Jenkins, R. M., at their head, waited their arrival. The quay was densely thronged with spectators, but no word expressive of feeling escaped from the crowd. They entered the prison van, and were escorted to the new jail by a tew police and a troop of the cathineers. The crowd followed the van a short distance from the quay, but the driver having received orders to move quicker drove off at a rapid pace, and left the spectators behind. The prisoners, with one exception, are New Mission. young men of manly appearance and robust From a respectful farewell address to the constitution, and looked the personification of by despair, and in the vain nope of permy | Prom a respective intervent autress to the Constitution, and tooked the personalication of rescued they knew not how, numbers again lev. P. G. Bartlett, signed by the Church-1 good health, and seemed quite cheerful. They