men it might be intolerably awkward and offansive, becomes appropriate and pleasing.

In the bosom of his own family, he shines the man of God; delightful is that communication I shall never forget the sweet Sabbath eronias I shall never forget the sweet Sabhath evented passed there. A charm rested upon the conversation, an atmosphere as sacred ethe Subbath day's twilight. At teo a part of Scripture had been always written for each member of the family, as well as for the Christian friends who might be present and was placed beneath the plate; to be yet by each in his turn, cliciting some any friate remark from the venerable pasto and father. The evening worship was formed with hymns which Dr. Malan witten, to melodies which he had himself composed sing by the voices of his daughters. composed, sung by the voices of his daughters, with the accompaniment of instrumental mu-Fig. It would have been difficult anywhere to have witnessed a lovelier picture of a Christian family. In his personal conversation, in his remarks upon the Scriptures, and in the nearness and tender breathing of his intercourse with God, as he led us to the throne of grace, he made us feel as if the atmosphere of a

brighter world had descended around us.

Were you to be introduced to Dr. Malan,
you might think at once of John Bunyan, if you chanced to have got your impression of the Dreamer, as I did, from an old picture of a countenance full of grace, with silvery locks flowing down apon the shoulders. This peculiarity makes Dr. Malan's appearance most venerable and delightful. His eye is remarkable guide and receive his counterance. ably quick and piercing, his countenance ex-pressive and changeful with emotion. "Like light and shade upon a waving field,

Coursing each other, while the flying clouds Now hide, and now reveal, the sun." None who have been much with him can forget his cheerful laugh, or the sudden animating bright smile and playful remark, bespeaking a deep and sparkling fountain of peace and love within.

Those of our Subscribers who are about to change their residence at this season, will please to give notice at our Publisher's, in order to ensure the regular delivery of their papers.

## The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1848.]

The arrival of a double supply of European periodicals, since our last publication, and the stirring character of the intelligence contained in them, have led us to fill our columns so largely with condensed matter, and with articles cut from our files, that no room remains for other editorial remarks than what we have been led to intermix with the statement of occurrences and aspect of things.

The article on The Lord's Supper, on our first page,-We have considerably hesitated about inserting the latter part of the article, because it seemed to approach to the very verge of irreverence; but as it comes from the pen of an English Bishop, and the responsibility for the absurd consequences, drawn from the doctrine which the martyr. Cranmer combats, rests upon those who introduced and uphold it, we have overcome the reluciance which we found in our own mind, and we hope the article will be read with thankfulness to God for having cleared the Church of England of the errors exposed by the writer.

FRANCE.-The Correspondent of Evan. gelical Christendom, in the number just received, offers extended remarks upon the changes now in progress in that country. He mentions the concessions which Louis Philippe made to the priesthood of the of the French people in the late revolution with that observed by them in 1830, he remarks that the priests have upon the whole been treated with much more respect this time. Notwithstanding which, he states that many people think a separation of Church and State will be among the changes now to be expected; a measure which would recommend itself to a Government greatly straitened for money, by the saving of salaries to the Clergy, which in France amount to more than forty millions (£1,600,000.) The letter proceeds thus:

" Amid these grave circumstances, the Romish bishops have given proofs of great shrewd-ness and cunning. Far from declaiming against the Republic, they have published mandements or pastorals, in which they lavish upon the industrious classes the most fulsome adulation. Upon the day after the Revolution, the Archbishop of Paris, M. Affre, addressed to the members of his flock a letter, in which he praised the disinterestedness, the devotedness, und the generosity of the people. He sponta-neously offered to allow the churches to be converted into temporary hospitals. He declared that he would fervently implore the blessing of Heaven upon the French Republic.

is In a second pastoral the same archbishop continues his adulation, and even puts forth notions which are truly incredible. He has the hardihood to maintain, that, from the reign of Clovis, the priests of the Romish Church in France have always manifested sincere love for liberty, that they have, during fourteen centuries, pleaded the interests of the people, and that they are happy to see the establishment of a democratic Constitution I Monseigneur Affice adds, that if the bishops have flattered the kings for the last three hundred years, the fault must be imputed to herelies who endangered both Church and State. Thus, according to the prelate's statement, the Protestants are guilty of all the flattery which the Runish priesthood offered to Henry III. Louis XIV., and Louis XV. Finally, M. Affre compares the people of Paris to Samson!!!— People of Paris, he exclaims, in a transport of enteusia second Sainson as yo are, it has sufficed thee to shake for an instant, the pillars of a mighty edifice to convert it into a heap of thins. remember that thy incomparable softrage, which has been equalled by no other people, cannot save thee without the help of God.

Cardinal de Bonuld, Archbishop of Lyons,

titles desired set up the national flag on religious edifices, hasten to comply with the desire of the migistrates. And in another letter Midel consid writes further: 'The citizens who destantia writes lattier: "In a citizens who later stain at Paris, in the struggle of February, have fallen gloriously in defending the principles of civil and religious liberty, which will be henceforth in France a reality; we shall no longer have occasion to envy North America."

I will make some short reflections upon the latter and the conduct of the Domich bithers.

letters and the conduct of the Romish bishops.

"Notice, first, how speedily they have forgatten the benefits conferred upon them by Louis Philippe. Gratitude for past favours has not influenced them in the slightest. It is apparently a prejudice, of which they have learned to free themselves in the school of the Jesuits. So long as Louis Philippe was upon his throne, they inclined themselves humbly before him. But he has fallen. Away, then, with this king, who can no longer grant either privileges or money! Honour to the victorious people! After this, let who will rely upon the fidelity of the priests, and reckon upon a continuance of their services. Observe next, the sudden conversion of ou

bishops to democratic principles. Assuredly the world was not aware that these reverent prelates were so devoted to liberty and to the rights of the people. Hitherto we had though that the priests were the natural allies of des Of this, history furnishes numerou and striking examples; it shows us, in every page, the Romish clergy uniting with princes foundal lords, and tyrants, to oppress the nations But it seems that history is wrong, and that the world has been deceived respecting the sentiments of the sacerdotal body. Rome ha always been very liberal! Gregory VII., In nocent III., Buiface VIII., and Julius II. were apostles of democracy. The inquisite Torquemada was an ardent lover of liberty and the Jesuits have a most sincere regard fo the common rights of all! Very good. Pope y boasts of performing miracles; but I confes that the miracle wrought upon the priest themselves by the establishment of the French Republic is the most wonderful of any!
"Besides the pastorals of the bisheps, the

Roman Catholic party has made other inemota-ble declarations. Count de Montalembert, o whom I spoke in my last letter, has published a sort of manifesto, in which he extols holy liberty, to use his own expression, and solicits his friends to take a zealous part in the politi-cal elections. M. de Montalembert is, I be-lieve, a man of probity; he possesses good and great qualities; but he is not, I presume, well acquainted with all the secrets of Jesuitism. The reverend fathers employ him as a docile and useful instrument; they give him a part to play, and hide themselves behind him, in or-der to avoid giving too great offence to the French people. But were the Jesuits to be come masters, they would soon put aside M. de Montalembert, because he knows not how to deceive and lie as they do.

"M. Lacordairs has also raised his voice in these circumstances. Your readers probably know the name of M. Lacordaire. He is ar eloquent, fiery abbe, very accomplished in the delivery of extempore harangues, in which politics occupy a more considerable place than religion. He has undertaken to revive in France the order of Dominicans, or Preaching Brethren, and has written a book in which he makes a poinpous panegyric upon St. Dominic, the implacable persecutor of heretics, and the founder of the Inquisition. How M. Lacor-daire reconciles his enthusiasm for St. Dominic with his love for liberty, I am unable to explain to you; I only know that the new Dominican inorratic institutions. He recently pronounced at Paris the funeral oration of the famous O'Connell, and lauded in dithyrambic terms the February 24, he ascended the pulpit in order to dony all conformity to the idolatries of the express his sympathy with the Republicans! Church of Rome, and fully embrace and M. Lacerdaire said, some years since, that the practice the ennobling doctrines of the Gosfreich people were the dearly beloved of God, pel.—A British Traveller. and would have the first place in heaven! He now endeavours to find still more flattering hyperboles, if possible. The Journals state, that n his last sermon he was interrupted by unani-mous applause. Think of the hearers applauding and clapping their hands in a church, as though they were at a theatre! This is a republican fashion, I suppose, and M. Lacordaire must have been very much charmed to have obtained such a proof of sympathy!

"Finally, M. Lamennais has descended once but the Revolution has caused him again to buckle on his armour. He is now publishing a journal, entitled Le Peuple Constituant. M. Lamennais is unquestionably a man of genius, but it is not probable that he will gather many converts around him. His opinions are too recentric; he is neither a Roman Cathelic, a Protestant, nor a Socialist, and his party is almost confined to himself."

The writer goes on to say that it would be no surprising thing, if the Church of Rome, for her own purposes, were to form a close alliance with the most decided men of the Republic-priests and the revolutionists if they were to proceed together, hand in hand, like the best friends in the world."

He enters upon some details upon the situation of Protestants, who have few public privileges to lose in France, and may hope to gain by the proclamation of entire needom of conscience and worship. The following decree affords some ground for

hope:
"The provisional Government, convinced
"The provisional History of conscience is the that, of all liberties, liberty of conscience is the most precious and sacred, decrees that citizens suffering imprisonment in consequence of sentence pronounced upon them for acts relative to the free exercise of worship, shall be immediately set at liberty, unless they are detained for some other cause. All proceedings which have been commenced are quashed. Fines procounced and not yet paid are hereby tenitted. The Minister of Justice and the Minister of Finance are charged with the execution of the present decree."

The writer then goes on to lament the

want of a regular organization for Protestan- tion, His Majesty's Government is ready to tism in France—the existing diversity of afford every facility." doctrinal views, and the want of ecclesiastical, union. The question, "What will France be in future in a religious aspect?" naturally arises in him, as in the hearts of all thoughtful Christians; and while he sees every reason to anticipate efforts unfavourable to the cause of the reformed Church from the subtlety and adroitness of her adversaries, he takes care to remind us " that God is wiser than men, and that He accomplishes merciful dispensations in spite of the resistance of his enemies."

Tuscany .-- From Evangelical Christendom for last month.—Of all the reforming sovereigns, the Grand Duke of Tuscany

as members of the Chambers, persons of all picion well or ill founded in this particular creeds whatever. We subjoin a letter from our esteemed correspondent at Pisa

Sir,-In my last, I promised to give you some idea of the state of feeling among the clergy in general, and how they have acted under the progress of reforms in Italy. The subject is a fertile one, but it is difficult for a stranger to procure accurate information on these points. I can only profit by what is contained in the public prints, and glean little from occasional conversations with private individuals.

"The Bible is in the hands of the priesthood, and many more, no doubt, than is known to human eyes have studied the saered page with sincere devotion, and have been enabled, in a way we cannot uniterstand, to feel after the truth through the mists which surround them. I have often been told by Italians, that there are many Italian priests who would gladly walk in the pure light of the Gospel, if it were possible without sacrificing the very means of existence; but hitherto, as far as I have heard, not a single instance has occurred of any one during to preach Jesus Christ and Him crucified, as the Lord and Saviour of mankind, instead of as the obedient and doelle Son of the more loving and more mereiful Mary whose tender heart compassionates the rigorous requirements of Jesus Christ.

"The Pope, whatever wonderful things he has done as a temporal prince, has not yet by any public act showed the slightest wish to reform the church; and some of his actions have been so dubious, that one would be almost led to think him a Jesuit, though a liberal one. A book lately dedicated to him by a Jesuit, called forth a very handsome letter of thanks, and an eulogy of their order, which, he said, had always been favourable to religion and learning. The papers apologized for this complaisant letter by saving they were speeches of form, which meant nothing; but we must never forget that the Roman Catholic religion is essentially one of forms, and that the avhole framework of the church is held up by these apparently unimportant forms, each hanging on the other, to prop up the frail tabernacle.

"A large majority of the most sensible and sober-thinking Italians look forward to the time when the church will reform herself; and while they read the Scriptures for themselves, and are in a great measure enlightened, their nationality is so strong, that they reject the name of Protestant, not so much for being heretical as being foreign they content themselves with rejecting the errors of the Roman Catholic Church, and acknowledging silently before God what they consider to be truth, without making themselves martyrs to public opinion by an open avowal of their sentiments. You will per ceive at once, that this class of persons, who join no church, and court no responsibility, must have a mixture among them of rationalism and infidelity. A more numerous class love the Church as the Church of their Fathers, see its abuses, and would rejoice professes the most ardent zeal in favour of de- to have them altered, but they have not sufficient light as to God's Omnipotence to look to Him above the Church, and end their days by being obedient children. A virtues of the Irish tribune. I need hardly tell their days by being obedient children. A you, that immediately after the Revolution of smaller and more select knot there is, who pel .- A British Traveller."

MISSIONARY PRIESTS FOR THE GER-MAN COLONISTS IN AMERICA.—The reforms by which Louis of Bavaria has condescended to meet the wishes of his people. (reforms, which, but for his late moral degradation, it is probable they would never have ventured to demand, nor he felt necessitated to grant,) have not ended with the dismissal Church of Rome, and the poor return now more into the arena. For a long time, he re- of the Spaniard. On the 24th of February, received by him; comparing the conduct mained, like Achilles, shut up in his tent; the public was delighted by the publication of a royal ordinance for the suppression of the Redemptorist order in Altættingen! This important document is conceived in the following terms, " The King, having convinced himself that the oft-made assertion, that the Redemptorist order is unsuited to Bayaria. is really grounded on experience; and being at the same time persuaded that a wide and most suitable field for their hely zeal and missionary energy lies open to them among the numerous German colonists of America His Majesty has come to the resolution of dispensing the pilgrimage priests of the Redemptorist Congregation, from the farther exercise of their monastic duties in Altertingen; His Majesty charging himself with the adoption of such measures as his Government may, after due consultation with the Episcopal Ordinary, see fit to take, to insure the due performance of the pilgrimage duties hitherto performed by the Redemptorist fathers; to each of whom, on the other hand, His Majesty is graciously pleased to guarantee the same subsistence allowance higherto enjoyed by them in Altertingen (amounting to 330 floring or about 120 dollars annually), so long as they conform to the conditions thereto annexed, [That is, abstaining from all spiritual functions in Bavaria, ] together with the farther offer of making this provision a permanent one for life, to each Redemptorist father who sees fit to adopt His Majesty's suggestion respecting immediate removal to the United States, in reaching which destina-

> The fact is, that notwithstanding all the pains taken to free the Redemptorist order from the suspicion of close alliance with that of the Jesuits, it here too evident marks of being a still connected shoot from the same evil root to be longer suffered in a country, which, Ligatedly Catholic though it be dioroughly knows, and as thoroughly detests, the disciples of Loyola, to whom Protestant England (the Continent thinks fool-liardily) now opens her arms. The full of the Re-demptorists following so closely on the levels of the expulsion of Lola Montes, has given specch to many suspicions before held secret, that her expressed animosity to Jesuitism

case, the page of history furnishes abundant evidence that it would be "no new thing in the earth" for a Jesuit confessor to be found, who would consider it for the glory of God to rule a royal conscience, even by means of a royal mistress .- Corresp. Evang. Christ.

CLERGY OFFENCES BILL.—The Bishops who were in London on the 5th of last month, assembled on that day for the purpose of considering the above bill, now before the House of Lords, and it was signified to them that it would be proposed to add the following proviso to the clause which directs proceedings on account of heresy, false doctrine, blasphemy, and schism:

"Provided always that nothing shall be adjudged in any Court of this land to be heresy, or false or unsound doctrine, on any point treated of in the Articles of Religion, agreed upon in the Convocation holden at London in the year 1562, com-monly called the XXXIX Articles, that is not opposed to the Doctrine of the Church of England, as there declared."

The Bishop of Exeter has made known to his Clergy his intention of opposing the idoption of this Proviso by the House of Lords, and calls upon the Clergy to deliberate upon the subject and to give expression to their judgment upon it, if they think fit to do so.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Mocese of Quebec. INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.
PAYMENTS made to the Treasurer at Quebec, on account of the Incorporated Church Society, in the Month of April, 1818. April 3 Collection at Rivière du
Loup, en bas, Rer. E. G.
W. Ross

"Blake, Miss, Annual Subscription, parochial
Campbell, Saxton, Life

"Campbell, Saxton, Lite Subscriptions in England.
"Brooke, Mrs., Bloo-ham, 2 years £2 0 0
"Collected by do. 3 0 0
"Gionon, Miss,
"Rempton 1 0 0 12 10 0 Brompton .... 1 0 0 Adjt. Cameronians . . . . . I 10 0 A., Blonham, 2 years 2 0 0 C., Dalkeith... 1 1 0 Wolford Lodge .. 1 0 0 Sterling. £11 11 0 14 9 10 Burstal, II., Annual Subn. to 1st July, 1818
11 Gillespie, A., ditto
11 Bennett, W., ditto
12 Mountain, Rev. A. W., do.
13 Collected at Leeds 17s. 1d. 2 10 Lambly's Mills 4s. 2d. Rev. A. T. Whitten... 15 Mackie, Rev. Dr., Annual Subn. to 1st July, 1818. 5 0 C Smith, C. Webber, do., 1 5 18 Collection Nicolet, Rev. H. Burges

20 Ditto Gaspe Basin, £2 1 6
Sandy beach, £1 1 11
Rev. W. Arnold.

FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY.
April 3 Donation received through the Society for propagat-ing the Gospel for Or-phans of Missionaries of that Society in this Dio-cese, who died of Fever last Summer.....£125 1 11

10 Collection at Rivière du Loup, en haut, Rev. N. Guerout......£1 5 1 T. TRIGGE, Treasurer, Inc. Church Society.

3 3 5

PLRISH OF OURBEC .- The Parishioners held Bistion of Montheau, Rector, in the chair. Henny Jessopp, E-q., was re-appointed Churchwarden, on nomination by the Rector,

C. N. MONTIZAMBERT, Esq., by vote of the Parishioners. The following Gentlemen were chosen Mem-

bers of the Select Vestry for the ensuing year Hon. W. Walker, R. Wainwright, H. Le Mesurier, J. B. Forsyth, A. J. Maxham, Esquires. George Hall, T. Trigge,
Nonh Freet,
Hon. A. W. Cochran,
Alex. Gillespie, Esquires.

W. H. Anderson, Archibald Campbell, The thanks of the Parishioners were voted to Anchidand Campbell, Esq., and the numbers of the Voluntary Choir for their services during the past year, as also to J. A. Sewell, M. D. for his kind attention as Physican to the poor.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY .- The Wardens chosen for the ensuing year are R. A. Young, and J. V. Gale, Esquires. ST. PETER'S CHAPEL .- The former Chapel-

vardens, Wm. Brown, and Win. Cole, Esquires, have been re-elected for the year ensu-

TRINITY CHURCH, MONTREAL-We understand that the Rev. Alexander Digby Campbell, who is nominated to the Incumbency of this church, expected to embark in the Great Britain, from London; this vessel is reported to have sailed from Deal may be daily looked for.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD. On Sunday morning, the 26th of March, the Rev. Renn Dickson Hamp-Paris to salute the rising sim. My dear letters the says to the cures, you have of the string sim. It is gone the farthest in the concessions and that a Redemptorist confessor was at Liandall, the Bishop of Workester, and the lines of concessors, and the lines of concessors, and the lines of the says to the cures, you have of the says to t

Hampden's consecration, signed by upwards of 1000 of the clergy, was received at Lambeth on Saturday, but produced no effect in retarding or interrupting the proceedings. Counter signatures from 360 members of the Oxford Convocation, and upwards of 1,500 clergy, in favour of Dr. Hampden, had been procured, and the declarations communicated to the Right Rev. Primate, who received them very favourably. It is stated that to those declarations have been also appended the names of nearly 2,000 of the nobility and centry, including many members of both Ionses of Parliament.

The Rev. II. G. Lappen, Head-master of Westminster School, has received the appointment of tutor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Diocese of Cashel.—On the 2nd of last month, the Lord Bishop of this Diocese admitted to the holy order of Deacon Mr. Edward Ellis, fermerly a student of the Theological Seminary at Cobourg, and subsequently Lay Missionary in connection with Trinity Chutch District Visiting Society, Montreal. Mr. Ellis is appointed one of the Curates of Dungarvon, County of Waterford.

SCOTTISH EMSCOPAL CHURCH,-We egret to announce that the Right Rev. MICHARL RUSSELL, D. C. L., L.L.D., Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, expired suddealy, at his residence, Summerfield, near Leith, on the evening of Sunday the 2nd ulto. He preached that day in his Church (St. James', Leith ) with more than usual energy, and thereafter administered the Holy Communion. He also read Evening Prayer, his Curate preaching. At these services the Bishop appeared in his usual health. After family worship in the evening, he retired, and died suddenly in his room, about eleven

THE TREASURER OF THE ASVIUM FOR Widows and Ordians of the Minitary begs to acknowledge the following sums received for the charity, during the post month,

o'elock.

 

 Moles, W.
 £0
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 Knight, Capt., Town Major
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 Dacres, Capt., R. A.
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 Resident
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 2

 

To Cornespondents :- Reed. Editor South. Ch: the papers will come to hand regularly, if pre-paid to the line, as ours go to him :- C. Y. -W. S ;-Cp. A. we will write ;-T. C.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Col. Holloway, No. 209 to 260; Miss A. Robertson, No. 194 to 245; Miss Ogden, No. 250 to 301; Major 243, Miss. Oguch, 183, 223 to 361; action Fraser, No. 213 to 264; A. Com. G. Stanton, No. 209 to 260; Rev. B. Cronyn, No. 136 to 187; Hon. G. J. Goodhue, No. 130 to 201; Messis, J. J. Day, No. 190 to 211; F. Brawn,

No. 194 to 215; Meakin, No. 190 to 241; Geo. Easton, No. 198 to 249; J. Cary, No. 197 to 248; C. Collins, No. 174 to 225; J. Holland, No. 197 to 222; F. Mimee, No. 209 to 260; John Wilson, No. 197 to 222; F. Mimee, No. 209 to 260; John Wilson, No. 197 Wilson, No. 136 to 187; Benj. Bayley, No. 136 to 187; C. Monserratt, No. 136 to 187; L. Lawrason, No. 136 to 187; W. W. Street; No. 136 to 187; K. C. Chandler, No. 238 to 263; T. Trigge, No. 235 to 260.

Col. Bent, No. 187 to 238.

## Bocal and Political Entelligence.

The commencement of weekly communication with the mother-country by means of the Cunard Steamers has poured in upon us an unusual abundance of European news; and the agitated state of nearly all Europe makes the news uncommonly exciting.

The letter-bags brought by the . Icadia, ene and two. Telegraphic intelligence of the arrival of the America, from Liverpool on the 15th ulto., was received in town on Monday, and the extra from Halifax, conveying the letter-bags and a few papers, arrived on Tuesday morning. We avail ourtheir annual meeting as a Vestry on Monday selves of the abundant materials before us, after Easter, the Right Reverend THE LORD for the purpose of extracting and condensing such information as may be most interesting to our readers.

It is a cause for devout gratitude towards the supreme Ruler of nations, that England s preserved in peace and good order, manifeating a determination among the most influential classes—we mean those in the middie walks of life-to uphold by example and personal service, the supremacy of the law against those eager to set physical force against moral worth and intellectual eleva-

CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION .-- The following is from the European Times of April 15—the day on which the America sailed from Liverpool.

The present has been an exciting week with regard to domestic politics. The great de-monstration by a body of people called chartists, in London, passed over without any of those lamentable consequences which have attended similar assemblages in the other capitals of Europe. The Government took the most precautionary measures previously to the meeting on Monday last—warning the people against any infringement of the law, or proceeding in large bodies in procession to the Houses of Parliament; and vast military arrangements were made to preserve the peace of the metropolis. The alacrity with which all the middle classes turned out tended more than anything else to preserve tranquillity. No fewer than two hundred thousand special constables were enrolled in London; presenting a torce which would vie with any similar body

of men in the world; and the consciousness of this overwhelming force, and the other judicious arrangements made, secured the tranquility of the capital. The Chartists assembled in vast on the 31st of March, so that her arrival numbers on Kennington Common, collected from the various districts around; and there, it being intimated to their leader that they would not be allowed to march in procession across the bridges, two or three of the delegates ad-vised them to relinquish their design; and their den, D.D., was consecrated at Lambeth lions of persons (but which in fact was not signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. signed by even two millions, and a great part of these signatures hoaxes, Queen Victoria's name

but the police force, without any other assistance, completely frustrated the attempt;; and a shower of min coming on opportunely, the crowd gradually dispersed.

Such was the termination of the demonstra-tion in London; and the same lame and Impotent conclusion attended several meetings which had been announced to take place in our own town, in Manchester, Glasgow, and other places. These results, after the great flourish of trumpols by the physical force par-ties, have only tended to strengthen the hands of the Government. The measure brought in by Sir George Grey for assimilating the laws of Great Britain and Ireland, as they respect overt acts of treason and sedition, was carried, on the second reading, by 452 against 36, being a majority of 415. The measure is being pressed rapidly through Parliament.

The Government and that, on the 9th instant an official notification was conveyed.

nstant, an official notification was conveyed instant, an official notification was conveyed from the Home Office to the officers of the Electric Telegraph Company, at their central office in London, that, in conformity with a clause in the company's net, the Government would exercise the authority therein vested in them, by taking possession of the electric tele-graph for a time, for public purposes. The company were required to refuse to transmit any private message from individuals, and were informed that, with the exception of the markets and the prices of funds, shares, &c., no intelligence must be forwarded from London to any other place, or from any one tele-graph station to another, but such as the Gorernment permitted and authorised. The emtransmission of news from Ireland. Manchester, Liverpeal, and other towns, to London. The intelligence of this step on the part of the Government, which became known on the 11th, excited much interest, not unmingled with anxiety, especially as every one was looking forward to the telegraph as the means of being any telegraph as the means. of keeping us in Liverpool apprised, almost hourly, of the state of things in London during that day, particularly with reference to the meeting of chartists on Kennington Common, moving of chartests on Keinington Common, and their intended procession thence to the House of Cammons. However, we were not kept in suspense till the arrival of the evening papers; a telegraph dispatch dated London, 12 30 p. m., informed us that all was then quiet, and that not more than 5300 persons were at that time assembled on Kennington Common. Common. Later in the afternoon, another telegraphic communication apprised us that the meeting had been held, and had terminated without disturbance, and that the procession had been abandoned. Again we leatned on the following morning, through the same channel, that during the night there had been no disturbance, and that the metropolis was then tranquil. Thus all apprehensions were promptly aliayed, while no improper use was made of the telegraph. We understand that the mayors and other civil authorities of Liverpool and Manchester have used the telegraph to convey to the Government accurate infor-mation as to the real state of this district. The restrictions have been removed by the Government, and messages may now he sent

We subjoin the principal part of the Notice issued by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police on the 6th ulto, to warn persons against illegal proceedings :

Whereas a meeting has been called to ze-semble on Monday next, the 10th inst., at Kennington-common and it is aunounced in the printed notices calling such meeting, that it is intended by certain persons to repair thence in procession to the House of Commons, accounpanied with excessive numbers of the people, up-on pretence of presenting a pelition to the Commons House of Parliament; and whereas infor-mation has been received that persons have been advised to procure arms and weapons, with the purpose of carrying the same in such proces-

"A'l persons are hereby cautioned and strictly enjoined not to attend, or take part in, or be present at, any such assemblage or proces-

"And all well disposed persons are hereby called upon and required to aid in enforcing the provisions of the law, and effectually to protect the public peace, and suppress any attempt at the disturbance thereof.

A bill, brought into the House of Comfrom Liverpool on the 5th ulto., were re-ceived from Halifax last Thursday, between tory, "for the better recently of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom" was progressing, not without strenuous opposition by a very small minority, but with a strong manifestation of a determination on the part of the British Parliament to strengthen the hands of Her Majesty's Government for effectual resistance to those who might be disposed to violate the existing laws and constitution of the realm.

We turn with great pain to the much less catisfactory intelligence received from another part of the United Kingdom. The following is from the European Times of the Sth alto, :

langano .- Matters are assuming a threatening shape in Ireland. The Repealers are making active preparations for a conflict with the government. Rifle clubs are being formed, and the manufacture of pikes is proceeding we vigorously, that every other kind of blacksmith work is suspended. The government is pouring in treops, and war steamers are ordered to Dublin. It was likewise in contemplation to extend the coercion act to that part of the country.

The number of troops now serving in Ireland. including artillery, but exclusive of the enrolled out-pensioners, is about 31,000 men of all ranks, ten regiments of cavalry, two troops of horse artillery, ten companies artillery, twenty-two regiments or battalions of the line, and eleven depots of regiments of the line. Several other regiments have since arrived.

There are apwards of two hundred trademen and labourers employed in preparing for the reception of a military force a wing of the Linen Hall, which, from its central situation, is well adapted for a barrack in case of any emergency requiring the immediate presence of the soldiery. It is stated that the govern-ment have made arrangements for supplying the loyal inhabitants of Dublin, to the a of several thousand men, with muskets and ammunition, should circumstances render this additional precaution advisable. Disaffection has been discovered amongst the police, but vigorous measures are to be applied in temedy

Repeal meetings have been held in Limerick and other places, and six months notice to England to quit was given. All accounts concur that the position of things is alarming. Government had directed letters in the Dublin

post office to be opened.
The Confederates now meet nightly in their club-rooms, for the purpose of being drilled, and under the hands of practised teachers they are taught to march in time,