citizens, and then ion will defend strange notions of leading in his suit to his credit either e Bar. But after ript and other paor their pens, more ssion of the merits x-officials or wouldrather see the disrrected by the selfiked by a healthy eck by a dread of icule and abuse inoublic will be very ors; but, however I, the originator of a full allowance of

DR A REVIVAL

of religion have alof professors, in rnals, and in pubts of every kind .utes of presbyteries copal charges, and conferences, convenetter-writers discuss reachers declaim arches; ecclesiastical thes appoint days of aver; but after all us of coldness and churches; defection n well; diminishing , and few or no acworld lying in wickrave enquiry rather It cannot be that ole to make us wise ower, or the minds of s adapted have been It cannot be that a -keeping God has deess able or less wilthat the cross has lost Spirit his quickening able and willing to His word is sure.ghty as ever to draw o wilful or capricious nfluences; and it canf God that the church en should perish. We ining, and with firmto an enquiry into the nsion over which we also of the continued prayers for a revival. will encounter a vioke a loud outery, bee evils to which men . ors in which they are heir own prayers and v be written down in professed earnestness religion, there must r delusion. The provival of religion, is aand there are divinely s its attainment. We of guarantees that it vain, for if the means dom be faithfully used

ir prayers for such ob-

vent, this is the confi-

im, that if we ask any-

ill, He heareth us. The

that "we ask and re-

c'amiss." The time is

in earnest on this sub-

merely adding his groan

t, and his assent to some

hich has gone the round

s and synods on both

ne last five weary years.

the surface, and beyond

ever the patient may

, and expose the true

professedly religious ndividual whose whole h some deadly affection. gh examination which the disorder, we have es and eruptions which s. Instead of going to seeking the application cation of a tainted sysrselves to local aplicathe superficial unsightliquack remedies to mainenergy. Whenever we imple or stirring up a is hailed as success, and onial to some vender of the patient is getting tending its ravages, and d by the deceitful expeger shrink from going erve. Neither our own y of those who are inne delusion must keep nust be cut off; right places thrown down; e moles and to the bats. men are perishing, and to be seeking our own. g ago to have been abe some deep-seated be something altogether reating it. Neither the ersonal position should it up. We leave our iselves two enquiriesen you profess to seek 2. Are the means by

now approaching the ad the sun is accomplished evening in the North-East, Castor and Pollux. It is

those which God has

ation of his people and

PERSONALITIES, AND THE PRESS.

It has often been noticed to the condemnation

of the American press that it deals most offen-

smaller fry who are in any way connected with public affairs. To take the stump as it is called in a contested election, to be put in nomination for the most paltry office, or in any way to attract the public eye is to make sure of having a man's whole private life, personal manners and domestic affairs ransacked for the materials of flippant editorials. When the elections are past and all interest in local squabbles have subsided, rival editors set to dissecting each other's characters, and saving smart things at each other's expense, as if the welfare of the whole community was bound up in the history of these selfimportant men. It is a great mistake to suppose that this arises from a depraved taste in the readers of these journals of scandal. In the in this country are emphatically missionary ground dren with the silken cords of religion, away from heat of a violent contest, when men's feelings run away with their judgment, it may be tolerated; and perhaps now and then when the excitement is gone, a palpable hit may amuse the citement is gone, a palpable hit may amuse the many ready to perish come upon him." To do multitude, but as a general thing, the public is this, it is true, he might vacate his sent a portion heaven", as though this were, alike their highest was a little conflicting: some of the witnesses not merely indifferent to their personalities—the of the time, in the church, to which he belongs. duty and highest interest and then, just as they stating that the first blow came from the public is offended and disgusted. But then any man can write a squib, but every man cannot discuss a principle. And to fill up a column with slang and smart sentences, neither demands | should be sustained in them. As a well conducthe intelligence nor the industry which are re- ted Sabbath school is a priceless blessing, so its quired to fill it with useful and improving mat- discontinuance, is a great calamity to a needy ter. An acquaintance with the people of the United States will satisfy any man that it is the United States will satisfy any man that it is the incompetency of editors, not the perversion of bath School fire, can shut up his bowels of combath School fire, can public taste, that gives the low tone to the press | passion I cannot decipher. But, to our main of that country.

It is doubtless influenced somewhat by the selfishness of party politics. The politician is onr and prosperity to be involved. He is merely a selfish man of desperate fortunes contending with another man of similar motives for a lucrative office. In such a contest, with the motto "to the victors belong the spoils," it is not sur- reason for it. prising that party discussions, both oral and printed, should assume a personal aspect.

Like causes will produce like results in a Province and in an independent State. The press of Canada seems to be falling beneath the same influences, and it requires the vigilance of its conductors, and the firm rebuke of the public to guard it from a threatened degeneracy. For the petty slander, which has infected even the more respectable journals. And it is time that attention be directed to the fact before it embitters our social inte ceurse, and sacrifices the public understand how the disappointment and irritation which follow a party defeat, as well as the must make the press simply contemptible. The remedy is to be found in the principle and selfgood sense of their patrons. Some of our con- and that amidst a promiseless winter!" O ye of temporaries who have stooped so low are capable of better things The public expects better things of them.

We have a word to say to the objects of personalities, whether printed or spoken.

There is only one thing that you have to do. take care that you do not merit public censure,and rest assured that an unmerited attack cannot, in the issue, do you any damage with those whose good opinion is worth possessing. An attack may come in such a shape as to demand a straightforward defence. A slander may originate in such circumstances, and from such a quarter as tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets Sabbath School things for this work, and its to make a contradiction not only consistent with of Askelon"! self-respect, but proper to the satisfaction of your best friends. But as a general thing they are best left to themselves, and an honest man can the best schoolmaster," and jndge? No more live d wn calum ires faster than wickedness or difficulty, upon the actual experiment, has been prejudice can invent them. These remarks will found in keeping up Sabbath schools in the winbe an answer to two or three correspondentstwo of whom kindly intimate an attempt to create a prejudice against ourself, and the others ment arising from unfavourable weather, bad seek a place in our columns to defend them roads &c.; but shall they all be given up, thereselves. We present to both parties the following fore? No. Especially is it true, beyond denial, extract from one of Miss Edgeworth's tales, as containing an outline of our philosophy of the

As young Francis was walking through a village with his tutor, they were annoyed by two or three cur dogs, that came running after them engagements of the Sabbath school and religiwith looks of the utmost fury, snarling and bar- on, shall yield to the dictates of a sound experiking as if they would tear their throats, and seem- ence. ing every moment ready to fly upon them. Fran- 4. Such an interruption of our children's cis every now and then stopped, and shook his stick at them, or atooped down to pick up a religious education. To achieve victories over stone; upon which the curs retreated as fast as obstacles in the way of physical, intellectual or they came; but as soon as he turned about, they religious education, requires an application, were after his heels again. This lasted till they came to a farm-yard through which their road brought under experience proves, must thus be lay -A large mastiff was laying down in it at kept under. If, then, the application which his ease in the sun. Francis was almost afraid alone can gain and keep advantages, is relinquishto pass him, and kept as close to his tutor as possible. However, the dog took not the least plain the case, that the loss is immense. Cal-

Presently they came upon a common, where. Presently they came upon a common, where, going near a flock of geese, they were assailed with hissings, and pursued some way by these foolish birds, which stretching out their long necks made a very ridiculous figure. Francis renders study easy and successful. A consefoolish birds, which stretching out their long only laughed ta them, though he was tempted to give the foremost a switch across his neck. A ittle further was a herd of cows with a bull among them, upon which Francis looked with some degree of apprehension; but they kept to be allowed? an interruption fatal, in his requietly grazing, and did not take their heads from the ground as he passed.

"It is a lucky thing," said Francis to his tutor, that mastiffs and bulls are not so quarrelsome

"The reason (replied his tutor) is, that paltry and contemptible animals, possessing no confidence in their own strength and courage, and sufficient for their own protection, suspecting no

and petulant. They raise an outery against their diers; but not without long and painful drill- for disconnecting the State from any particular and petulant. They raise an outery against their superiors in talent and reputation, of whom they stand in awe, and put on airs of defence and insolence through mere cowardice. But the truly great are calm and inoffensive. They fear no injury, and offer none. They even suffer slight attacks to go unnoticed, conscious of their power attacks to go unnoticed, conscious of their power to right themselves whenever the occasion shall to right themselves whenever the occasion shall the reputation of politics, have a tredenomination of professing Christians, and the Bishop of Exeter has proved himself one of the greatest enemies of the present system. The finds to-day have fallen considerably—still a child. She is a woman who, notwithstanding the Clergy Reserve and Rectory system of Canada, with all their educational assumptions.

The finds to-day have fallen considerably—still a child. She is a woman who, notwithstanding the Clergy Reserve and Rectory system of Canada, with all their educational assumptions.

Rut we are not very would be glad to the rich, to will be reputation, of whom they ing.

The general complication of politics, have a tredenomination of professing Christians, and the Bishop of Exeter has proved himself one of the greatest enemies of the present system. The funds to-day have fallen considerably—still a child. She is a woman who, notwithstanding and grow with the growth of our one of the best counteracting instrumentality the rich, as they are so called, would be glad to the rich, as they are so called, would be glad to the rich, as they are so called, would be glad to the rich to work a second for the still alive, an almost infantine affection, and the mand one half of the year, for had habits of thinking, feel-ing and action, to "strengthen with their strength and grow with the growth" of our children, without a superior called the rich and prove with the growth of the clergy and action, to "strengthen with their educational assumptions."

The first are a second completion of politics, have a tr sively in petty slander and personal abuse, not only of leading public characters, but of the to right themselves whenever the occasion shall seem to require it."

## COMMUNICATION

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

Sabbath School during the winter .- There is, But what a weighty apology for non-attendance! The great religious necessities of some neighbourhoods, is the great reason, why, amidst difficulties and in snite of them, a Sabbath school and destitute district, and how a man, having it

To give up a single school, in the places of worship, during the winter season, we, by no means, believe necessary, To the "blackslidnot a man struggling for the triumph of great ing" doctrine of discontinuance, we have not principles, in which he believes his country's hon- been converted, by all we have heard said, about bleak winds, and pelting storms, and bad roads, and poor clothes and diminished numbers and dying interest. No! Our position is, maintain the Sabbath schools in the places of worship, during the year, without fail. And, here, follow our

1. It is yielding to a wrong impression to suppose, that the real interest of a Sabbath school depends on numbers, and necessarily declines when its numbers are diminished, as they, perour large, as little, assemblies. Interest, however let it be remembered, depends not upon the resence, of large numbers; but certain things. Let there be, in a small assembly, or diminished past few months there has been a very marked | Sabbath school, even reduced to "two or three," tendency to this style of personal invective and the presence of Christ, and of the spirit of God of the claims of truth, and of the disease and cure of souls : of the short road to death, and the heaven or hell at the end of it, and will there be a lack of interest? Suppose a Sabbath school of 30 scholars diminished to 20, or even 15, (and besides the injurious effects of the cultivation of school given up, as having no foundation for 8. Finally, the salvation of our children is such a spirit, it is plain that in the long run it interest and cheering success? Suppose again thus endangered. Is not an abandonment of the that some faithful spirit hold on to the school; means, an abandonment of the pro pect of saland to their full duty in it, and that these 15 are vation? And is not this, to say least and to converted to God, under the steady influence of respect of the conductors of the press, and in the S. S. instruction and prayer. What a harvest!

> 2. The winter season affords most leisure for literary and religious improvement. Summer's urgent business is done. The leisure days and long evenings of winter have succeeded. And are properly valued. Hence, the singing school all the intelligent friends of Sabbath Schools. is started. The select school is opened. The Because, these very friends know, that, in part, common school is thronged. And, I may add, at least, they were made what they are, in respect Religion flourishes. All, all the priceless ma- to Sabbath Schools, by the reading of Sabbath chinery for literary and moral improvement, is in School publications; that the true way to give brisk operation, but the sabbatu school! This other similar friends, is by letting Sabbath School is suffered to freeze up! And, that at a season, affording children the greatest leisure, to study, and parents, the most time, to help them. "O friends, then, write us articles, some of their best

3. Experience has proved the maintenance of Sabbath schools during the winter, both practicable and profitable. And is not "Experience ter, than our ordinary Sabbath meetings. To all our religious operations and, indeed, to every kind of business, there will be more or less embarrassthat we will go through thick and thin to compass our earthly ends! O for a set of christians who will go through thick and thin, to gain " the true riches," to amass spiritual wealth, to "lay up treasures in heaven" for themselves and their

scriptural studies is a serious detriment to their steady, and often painful. Difficulties thus culate the loss yourself. There is a loss of past labor, for want of following up. A loss of future quent loss of the pupil's confidence in his own ability to succeed in his studies. And add the climax of all his losses, the loss of his religious education itself. Ought then, such interruption ligious, as every body concedes it would be, in

his intellectual education. 5. Such interruption of the schools, works a corresponding injury to the Teachers. I mean, There cannot be a doubt that this law will be as curs and geese; but what can be the reason of as it respects the habit of teaching. "Practice makes perfect." Not occasional, but regular makes perfect. Not occasional, but regular comes before l'amandit. Convention who died in exile. His republican siasm in the city and in a few of the large towns practice. A regular study and teaching of the large towns scriptures, the year round, and year after year, last century, when Horne Tooke's return to Parbaptism, therefore, dates very far back. His of the provinces, the agricultural population who renders the letter and the sentiment familiar, and liament for Middlesex was refused. But the moderate, but firm opinions, were not calculated are by far the most numerous must be consulted the duties and devotions they require sweet. cases are not in point. The legal fiction on to render him acceptable to a monarchical go- at last. knowing themselves liable to injury from most of the duties and devotions they together the duties and devotions they together the farmer has had 45 per cent more to pay those that come in their way, think it safest to Ah! this makes the teacher. It inspires a deep which Horne Tooke was rejected was, that as a verument; consequently he was forced to win his the farmer has had 45 per cent more to pay those that come in their way, think it safest to act the part of bullies; and to make a show of attacking those of whom in reality they are afraid.

An this makes the teacher. It inspires a deep to pay the farmer's servants has had 45 per cent more to pay in taxes, and the farmer's servants has had his with the assistance of his courage, in Algiers.

The farmer has had 45 per cent more to pay rank step by step, at the point of the sword and in taxes, and the farmer's servants has had his with the assistance of his courage, in Algiers.

Whereas animals which are conscious of force this makes the teacher. There are a few such, in the affairs of the country than as many Male this makes the teacher. There are a few such, in the affairs of the country than as many Male this makes the teacher. The decision besides was a least to pay the farmer's servants has had his with the assistance of his courage, in Algiers.

His manners are very striking, and would rending the farmer has had 45 per cent more to pay the farmer's servants has had his with the assistance of his courage, in Algiers.

His manners are very striking, and would rending the farmer has had 45 per cent more to pay the farmer has had 45 per cent more to p blessed be God; splendid illustrations of the truth of these remarks. But many furnish melevil designs from others, entertain none themselves, but maintain a dignified composure.

"Thus you will find it among mankind. Weak mean, petty characters are suspicious, anarling."

"The party one, but many turns mean of any handle to keep out so troublesome a perdistinct, his countenance is highly expressive of frankness and candour. There is one trait in his character which is exceedingly interesting; iron treasury, the difficulty of getting in the taxes, and regular troops; capable of being excellent solved.

ties. And so it will be. For think and feel and act our children will. They were made to do so. And this, simply considered is right. But recollect that certain something; that cause, or influence, which renders it eertain, that, thinking they will feel wrong; and feeling, they will feel wrong; and acting they will act wrong. Call this depravity or what you will, it is so. Remember, again, that religion is designed to counteract what is wrong and guides all these powers we believe, a general impression, that it will be aright; and that nothing besides religion can do necessary to discontinue the district Sabbath it. But, alas! this, the only remedy is unap-Schools, during the winter season. We do not plied, or not fully and properly applied. Done doubt, that, in some instances, it will be duty to at the halves, exactly. Like tying a sapling up do so, in view of all attending circumstances. to the perpendicular, one half of the year, with a However, whether the schools should be given view to its ultimate, erect position; and then, up, in all the districts, is, to us, a matter secutting the cord, allow it to fall back to its old, riously questionable. Some of the districts, even recumbent posture. It is like drawing our chil-And a brother, by maintaining a Sabbath school the thousand dangers of earth, to the house of in them, would collect a goodly assemblage of God, to the sacred scenes of the Sabbath school, children, youth and parents; might do the work that their eyes may be taken off from beholding of a minister of Gcd, and have "the blessing of vanity; that they may learn to "seek first, the ements, "damp devotion's flame" within them, child; to stretch every nerve and gird everyto cease the campaign and go into winter quarters. in his power to do such a people good and in A proposition, we have every reason to believe, the whistling winds and deep snows of winter. But these feelings of disappointment in the children, are comparatively nothing; but the lamen-tation is, they are given up to think, unsupplied with the proper mut rials of thought; abundoned to pant for happiness and to seek for it, if they please, in forbidden ways, without the hallowed guide their des res; and without any friendly teacher to meet them, with unerling certainty,

est promises. And this shall be for a lamenhaps, will be less or more, in the fall and winter. I know we are prone to this mistake, as well, in the gratification of a lurking feeling of willingness to relinquish duty, less or more, in every other case; a feeling that will allow him who gives up the Sibbath school to neglect, at home, the work of "training up his children"; though God houses.—News. Almighty has solemnly commanded it. I am an eye witness, and can therefore judge correctly. Those, who possess the most S. S. intelligence and religious engagedness uniformly favor the constant maintenance of the Sabbath school, and vice versa. Love and indifference to duty, are both alike uniform and universal in their operahalf of whose numbers cannot be remained?) Is duty. And is not such indifference and neglect there any good reason, why these 15 tender and wanton "ease" dangerous? Can it pass

every Sabbath day, with smiles of affection and

speak with a precise accuracy, a partial relin-

knowledge-thirsting readers? Who will write a piece for ns, on the importance of having efficient teachers, only; although it shall reduce the present number of our teachers one half? E. SAVAGE.

#### EXTRAORDINARY ECCLESIASTICAL DECISION.

Strange inconsistencies and absurdities are netimes found in the practice of the free constitution of England. One of the most remarkable has lately been developed in a decision of the supreme ecclesiastical court, Doctor's Commons, Sir John Dodson. A minister of the Church of England had left her communion and became a dissenter, retaining the liturgy and doctrines of that church. He was cited before the ecclesiastical tribunal by his Bispop, we believe the Bishop of Exeter. The object of the persecution was to prevent him from preaching the gospel. A decision has just been pronounced which establishes the two following proposi-

. That a Priest in holy orders of the Church of England, styling himself a seceder from that Church and being in fact a voluntary seceder therefrom, may be committed to prison for contempt of Court, in preaching as a Dissenting Minister contrary to the lawful monition of the Court.

2. It is quite obvious that neither deposition from holy orders, degradation, nor excommunication, can confer on a clergyman a legal right to officiate or preach as a Dissenting

sion, it is not possible to conceive. It is not clerical character, as a Montreal correspondent

Dr. Philpotts put forth their power, and show getting up the convention. the absurdity of many of the oppressive laws by which a dominant State Church is maintained.

But we are not yet reduced to such a hapless position on this side the Atlantic. It is well for our Superintendent of Education that he is not said to have swaddled her ohildren in the fiag torship at will, turn politician, and again resume husband died .- Paris Paper. the clerical character.-Horne Tooke would have had no chance in his circumstances .- Globe.

TRIAL ON MICHAEL MORAN FOR THE MURDER OF PATRICK McBridg. -- Yesterday Michael Moran was placed in the dock, charged with the murder of Patrick McBride, in March Street, on the night of Monday, the 12th of June. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner and decease ed, in company with some others, were in Johnston McBrien's Tavern on the night in question. Deceased appears to have asked Moran for nire York shillings, which he said Moran owed him. Moran said that he had paid him. Deceased replied that Moran was a liar. The parties were drinking and some of them partially intoxicated. Some of the witnesses stated that deceased challenged the prisoner to fight; but which of them begin to drink into the spirit of these lofty enga- prisoner, whilst another distinctly stated that deceased struck first. The blow which produc by a proposition. A proposition! What one? ed death, was inflicted on the dead by a small to push on, all hands, every teacher and every stick, which one of the witnesses stated, did not weigh more than four ounces. McBride was taken muscle in this soul saving work? O! how thril- up and carried to Dr. Herrick, where the wound ng such a proposition! But, no! a proposition was dressed. He walked part of the distance home alone, and died several days after .- The prosecution was conducted by Solicitor General

TEMPERANCE IN LOWER CANADA.—The Pilot ecords the great success attending the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy's labours in the cause of temperance. It says - "Under the influence of his convincing arguments and powerful appeals a revolution is now being effected throughout the Province of influence of a Sabbath school; without a weekly lesson of scripture, to fill their thoughts and lesson of scripture, to fill their thoughts and lasting and important effect upon the future wel fire of the country. Thousands upon thousan's of all ages and of every station in life have within the last few months enrolled themselves under lesson of light, with weightiest motives and sweet- the banner of Temperance." A "mass meeting" of the friends of total abstinence was held on Thursday last in the large hall of the Bonsecours market, at which the Mayor presided. The during the winter, in many cases, I fear may be Hon. M. Cameron was present and addressed the meeting. A memorial to the Provincial Parliament, to be presented at its next sitting, was adopted, praying the House to amend the law regulating licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor, so as to reduce the number of drinking

under rather extraordinary circumstances. It appears the poor fellow went into the shop of Mr. Greenwood, ship chandler, and on entering reinterests to private feuds. It is not difficult to where is there a school, in any places of worship, tions. The one receives, the other neglects, all quested that he might be permitted to sit a few minutes, on the entrance of the propriewhich follow a party defeat, as well as the warmth that is elicited by a party contest, should give a relish for such attacks in the outset. But there any good reason, why these 15 tender and wanton "ease" dangerous? Can it pass unnoticed and unpunished by the Omniscient to shiver and bleat during winter's pinching reign; their heavenly "nurture" abandoned, and the them that are at ease in Zion"! man was discovered to be actually dead. His sudden decease is said to be attributable to an affection of the heart.

> THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE CASE .-- We are hapquishment of the means? And if so, i not the py to hear that the parties who took violent posinference fair and irresistable, that the danger to the souls is thus increased? And was dure as were, on the 11th firstant, brought before his a word or do a thing, I appeal, that shall work | honor Judge Gardiner, (Lockport,) and bound such danger, in such a case? Dure you, read- over to the Court of over and terminer and gen eral jail delivery. An inquest was also held be The design of this little publication, we doubt fore his honor, under the statute against forcible so far as it regards intellectual cultivation, these not, is clearly seen and cordially approved by entries and detainers, to enquire into the same case. The examination lasted two days, and resulted in an unanimous finding of the Jury against the persons thus taking forcible posses-

The Judge, in deciding the law, gave it as his opinion that Mr. Ellet had no possession, or right "light shine:" and that such light can only be of possession, in the locus in quo, except as Ashed by Sabbath School luminaries. Will these gent of the Company, and that his possession was their possession, which they had a right to end whenever they pleased. The case was ably argued on both sides.

RE-ELECTION OF THE HON. W. H. MERRITT .-RE-ELECTION OF THE HON. W. II. MERRIT.—
The re-election of Mr. Merritt by acclamation took place on Friday at 12 o'clock, at the St.Catherines' House. Mr. M. made some remarks on the practical operation of Responsible Government; the fact of his being obliged to appear before his constituents again, on accepting office, was a proof that Responsible Government was a reality. There is now no abstract question of government before the country—parties will now be judged by the measures they introduce. Mr. M. expressed by desire to see all unnecessary restrictions rewill now be judged by the measures they introduce. Mr. M. expressed his desire to see all unnecessary restrictions removed from the trade of the colony, and especially to see the St. Lawrence thrown open to the vessels of all nations. He pointed out the advantage which such a measure would confer on the country. On the subject of commerce he could not speak the sentiments of the Government. His opinions were known, and the fact of his being appointed he took as an indication that the Government were prepared to carry out those principles.

Col. Gugy is doing up the libel business

Convention in Brussels .- A convention w s to be held at Brussels on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of last month, composed of persons from different countries, for the purpose of influencing the pub lic opinion of the Christian and civilized world, in favour of substituting same other and more rational mode of settling international differences than an appeal to brutal force. . The three practical points that were expected to be brought for-A more daring violation of the rights of con-sience, and of religious freedom, than this de-introduction of an arbitration clause in all internasional treaties-the establishment of a high founded on the principle of the indelibility of the court of nations for the settlement of international disputes-and the general disarmament of asserts, but on the indelibility of clerical connations. The invitation to attend the convention willing to engage. If it is to be overthrown, it nexion with the English Church when once for- was confined to those who hold war as inconsistent with a spirit of Christianity. It was expect-The man who places himself in that connexion | ed that many delegates would be presen. More can be cast into prison for preaching the same than one hundred would proceed thither from doctrines which the standards of that Church England, among whom was Elihu Burritt of N. teach. It is well that such High Churchmen as Y. State, who had doubtless exerted himself in

aignac, who, by one of those sudden changes comswept from the Statute Book the moment it mon in history has become the hero of the 20,000 of the populace of Paris, forgot that alcomes before Parliament. The same Montreal day, is the son of an old member of the French | though they might get up a good deal of enthu-



## ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA!

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, October 17, 31 P. M. The steamer Brittania, Ca. tain Lang, which sailed from Liverpool on the 30th ultimo, was telegraphed from this city about 91 o'clock this morning, having been 16 days in making the passage. She brings seven days later news from

### FRANCE.

Louis Fapoleon was elected by a large majority to the French National Assembly on the 26th ultimo, and made a very appropriate speech. His election was declared definitely to

#### GERMANY

The advices from Frankfort to the 21st inst. state that tranquility was entirely restored within the town, which was occupied by about 10,000 Austrian, Prussian, Russian, and Wurtemburgh roops. The loss of the soldiers during the fighting of the 18th, is estimated at 39 killed and 70 wounded, but the loss of the insurgents is not known, though it may be supposed to be greater than that of the troops.

Successful Rising in Baden .- A great insurection had occurred at Baden, led on by Strave of the Spectateur Allemand. At the last advices the republican insurrectionists had complete command of Lorrich, and orders were given to arrest all monarchists and sequestrate their property and to call out all the young men capable of bearing arms and directing them to present these orders were issued in the name of the Republic and signed Struve. It is said that the Baden insurgents had been preparing in the Black Fo est, and the French Patrie of Sunday publishes a letter from Malhasen, announce that they had taken Carlsruhe, deposed the Grand Duke, and marched upon Frankfort. The insurgents were still at Schlingen at the latest accounts and in posession of four cannon. On the 28th the rails were broken up at Molsech The Halifax Sun of the 6th, reports the sudden death of a seaman of the ship Acadia, insurgents were completely routed.

Great preparations are going on for the State Trials at Clonmel. On Thursday, previous to the indictment being read, Mr. Whiteside applied to postpone the trial, on the ground that his client had not received a copy of the jury pannel, and a list of the witnesses to produce against him. The Court, however, overruled the objection. Mr. Whiteside then handed in a plea to the same effect which he requested to ave put on the record in case he should adopt Iterior proceedings in the matter, which, after a long discussion, was allowed. Mr. O'Brien then pleaded not guilty.

More Arrests .- Mr. Killalv, editor of the Waterford Chronicle, was this day lodged in Clonmel on charge of high treason. Two young adies, Miss Eliza Power, and Miss Ryan, were arrested near Carrick on Sair, and committed to Clonmel gaol, on charge of being engaged in treasonable practices. When taken, Miss Power had firearms, and a parcel of papers belonging th Mr. O'Mahony in her possession: the letter made a very novel head dress : a parcel of perussion caps were also feund in her bonnet .further arrests have taken place: a man named Cunningham allowed himself to be discovered by a pretended sympathizer, a detective on a public conveyance. On the 21st, Mr. Howley, resident magistrate arrived, accompanied by a detachment of the 7th Fusileers, and a strong party of police made a midnight visit near Curragh, and succeed ed in capturing 14 prisoners known to have been in arms under General O'Mahony, returning home, imagining themselves free from suspicion; they were safely lodged in Waterford County gaol-among them is a publican from Rathcor

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation affering a reward of £100 for the apprehension of John O'Mahony, leader of the late attempt at Portlaw.

#### DEATH OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK. Nottingham, Friday, 9 45 A. M.

A messenger from Welbeck Abbey has just arrived, announcing the death of Lord George Bentinck. His Lordship left the Abbey, on foot by wholesale. He has three actions against Montreal papers
--the Pilot, Herald and Transcript---damages in each 3c oc laid at £5000. If the Colonel can make money at this rat,
for Thoresby park, the seat of the Earl of Manfor Thoresby park, the seat of the Earl of Manvers, where he had an engagement to dine. Not arriving, inquiries were made, and at 9 o'clock last night he was found on the footpath quite dead. having evidently expired of apoplexy .-Thoresby is about six miles from Welbeck.

From the London Globe, September 22 P. M.

Paris, Thursday, Sept. 21. It is almost impossible to describe the gloom which has come over the public mind here -Every body seem to think that General Cavaignac and the National Assembly, will find it i possible to establish the republic, yet nobody knows how it is to be got rid of without a conflict, in which none of the friends of order, are will be by some sudden event, probably a military conspiracy.

The intentions of General Cavaignac are believed to be excellent, and such a republic as he would give us, enlightened men of the country would willingly accept: but they have not the energy required to second his efforts. The great obstacle in the way of the republic is the peas-THE MOTHER OF CAVAIGNAC .- General Cav- antry. The men who proclaimed the republic in obedience to the orders of some 150,000 or

in that Body, for he can east off his spirituel Doc- of the Republic, under the folds of which her for their houses. No; it is not a conspiracy of the rich. It is the result of the general prelaise The general opinion is that the government will be enabled to establish a system for which there is only lukewarm support on the one side

and a deadly hostility on the other. The numbers of the successful candidates for Paris were declared officially to-day at the Hotel de Ville. They are-

some of the deputies who were to have been sent by General Cavaignac, into the departments .-The instructions given them show that the General has never for a moment abandoned the cause

of order and good government.

#### LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

On the 20th there was a fair attendance of the trade. The demand for Wheat, however, was limited A decline of 2d to \$3d per 70 lbs., on the prices of this day week, for all descriptions of old. Flour dull of sale but no change of prices. Indian Corn in fair demand, and is per quarter dearer—recovering from the fall. Corn 35s to 38s; and Indian Meal rather higher.

Brown, Shiply & Co. quote Corn 35s to 37s, Meal 17s to 17s 6d. Flour 33s to 34s. 17s 6d. Flour 33s to 34s.

Accounts from Ireland regarding the potatoes are still less satisfactory.

Day & Co. quote flour 32s to 34s. Corn 35s to 37s; Meal 17s to 18s. The arrivals at Liverpool were considerable.—Wheat crop below everage. The Government Navy contract for 6000 tierces of beef, taken at 123s for Hamburgh, and 126s to 127s for Irish.

#### PROVISION MARKET.

Lard rather more in request, and at full prices. Beef still in demand. Pork selling slowly as the quality is generally inferior. Good demand for Cheese, and nearly the whole of the late arrivals cleared off as soon as landed at full prices; good and fine 48s a 54s. Inferior and middling 40s to 46s

## MARKETS.

LONDON, (c. w.) October 21.

Wheat remains in a very quiet state, no operation having taken place throughout the week, worthy to note. Farmers don't like to take the rates now offering, after the good prices Timothy Seed, 6s. 3d. per 60 lbs.

Oats, 1s per bushel. Hay, 45s per ton.

TORONTO MARKET, October 17 .- Flour per barrel, 196 lbs 19s to 22s 6d; Outmeal, per barrel 196 lbs 20s'to 22s 6d; Wheat, 60 lb. bushel, 4s to 4s 7d; Rye, 50 lb. bushel, 3s to 3s 9d; Barley, 48 lb bushel, 1s 104d to 2s 3d; Oats, 34 lb bushel, 1s 13d to 1s 4d; Peas, 60 lb bushel, 2s to 2s 2d; Potatoes, bushel, 2s to 2s 6d

MONTREAL MARKET, October 14 .- Flour is lower. Sales 2000 barrels superfine at 26s 3d--- and 1600 do at 26s to 26s 9d. Wheat, sales Upper Canada red and mixed at 4s 6d to 5s. Pease 3s 1 1-2d. Ashes--29s 9d for Pots, and 29s 6d for Pearls. Mess Pork 85s; Butter --- 1sts 7 1-2d. 2nds 6 3-4d, 3rds 6 1-4d. Freights unsettled. Arrived --- Barque Pearl, London, general cargo.

## PORT STANLEY.

October 16 steamer Despatch, Buffalo, Adventure, Toronto. sloop Emma, Cleveland. 18 steamer London, Detroit. Despatch, Buffalo. Commerce, Kingston-

> SAILED. 16 steamer Despatch, Buffalo. 18 sloop Emma, Cleveland. steamer London, Bnffalo. Despatch, do

REGULAR BAPTIST UNION OF CANADA. The Sub-Committee on Publication will meet here on hursday, 26th inst. at Three o'clock, p. m.

A full attendance is requested. DAVID MAITLAND, Ch. Toronto, 8 Yonge street, Oct. 18, 1848.

#### TO TOWNSHIP COLLECTORS AND OTHERS.

DURSUANT to a Resolution passed by the London District Council on the 5th instant, I hereby give notice that JOHN S. BUCHANAN, Esq., is Treasurer this District, and request all persons having District monies in their hands to forward the same to his office. London, 14th October, 1848.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

# Cheap CASH Book-Store.

TUST RECEIVED at JAMES GILLEAN'S Book-Store, opposite Messrs. Darch & Sons, Saddlers, Dundas street: Nelson's British Library in 6 vols, Magazine of the Rising Generation, Burns's complete Works, in 1 vol. History of Scotland, Lives of the Poets, Smith's Wealth of Nations,

Smith's Wealth of Nations,
History of America,
History of the United States,
Abererombie's intellectual Powers,
Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land,
Clark's Travels in Rassia, Tartary and Turkey,
Josephus' Works, complete in I vol.
00 vols. of J. S. Pratt's Books, London, England. The following is a list of some of them: Jenks' Devotions;
Watts' World to Come; Watts on the Mind; Hervey's
Meditations; The Great Secret; The Cabinet of Arts,
&c. &c.

---Just received this day per express, a large assortment N.B.—Just received this day per express, a large assurance of Cheap Publications, &c. &cc. Fowler's Phrenological Works. A large assortment of the Irish National School Books, and all the Books used in the Common Schools, by wholesale or retail, at very low prices. A liberal discount allowed to all school Teachers.

JAMES GILLEAN, London, C. W. Oct. 21, 1848.

MISS CARNALL, orter of FRENCH MILLINERY, STRAW & FANCY ARTICLES Opposite the City Hotel, James Street,

HAMILTON.

N. B. The New York market visited twice a year. Miss C. has just returned with a selection of WINTER FASHIONS.

A VARIETY OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c. Lamilton October, 1848.

his friends nad replied in another placard: an the excitement was so great, that the Papi Nuncio, fearing an attack upon his house, ha removed his papers to the French Embassy. Lost fortune may be resumed by industry

the wreck of health regained by temperance; fo gotten knowledge restored by study; alienate riendship smoothed into forgetfulness; even fo feited reputation won by patience. But wh ever again looked upon his vanished hours, re called his slighted years, stamped them with wi dom, or effaced from Heaven's record the fea ful blot of wasted life?