loving kindness towards each other, the purity, the earnestness and zeal, the Christian charity and benevolence which those times evince: and then perhaps we would more willingly bear with the less important and less needed alterations in the outward fabric of the Church, which are now being introduced. We want the reality, not the semblance; the substance, not the shadow; the spirit, not the letter; the "power of godliness," not the empty "form;" in short, all the spiritual blessings, and high and glorious privileges, which the Church was designed to convey, and for which she is but the organ or channel of conveyance.

The Tractarian movement makes the Church, not the Church the end. The Church is a spiritual, not a material fabric; the visible structure is but the wondrous vessel containing the invisible treasure which it was designed to hold and to bear down to the ages. Religion is a reality, not a mere sickly, inoperative, lifeless, unpractical, unfruitful, a mere lifeless profession. So it is individually with the true member of the Church. None enjoys, more than he does, all the ordinances and services of the Church; none drinks deeper of the streams of pleasure in the house of God; none appreciates more highly the very words and language of our beautiful Liturgy; none enters into the spirit of its prayers with greater fervour and devotion; none values more a faithful discourse. He is all that a Churchman in the best sense: none of all our outward adherents can claim such an attachment; it will therefore be found after all that where there is the greatest spirituality and devotion, where genuine evangelical piety prevails, there there is the soundest churchmanship, and the nearest approach to the usages and the purity of the early Christian Church.

Received G. S; —the strange mistake with papers for Nelt is now, it is hoped, rectified.

A Public Meeting has been called by His Honour the Mayor, upon a requisition numerously and respectably signed, to be held at the Parliament House, this evening, at 7 o'clock, "for the purpose of expressing their opinion with regard to the causes of intemperance, at this particular time when the Legislature is enquiring into the subject, and of taking into consideration the necessity of immediately adopting some legislative measures with a view of abating the evils resulting to the community at large from the importation, manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in this country."

Local and Political Intelligence.

The newspapers brought by the *Niagara* did not reach Quebec till Friday morning. We insert a few more articles of news from the *European Times* and other sources.

An application was made to the Lord Lieutenant on the 29th Jan., for leave to bring the case of Mr. S. O'Brien to the House of Lords; but as yet no answer has been received. However, the friends of Mr. O'Brien are quite confident that the sanction of his Excellency will be given. Mr. Meagher declines to bring his case before the Lords, and is resolved to submit to his fate, whatever it may be, without making any further effort to disturb the judgment of the court below and of the Queen's Bench.

The decay of the landlords continues. Within the last few days the lord lieutenant of a county in Munster had thirteen executions served upon him. The *Freeman's Journal* thus alludes to the poor great commoners, whose breaks are the subject of general conversation:

"Every week we hear the crash of falling fashion and fortunes. Members of the oldest and most illustrious name of the most ancient and most noble houses, are outcasts and beggars. A southern commoner has fled in disguise from his ancient castle, alone and unattended; without horse or retainer, to avoid the importunance of the *Gazette*. He was supposed to be the wealthiest and safest peer in the south. He turns out to be penniless, and his incumbrances hard upon a quarter of a million. Another instance of a reverse of fortune was lately brought to our notice. A gentleman, with a annual rent-roll of £10,000 per annum, who lately filled the office of high sheriff in a most important county, and represented one of the most honoured protestant families in Ireland—a family, too, to which the catholic proprietors of Munster owe no small debt of gratitude—this gentleman, we have heard, is now waiting at the office of the poor-law commissioners, looking for a vice-guardianship."

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—Although we had long been prepared, by a knowledge of the opinions of some of the best lawyers, both at the English and Irish bar, for the decision pronounced by the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday, it was impossible to hear that judgment delivered without feelings of deep and solemn interest. It was of great importance that the Court was unanimous: when we remember the significant malignity with which the proceedings of the Attorney General have been characterized and misrepresented by the Journals of Faction and Sedition, it was gratifying to find all the Judges concurring in their testimony to the legality and accuracy with which the proceedings were conducted. Most of the French Journals have noticed the great temperance and forbearance displayed by the Government and its officers under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, and expressed something like surprise that recourse was not had to the more summary method of Martial Law.—There were some violent persons in this country anxious to impel the Government to adopt such a course; but we believe and hope that eventually will now applaud the Administration for having kept within the strict limits of constitutional law, and afford an opportunity for a display of judicial ability on a great constitutional question such as has rarely been recorded in legal history.

The dignified demeanor, the powerful reasoning, the extensive research, and the great powers of historical arrangement which distinguish Chief Justice BLACKBURNE were never more signally manifested; he was most ably supported by his brethren on the Bench, and especially by Baron Pennefather, who, though the same last landmark to Irish on the Bench, retained the learning and much of the other powers for which he was celebrated, produced a powerful effect on the Bar and in Court. The whole scene was evidently calculated to impress that respect for the laws and that confidence in the purity of its administration which is necessary for the maintenance of order and the safety of every citizen in the state. Such, we believe, we have been the impression generally produced in Ireland; towards Court, and such we assume will be the impression on the minds of all who read the report of this memorable trial.

Mr. Smith O'Brien and his unfortunate associates in the rebellion of last year have been sentenced to death, but their sentence will, we believe, be commuted to transportation for life.

The Queen has pardoned Mr. Meagher, Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Leyne, Mr. Burke, Mr. Donagh, Mr. Maher, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Cummins, Mr. Lacy, Mr. Doherty, Mr. Brenan, Mr. Cloney, Mr. Leary, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Dwyer, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Meehan, Mr. Burke, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Mc Donnell, Mr. Mc Donnell, Mr. Mc Donnell