

the permission to read it becomes merely nominal, and to women it is almost wholly forbidden. Al-  
 titude's translation, moreover, is from the Latin, and  
 not from the original, and favours all that Rome  
 would teach; Diodati's more correct translation,  
 and indeed all Bibles printed out of Italy, are  
 absolutely prohibited. They are stopped by the  
 custom house, and in some places are burnt, and in  
 others rooms are filled with confiscated Bibles.

[The learned doctor proceeded to show how the  
 Church had become a Church of priests alone, in  
 which the people had no part, no feeling in common;  
 and this he mainly attributed to the extinction of  
 the Latin tongue as a spoken dialect, while the  
 Church continued to retain it, thus making the  
 Church of Italy a Latin, but not an Italian Church.]  
 From this state of things poor Italy must be  
 rescued. We have girded ourselves to this work  
 by an impulse from the Lord. Our mission is a holy  
 one. We are resolved that our brethren in Italy  
 shall read the Bible, shall hear of the Bible, and if  
 the Lord so will it, shall by the Bible reform their  
 corrupted faith. We meddle not with politics, we  
 only treat of religion; we respect laws and govern-  
 ment, but we revere God above all. The rule of  
 kings must not interfere with the kingdom of Jesus  
 Christ.

In many ways can the gospel be brought to bear  
 on our dear Italy; and I could tell you of many  
 interesting circumstances within her own bosom, of  
 families who read and meet for prayer and commu-  
 nion in their own beloved tongue; of priests whose  
 minds are awakened to, and whose hearts are  
 touched by, the saving truths of the gospel, and  
 who only wait the moment to declare that "they  
 and their father's house will serve the Lord." But  
 although the Lord does not open to us a door by  
 which the preacher of the gospel may go forth into  
 Italy itself, and declare freely the truth as it is  
 in Jesus, we are determined to spread our mission  
 round Italy, on the coasts and islands of the  
 Mediterranean. And for this end several brethren  
 have joined me during my sojourn in Malta, who  
 purpose to undertake this work together with me-  
 self; nay, we have already commenced it, and  
 others will soon join themselves to us. We take  
 God for our father, and his dear Son Jesus Christ for  
 our Lord and Master; the Bible will be our only  
 guide, and the revelation of Italy our only end,  
 and to which we shall bend all our energies; and  
 in this cause we are willing to endure labour, and  
 suffering, and persecution, and all that the adver-  
 sary of good may be able to lay upon us.

My brethren, can I doubt the interest that this  
 undertaking will excite in your hearts? I ask no  
 other help from you than your prayers. When you  
 entreat the Father of Mercies to preserve the truth  
 of the gospel in your own land, think of poor Italy,  
 and ask like to be pleased to make Italy a partaker  
 of "like precious faith;" and should your hearts  
 be inclined to assist us in any other way, follow the  
 sacred impulse, and be the means in the hands of  
 God in carrying out this the great design of his  
 providence in gathering the heirs of glory out of  
 every nation and every tongue. And thus religion  
 becomes the best tie to bind nations and peoples in  
 one.

The Rev. BAPTIST NORR earnestly commended  
 to the meeting the interesting work in which Dr.  
 Achilli was engaged, and called upon all to assist  
 him with their prayers.

The Rev. Dr. ACHILLI pronounced the blessing  
 in Italian, and the meeting separated.—*Ev. Chris-  
 tianism.*

**The Berkan.**

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1847.

When we selected the piece of poetry on our first  
 page for insertion in this number, we did not know  
 that the graceful, but unnatural exhibition to which  
 it refers would visit this city also. It appears that  
 those willing to purchase amusement for themselves  
 at the cost of their fellow-creature's ruin will have  
 an opportunity of gratifying themselves with the  
 sight of those attractive movements to which the  
 unfortunate children from Vienna have been trained  
 at the expense of their bodily comfort and of the  
 cultivation of their intellects and affections. That  
 the sight will be numerously attended, and a vast  
 deal of money, which is urgently required for food  
 to the famishing and medicine to the sick, will go into  
 the pockets of those who profit by this crime against  
 the privileges of infancy, is to be expected. Among  
 those by whom it will be patronised, perhaps there  
 will be mothers; and very probably some will take  
 their children to it as a treat. If, at a future period,  
 their minds should be disturbed with tidings of hard  
 usage to which the world subjects their offspring—  
 if their nights should become sleepless at the thought  
 of unrelaxed toil to their sons or daughter's weary  
 mind and body—the recollection of the idle curiosity  
 which led them to encourage those who make gain  
 by the moral and physical crippling of the Viennese  
 children will in all probability rise before them, and  
 not sooth their anguish.

It is quite certain that some fathers and mothers  
 would shudder at the thought of seeking their plea-  
 sure by looking at the mazes of the dance performed  
 by children whose natural homes are in desolation.  
 They will draw their own offspring closer to their  
 hearts, while they hear of the grace and attractiv-  
 ness of the scene in which the infant candidates for  
 coming wretchedness are made to call up the deli-  
 ghts of a thoughtless multitude. And they will  
 vow to the God from whom they have received their  
 solemn trust as parents, that they would share the  
 last morsel of bread with their children, before they  
 would sell them to the present lot of the little  
 dancers, and to the destiny which, upon every rea-  
 sonable calculation, must await them.

We have received a letter from "A Pew-Holder,"  
 written "in the absence of any other mode of offering  
 a suggestion to the Church Wardens." Our cor-  
 respondent does not say that he has tried the more  
 obvious method of sending a letter to the Church  
 Warden's house; and we think it a very undesir-  
 able method, to bring matters before the public through  
 the press, which may be settled by direct communi-  
 cation with the parties concerned.

We have no fault whatever to find with the let-

ter; but if we insert the suggestions offered by our  
 Correspondent, others probably would wish to oc-  
 cupy space in our columns for a similar purpose, and  
 we should really be sorry to spare room for the dis-  
 cussion of the mere question how in a certain place  
 of worship pulpit and reading desk may be placed  
 so as to afford the best view of the communion-table,  
 and also gain as much room for pews as possible.

Our Correspondent uses the word "Lectern," in-  
 termixedly with "Desk." We know of no such  
 thing as a Lectern in the Church of England. If  
 there is any authority for the term, we should be  
 glad to know of it. It is ordered, by the lxxvii  
 Canon, that in every Church a convenient seat be  
 made for the minister to read service in. We  
 have met with places of modern construction, to  
 read service in, which have no seat at all, and we  
 do not know how the derivation is to be justified.

ERRATUM.—The Committee of Council have en-  
 deavoured to meet the scriptures of certain parties by  
 the following additional minute: "July 10th,  
 1847.—Read—The Resolution of the Committee of  
 Council on Education of the 19th of August 1839,  
 as follows: 'The Committee will require, as an in-  
 dispensable condition, that an inspector, acting under  
 their authority, shall be enabled to visit every  
 school to which any grant shall in future be made.  
 Such inspector will not be authorized to examine  
 into the religious instruction given in the school,  
 but he will be directed to ask for such information  
 as to the secular instruction and general regulation  
 of the school as may enable the Committee to make  
 a report to Her Majesty in Council, to be laid before  
 both Houses of Parliament. Resolved—That it ap-  
 pears to the Committee that there are schools in  
 which it is desirable that grants should be made,  
 though the managers object on religious grounds to  
 make a Report, concerning the religious state of  
 such schools, as required by the minutes of August  
 and December, 1836. Resolved—That the princi-  
 ples embodied in the Resolution of the 19th of Au-  
 gust, 1839, be applied to such cases, and that the  
 certificate of the religious knowledge of pupils,  
 teachers, or monitors, be required from the man-  
 agers of such schools.' Some conversation took place  
 on the subject, in the House of Lords, in which Lord  
 Stanley and the Bishop of London, expressed their  
 disapprobation of the measure; and even Lord  
 Stanley expressed his opinion on the scruple which  
 those parties felt, as being rather an 'unconscion-  
 able' than a 'conscientious' one. They did not  
 hesitate to apply for and receive money for their  
 schools, but they declined to the demand made  
 upon them for a declaration that they themselves  
 were satisfied with the religious knowledge of teach-  
 ers, pupils, and monitors. The scruple seemed  
 to be a very capricious one.

EXPULSION OF ENGLISH MISSIONARIES FROM  
 CRAKOW.—The *Frankfort Gazette*, under date of  
 Berlin, states, that two English missionaries had  
 passed through that city from Cracow, from which  
 place they had been expelled by the authorities.  
 The British Ambassador at the Court of Vienna had  
 interfered with the Government on their behalf, but  
 the answer given him was, that the Austrian laws  
 would not permit missionaries in the Austrian states.

SECESSION.—The Rev. Mr. New, late Curate to the  
 Rev. Mr. Dodsworth, at Christ Church, St Pancras,  
 whose resignation of his curacy was announced  
 some time back, has, together with his lady, been  
 received into the Roman Catholic Church. Mr.  
 New was of St. John's College, Oxford.—*Morning  
 Post.*

REFORMATION IN DUBLIN.—Yesterday, five per-  
 sons renounced popery in St. Audoen's Church.  
 One of them is a Mr. John M'Shane, who has  
 been employed for years as a literary teacher in  
 different Roman seminaries. He long resisted the  
 truth of the gospel, but at length yielded to its in-  
 fluence under the teaching of some of the reformed  
 priests.

The Rev. Thos. Scott received the converts; and  
 after they had partaken of the Lord's supper, and  
 had signed the roll, he presented each of them with  
 a bible and a copy of the book of common prayer.  
 The Rev. R. H. Maunsell Eyre preached from the  
 1st chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Romans, 15th  
 and 16th verses.—"As much as in me is, I am ready  
 to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also.  
 For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for  
 it is the power of God unto salvation to every one  
 that believeth."—*Dublin Evening Herald of July 5.*

INDELEIBLE CHARACTER OF ROMISH ORDERS, IN  
 FRANCE.—Mr. Vignaud, formerly priest of  
 the congregation at La Croix, had resigned his office  
 some years ago, and became a protestant. He  
 was about to marry, and legitimate the offspring of  
 a former connection. The bans were published,  
 but the Attorney General protested, declaring that his  
 priestly consecration was a hindrance to marriage  
 for ever.—The lower court refused the protest of the  
 Attorney General, but the higher court reversed the  
 sentence. The case came next before the court of  
 Cassation at Paris, which declared the canon law  
 to be binding, and a Roman priest unable to enter  
 marriage, though he renounce his connexion with  
 the Church from which he derives his orders.

HOLY WATER.—THE POTATO CRAP.—*Letter to  
 the Waterford Mail.*—Sir, I beg to ask through  
 the medium of your paper, have those Priests who  
 were so busy last year and made so much money by  
 selling Holy Water to preserve the potatoes, returned  
 the money to the poor people, and how have they  
 accounted to them for its being so generally useless?  
 Will the people believe them in any thing else they  
 sell or tell? May not purgatory be a similar inven-  
 tion for money?

They cannot say it failed only on those who did not  
 believe or had not faith in it, for it failed on all alike  
 —there was only one man in this parish who had  
 even tolerable potatoes, but he was a Protestant and  
 used none of it, how was that?

I am, Sir, very truly yours, A. B. C.

Evangelization in Brittany, France.—Evangeliza-  
 tion continues to progress in France. It is pen-  
 etrating more and more into Brittany, a province  
 still very backward in many respects. When the  
 Reformation was preached in the sixteenth century,  
 it encountered in Brittany a great obstacle—differ-  
 ence of language. The inhabitants spoke the  
 ancient Celtic tongue, and many, in the present day,  
 still adhere to its use. It is an idiom similar to that  
 of Wales. The priests have profited by the igno-  
 rance of the population to maintain there the  
 grossest errors. An acute writer lately said, that  
 Lower Brittany is still the land of the Druids. The  
 oak of the forest is still the object of honour, as in

the time of the Celts. Every stone has its legend,  
 every grotesquely carved piece of wood is the ob-  
 ject of worship. Sorcery, magic, all the follies of a  
 former age, are carefully retained, and the Popish  
 clergy convert the whole into a profitable source of  
 income.

It was very difficult to make a beginning with a  
 people so foreign to our ideas as the Bretons. A  
 Protestant pastor, fifteen years since, opened a  
 chapel at Brest. But that was not a direct method  
 of instructing Breton or Vendean peasants; for all  
 the inhabitants of Brest speak the French tongue,  
 and the pastor never preached in the Celtic idiom.  
 This mission was reserved for M. Jenkins, Will-  
 iams and Jones, pious and zealous ministers of the  
 word of God. As they knew the Welsh or Gaelic  
 language, they could address the rural population  
 with facility. M. Jenkins having for some years  
 resided at Brest, and held religious meetings, a  
 church has been opened in that town. A second  
 church has been built at Quimper. The services are  
 conducted alternately in French and Breton.  
 The three faithful servants of God whom I have  
 mentioned are now occupied in preparing, with the  
 aid of some inhabitants of the country, a new transla-  
 tion of the New Testament in the popular dialect.  
 M. Jenkins has also composed or translated into this  
 dialect some hymns and religious tracts. These are  
 cheering statements.—*Evang. Christianism.*

GENEVA: perversion of funds designed for the  
 spread of the Gospel.—Our Protestant journals have  
 of late noticed very interestingly within the last few  
 weeks. The *Archives de Christianisme* has excited a  
 somewhat keen dispute by again speaking of the  
*secret funds of Geneva*. The facts of the case are  
 these. During the eighteenth century, when Pales-  
 teinism had no legal existence in France, our  
 young men, who were intended for the holy ministry,  
 had to pursue their studies at Lausanne or Geneva.  
 Some generous Christians, and in particular  
 the English Government, gave money for opening  
 in Switzerland a *French Protestant Seminary*. These  
 donations having for a long series of  
 years been left to accumulate, amount to a million  
 or a million and a half of francs. These funds have  
 fallen into the hands of some Latinian or Socinian  
 pastors of Geneva, who secretly employ the  
 proceeds in promoting their heretical opinions.  
 The editor of the *Archives de Christianisme*, without  
 calling any doubt on the personal integrity of the  
 members of the committee, has demanded of them a  
 full account of the manner in which these admi-  
 nistrators have used the funds in question. Secretary is  
 always suspicious and full of pecuniary affairs, and as these  
 funds were given for French Protestants, we have a  
 right to enquire to what purpose they are  
 applied.

But the Calvinist pastors of Geneva have refused  
 to satisfy this reasonable demand. These gentlemen  
 apparently attach great importance to their remain-  
 ing completely irresponsible in the management of  
 this property, and wish to evade the requirements of  
 public opinion. It remains to be seen whether they  
 will long persist in keeping a secret which is no  
 longer in accordance with the manners and usages  
 of our age.—*Corresp. of Evangelical Christianism.*

DRESDEN: Scarcity of Gospel Preaching.—*Success-  
 ful Training of Sick-Nurses.*—In Dresden my  
 inquiries after Evangelical Christianity were met by  
 depressing replies. But one only, I was informed,  
 of the numerous Lutheran pulpits now resounds with  
 the message of salvation by grace, and even from it  
 the gospel trumpet gives forth a feeble, if not an un-  
 certain sound. The Reformed (or Calvinistic) con-  
 gregation has recently obtained the boon of a be-  
 lieving pastor by a fortunate mistake; for such is the  
 character of the majority of its members, that it is  
 firmly believed that they did not recognise the Metho-  
 distism which his trial-sermon breathed; else they  
 would never have given him their suffrages. I may  
 we not, therefore, hope that God has thoughts of  
 peace towards them, and that, though "they meant  
 not so, neither did their hearts think so." The  
 gospel net they have unwarily admitted amongst  
 them may be honoured to "enclose a vast multitude"  
 and bring them all safe to land. Still Dresden num-  
 bers zmid its thousands of the world's votaries a few  
 who are striving to leaven the lump with both the  
 doctrine and practice of godliness. We were privi-  
 leged to meet with some of these, and heard a  
 most admirable scriptural and edifying discourse from  
 Candidate M—, delivered in the Bet-Saal (prayer  
 room) of the Deaconess Institution, a hospital sup-  
 ported by voluntary subscription, where Protestant  
*Seurs de Charite* fulfil the office of sick-nurses,  
 wholly without regard to emolument, contenting  
 themselves literally with food and clothing for the  
 sake of Him who will one day say of them, "I  
 was a stranger and ye took me in, I was sick and ye  
 visited me; for, inasmuch as ye did it unto one of  
 the least of these my brethren, ye have done it un-  
 to me." In this Institution, which is formed on the  
 model of the celebrated one in Kaiserwerth (near  
 Dusseldorf), a committee of ladies take the careful  
 and unwearied superintendence, while the chief  
 aim and end of this and all similar hospitals (of  
 which many now exist throughout Germany)—viz.,  
 the practical training of Christian women to the  
 office of sick-nurses, whether in private families or  
 public hospitals—is thoroughly accomplished. Few  
 persons have passed beyond the age of adolescence  
 without having had occasion to observe and lament  
 the paucity of conscientious and trustworthy  
 sick-nurses; and even where probity and reli-  
 gion exist, how seldom are they found combined  
 with the skill and experience indispensable to effi-  
 cient sick-tending! To supply this acknowledged  
 and universally felt deficiency, to provide the sick  
 with those who will fulfil the self-denying duties,  
 not for lucre but from love to God and a desire to  
 promote his cause and glory, is the noble design of  
 these deaconess-training institutions, and no one  
 who has ever had an opportunity of watching their  
 admirable working, but must wish them God speed,  
 and long to see them multiplied throughout a sick  
 and dying world. In Dresden the society has pecu-  
 liar difficulties to contend with. The royal family  
 is indeed pious, but bigotedly Roman Catholic; the  
 court and fashionable world therefore have no curb  
 put (as in Russia) on their natural contempt for  
 Methodism, and the deistic tendency of most of the  
 clergy deprives these courageous confessors of a de-  
 spised Redeemer of all aid from pulpit eloquence;  
 for the applause which benevolence might elicit, is  
 silenced by the hatred of pietism, which seems now  
 no less than in the days of the renowned Spener, to  
 be a smoke in the nose of the higher classes in  
 Dresden. With all its beauties, therefore—and they  
 are very many—there is a great gap to be filled up,  
 before Dresden can be all that the Christian travel-  
 ler can desire, even in a temporary abode, and I re-  
 turned to the ruder climate and less romantic scenery  
 of my home, rejoicing that it permits my association  
 with very many who are "not ashamed to own  
 their Lord nor to defend His cause," and with  
 whom I can take sweet counsel, and go up to the  
 house of God in company. J. C.

**Diocese of Quebec.**

GROSSE ISLE.—The Rev. A. T. WHITTEN,  
 Missionary from Leeds, County of Megantic, went  
 down on Tuesday morning, to spend some time in  
 performing ministerial duties at the Quarantine  
 Station.

Churches in New York.—According to the new  
 Directory just published, the number of Churches  
 of each religious denomination in New York is as  
 follows: Protestant Episcopal, 41; Presbyterian,  
 33; Methodist Episcopal 31; Baptist, 26; Catholic,  
 17; Dutch reformed, 15; Jewish, 9; Congregational,  
 7; Unitarian, 4; Universalist, 4; Friends, 4; Lu-  
 thieran, 3; Associate Presbyterian, 3; Associate Re-  
 formed Presbyterian, 13; Welsh, 2; Methodist Prot-  
 estant, 1; Miscellaneous, 12; Total, 227.

ACHILLI MISSION.—The undersigned begs to  
 acknowledge the receipt of 9s. 4d. for the ACHILLI  
 MISSION, from "A Friend," by a lady.

At a time when there is so great a call upon Chris-  
 tian liberality at home, it may seem unjust to press  
 the claims of sufferers at a distance. But should  
 the friends of the above Missionary Station feel dis-  
 posed to contribute their mite for the relief of those  
 who, as it will be seen by the following appeal from  
 the Rev. E. Nangle, are still in need of assistance,  
 the undersigned will have much pleasure in for-  
 warding to Mr. Nangle any sums which may be  
 placed in his hands for that purpose.

C. H. GATES.

Quebec 25th Aug. 1847.  
 From Appeal to Friends and Supporters of the  
 Achilli Mission, (Achilli Missionary Herald.)

"We have now good ground for hoping that the  
 famine which with it has pleased God to afflict this  
 land will soon be at an end. The accounts from  
 every part of the country as to the approaching  
 harvest are most cheering; so that, if God is pleas-  
 ed to grant a good season for gathering in the fruits  
 of the earth, we may soon expect that scarcity will  
 be succeeded by abundance.

"I regret to say, that this Island and district  
 cannot participate in this cheering anticipation.  
 With the exception of our farms, no sowing of any  
 account has been made, and consequently there is  
 no harvest of any account to be reaped. I am sure  
 I do not exaggerate when I say, that all the crops  
 now growing in this Island, if safely gathered in,  
 and divided among the whole population, would not  
 suffice to support them for one month. The produce  
 of our farms is exceeded of course by the population.  
 God has greatly blessed us; we never had such a pros-  
 pect of an abundant harvest; had we now to care  
 for our own people, we should be without  
 cause to complain, would so do for their support."

"But what is to become of the population of this  
 district? Of the seven thousand souls living in it,  
 nearly five thousand are now receiving a daily al-  
 lowance of meal gratuitously; even this large  
 provision has left many destitute persons unprotected  
 for. But what is to become of them when this sup-  
 port is withdrawn? This will be the case on the  
 15th of next month. It is faithful to contemplate  
 the result. What can they turn to? The public  
 works are at an end, and no other employment to be  
 had. A year of famine has consumed what money  
 they had; even if they had the means of purchas-  
 ing corn, it cannot be procured nearer than New-  
 port, (25 miles from this), for the Commissariat store  
 is to be closed on the 15th of next month also. If  
 Christian benevolence does not come forward largely  
 for the relief of this district, the year which is be-  
 fore us, until the harvest of 1848, will be more  
 disastrous than that which is past. We do trust  
 that those who live in more favoured districts will  
 send liberal assistance to this part of the country as  
 a thank-offering for an abundant harvest."

Mr. Nangle proposes, with such funds as may come  
 in, 1st, to purchase a large cargo of Indian corn,  
 when the markets are low, the corn to be ground at  
 the mission mill, and sold at market price to the Is-  
 landers. 2ndly, to employ the poor in agricultural  
 work, so as to enable them to purchase, and thereby  
 to avoid the giving of gratuitous relief, except in  
 cases of incapacity from sickness or advanced years.  
 3dly, to continue the Irish schools, with some lit-  
 tle alteration in the former plan; the children still to  
 receive a daily allowance of food, which may save  
 hundreds from starvation, while it will be the means  
 of circulating a great amount of Christian knowledge  
 among an ignorant and neglected population as in  
 Christendom.—The Appeal closes with thanks  
 "for the open-handed liberality" with which the  
 friends of the mission have enabled the conductors  
 of it to minister to the wants of the district; and  
 an assurance that the benevolence shown "has  
 produced a general impression as to the excellence  
 of the faith in which it originated."

To Correspondents:—Received C. Y.; J. R.;  
 —Col. S.

PAYMENT RECEIVED.—The Lady Charlotte Dun-  
 das, No. 177 to 223.

**Local and Political Intelligence.**

The ENGLISH MAIL, from Liverpool on the 4th  
 instant, by Steamship *Cambria*, via Halifax and  
 Boston, arrived in this city on Sunday last. Tele-  
 graphic news had, however, reached Montreal on  
 Thursday of last week, and was received here on  
 Friday morning. The cheering hopes of a plentiful  
 harvest are confirmed. Breadstuffs, accordingly,  
 have experienced a further decline in prices.  
 Best Western Canal Flour 27s. a 27s. 6d. per bl.,  
 and for other kinds 23s. a 26s. 6d., and some as low  
 as 21s. United States Wheat—white and mixed per  
 70 lbs. 8s. a 9s. Red do. 7s. 6d. a 8s. 9d. Oats  
 per 40 lbs. 2s. a 3s. 4d. Barley per 60 lbs. 4s. a 5s.  
 Rye per 40 lbs. 30s. a 31s. Indian Corn 26s. a  
 28s. 6d per quarter. Corn Meal 1s. per barrel.  
 Transactions were generally unimportant.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued by Her  
 Majesty on the 23rd ult., and dissolved immedi-  
 ately after. The following is the most interesting  
 passage in the Queen's speech.

"I have given my cheerful assent to those laws  
 which, by allowing the free admission of grain, and  
 by affording facilities for the use of sugar in brew-  
 eries and distilleries, tend to increase the quantity  
 of human food, and to promote commercial inter-  
 course.  
 "I rejoice to find that you have in no instance  
 proposed new restrictions, or interfered with the  
 liberty of foreign or internal trade, as a mode of re-  
 lieving distress. I feel assured that such measures  
 are generally ineffectual, and, in some cases, aggravate  
 the evils for the alleviation of which they are  
 adopted.  
 "I cordially approve of the acts of large and  
 liberal bounty by which you have assuaged the  
 sufferings of my Irish subjects. I have also readily  
 given my sanction to a law to make better provision

for the permanent relief of the destitute in Ireland.  
 I have likewise given my assent to various bills  
 calculated to promote the agriculture and develop  
 the industry of that portion of the United Kingdom.  
 My attention shall be directed to such further mea-  
 sures as may be conducive to those salutary pur-  
 poses.

"My relations with foreign powers continues to  
 inspire me with confidence in the maintenance of  
 peace."

Her Majesty is made to express her hope that the  
 various grants which the Commons have made for  
 education in the United Kingdom will be conducive  
 to the religious and moral improvement of the people.  
 At the close of the speech, the Sovereign joins with  
 her people "in supplications to Almighty God, that  
 the death by which we have been afflicted may, by  
 the Divine blessing, be converted into cheapness  
 and plenty."

The dissolution of Parliament took place on the  
 same day, and writs were immediately issued for a  
 general election which, for the boroughs, had al-  
 ready taken place to a great extent, before the  
 steamer left Liverpool.

Those called liberals have gained considerably by  
 the result of the elections, so far, which have been  
 chiefly for cities and boroughs. They are not likely  
 to be so successful in the counties; but the present  
 Cabinet will no doubt acquire strength upon the  
 whole. They have met with mortifying defeats,  
 notwithstanding. Mr. Maccaulay has been rejected  
 by the city of Edinburgh, on account of his votes in  
 favour of the Church of Rome. Sir J. C. Hobhouse  
 has been beaten at Nottingham, the son of the late  
 Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, being his successful  
 opponent. Mr. Hawes (Colonial Under-Secretary)  
 has lost his seat for Lambeth. General Fox has  
 been defeated by Mr. George Thompson, the Anti-  
 Corn-Law lecturer, in the Tower Hamlets. Minis-  
 ters have triumphed, on the other hand, by Lord  
 John Russell's election for the city of London, at  
 the head of the poll. Mr. Pattison, a liberal, was  
 elected by the same constituency by a number of  
 votes next to that which brought in the Premier;  
 and Baron Lionel de Rothschild, who is of the ancient  
 people of Israel, is the third member elected by the  
 city. Mr. Mastman, the banker, being fourth.  
 Baron Rothschild's election will go for nothing, if  
 the new Parliament do not immediately pass a law  
 to enable members of the Jewish persuasion to sit in  
 the House of Commons. The ministry are now  
 pledged to bring in a measure to that effect, and in  
 all probability it will be carried. The British legisla-  
 ture has for some time ceased to be Protestant; it  
 will then be no longer Christian.

The voters of Bath have done themselves the  
 honour of electing Lord Ashley for their representa-  
 tive, in the place of Mr. Beebuck who got very  
 much out of temper about it, and said it was all  
 owing to some dissatisfaction which he had caused  
 the Unitarian minister of the place. Mr. Goulburn  
 comes again for Cambridge University, and Mr.  
 Gladstone for Oxford. Mr. W. J. Fox, called by  
 Whittier & Smith "the popular dissenting orator"  
 (Unitarian, we believe) has been elected for Oldham.  
 It is feared that the cause of repeal will gain votes  
 by the elections in Ireland.

We make large use, as usual, of the items of  
 intelligence found in the *European Times*, without  
 expunging its very indifferent politics, and its still  
 more questionable views in matters of religion.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—In the  
 course of a few days Her Majesty and Prince  
 Albert will proceed to Scotland from the Isle of  
 Wight. The 5th inst. is the day, at present fixed  
 for their departure. The party will proceed in the  
 Royal Yacht, accompanied by the Black Eagle,  
*Lochinvar*, *Garland*, *Fairy* yachts, and two other steam-  
 ers, by way of St. George's Channel and the Menai  
 Straits, entering Scotland at Loch Ryan; Her Ma-  
 jesty's squadron will pass through the Caledonian  
 Canal.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.—The changes already  
 arranged in the Colonial Department, consequent  
 upon the death of Major Clark are—that he will be  
 succeeded as Governor of Western Australia by  
 Captain Fitzroy, Governor of the Gambia; Mr.  
 McDonald, now Chief Justice at the Gambia, is to  
 be Governor there, and will be succeeded on the  
 bench by Mr. Mantell, formerly of the Middle  
 Temple, barrister-at-law, who has been some time  
 acting as Queen's Advocate in the colony.

NEW POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.—In an Act of  
 Parliament, which received the royal assent the  
 day before the prorogation, and which was on Mon-  
 day issued for giving further facilities for the  
 transmission of letters by post, and for regulating the  
 duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes  
 relating to the Post-office, it is among other  
 things provided, "that it shall be lawful for the  
 Postmaster-General, if he shall think fit, (with the  
 consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's  
 Treasury) to allow any printed words, writing, or  
 marks (in addition to the direction) to be put on any  
 printed newspapers, or other printed papers sent by  
 post, or on the covers thereof, and any such news-  
 papers, or other printed papers, shall from thence-  
 forth be forwarded either free of postage or subject  
 to such rates of postage as the Postmaster-General,  
 with the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury,  
 shall from time to time direct." The Act is to take  
 effect on the 1st of August.

UNIVERSITY OF TIME BY TELEGRAPH.—The  
 Electric Telegraph Company are now making such  
 arrangements as will enable them to communicate  
 the true time, as observed daily at the Royal Ob-  
 servatory at Greenwich, to every station on the  
 various lines of railway where the Company has a  
 telegraph station, and of course to all large towns  
 throughout the kingdom. It is now the daily prac-  
 tice at Greenwich, at one o'clock, to indicate the  
 true time by dropping a ball from the upper part  
 of the Observatory, which being telegraphed to the  
 Admiralty, and signalled to the shipping on the  
 Thames, enables ships' chronometers to be adjust-  
 ed. The contrivance by which the Telegraph Com-  
 pany purpose to extend the knowledge of this exact  
 time throughout the kingdom is exceedingly simple.  
 It is intended that the ball, immediately on being  
 detached at the top of its fall, should strike a spring,  
 which, connected with the various lines of electric  
 wires of the Company, will instantly strike a bell at  
 every station. Thus it is not only possible and prac-  
 ticable, but what in all probability will be a matter  
 of daily experience ere very long—that before the  
 ball at the Greenwich Observatory shall have  
 reached the ground in its fall, the electric bell at  
 Manchester will have been struck and set ringing; so  
 that we shall know it is one o'clock at Greenwich  
 before the ball announcing that fact there has finish-  
 ed falling a few feet! In this way the true time at  
 Greenwich may be kept by every railway company  
 and every large town in the Kingdom.—*Kentish  
 Mercury.*