tive by lively narrative, and even drollery, and t the whole brought down to the level of coarse. uninformed minds while circulated in a form to come within the narrow means of the lowest mechanics-this was an enterprise worth especial note, even had not Got openly blesses it to the turning of the formidable lide. When I looked upon the placed but animated counter nance of the aged saint, as she sate in her bow

mance of the aged saint, as she sate in her low-window, looking out upon the fair delds, the still involute shores of her beloved country, it thought more of her cheap repostery tracts than of all her other weeks combined.

When I saw Hapath More she was really at ease in her postessions; and none who loved her less that the Lord himself did would have laid source upon her gray haits. Man would have decreed, that such a full-ripe shock of corn should be brought into the grance without corn should be brought into the garner without further ruflling or shaking. Sha had suffered exceedingly from theumatism and other ailthents, and yet more from the tongue of calumny, and the hand of ingratitude. She was an

illustration of that striking couplet,
Envy will incrit as its shade pursue,

And, like the shadow, proves the substance true. She had, however, triumphed over all, hy meekly committing her cause to Him who judgeth righteously; and now she seemed to be placed beyond the reach of further molestation; and about to end her useful life in peace. But she had another lesson to give to the people of God, another fire in which to glerify him; and, not long after I saw her reclining is that lovely retreat which had grown up about her, a perfect bower from slips and seeds of her planting, as she delighted to tell us, she was actually driven out of her little paradise, compelled to leave the shadow of her nursing trees, and to cast a tearful farewell look on the smiling flowers, and to turn away from the bright sea and the waving line of her Cheddar hills, to find a lodging in the neighbouring town; and all through treachery, domestic treachery against her whose whole life had been a course of unsparing beneficence towards others! Hannah More, perhaps, needed to be again reminded, that she must do all her works " as to the Lord," looking to him alone for acceptance of them; or if she needed it not, others did; and often since she entered into her Saviour's presence, "to go no more out," has the scene of the last trial to which her generous, confiding, affectionate spirit was subjected, been blessed to the consolation of others. God's children find that it is good for themselves that they should be afflicted; but they do not always remember how good it is for the Church that they should be so. They look within, and seeing so much there daily "justly deserving God's wrath and condemnation," they lie still in his hand, willing and thankful to have the dross purzed out, and all the tin taken away. Their fellows look on, and not seeing the desperate wickedness of their hearts, but fondly believing them to be as near perfection as human frailty will permit, they argue, "If such a saint as - be thus chastened and corrected, what must a sinner like me expect ?" So they learn watchfulness and fear in the day of prosperity; and when adversity comes, they are enabled more lovingly to kiss the rod. Oh, if we could see but a little of the Lord's dealings, in all their bearings, men! What profit, what pleasure has He in afflicting us? Surely it is, so to speak, more trouble to correct than to leave us alone; and he would not twine the small cords into a scourge unless to cleanse and sanctify his

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 Beream.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1848.

The uncertainty of all seeming carthly prosperity is forced upon the attention of the observant mind at the present day by events of such magnitude as will not suffer themselves to be un-noticed. A Sovereign, but lately made, has been expelled by the people who elevated him, and he is a fugitive in a foreign land. Other Monarcha sit uneasy on their thrones; they are compelled to relax the iron grasp with which they held their eceptres, lest their sceptres should pass out of their hands altogether. Perhaps that which seemed prosperity to those who exercised sovereign authority over nations, will appear to them in the light of peril and threatening, tection. But they have been cruelly deceive when they weigh the effect it had upon them in encouraging self-will, haughtiness, and ambitious projects of aggrandisement.

The nation which has recently destroyed a throne presents to view scarcely a more favourable object than the discarded sovereign. From a high state of commercial credit it has sunk into bankruptey; from being a power whose alliance was sought for the honourable end of preserving peace, giving stability to popular institutions, and encouraging improvements, it has suddenly come to be looked upon as a maniac cager to engage all around him in his acts of frenzy.

It is to be hoped, and prayed for, that the despotism which now governs France may speedily be set aside by the preponderance of wisdom, equity, justice, and the love of

But upon what are we to rest our hope? The constraining authority for the maintenance of what is wise and right is all but universally disregarded in France. The word of God is little known, divine truth is hidden under superstitious observances, or rptimed with the scorn of infidelity.

Unless faith enable us to realize the over. rolling presence of God amidst all the confusion, all the vain thousting, all the eagerness for propagating the revolutionary spirit which mark the present state of France. dark must appear the prospect for Europe. While subjects are excited with a longing for enlarged privileger, Sovereigns too sailly manifest their sun willingness to grant more than can be extorted from them; and it will

dence and offection which united the rulers and the ruled, before the recent events which manifested the power of physical strongth to be on the side of the people, and en forced the Sovereign to concede their demands.

In the mean time, the sovereign rule of God is horne in mind by the little flock only. Yet it is they that will ultimately exercise the prevailing influence among mon-How solemn is their charge, how rich their privilege! From the commotions which render nations unquiet, they retire to their close and immediate intercourse with God. and feel assured that over them is the watchful eye of Him who can defeat the counsels of men, or can make them to stand, at His pleasure.

Attention is naturally excited by the question whether the establishment of the republic in France, and the extension of liberal institutions in the adjoining countries will add any thing to the privileges of God's children in the freedom they ask for purposes of their own edification and for efforts to propagate the knowledge and extend the influence of saving truth among their fellowcreatures. The professions of republicans ought to give assurance that religious freedom will be extended as well as civil privileges, But experience creates a doubt whether, amidst the much boasting of the rights of man which is heard, there is any real consent that man should be free to serve God and to exert himself for the souls of his fellow-creatures.

The revolution of 1830 did increase the privileges of Protestants in France; but when Louis Philippe began to court the countenance of the Romish priesthood, liberty of worship and enterprises of Christian benevolence were confined within the narowest possible limits by the ingenuity of lawyers and the abuse of magisterial authority. The republican government, no doubt. professes to grant religious liberty, and to have a great zeal against Jesuits; but one of of the pupils. their recent decrees orders

" all religious congregations, and corporations not authorized by the law, and particularly the congregation of the Jesuits, to be dissolved;"

which may be used to break up the religious worship of a body of Protestants, too small in number to have obtained the express auhow should we praise him for his goodness, and thorization of the existing law, as readily as the wonders that he doeth unto the children of to disperse a nest of Jesuits. And as in that little republic, the Canton De Vauil, we have for some time had an exhibition of high profession of civil liberty, together with severe persecution of those who dissent from the established worship—as much zeal to suppress meetings where the Bible is read and prayer is offered up, as to hunt the Jesuits from the soil of Switzerland-so it may turn out that republican France will exclude the enlightening influence of the Bible with as much care as the sinister machinations of intriguing ecclesiastics.

The interpretation of the French law respecting authorized and not authorized congregations is strikingly exhibited in the following extract from the regular Correspondent of Evangelical Christendom, juritien just before the late revolution:

"I have already spoken to you, more than once, of a process commenced against the Baptists. These worthy Christians, after having lost their cause before the inferior tribunals, appealed to the Court of Cassation. They had reason to hope that the highest judicial court in the kingdom would have had more respect for religious liberty, and would better have enforced Article V. of the Charter, which declares that every one professes his religion with equal freedom, and obtains for his worship the same proed in their expectation.

"M. Delaborde clearly proved that Article V. of the Charter is positive and precise, and leaves room for no reasonable doubt whatever; but the Court of Cassation has, nevertheless, confirmed the judgment pronounced against the Baptists. Upon what pretext, then, has it supported its sentence? You would scarcely divine. The judges distinguish between authorized and nonauthorized communions, between recognized and non-recognized churches. For the first, liberty; for the second, fine, imprisonment, and persecution. According to this system, we have in France three recognized and authorized religions: Roman Catholicism, National Protestantism, and Judaism. It is absolutely necessory that all the French should belong to one or other of these three denominations, under pain of not being permitted to celebrate any worship whatever. Are you an Anglican? So much the worse for you; the law does not recognise you. Are you a Baptist? We are very sorry for you; because if you hold meetings you will be condemned by legal authorities. Are you a Quaker, Independent, Congregationalist, &c. ? Be upon your gnard! we know nothing of you, and we forbid you to worship God in your way! Such is French jurisprudence.

"But the Procureur-General had the goodness to say that these Dissenters had liberty of conscience! They might be Baptists, if they pleased, at the bottom of their hearts ! ! They are free in their for intericur, (i. c., before the bar of their own conscience,) as the old juris-consults were wont to say. As to external celebration, a previous authorization is necessary. This the government, is at liberty either to refuse or grant. It lias only to consult, in this matter, its own good pleasure. If it is desirous of pleasing a Popish bishop, it refuses the authorization, and there is an end of the

in the nineteenth century? Have we, or pand light taxes, bestir themselves, and prepare have we not, a Constitutional Charler? The French maintain that they are a free people; but so long as our tribunals shall pronounce such judgments as these, their boast will be an empty Propia."

Under such interpretation, the spread of scriptural light may be effectually hindered, so far as man's power can do it. But there is One who gave the Scriptures, and who will have the light of their saying doctrine to spread. To Him, the devout Christian will look amidst the uncertainties and changes in the state of things all over Europe: acknowledging His role-thankful for His protection-submitting to His sovereign willand trusting Him for the final accomplishment of Hisgracious purposes in the universal spread of the Redcemer's kingdom.

Examination or Publis at Normal School. -- Yesterday morning the first public examination of the pupils was had at the Provincial Normal School.

On the platform were the Hon, Robert Baldwin, the Hen. John Elmsley, Dis. Burns, O'Brien, and Ryerson, the Roy. Messts. Grasett, Jennings, Barclay, Ripley, and Carroll, Mr. Principal Barron, and Messis. Howard and

Scobie. The head Master. (Mr. Robertson) after a short preliminary address, proceeded to the ex-Se., and, to the many interrogatories put, read and satisfactory answers were given. and satisfactory answers were given. And its teck occasion to mention, that of the number row standing there, 55 had entered since the 1st January, and 12 since the 1st Feb.

Air. Hind, Lecturer in Mathematics and

Natural Philosophy, followed. His brief acdress was very pertinent-his questions calculeted to prove the activity of mind and attention of the pupil. We were much gratified, especially at the progress made in what is ordi-narily styled mental calculation. Mr. Hind paid well invited culogium to the assiduity of the students.

Exercises in Geography and Agricultural Chemistry followed, and proved that the course pursued in the school is that of imparting the steatest amount of knowledge with the least ossible trouble to the learner, and this always

in relation to causation.

A novel feature in the arrangements was the exercises in music, in accordance with Wilhem's system. This is practised under the direction of Mr. J. P. Clarke, Mus. Boc., whose talents were evidenced in the progress

An address was presented from the Students o the Head Master and Mr. Hind, expressive of their sense of the advantages derived through the establishment-of the benefits they themselves had realized-of the courtesy and sindness they had experienced at the hands of he masters -concluding by expressing their hope that all parties in the Province, who deroted their time to school-teaching, would avail of the advantages thus generously prof-

The address was read by Mr. Wilson, and replied to by Mr. Robertson in warm and upconriate terms.

Dr. Ryerson also addressed the students. The exhibition was, not only in relation to the progress made by the several students, but also the prospect it holds out of a better system of school teaching-one of the most gratifying ever witnessed in British North America .-Colonist.

[Was there not a little bit of spelling-writing from dictation—simple reading— questions upon the meaning of words &c.?—we really ear that a great deal of the learning acquire. ly the fifty five who have been engaged these three last months in studying logic, mathematies, natural philosophy, &c. will not near so much benefit the rising generation in Upper Canada as a therough drilling in the more immediately called-for inferior rudiments of com-ED. BEREAN.] mon school learning.

The Sr. Geonge's Society celebrated its anniversary last Monday. It formed its usual procession for the purpose of walking in a body to the Cathedral Church, where the Rev. body to the Cathedral Church, where the new. George Mackie, D. D., preached a sermon suitable to the occasion upon a text selected from the first lesson for the day, (Monday in Easter week) being the 16th chapter in Exodus, the beginning of the 35th verse: "And the children of Israel did eat manner forty years, with they came to a land inhabited." until they came to a land inhabited."

A Touching subject. Churchmon.-We perceive by the number of this Journal, of 31st March, that the Rev. E. R. Lippit, who has conducted the establishment as Editor and Publisher, for seven years, retires from the management of this weekly paper of the Church.

This Rev. Brother assigns as "the principal onsideration," moving him to the resignation of his chair, "the large amount due in subcrintions to the establishment." We could tell a sad tale of similar delinquen-

cies for more thin thrice seven years.

There is a record of the saying of one:
"The labourer is worthy of his hire," which many more than Brother Lippit, feel with concern, and know how to appreciate, while they sigh under the sadness of purse in-We will not dwell upon the subject. It is too louching for our pen .- Gospel Messenger.

TEMPERANCE.—Father Matthew has for some time been looked for on this continent, on tour avowedly for the promotion of the cause of Temperance. But from a letter received it New York, from himself, dated Cork 10th alto., it appears that he has been commanded by his superior to go to Rome previous to his departure for America; which compels him to defer his intentions till autumn of this year.

Cel. Cony's intended measure. The Co-bourg Provincialist, remarking upon the cir-cumstance that the Magistrates who at present grant licenses are appointed by the crown and not by the people, and are not unfrequently themselves engaged in the traffick with infoxicating linuor, recommends that Col. Gagy in his bill, not depriving the Crown of the power of appointing Magistrates, should "deprive Magistrates of the power of granting licenses, and place that power in the hands of some parties directly responsible to the people, so that if they are taxed, it may be by their own representatives—say some three or five persons elected in each township, town, or city, expressly for that purpose. The members of each District Council might serve a very good purpose, since they represent collectively a section of country linving a complete set of officers, Courts, and Court Houses, &c.

"Such conditions as we have pointed out. in addition to the excellent purposes already contemplated in this bill, owould place the name of its framer, high amongst the benefactors of his country. "The Committee of Inquiry into the best means for the suppression of intemperance; has not yet reported, and cannot do so before the next session of Parliament. In the mean be difficult to restore that bond of confi- matter! Are we in France? Do we live time let the friends of temperance, good order, A circlement critical

pelitions to be sent in to the representatives, to thring about these great results. No species of Reform is more needed than this, and there are some grounds for hope that something may be accomplished, since two members of the Ex-ecutive Government, the Provincial Secretary and the Assistant Commissioner of the Board of Works, are pledged tectotallers, and none of the Administration, we believe, have any great bar-room propensities.29

Conversions, From Rome, Nine persons, including the Rev. James O'Sullivan. ate a parish priest of the diocese of Kerry, and John Fitzgerald, Esq., renounced the errors of Popery, under the direction and instruction of the Rev. Thomas Scott, and the reformed priests in connexion with the Priests' Protection Society, and subsequently received the Holy Communion, yesterday, in St. Thomas's Church. The Venerable T. P. Magee, Archilencon of Kilmaeduah. preached from I Peter, chap. ii., verses 13, 14, and 15; and the Rev. Thomas Scott, with the officient curates of the parish, assisted in the sacred services of the day. Each of the converts was presented with a handsome Bible and a copy of the Book of Common Prayer by the Priests' Protection Society.—Dublin Evening Herald.

The Thintry.-When hearing the creed of St. Athanasius read yesterday, I was reminded, in considering the mysterious solemnity of the ubject, of the explanation given by an Indian Missionary to his more ignorant brethren. - He said: "Indeed, Brethren, the Great Almighty is Water, the Son is Ice, and the Holy Ghost, Snow-still they are all three Water-yet different and distinct-when Water, Ice, and Snow." - Communicated.

[We think the Missionary was wrong in comparing each of the three Persons of the Trinity to one of the particular forms in which water presents itself. There is no propriety in compating the Son to ice rather than to water or to snow; and probably the comparison in that mode may offend many a deeply reveren-tial mind. Perhaps the Missionary has been imperfectly reported. The unbelieving Hindoo objects to the doctrine of the Trinity, because he cannot understand it. Does he understand the formation of snow and of ice out of water-the same substance modified in three different ways? He does not understand it-the ignorant mative of a hot climate possibly does not believe it: but the European laughs at his ignorance, and reaukes him for his dishelief. Yet the Christian Missionary would rather not say that the Trinity is like Water, Ice, and Snow. All comparisons taken from natural things fail in their application to this solemn, but, to the devout Christian, procious mystery. -En. Bereas. 1

Diorese of Chuiber.

THE LORD BISHOP OF Quante has sigified to the Clergy of the Diocese his intention to assemble them for the delivery of the Episcopal Charge, in the Parish Church of Montreal, on Wednesday the 5th of July next, at 11 o'clock in the foremon. The inniversary meeting of the Incorporated CHURCH Society will be held on the same day.

Diocese of Frenericton. - Parish of St. John .- It appears from the St. John Chronicle that the following address; signed by 270 of his parishioners, comprising about a hundred pewholders, was lately presented to the Itactor of the above parish at a meeting convened in the Sunday School House which was opened by Beverly Robinson, Esq., calling upon the Rev. Mr. Stewart moffer prayer, after which the address and reply were delivered as subinined.

To the Reverend I. W. D. GRAY, D. D. Rector of the Parish of St. John. Revereso Sia,-

We, the subscribing Parishioners of the Parish of Saint John, beg you to accept our sincere assurances of respect and esteem for your constant, undeviating and faithful expositions of the doctrines of our holy religion in strict accordance with the Holy Scriptures, and in conformity with the established usages

We desire to express our sentiments upon this subject, in the humble hope that this domonstration of feeling may cheer your perse-verance in the onward course of duty through difficulties and opposition, which every faithful servant of his Heavenly Master must anticipate and encounter.

We acknowledge our thankfulness to the Great Disposer of events, that our Parish has thus far been preserved from those Tractarian errors and innovations, which have distracted and divided our Church in Great Britain; and that a Primate has recently been appointed in England, whose elevation to the See of Canter oury every sincere Protestant must hail as a happy and auspicious era in the history of our Church; and we notice with great pleasure and satisfaction the entire agreement of your doctrinal expositions with those which characterize the publications of this emment servant of God.

The public mind in our Parish has lately been engrossed with the question of Church extension, by which we presume is meant the diffusion of Gospel principles among those persons who have not access to places of Public Worship, in which they can hear them regnlarly expounded; we therefore hope that some improved arrangement may be adopted within our Churches, and that the Sunday and Madras School rooms may be opened for this desirable object, which we feel assured can be accom nlished by these means.

plished by these means.

In expressing this hope, we do not however wish that the appropriation of these buildings to Public Worship should supersede the adop tion of immediate exertions to obtain funds he subscription for the crection of a Church in lower Cove.

In concluding, we offer you our best wishes for the success of your pastoral labours, and for your spiritual and temporal welfare. St. John, April 13, 1848.

Mr. Chairman and my respected Parishioners:

I am deeply sensible of your kindness in pre-senting me, this Address. To receive from so large a body of my Parish ioners an explicit avowal of their approval of those doctrines, which, for 22 years, I have felt it my duty to inculcate in this Parish, affords me the highest gratification.

Impressed with the firm belief that these doctrines, are founded on the truth of God, in irll, accordance with the Formularies of our Church, and intimately connected with your wn best and highest interests, I cannot but rejoice that they have met your acceptance and assure you that the knowledge of this fact will greatly tend to cheer, and animate me under any future difficulties that may attend

upon the exercise of my ministry: ... Tyou express your thankfulness to the Great Disposer of events, that our parish have thus far been spreserved is som those. Tractarian errorg

and innovations, which have distracted and divided our Church in England. I share, he-lieve me, in your feelings upon this point, and no less so in the satisfaction you express, at the electric to the See of Canterbury, of that excellent Prelate, whose deep-seated piety and ardent zeal for the glory of Christ, most eminently qualify him for that exalted office, in these eventful and perilous times. It is I trust an omen for good; and as a Protestant, I hail

t as an auspicious event for our Church You advert to the importance of diffusing the Gospel principles amongst those persons in our City, who have not access, at present, to our places of public warship. It is my happiness upon this point also, most fally to accord with your sentiments. My fervent wish is to see such arrangements made by opening our Pews to strangers, and our School Houses for Divine Service, as may promote this benevo-lent end: and U cordially agree with you that immediate exertion should be made, to obtain funds, for the erection of a Church at Lower Cove. In regard to this latter object, especially, I am glad to have the opportunity of assur ng you that I not only concur in your sentiments, but am prepared to unite with you, in the earnest endeavour, to carry this inten-tion into effect: and I cannot believe, that our combined efforts made in dependance upon the blessing of God, will be made in vain.

In conclusion, I have only to thank you for your kind wishes in my behalf, and to assure you of my earnest prayer that you may long enjoy the comfort of these truths of which you have, this evening, expressed your approbation—and that your children's children may receive and value them when you are gathered to your Fathers.

L. W. D. GRAY, D. D. Rector of the Parish of St. John. St. John, April 13, 1818.

It appears, from the account before us, that the Rector addressed the meeting, composed of some 500 persons, at some length subsequently to the delivery of this reply, and that the following resolutions were passed on the occasion:

1st. That this meeting desires to extend the influence and interests of our Church, and to

assist in placing the benefits of it within the reach of all who wish to partake of them. 2nd. That this meeting desires the erection of a Church in the Southern section of this city, with free sittings, for the further diffusion of religion.

3rd. That the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church be requested to apply for a license to open the Sunday or Madras School from for Divine Service, until a Church can

4th. That a copy of the foregoing Resolu-tions he handed by the Chairman to the Rector, with a request that he will lay them before the

China Mission. From a letter writ-tra by the Ree, P. D. Spudling, of the Prot. Ep. Church in the United States, dited Shanghai, October 28, 1817.—The Bishop's health has been quite poor during the summer. He is now recovering his strongth rapidly; and it is hoped that it will not be long before he will resume preaching, The services are well attended every Sunday. The Bishop wants means to build a Church and school buildings. He has writ. ten, but us yet the Board have not nyted definitely, or ut least have not made approprintions. If he had 10,000 dollars, it vould accomplish all that is desired, and be of the greatest advantage to the Mission. Indeed we must have it. I hope the Lord will awaken more of a Missiomry spirit in the Church at home. There is yet unor cupied a portion of the special appropriation made for the support of three unmarried Missionaries, by two gentlemen, one in Boston and the other in New York. These things are indicative of a want of Missionary zeal in the Church. We might to have at least ten Presbyters in the field. The time t takes to learn the language renders it important that they should come soon. It will be two years I suppose before I shall be able to open my mouth and tell this people that God is in Christ reconciling the world unto himself.

If there be any in your circle over whom you have any int word for China, at least ask them to consider why they should not come to China and labour for the Saviour. Let Mrs. S. do the same among her female friends. The Bishop has been for a long time anxious to have a layman come out and take charge of the school. The Committee would appoint the person that can be qualified for the work. A physician is also desired. These should be devoted Christians who have the love of Christ and souls in their heart, for nothing else will make them feel contented in such an insolated position as this Mission will place them. Look about you, my dear friends, and see whom you can raise up. Perhaps you may know of some female who is willing to join those already here. I feel assured that if ten young men were waiting to day to come to Chien for the want of means, the means would be supplied. There is nothing like it, when persons are asking, send me, God will provide the means,-I am afraid our young men do not consider this question. The Church of England has one here who came about the time the Bishop did, and has been preaching more than a year. You have seen his name in the "Spirit of Missions," Mr. McClatchie. He will have three colleagues before spring. They were to sail about this time from England. The London Mission has five here and a chapel. Dr. Medhurst has been in China three years. He has been here eight years, I believe, though not permanently.

This city is daily increasing in commercial importance. It is thought by many that it will supersedo Canton in this respect There are not less than a hundred and fifty European and American residents here already. The English are building a neat Church here, it will be done we hope by Christmas. The Bishop laid the corner stone in May last. It will cost \$6,000. built of brick, and every thing about it to be of Shanghai make and material. They hope to have a pastor out from England soon after it is completed, to take charge of the congregation. The services are conducted at present at the British Consulate. We take inras in conducting the same, that is, all the Episcopalians, the others have their English service at the London Missionary Chapel, This is a great city, though I suppose it is one of the most fifthy that can be found in China. The country is delightful,

To the Editor of the Bereans at

A few days ago, at the request of a friend, I called at the Studio of Mr. Wilson, a Tyoung Artist who has lately established himself in this city, and was very much gratified with my visit. The paintings I saw were not numerous but they gave ample evidence, in their execu-tion and finish, of his taste and skill; while the half dozen portraits which were remaining afforded unmistakeable proof of his success in taking likenesses. Mr. Wilson is the son of an officer in the British Army, and is unfortnnately a deaf mute ; which circumstances are of themselves sufficient to bespeak a kindly feeling in his behalf; while his spirited and finished style of painting, and very moderate charges leave no room for dissatisfaction. I am happy to learn that many of our most re-spectable citizens have given him orders; and I would recommend all who are desirous of obtaining a portrait of themselves or their friends to visit his rooms in the old City Hall, St. Lewis Street, and judge for themselves of

his capability.
I may mention, as an aditional inducement to the lovers and patrons of art and talent, that it is Mr. Wilson's intention, as soon as his means will allow him, to proceed to Italy for the purpose of improving himself in his profes-

PAYMENTS RICEIVED.—Messis. D. G. Napier, No. 157 to 208; Jas. Gordon, No. 157 to 208; J. Lovell, No. 157 to 208; W. McTavish, No. 157 to 208; Rob. Easton, No. 157 to 208; E. E. Shelton, No. 189 to 240; J. M. Townsend, No. 105 to 156; Thos. Mussen, No. 160 to 241; Wm. Spragg, No. 187 to 238; G. Shaw, No. 188 to 239; Mis. Judge Day, No. 131 to 231; Mrs. Killaly, No. 157 to 208; Mts. Al. Buchanan, No. 157 to 208; Mts. Al. Buchanan, No. 157 to 208; Mts. Al. Buchanan, No. 157 to 208; Mts. Al. Gaylier, No. 150 to 201; Messis. Wm. Molson, No. 155 to 236; J. A. Cenverse, No. 176 to 227; Howard & Co., No. 189 to 240; Alex. Gayiller, No. 187 to 238; Dr. Ardagh, Orill: No. 156 to 208. PAYMENTS RICEWED .- Messis. D. G. Na-No. 156 to 208.

To Cornescondents .- Received W. C. E; -F. R. S;-pamphlet f.om R;-S. B. A.

Nocal and Political Entelligence.

Last Friday morning, a telegraph'e report vas published by the Morning Chronicle, announcing, under date New York 20th instant, the arrival of the Packet Ship Duchesse D'Orleans from Havre on the 27th ultimo, Intelligence was given from Europe, the most unexpected portion of which has happily proved incorrect perhaps maliciously got up. We need not be greatly surprised if reports which at this period come through revolutionary France will strongly indicate the wish that republic. should spring up every where; the wish setting imagination a going, and truth or soberness being lost sight of,

Friday's report unnounced the establish ment of a republic in Prussin. On Saturday morning, an extra from the Morning Chroncle gave intelligence received at New York on the preceding day by the Steamship Surah Sands: it spoke of a republic sin Gerinany," and, separately again, that "Viennative, and separately again, that the national had proclaimed a republic." This piece of information was subsequently correlated by substituting "Verona?" in Italy instead of Vienna, the capital of Austria. Saturday's report contained the following paragraph respecting Ireland; ... Outbreaks reported. Clubs were drilling, and arming themselves. A rifle company was fully armed. Men were wearing uniforms in the streets of Dublin." We wish it were in our power to say that these alarming indications are contradicted by subsequent intelligence, in like manner as those respecting a republic in Prussia, in Germany, and at Vicana. Unfortunately, the communication of intelligence, received at Boston by the arrival of the Mail Steamer Acadia last Suaday-transmitted from New York on Monday by telegraph, and circulated here by extra from the Morning Chronicle office on Tuesday at 6 p. m .- affords no relief to the fears excited with regard to the tranquillity of Ireland. We subjoin the pris.

cipal part of the extra: IRRLAND is in a state of great excitement. The Students of Trinity College, at Dublin, had armed in defence of the government. Th repealers continued to defy the law. Dublin will soon be put under martial law, and arms will be given up. Many persons and men were out for a republic.

ENGLAND. The great chartist meeting of the 10th was forbidden by the government. The route of the procession had been marked out, and a great waggon built to carry the great " monster" petition, when the government forbade the meeting and procession. The. chartists were firmly determined to hold the meeting, and declared they would forfeit their lives, if necessary, in the attempt. Feargus O'Connor recommended all the chartists to withdraw their money from the Savings? Banks, with a view to embarrass the action of the Government. The gross amount in the possession of these institutions is stated at: 125,000,000.

Additional troops have been brought into, London. Many of the chartist papers protested against the action of the government. FRANCE,-The Provisional Government have-

ordered the ariny to assemble on the eastern. The trish address to the Provisional Govern-

ment was presented on the 3rd instant. Lamartine, in his toply, expressed great sympa-thy, but he declared his intention of preserving spirit of neutrality, and condemned the interference of France in the allairs of Ireland, in

Abitel Kader had arrived in Paris. Proclamations had been issued, exhorting quiet in France. Lamartine had discharged all Englishmen employed in French steamers. 1000 men had been sent to reinforce the army in Algiers.

Paris working-men were crowding to the Hotel de Ville, with contributions in aid of government.

The Belgian, Prussian, and Austrian ministers had complained of demonstrations permitted in Paris, in favor of the liberties of their countrymen. Lamartine replied that he could not control the opinion of any one. France would be neutral. He expressed a possibility of the interference of the government in the settle-ment of the affairs of Poland. The Provisional Government had taken pos

session of the railways.
The Bank of France had been allowed for ther latitude in their time of discount. Tho Banks of Lyons, Bordeaux, Nanten, and Banka or Lyona, wordening, trantes, and others, had suspended special payments of Re-life Danka had been established the stight towns.