sion was most extraordinary. His boat was a very good one-decked over on the bow, and I should think would carry three or four tons .--From what I learn of a sail-boat having been seen below Black Rock, coming down, I think it is from there or Buffalo. No other than a person unacquainted with the current above the rapids would venture so near them. I was on Goat Island when I first discovered the boatthen near half a mile below the foot of Navy. Island, and nearly two miles above the Falls .-There seemed to be two in the boat. It was directed toward the American shore-the wind blowing from this shore, and still the sail was standing. Being well acquainted with the river, I regarded the position of the boat as extraordinary and hazardous, and watched it with intense anxiety. Soon I discovered the motion of an our, and from the changing direction of the boat concluded it had but one. While constantly approaching nearer and nearer the rapids, I could discover it was gaining the American shore, and by the time it had got near the first fall in the rapids, about half a mile above Goat Island, it was directly above the island. There it was turned up the river, and for some time the wind kept it stationary. The only hope seemed to be to come directly to Goat Island, and whether I should run half a mile to give alarm, or remain to assist, in the event the boat attempted to make the island, was a painful doubt.' But soon the boat was again turned toward the American the State; there was also a crying injustice in shore. Then it was certain it must go down the American rapids. I ran for the bridge--saw and informed a gentleman and lady just leaving the island, but they seemed unable to reply or move. I rallied a man at the tollgate —we ran all public salaries to the clergy and give an equal to the main bridge in time to see the boat just before it got to the first large fall in the rapids. Then I saw but one man-he standing at the stern with his oar, changing the course of the boat down the current, and as it plunged over he sat down. I was astonished to see the boat rise with the mast and sail standing, and the man again erect, directing the boat toward the shore. As he came to the next and to each succeeding lost fall he sat down, and then would rise and apply his oar in the intermediate current. Still there pier to jump, but in a moment it was gone. Anthe bridge, but the current dashed him from it under the bridge, breaking the mast. Again he as this subject had been a matter of constant atrose on the opposite side. Taking his oar, and tention on his part for some eighteen years, a pointing his boat toward the main shore, he cried "Had I better jamp from the boat ?" We could Within a few rods of the Falls, the boat struck a thing like eloquence from him; he hesitated and rock, turned over, and lodged. He appeared to crawl from under it, and swam with the oar in and by the exaggeration of his statements deshis hand, till he went over the precipice. Without the power to render any assistance-for half an hour watching a strong man struggling with every nerve for life, yet doomed with almost the certainty of destiny to an immediate and awful have had any influence on the Assembly. The death, still hoping with every effort for his deliverance-eaused an intensity of excitement I pray God never again to experience. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says it has been ascertained that the person who was carried over the Falls was Richard Leedom, a shoemaker of that sembly, which singularly contrasts with some of city, aged about 38. He was without a family.

GOVIDA, THE ORISSA CONVERT. The following highly interesting narrative is

given by Rev. John Buckley, General Baptist missionary at Calcutta, India. "Govinda, a wealthy native of Bugurda, on the borders of the Goomsoor country, received

a Tract, about three years ago, from one of his companions. It was the 'True Refuge,' comtill then he had been an entire stranger. After | days." this he obtained a copy of the prophecy of Isaiah, from which he learned much more; and when he went to Berhampore, to inquire more say, that I never conversed with an inquirer | tution whose views were so clear, full, and satisfactory. "Sec. 14. Every religious community (church) It was my happiness to baptize this interesting orders and administers its affairs independently; Son, and of the Holy Ghost. It is strong evi- State, subject to the laws of the State." Car- change in the amount of evaporation that there dence of his sincerity, that he has nothing to ried. gain, but much to lose, by the step he has alienated from him for his professton of Chris- over, there exists no State Church." Carried. tianity; and it is yet uncertain whether he will not

"It is, I think, a peculiar interesting circumstance, as illustrating the wonderful manner in which the God of all grace accomplishes his purposes, that the Tract from which Govinda received so much light, was given to a man of his village as many as ten years ago, when passing through Balasore, which is more than two hundred miles from his residence. This man seems to have preserved it carefully in a box for seven years; and when Govinda first obtained the Tract, which was on an occasion when a number of them were met together to read the Shasters, it was not complete, the two last leaves having been destroyed. How wonderful, that a torn Tract, at such a distance and so long since, should have been made the instrument of conveying the first rays of heavenly light to a rope. The Prince de Carignan, as Lieutenant benighted Hindoo mind. Such cases are very encouraging.

-a charge the suggestion of which, in regard to very many hearts has perished even the national as a provincial college. hope of Israel; so that no great effort of " spiritual" interpretation is required, to deliver them On the 31st July, St. Ignatius' Day, the Sicilian from the peril. Says one missionary—" Several House of Commons decreed the expulsion of the Jews confessed to me that they have had no de Jesuits, and the confiscation of their property. sire for restoration, just because they could not Sicilian Jesuits alone are authorised to remain in expect to find in the promised land such fine op- the country, with a pension. The Chamber of portunities for trade as in America. They only Peers confirmed the decree on the 3rd of majority. The Paris correspondent of a New day." "Mr .- ," he adds, "the old Rabbi, now declares himself very openly, a through-paced infidel, utterly denying the revelation of God in the holy scriptures." We believe it will be found on careful examination, that the amount of scepticism among this people bears a very direct proportion to the degree of their political ameliora-

VICTIMS OF WAR .- A writer in the Advocate of Peace, estimates that 70,000 men in various capacities were sent to Mexico during the war, and that the lives of not less than 30,000 have been lost, either by sickness or in battle. The ruin of character, morals, and health, to those who survive, cannot be estimated. The newsGRURGE AND STATE IN FRANCE.

In the course of the discussion on the proposed onstitution in the French National Assembly the question of seperating Church and State was brought up for consideration during the week preceding the sailing of the Cambria. It is a uestion of vital importance to the real interests of France, and indirectly of all Europe, though unfortunately its bearings seem to be but feebly perceived in the Assembly by which it is to be ecided. It was hoped, at one time, that the seperation would be made; and if the question had been decided in the purer days of the republic, it probably would have been. It may gratify those who watch the progress of things in France, to see the following statements of the well-informed Paris correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, on this point :--

" On Monday, Pierre Leroux attempted to bring about a seperation of the Church and State but without success. The clause of the constitution, as reported by the committee, was to the effect that every one should have the right of professing freely his own religion, and that the nisters of the denominations which are recognized by the law, should have the right to receive support from the State. Mr. Leroux argued in avour of the suppression of the provision for the payment by the State of ministers of any deminaiton. The clergy could not be independent, he said, as long as they were in the pay of forcing citizens to contribute to the expenses of denomination to which they did not belong. Every denomination ought to be supported by the free contributions of its members. Abolish

Coquerel followed him with a statement called forth by one of his observations, to the effect that the Protestants of France had always contended for precisely that liberty and indepen dence of the State which were the objects of M. Leroux's motion. After remarks from three or four other representatives, the motion was

The great question of the Catholics was next brought np, namely, the liberty of education, and was hope that he would come near enough to the M. Montalembert, their most distinguished man, lelivered a speech upon it. This gentleman came other, that he might jump upon the rock near to the Assembly with a very high reputation as an orator, acquired in the old House of Peers, and brilliant effort was expected from him by all par-All were disappointed. The atmosphere not answer, for either seemed certain destruction. of the Assembly seemed to have banished everystumbled where he should have been irresistible, troved the force of the truth that was at the bottom of some of his arguments. His speech was a decided failure, and if it had been the most powerful one ever listened to, I doubt if it could amendment of M. Montalembert was lost.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

A movement has been made in the French Asthe doings of the Assembly of '92, proposing the following proposition for the observance of the would seem that the Catholic and Socialist parties have united to secure to the working man the enjoyment of his Sabbath. Considerant, Sibour, Pierre Leroux, and Montalemert, are a among those who have deposited the lowing proposition in the National Assem-

"Art. 1. Labour shall be suspended in workshops, forges and manufactories, on Sundays posed by the late excellent W. H. Pearce, of and other days by law. Art. 2. This proposition Calcutta, and which God has signally blessed. is not applicable to forges in which fire is con-No missionary, had at that time vicited his all stantly burning. Nor will it he applicable in conversing with any of the Christians. He exist, authorizing the prolongations of labor beread the Tract with great interest, and it present- youd the maximum of twelve hours. Such laed ideas of infinite moment to his mind to which | bor must be continued during Sundays and holi-

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

fully after Christianity, the brethren there were the important subject of Church and State under less liable will the low or bottom lands of these astonished at the accuracy and extent of his consideration. On the 18th ult. the following two States be to the periodical inundations by knowledge of divine things. For myself, I must articles were adopted, as part of the new consti-

convert in the name of the Father, and of the but it remains, like every other society in the

"No one religious community enjoys, by means as much water passes down the river as there as individuals, might well awaken anxiety. The taken; a considerable inheritance is likely to be of the State, privileges above the rest. More- was twenty-five years ago; for at that time " New religious communities may be formed; be permanently separated from his wife and two it is not necessary that their confession be acknowledged by the State." Carried.

> The principal rejected motions were :-"Existing religious communities and the new ones which are formed are, as such, independent of the power of the State. They order and administer their affairs independently." Noes, 357; aves. 99.

"The pastors and presbyters of the communes without the confirmation of the State being necessary thereto." Noes, 320; ayes, 134. "The publication of ecclesiastical decrees is subject to those laws only which attach to all other acts of publication." Rejected.

FURTHER EXPULSION OF JESUITS.

The Jesuits are in bad odor, in almost all Eu-General of Sardinia, issued, on the 25th of August, a decree for the Expulsion of the Jesuits, JEWISH INFIDELITY.—The Journals abound in number. Their property, real and personal, is evidence of the growing infidelity of modern Jews, handed over to the Finance Department, to be fore there must be deposited 28,188,053,892 1-2 applied to the institution and support of national colleges. The houses of the corporation of Laso many excellent deists and nothingarians, is dies of the Sacred Heart of Jesus are also disexceedingly apt to inflame the false prophets of solved and prohibited, except in Savoy; and the "another gospel—which is not another." From house in Turin is restored to its former purpose

In Sicily too, they get the same treatment .-

RESIGNATION OF DR. LEE.

Dr. Samuel Lee, Regius Professor of Hebrew n the Cambridge University, one of the most distinguished Orientalists of the age, has resigned his position on account of ill health. Mr. Halltion. The 106th Psalm is Jewish history in salso known as an Orientalist of rare erudition. erslev is spoken of as likely to succeed him, who

RAILROAD CASUALTIES .- By a recent document | there for exhibition. published under the direction of the British parliament, it appears that the number of passen gers carried by railroads in the United Kingdom during the half year ending in July, was over 26,300,000. Out of this vast number, 90 were papers continually announce the death of returned volunteers, some from diseases contracted in ly one death out of 300,000. Less than half theatres. London is ten miles long, and seven the camp, others from intemperance, and some were passengers, and but few of these suffered broad; it is now growing at the rate of 12 miles from eauses beyond their own control.

OCEAN POSTAL DIFFICULTIES. From the New York Courier & Inquirer.

"In this paper of the 29th ult., in commentng upon these difficulties, the responsibility ereof was imputed to the British Government, Since then, we have been informed of the prosition made by the Marquis Clanricarde, the ritish Postmaster General, to Mr. Bancroft, and declined by the latter. The proposition was to this effect: that the sea postage of ninepeno: sterling, should be the rate paid to the steamer (English or American) on each letter, and that hreepence sterling should be the British Inland ostage-for which it would be forwarded to all parts of that country, including the transit postage to the Continent

'The American inland postage to remain as ow 5 or 10 cents, according to distance. "The rate of 3d was assumed as a mean of our ostage of 5 to 10 cents : but the Marquis Clanricarde expressed his readiness to agree to a rateable reduction of the British island postage, whenever the American inland postage should be

" Now these strike us as reasonable proposins, such as should have been accepted, ainly in preference to subjecting the whole foreign correspondence of the country, which is carried on by steamers, to a retaliatory postage of

"The complaint, apparently, of Mr. Johnston that while the British Minister requires us to arry letters by British steamers to all parts of our extended domain, at the existing rates of postage for our own letters, while he imposes a higher rate of inland postage on American letters than that upon the home correspondence.
"There is force in this objection, but it is more

The British inland postage is 1d for pre-paid etters, and 2d for letters not pre-paid, which stitute the great bulk. "In putting the inland rate, therefore, for American letters by the steamer at 3d. it may,

parent than real.

for all practical purposes, be said that he advances it one penny; the contest therefore, is the whole foreign correspondence of the United States carried on through the steamers, is subjected to a retaliatory postage of 25 cents. "In this point of view, it seems most unreason

able that such a system should be persevered inven as an economical question. Looked at from the higher point of view, international amity, and nrestricted interchange of correspondence, embracing the whole circle of human knowledge wants, and affections-it becomes one of the neanest and narrowest calculations that can well

"We wish Congress may find time, at its next ssion, to make up the whole subject, and withdrawing it from the mousing and paltry views of Cave Johnson, establish the epistolary intercourse between the two countries (which now is of first

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

At the sitting of the Scientific Convention in Philadelphia, Prof. Dickenson, in behalf of a Committee appointed to investigate the subject made an interesting report on the sediments

The observations upon which the paper was the last two years with a view to this report. The report alluded to the vast quantity of rain water constantly falling in the valley of the Mis sissippi, and the fact that that great river was port showed that the quantity of rain falling was 11 3-8 times the quantity discharged by the river.-There are but two ways for this water to escape, one by the course of the river, and the other by evaporation. Thus the report arrived at a fact of the utmost importance to the planting interests of Louisiana and Mississippi, The German National Assembly has also had for the more exhaltations are promoted the the river. The best method of promoting this was by clearing the forest land, and thus ex-

posing the earth to the action of the sun. The progress of population and civilization is not now by twenty or twenty-five per cent there were annual inundations which do not occur now. Thus lands are rendered more valuable, and the dense fogs which once covered the river and obstructed navigation are now unfrescientific, full of data and computations. On motion of Prof. Johnson, the thanks of the As sociation were tendered to the committee. In egard to the sediment of the river the result of 484 experiments with a tin tube charged with the river water were made. The aggrethen? Supposing that the great ebullition of employed as teachers. gate of the water charged in this tube at different times was a column of 1936 feet, by which there was deposited a column of sediment or solid matter of 46 1-2 inches. This sediment

From these data, the Committee arrive at the conclusion that the proportion of sediment on the volume of water is as 1 to 528. It from the insolence of an autocrat to the condeby which that order is forever banished from the has already been ascertained that the quantity scension of a constitutional king. It will not be though upon the last quarter, viz. from April 5 succeed in removing a pimple or stirring up a cubic feet of solid matter.

> PROTESTANTISM PROGRESSIVE IN FRANCE. The retention of the preamble of the new constitution was recently discussed in the French Assembly. Among the speakers were Rev. M. Coquerel of Paris, a Protestant, and the Romish bishop, M. Fayet. The former advocated, the latter condemned it, and the discussion between the two ecclesiastics excited extraordinary in-York journal says, "The time was when M. Coquerel would have been led to the stake, as a criminal whom the earth could not contain. What a lesson for those who would now attempt to fix the world in immobility and stagna-

RARE DISHES .-- A portion of the insurgents in the late conflict in Paris, were stationed in the ' Jardin des Plants." For want of other food, they ate the rare birds, and made soup of the deer, buffalo, and other curious animals collected

STATISTICS OF LONDON.—This city has now of 100,000 houses, and 10,000 streets, squares, &c. It contains 587 churches, 207 of streets annually

THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1848

-0-TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received from the Rev. A. Booker a copy of a etter sent to the editor of the Montreal Register, in reply to certain misrepresentations contained in a con to that paper, with reference to the teaching of the President of the College at Montreal, Mr. Booker's name was, without provocation, dragged into the matter, and the letter before us contains a complete refutation of everything alleged to his disadvantage. This refutation is excluded from the Register and Mr. Booker may think it a hardship that we also decline occupying our columns with the subject. We cannot publish the article which occasioned this reply, and we cannot hold ourselves bound to publish the farther communications which may be called forth by it. The President must be left to manage the training of his two or three lads in his own way; it is none of our business. And Mr. Booker may rest assured that the public, if the whole matter is not long ago forgotten will feel satisfied that the refusal to publish his reply is the most efficient refutation of the calumny or misunderstanding

SUMMARY.

THE state of Europe is not materially changed. The great issue is maturing, and all that appears apon the surface is that the restraining and conservative influences are waning, and those from which violence and destruction are to be apprehended gain force and assurance. Every arrival is feared as the bearer of sad tidings.

In these abodes of peace and plenty, a thought

may well be turned to those regions over which the dark cloud is gathering. As the bursting of the storm shall appear upon the published record, men may see nothing more than the strife of party aggravated to violence. And after a natter-of-fact enumeration of combatants, barricades and victims; the description of movements, maneuvres and contests; and the recital about this one penny; and for that pitiful item, of a few thrilling incidents, deeds of daring, and acts of infamy; there will be the cheers of a successful party-the installation of the successful leader, the hero of a day-and then the hospital service -the funeral honours-imprisonmentt, trials and executions. But all this is but the out. side show. Carry the enquiry into the homes and the hearts of the land. See the widows and orphans-the childless and the friendless-the ruined hopes and the disappointed promise-all that is dear desecrated, and all that is sacred lost. Unveil the secret wickedness - the uprooted principles-the unbridled passions-the inflamed malignity. Gaze upon terror-stricken age-desperate manhood -corrupted youth-even wonecessity for both), upon the broad enduring basis manhood turned to frenzy, and boyhood nursed of law and reciprocal benefit." in crime. Society disorganized - confidence trodden under foot-religion hooted into oblivion -human nature dishonoured, and the God of heaven and earth blasphemed. And then estimate the struggle out of which men are dreaming that the triumph of human freedom and enlightenment is peacefully to issue. These are of the Mississippi River. The North American but etchings for the dark picture upon which the the peace of Ireland is bought by a bribe to her If this is done faithfully it will encounter a view eye of contemplation rests, as it peeps through | priesthood, what security will there be for the fent opposition, and provoke a loud outery, beteen years, but continued, particularly through is it Christian-like that we should sit at ease upon the same globe, where such horrors are brooding over our fellow-men. What a thought the leavings of a more favoured sect, when a professed efforts. This may be written down in

> When coming generations read the page of of England their humble client, and put into be some gross deception or delusion. The prohistory which is now being filled, they will wonder how men felt and what they thought as its PROVINCIAL .- Absence from home during a scenes were passing. It will not to them seem | part of last week occasioned the omission of the credible that men who were within fourteen days | particulars of the Provincial Agricultural Exhireach of the tidings, could live in heedless apathy, bition. We desire to make this explanation, lest pursuing commonplaces, and just as giddy and it should seem to arise from the want of a right rivolous as if the earth were overflowed with sense of the importance of such institutions .sunshine, and the air filled with the summer-glee | There are accompaniments of these annual gath-

If the sympathy of a common humanity cannot arouse us from that apathy, if the interests of re-British throne and constitution will stand in the same place when the shock is over. Our provincial relations will remain unimpaired. Our shall be living, as we have said, in a new world. | a very different result.

manufacturers of rebellion, not the utterers of an the interests of the Province, save one injured people's righteous indignation. It remains | Considerable interest has been awakened in a revival of religion? and 2. Are the means by

there be no alternative.! Christianity offers the both the laws and public opinion will defend Bible, and the messenger of mercy, and what has them. Mr. Gugy must have strange notions of worldly wisdom to propose ?-Pension the Ro- quiet and seclusion, and his pleading in his suit man Catholic priesthood! And this is the wis- against the Transcript, is little to his credit either dom and principle of statesmen. We shall not as a man or as a member of the Bar. But after now speak of the wickedness and hypocrisy of all, the writers in the Transcript and other pathe purpose, but let us look merely at the policy. pers might find employment for their pens, more On what grounds are they to be pensioned ?- dignified and useful, than discussion of the merits They have a controling influence over the popu- and ridicule of the foibles of ex-officials or wouldlar mind, and if they can be bought for the uses | be place-holders. We would rather see the disof the State, they can secure the attachment of position to such discussions corrected by the self. the people to the Union with Great Britain, and respect of the press, or rebuked by a healthy terminate this perilous agitation of Repeal.' So public taste, than kept in check by a dread of then they have taught the State to know their "damages." A liberty to ridicule and abuse in. power, and the State in its imbecility must put | dividuals is not one that the public will be very itself in a position of dependence upon them .- | zealous to preserve to editors; but, however You may call it making them your tools, and so these suits may be determined, the originator of are the accomplices of the rich criminal his tools | them will have his reward in a full allowance of when they appeal to his fears to extort the bribe general scorn. for concealing his crime. You are confirming and extending their powers over the people, and you are putting yourself as abjectly and more guiltily at their mercy. But, says the states. man, 'The avaricious priesthood will greedily swallow the gilded bait, and, though they do not suspect it, it is the very step to destroy their the columns of religious journals, and in pubdangerous influence, for it will not fail to alienate lished ecclesiastical documents of every kind. the people.' Now, to say nothing of the crook- They are entered in the minutes of presbytenes ed course to reach a desirable end, it must be evident that if you alienate the people and destroy the influence of the priesthood, you thereby destroy their power to serve you. The maintennce of their influence is essential to their doing gainst the direliction of churches; ecclesiastical the work for which you hire them. Their power | bodies resommend and churches appoint days of to serve you and their power to do mischief can- fasting, humiliation and prayer; but after all not be separated. But who that knows anything the complaint comes back to us of coldness and of the Irish people and the Roman priesthood believes that it would destroy their influence ?-They will not sell their influence. They will be ess likely to do it when you are thus teaching

When Great Britain must bribe the Roman either the word which is able to make us wise Catholic clergy or any other priesthood to main- unto salvation has lost its power, or the minds of tain the integrity, the peace and order of the men to whose conversion it is adapted have been, Empire, she will be a mere object of pity to her constitutionally altered. It cannot be that a riends, and of derision to her foes. Ichabod prayer-hearing and promise-keeping God has demay be written over the throne and over the serted his own cause or is less able or less wiland. We pass from the awful retribution which ling to save. It cannot be that the cross has lost such an ontrage of all righteousness cannot fail its attractive power or the Spirit his quickening to entail upon us-the alienation of the whole energy. The Lord is still able and willing to non-conformist influence of the kingdom—the save; His promise stands; His word is sure. distrust of all good men and true of every sect | The cross of Christ is as mighty as ever to draw and party. But is it not evident at a glance men to it. There can be no wilful or capricious that every interest of England and her remotest | withdrawal of the Spirit's influences; and it canependencies would be thrown into the hands of | not have become the will of God that the church villainy and violence. Any combination of wicked should languish, or that men should perish. We men may thenceforth dictate their terms. It is must stop our idle complaining, and with firmquestion in which Canada is deeply concerned. | ness and resolution enter into an enquiry into the Within our borders there is a Roman Catholic causes, not only of the declension over which we priesthood, who have a people that yield them have so long mourned, but also of the continued an obedience as blind and implicit. And when failure of all efforts and all prayers for a revival rder and security of this Province? Will the priests of Canada sit down contentedly with a are clinging, and the errors in which they are beggarly pittance from the Clergy Reserve fund, persevering in the face of their own prayers and it is that the eye of a holy God and a compassionate Saviour penoids it all execution of a day, can make the prime minister and prayers for a revival of religion, there must their hands the keys of the Treasury ?

erings which must be regretted, but there are few movements aiming at the secular improvement of the Province on which a greater value can be ligion and perishing souls cannot win us to thought- placed. There is great promise not only in the fulness, our own concern in it all, as a people and general Society but in the district and township Societies, and it is gratifying to observe that in most localities there is an increasing public epirit and enterprise in the matter.

The Report of the semi-annual examination of laws will stand unrepealed. A popular legis- the Normal and Model Schools at Toronto is in quent. The second section of the report, which lature, a responsible government; all our politi- the highest degree encouraging. The labours of treated of the sediment of the river, was very cal and social institutions stand at a safe distance the masters in the several departments are spoken from the tumult. Our population will con inue of in the highest terms, as well as the application loyal and law-abiding. There will be found no and proficiency of the pupils. The number of treason in their hearts-no barricades in their pupils in the Normal School during the past halfstreets -- no violence on their hearths. But what year was 126, and of these 98 have already been

wrathful elements were past within the course - A statement of the revenue for the province for of the present winter, will Europe settle down the years and quarters ended 5th July, 1847, into the Europe of our boyhood, or the Europe and 5th July, 1848, has been published by the are its external symptoms. Instead of going to was submitted in three glass tubes. The com- of twelve months ago? The next summer will Inspector General, and we understand will be con- the great Physician, and seeking the application mittee seemed to think it might still farther twist its vines and ripen its harvests for a new tinued at the end of every quarter. It shows the of His skill to the purification of a tainted syssettle or shrink, certainly not to less thafi 44 world. We shall not belong to the same family increase and decrease for every quarter under the tem, we are betaking ourselves to local aplicaof nations. Nor will it be the mere change from heads Customs, Excise, Public Works, &c. It aptions for the removal of the superficial unsightlithe kingdom of France to the republic of France, pears that upon the gross returns for these years ness, and to stimulating quack remedies to maina formal change of names, governments and geo- to July 5, 1848, there is a deficiency of nearly graphical boundaries. It will be a revolution of £49,000 as compared with the corresponding everything that affects society. Society itself quarter, 1846. This great loss accrues chiefly must be re-organized. We shall have new man- under the head of customs, and when we considners, new literatare, new commercial arrange- er the state of commerce, is of easy explanation. ments, new international relations. In short we We may well hope that another year will show

This is upon the supposition that the final ebul- The state of trade eastward is a subject of selition shall be speedily and safely past; a suppo- rious enquiry. The decrease in every branch of sition by no means probable. But the prolonga- business in Montreal in particular, is not only emtion of the struggle will aftect us none the less. | barassing for the present, but alarming for the terest. The preamble was retained by a large It does itself make a new world. However im- future. From a statement in the Transcript, it perceptibly it may have gained upon us, we are appears that nearly 15,000 persons have left that already beneath its influence, and that we are city during the current year, chiefly mechanics, not acknowledging it, throws doubt upon our who have gone to the United States. There are sensibility, not upon the fact. It is a time for | 1000 houses and shops to let, and the fall arrival thoughtfulness, earnestness, w tching and pray- of vessels at the port is 60 less than those of last year. Such a state of things will force the im-Ireland is more tranquil. Even the trial of the mediate and earnest consideration of the Navigalate leaders does not appear to awaken any deep | tion Laws, and open the eyes of all parties to the sensation in the masses. They are the bankrnpt | truth regarding their injurious operation on all

still an anxious enquiry for Britain and for man, Moutreal and throughout the Province, by a series which you are seeking it those which God has What is to be done for Ireland? It is a pitiful of prosecutions for libel against conductors of the appointed for the sanctification of his people and population of about 2,000,000, with upwards resort from the perplexities of the question to press. Col. Gugy is making a fool of himself in the conversion of the world? make calculations upon the probability of an- the Court of Queen's Bench, and there is an outother famine, and then to say that the frenzy of re- cry about the endangered liberty of the press .volution must yield to the pangs of hunger, and the language of defiance be exchanged for the supplication of beggary. Wretched land if this supplication of beggary. Wretched land if this supplication of beggary.

be the terrible alternative! Wretched land if into the position of private citizens, and then

WHAT IS WANTING FOR A REVIVAL OF RELIGION?

Complaints on the state of religion have al. most become stale on the lips of professors, in and synods; uttered in episcopal charges, and urged in annual addresses of conferences, conventions, and associations. Letter-writers discusthe causes of declension; preachers declaim a indifference in languishing churches; defection amongst those who did run well; diminishing numbers of church members, and few or no accessions of converts from a world lying in wick. them its value. The proposal is as foolish as it is edness. It is matter for grave enquiry rather than indolent complaint. It cannot be that fessed object sought, a revival of religion, is agreable to the Divine will, and there are divinely appointed means towards its attainment. We have therefore the best of guarantees that it should not be sought in vain, for if the means appointed by infinite wisdom be faithfully used they cannot fail, and if our prayers for such objects be faithful and fervent, this is the confidence that we have in Him, that if we ask anything according to His will, He heareth us. The inevitable conclusion is, that "we ask and receive not, because we ask amiss." The time is past when any one truly in earnest on this subject can be content with merely adding his groan to the universal complaint, and his assent to some stereotyped resolution which has gone the round of associations, conferences and synods on both sides of the Atlantic for the last five weary years. It is time to go beneath the surface, and beyond, the temporary expedient, and expose the true state of the case, however the patient may

The condition of the professedly religious world is like that of an individual whose whole constitution is tainted with some deadly affection. And, instead of a thorough examination which goes to the very root of the disorder, we have been scanning the freekles and eruptions which transient sprightliness, it is hailed as success, and furnishes another testimonial to some vender of nostrums. All the while the patient is getting worse; the disease is extending its ravages, and the vital energy is wasted by the deceitful expedient. We must no longer shrink from going into the truth without reserve. Neither our own humiliation, nor the outcry of those who are interested in maintaining the delusion must keep us back. Right hands must be cut off; right eyes plucked out; high places thrown down; cherished idols cast to the moles and to the bats. Christ is dishonoured, and men are perishing, and it is no time for any of us to be seeking our own. The suspicion ought long ago to have been awakened that there must be some deep-seated evil, and that there must be something altogether mistaken in our mode of treating it. Neither the pride of sect, party, nor personal position should permit us longer to cover it up. We leave our readers to answer to themselves two enquiries-1. What do you mean when you profess to seek

THE COMET which is now approaching the

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