& KNEESHAW

AIL, CLOTH,

HIXTURE

Hamilton.

a line each sub-

P. Wilson Way L. Davidson R. Stron W. Smith Bright Newcomb Geary Mc Donald el Freeman

lton Burch general agency

GLIS. Montreal.

Filet has been welcomed by men of all parties

THE WORLD TO COME ... stim

Were prisoned in life's narrow bound

What earthly thing could pleasure give?

If, travellers through this vale of tears, We saw no better world beyond.

Oh ! what could check the rising sigh?

Oh! who would venture then to die?

Their gloomy veils behind, before, And tempest thunder over head;

Who could exist in such a tomb?

Where not a susbeam breaks the gloom,

And not a floweret smiles beneath,

Who dwell in darkness and in death ?

Tis this that makes our earth a heaven!

Talents, learning and eloquence, are powerle

for the conversion of souls and success in the

mimstry, without the influence of the Holy Spitit.

Here is a truth, and a lesson of great practica

importance which every church should learn and

keep constantly in mind. No church or Christian

should complain of the want of success of their paster, until that church or Christian has fully

and faithfully discharged the duty of importunate

prayer to God for the Holy Spirit's influences on

"There is a dark and settled depravity in the

human character, which maintains its gloomy and

obstinate resistance to all our warnings and all

our arguments. There is a spirit working in the

cloquence can lay. There is a covering of thick darkness upon the face of all people, a mighty

influence abroad upon the world, with which the

Prince of the power of the air keeps his thousands

and his tens of thousands under him. The min-ister who enters into this field of conflict may have

zeal, and talents, and eloquence. His heart may

mind be fully fraught with its arguments. Thu

that another power must be brought to bear upon

the mass of resistance which is before him; and

let the man of confidence and aspiring genius,

who thought he was to assail the dark seats of

let him be reduced in mortified and dependen

humbleness to the expedient of the Apostle;

let him crave the intercessions of his people,

PRAYER MEETINGS NEGLECTED .- And yet our

wealthier hearers, and even members, are little in these services; the poor of the Saviour's flock

are their best supporters. Most honourable, and

in some instances, very numerous are the excep-

tions. Still we cannot conceal the fact. We

make allowance for the increased engagements of

offluence and station; but is it not almost a by

and throw himself upon their prayers."

children of disobedience which no power of human

And beautiful the flowers that bloom

Reflected from the world to come.

And such were life without the ray

Of our divine religion given;
'Tis this that makes our darkness day,

Bright is the golden sun above,

And all is joy and all is love,

Oh! who would venture then to live?

Were life a dark and desert moor, and and

Where mists and clouds eternal spread

If all our hopes and all our fears

by DR. BCWRING.

He to nem ve bemooden and est blind ent on the section of LONDON, (CANADA WEST.) SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1848.

Translated for the Recorder from the indicators of Malta, Austrians is raised from all Italy, and the people

sons of him who, to his everlasting shame, was they, wandering to foreign countries, carry with them the seal of a curse, which neither place nor time is able to remove. Who are these unhappy men? The sons of Ignatius Lovola.

Would any know what they have done to be punished in this matner, and whether their sin is truly indelible on earth, -whether by repentance and reparation they cannot obtain pardon and return, reconciled, to their country? Although they are culpable, they are still sons of Italy; and such a mother cannot but feel in her heart sorrow for such a loss in the day of her exultation. And we, who feel affected by a compassion for them, and cannot witness the suffer-ings of another without a desire to fly to his re-lief, we will now attend to the reasons which render the Jesuits hated in Italy, and the means which appear to us best fitted to produce a re-

and therefore have incurred just hatred and exthe labors and preaching of the ministry. On this subject the eloquent Dr. Chalmers thus dison society, both civil and religious; they have degraded the man and the Christian that they might govern both, by subjecting the body and and not the hand; the executors and not the they are instruments moved by intelligence, executors directed in the work by a full knowledge of the object. And they are equally guilty with those by whom they are moved and directed. Here is the secret which the Jesuits have covered

armed, he may come forth among his peo, te, slave, content to serve the very master who tythushed with the mighty enterprise of turning souls
rannizes over him; he is a soldier, without pay from the dominion of Satan unto God. In all the hope of victory he may discharge the weapons of his warfare among them. Week after week, he may reason with them out of the Scriptures. Subbath after Subbath he may declaim, he may demonstrate, he may put is the orders of his superior. Every individforms the orders of his superior. Every individevery expedient, he may try to win them by the ual is subject to the prefect of the province, and fidence of success, he may think that nothing can is called General. withstand him, and that the heart of every hearer Let us now turn

must give way before the ardor of his zeal and the power of his invincible arguments. Yes; by command. Each of these employments, exthey may admi.e him, but the queston we have cepting only perhaps that of teaching letters, to ask is, will they be converted by him? They has a tendency to retard the progress of Society. may even go so far as to allow that it is all very true he says. He may be their favourite preacher, and when he opens his exhortations upon them, there may be a deep and a solemn attention in every countenance. But how is the heart the progress of soletely the schools, the education which they give in colleges, the pulpit as they preach in it, the confessional, by means of which they assiduously labour to discover other people's actions, words at thoughts, discover other peoples actions, words actioning on all the while? How do these people live, and what evidence are they giving of being born again under the power of those momentary convictions which flash from the pulpit, and carry a thrilling influence along with them through the hearts of listening admirers. Have these hearers ful servants of tyrunny. She accomplishes by of the word, become the doers of the word? them objects which she could not compass by Have they sunk down into the character of hum-ble, and sanctified, and penitent, and pains-taking Christians? Where, where is the fruit? And while the preaching of Ohrist is all their joy, has the will of Christ become all their directions? one has his private and secret one, which, tend-Alas, he may look around him, and at the end ing to the same scope, combines with it and alof the year, after all the tumults of a sounding most forces it to subserve the wants and interests,

popularity, he may find the great bulk of them just where they were—as listle stand unconcerned about the things of eternity—is obstinately alienated from God—as firmly devoted to selfish and transitory interests as exclusively set upon mind of the government, and having seduced it the farm, and the money, and the marchanise by private counsels, directs its operations and its -ind, with the covering of many external devery will. This would always have been useful their neighbours around them, proving by a heart given, with the whole tide of its affections, to the vanities of the world, that they have their full of this it has happened that the people have alshare of the wickedness which abounds in it, ways been worse treated where they have in-After all his sermons, and all his loud and passionate addresses, he finds that the power of darkness still keeps its ground among them. He risen against the people, oppressions, anarchy and impositions of all kinds. And these have is grieved to learn that all he has said, has had no more effect than the foolish and feeble dispings finally brought the people to rebel, at first by of infancy. He is overwhelmed by a sense of this secret conspiracies, and then by open revolt; and of infancy. He is overwhelmed by a sense of his own helplessness and the lesson is a wholesome in both cases the Jesuits have been pointed at

one. It makes him feel that the sufficiency is not in him, but in God: it makes him understand

It is asked, whether the people of It is asked whether the people are right or wrong in opposing the Jesuits, and how far their offence extends. The people have their logic; and, as that teaches them to reason on the phenomena whose causes are concealed, it seems as human corruption, and to carry them by storm, if nature herself had taught the most ignorant of the people to reason by induction. Such is the reasoning which they adopt. The influence of the Jesuits and the tyranny of governments are matters of fact in Italy. Naples, Rome, Turin and Modena have given abundant evidence of them. The influence of the Jesuits therefore is the cause of the tyranny of governments. The argument is most reasonable; and to corroborate it, the example of Tuscany is adduced, a country which without Jesuits, the government i gentle and humane. If then the Jesuits influenced the governments to tyranny, the people were just in persecuting them, and doing to them

at the door of sighs and tears, and by little and for our extremity was at the greatest, God interposed fittle melt into showers and refreahment? This is glory to thy voice, and employment fit for the brightest angel. But so have I seen the sun kiss the frozen earth, which was bound up with the images of death, and solder breath of the north; rise and combine like brethren—the only example of the kind offered by our history; when friendship and union are seen among all, and exiles returning to their native land, embrace each other in walls, and dance a while in the zir, to tell that as citizens; when ancient antipathies are forgot there is joy within, and that the great mother of there is joy within, and that the great mother of the Alps to the extremity of Lilibeum only one voice of jubilee is heard, and one cry of brethren, and everything there is joy within, and that the great mother of the rew refreshment, become useful to mankind, and sing praises to her Redeemer. So is the heart of a sorrow-ful man under the discourses of a wise comforter; what care and to the wounded. I mysen there is joy within, and that the great mother of went to Segwarzkull, where the conflict had been of the bettest. Many wounded were being carried in, and it rejoiced my heart to observe with ful man under the discourses of a wise comforter; what care and to the wounded. I mysen there is joy within, and that the great mother of went to Segwarzkull, where the conflict had been of the bettest. heard, and one cry of brethren, and everything announces a new epoch of renovation and happing hears of wrethled renovation and happing hears. On wrethled was a new epoch of renovation and happing hears of wrethled was a new epoch of renovation and happing hears. ness :- one class of wretched men are seen de- he blesses thee, and he feels his life returning, parting from our country. Fugitives, like the for to be miserable is death, but nothing is life music from below so much as in the thanksgiving songs of relieved widows, of supported orphans, of rejoicing, and comforted, and thankful persons.—Jeremy Taylor.

A PICTURE OF WAR.

From a letter written by Pastor Huack, of Bustorf

in Schleswig, dated 28th April, 1848. "The quiet week" (Still Wocke) had been passed in great disquiet. On Monday, Thursday and Good Friday, only one divine service could be held; the majority of the male parishioners being detained from worship by sentinel duty: But now Easter Sunday dawned, bringing the promise of a day of repose and spiritual refresh-ment. All was quiet in our village. The regi-ment of Danish dragoons, billeted upon us, sauntered carelessly from house to house, or stood in little groups, chatting and laughing with each other, Even the officers quartered in the Parsonage seemed so far to have forgotten the war, as and wending their way towards the somewhat distant-lying church, in the hope of indemnifying themselves for many a detention from the house Easter festival. At half-past nine I too set out for the church. Scarcely had I advanced a few soldiery; yet gave little heed to it, as we were had ever returned without seeing their enemy.
But eve I had passed the last house in the village,
my steps were arrested by the cry, "The Prussians are coming! they are close upon us!" long with a number of peasants, I ran hastily russians, glistening in the sunbeams, at about 1100 paces distance. With all speed I desatched a messenger to the church to recall such | parted. a farm-house behind the Haddebye wood, where they remained during the battle; and where they were, after all, much safer than in the Morgan and Thomas Hill) had been pasters of duct of the sinful mind becomes a minister of evil,

dismissed them to their dwellings.

It was indeed high time; for the Prussians Beam, from which the village received its name. were already deploying in the meadow, so as to surround the village, and press forward to Schles- which I send you for publication in the Recorder, wig, by the Eckernford Chausse. The whole knowing that it will be read with great interest illage was astir. Orderly dragoons rushed like to many. lightning hither and thither. The dragoons were their saddles and made an attempt at full speed to get in advance of the Prussians on the road to schleswig. Cannon were being forced along, by the utmost efforts of men and horses, towards the Dannework (a fortification which bounds the south side of the village), from which the baffled artillery returned as quickly, finding the Prussians already in possession of that work. Mean-while I had regained the Parsonage, and after commending myself and family (comprising a wife and four children, one of them an infant at the breast) to the protection of that faithful God, without whose permission not a hair of our heads, can perish, I closed the outside window-shutters, and then betook myself to an upper room, which southern part of the village. On reaching this post of observation, I found the Danes and Prussinns already engaged in close combat. I could see the Danish sharp, shooters, lying behind bushes, earthen dykes, and walls, and sending many a death-bringing bullet into the Prussian ranks, which pressed forward with desperate courage, and at every charge drove the Danes farther back. A brick-work in the close vicinity of the village afforded a strong position to th foes; nor could the Prussians dislodge them, until they succeeded in setting fire to the house by means of bombs. Though thus forced to yield, this Danish detachment continued the coniict with obstinate bravery, but were at length driven back to the banks of the Schei, into which many precipitated themselves with the intention of swimming through, but are believed to have been drowned. Meanwhile the village itself was the scene of frightful conflict; both Prussian and Danish artillery playing on its houses and gardens, each contending for its possession. Trees in front of my house were shivered with cannonballs; others struck the walls; while musket-shot rattled incessantly against the shutters. It was a fearfully-exciting music! All round the Parsonage and its adjoining buildings, I could observe the Prussians step forward, take deliberate load and re-appear. A Prussian battalion was posted in front of the clerk's house, with which

were treated by the Prussians. But many a corpse lay strewed around! A dreadful sight! for to be miserable is death, but nothing is life but to he comforted; and God is pleased with no heart! Oh! how many tears will be shed on w his early doom! There lay a body from which the head had been severed by a cannon-ball! A little way on lay an old man, who, I afterwards learned, was the father of a numerous family; his grey hairs spread about his pale lifeless countenance! Alas! what bitter wailing will be poured forth when his fate comes to be known! And not far from him I found a vouth, in whose pocket was a scrap of paper on which were writ-

ten in pencil the following lines:
"From wide Germania's atmost bounds, "From wide Germania's atmost bounds, For Holstein's freedom we are here, Black, red, and gold, our banner bears: And he who fealty to it swears, Although e'en now his deathbell sounds, His cheek pales not with coward fear!"

Poor fellow! his forebodings were but too true! His deathbell had sounded. And that he had not "paled with coward fear" was shown by the ounds which marred his breast! But I foronly rendered endurable by contemplating the altar may conduce to the attainment of a just and right-founded, and therefore solid and last-

The evening of that memorable Easter day entinued still disturbed. The conflict lasted here and there till seven o'clock. But the steps when I noticed some bustle among the victory was gained, though, alas, at the cost of soldiery; yet gave little heed to it, as we were so much precious blood! Late that night 40 Schleswig-Holsteiners took up their abode at my

(For the New-York Recorder.) THE MEMORY OF THE JUST. At Beamsville, in Canada, while attending the an Association, I took occasion to stroll a half hour among the graves of the de-

> In memory of REV. LEMUEL COVELL, Born June 28th, 1764, Died on a missionary tour in this Province October 19th, 1806. Aged 42 years. Asleep in Jesus: far from thee Thy kindred and their graves may be;

of Deacon Beam's father and mother, and of his much beloved and revered wife, who died in Feb-

As I stood examining the latter, whose mem ony is so dear to those who knew him, the excelent deacon remarked, while a tear trickled down his venerable and furrowed checks: "The stone tailor or the toilet. The proof of a gentleman is that formely marked his grave was old and broken down, and while I was obtaining those to designate the spot where my own kindred lie, could not endure the thought of leaving that of

so good a man unknown."
Dear man! the memory of thy own kind sym-

KEEP YOUR PROMISES. We have often been shocked at the reckless disregard which many persons manifest for the fulfilme t of their promises. They are ever ready to make engagements for the future, but when the time arrives for their fulfilment, they seem to have forgotten them entirely, or at least, to treat them as though they involved no obligation whatever. Such conduct is sinful in the highest degree, and when indulged in by professng Christians, furnishes glaring evidence of essential defect in their Christian character. It is also highly injurious in its influence upon society itself, inasmuch as it necessarily tends to destroy that confidence of man in man which is so essenaim, fire off their muskets, and then retire to re- tial to the happiness of the community. It is especially detrimental to the interests of the individual himself, who is guilty of it, as he thereby was a number of officers of rank, who appeared forfeits the confidence and respect of his fellows. to direct the assault. I felt an irresistible desire to offer refreshments to the hot and dusty combatants. But no sooner did I appear on my

His word accordingly, is not relied upon, and he is obliged to suffer all the unhappy consequences.

This sinful and injurious habit is one of the most "will be rich," who "is puffed up," whose 'tow grows cold," betrays the earliest symptom by the neglect of our prayer mechanics about the proper metal to the unpersistence of the upper to the proper to the upper to the proper batants. But no sooner did I appear on my this sinful and injurious habit is one of the most pointedly says, "He should labour and study to inexcusable of which any one can be guilty. In scene, assured that here if at all must be the secret of his prosperity, and the spring of his success—Lyndon Evang Mag.

When men grow virtuous in the world; and approve of the secret of his prosperity, and the spring of his success—Lyndon Evang Mag.

When men grow virtuous in the world; and approve of the secret of the Provisional Government and in a corder of things, as comfort and joy, to dems.

When men grow virtuous in the world; and approve of the secret of the Provisional Government and in a corder of things, as comfort and joy, to dems.

Weekly Mes.

A FEARFUL PICTURE.

"The evil that men do lives after them," says withstanding the many thatched roofs, and that grenades were freely sent in among them. At length, after three or four hours' fighting. I perceived by the manceuvres of the Prussians that they were victors, but the village was, as I have since learned, at last carried by assault.

And now the inhabitants hurried from their tears and bloody sufferings of the Saviour, nor the miracles and teachings of the apostles—not all the light and knowledge, the laws and govern-ments, the science and schools and revivals of more modern times—not all these and all other influences combined, have availed to arrest the deep, everflowing tide of death and woe, which the sin in the garden brought into the world.

Some of our readers may have med with a powerfully written work of imagination, in which a strange genius is represented as exhibiting a morbid longing to be able to create a being like himself, and endow it with intellect and will. He spent long and toilsome years in fashioning a colossal figure after the model of the human frame. Every limb, muscle, tendon, and every other constituent of the human body, all but the breath of life, was at length complete, and the artist gazed in astonishment and admiration at the perfection of his work. But still the realization of the living principle to his image was as remote and as much a problem as ever, and now his longing desire to achieve this final triumph of communicating life to it, became painfully intense. Gazing fendly at his work, and pondering what should be the next step in his attempt, the artist was suddenly startled by be holding signs of life in the figure—the chest be ear to harrow up your feelings with further de-cription of war's victims. Its details are always and fixed their unearthly glare upon him. His terror was overwhelming, and he fainted. consciousness returned, he found, not that he had aim and objects, to which it is a necessary pre-cursor. Oh that the bloody offering now laid on its superhuman power, and that he was its helpless slave. He had spent his whole life and his genius in creating a power above his control, whose limbs he could not bind, and whose will he dared not resist.

Did the writer of whom we refer intend by this horrible picture of the imagination to convey in allegory the awful truth that the creations of the mind are oftimes more powerful than the mind itself—that when we have produced with much cunning and labour the monster sin, it breaks loose from our hand a living and a mighty thing, and will by no means yield itself back to our bidding, but contrariwise instals itself our master, binds us and compels us to its purpose while we live, and when we are dead it lives on, an undying instrument of death and woe!

Such in truth, fearful and soul-chilling as is the picture-such are the nature and effects of atched a messenger to the church to recall such parted. It was in a small cemetery in a small each sinful deed, that we may are a monster, out the clerk in the c village.—I then read to the little congregation about me, on the hill, an Easter Hymn from our Lemuel Covell, was a devoted missionary, well grees of criminality, and wherever it produces Collection, and having addressed to each the known to many now living. His was a plain sin, in the nature of things it produces new sor-Easter greeting, ("The Lord is risen indeed,") I white marble slab of beautiful grain, recently row, suffering and death.

Here, then, we have one view, truthful and dreadful, of the exceeding sinfulness of sin. To sin, is equivalent to exercising the powers given us by our Maker, in creating angels of death and woe, giving them the mastery over our souls and sending them forth to corrupt, plague and destroy the souls of others through all time! LEIGHTON.

DEFINITION OF A GENTLEMAN.

We have rarely seen a better definition of what is meant by the term gentleman than that given by the poet Bishop of the Episcopal Church of New Jersey, in a prospectus of the ends and objects of Burlington College. Bishop Doane

But thine is still that blessed sleep
From which none ever wake to weep.

At a little distance from his, stand the tablets

At a little distance from his, stand the tablets

At a little distance from his, stand the tablets

An eye-witness thus describes the subsequents

appearance of the different localities where conflats had taken place. "On the 30th ult, I a gold ring out of brass. You cannot change a Cairn-worm or a Cape May crystal to a diamond. made a further tour through the theatre of the ruary last at the age of 74 years. They are all You cannot make a gentleman till you have first greatest destruction of property, and I find it is new and correspond in dimensions and appearament. To be a gentleman, it will not be sufficient to have had a grandfather. ent to have had a grandfather.

What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards? Alus! not all the blood of all the Howards.

"To be a centleman does not depend upon the not to do work. Blood will degenerate. Good only gentleman as being the only thing that did that never gives it. A gentleman is slow to surmise evil, as being one that never thinks it. A gentleman goes armed, only in consciousness of "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things | CAUSSIDIERE THE CHIEF-DISCOVERIES. are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are love-ly, whatsoever things are of good teport, if there surrection was Caussidiere. It is said that things be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think were not unknown to Louis Blanc, but that he on these things." And Dr. Isnae Barrow, in his shrunk from any active share. admirable sermon on the calling of a gentleman, A circumstance has transpired which has cre-



NEW-YORK, July 81. The Steamer Hibernia arrived this evening at 8 o'clock. She sailed from Liverpool on the 5th

LIVERPOOL MARKETS Corn. 30e a 32s 6d : Meal; 18s 3d a 13s 9d; Flour, 27s 6d a 28s; Wheat, 6s 6d a 8s per bushel; Cotton, up t.

London Money Market improving. 864 a 867.

The Revolution in France has usumed a more promising aspect. The late insurrection has been completely quelled, and tranquility restored .-General Cavaignac is the almost irresponsible Dictator of France, and seems to be faithfully occupied in consolidating the Government. The funds are rapidly improving, the first

time since the overturn of the monarchy. The hope is raised that France will receive for herself, after all her bloodshed and sacrifices, an effective, just and moderate Executive. Lamartine and Ledru Rollin are constantly

It is generally believed in Paris that Caussi liere was at the head of the late insurrection National workshops in Paris have been dissolved. The prisoners in Paris reach 11,000. Attempts to poison and assassinate continue. The moderate party were gaining strength in the Chamber. All persons in Paris, not National Guards have been disarmed. Important discoveries have been made as to who furnished money for the i surrection. There is still trouble in the Provinces. In Corsica Louis Napoleon received 25,900 out of 38,000 votes.

There were reports of a revolution at St. Petersburgh in which 300 lives were destroyed. The cholera is making fearful progress, six new

hospitals have been opened at Moscow. Chateaubriand died on the 4th July. Carno resigned. Over 100,000 soldiers are in Paris. An armistice of three months has been concluded between Prussia and Denmark.

There has been great excitement in Berlin. Archduke John has been appointed Lieutenant-General of the Germanic Empire. Charles Albert is inactive. The Austrians have re-possessed themselves of nearly all the Venetian Provinces.

Rome is in a disturbed state. The Carlists are rising in Spain. the publishers of the Felon. A bill has been filed against John Riley for drilling.

A riot has occurred in Edinburgh, resistance ing made to the annuity tax. 000 houses burned; Loss £685,000. In Pera, Turkey, an insurrection broke out among the galley slaves; 500 reported killed. The Pope has had an epileptic attack. Perfect tranquility in Austria.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

More Convictions in Ireland, Quiet in Paris .- 10,000 Prisoners on hand .--The Cholera in Russia.

The steamer Hibernia, Capt. Shannon, arrived at New York at half-past eight o'clock, having sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the St instant. We give the following details of the latest foreign intelligence :

EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE.

flicts had taken place. "On the 30th ult, I not so extensive as has been reported. The chief. points are the end of the Rue St. Antoine, near the Hotel de Ville, where the street become narrow; there are several houses on the north side battered by cannon, in a tottering condition. On the south side, the windows and wood-work are damaged by musket balls. In the Rue da Faubourg du Temple, the line of street from the clothes are not good habits. The Prince Lee Boo concluded that the hog, in England, was the damaged. The shower of balls thrown up the bear man! the memory of thy own kind sympathy will long be blessed among thy brethren, when thou also, art laid beneath the clod of the valley.

A gentleman is just a gentleman; Rue Faubourg St. Antoine, riddled the houses on on more, no less; a diamond polished, that was first a gentleman in the rough. A gentleman is the windows and wood work are for the most part destroyed, and large tragments chipped from the close of the second Rue Faubourg St. Antoine, riddled the houses on is courteous. A gentleman is generous. A the walls in every part. The Rue de la Roqugentleman is slow to take offence, as being one
that navar gives it. down, forming a smouldering heap, which cannot be safely surmounted on foot. The environs of the Pantheon were another scene of action, but right. A gentleman refines his tastes. A gentleman subdues his feelings. A gentleman controls his speech. A gentleman deems every other better than himself. Sir Philip Sidney was never so much a gentleman—mirror though he was of church, which has been much disfigured; the England's snighthood—as when he was upon the field of Zutphen, as he lay in his own blood, he vestibule, is much battered, and the entire of the waived the draft of cool spring water that was building is said to be a good deal damaged. It brought to quench his mortal thirst, in favour of a dying soldier. St. Paul described a gentleman when he exhorted the Philippian christians.

In the best informed quarters the general op-