niways prone to follow in the chase of pleasure at whatever cost.'

Moral influence of awakening sympathy and culisting energy by some common undertaking. As a work of peculiarly moral influence, I would adduce the help which, in the first spring after the formation of this asylum, the boys were called to give in the erection of a dwelling for the second

On the 11th of March, at ten o'clock in the morning, the foundation stone of this our new building was laid in the presence of several benefactors and all the inmates of the Rauhenhaus, and solumnised to God by prayer and praise; and from that day forth all the journey-men's work has been executed by the boys. The cellars were dug out by them to the extent of twenty-four feet square, and five feet deep; the ground surface around the house raised and levelled to the amount of \$00 square superficial feet; after which, when the walls began to be raised, the unloading of the materials, the mixing of mortar, and the carrying of 100,000 bricks to the masons, gave full employment to all ages, and fully engaged the interests of all temperaments. On the 16th of April, the boys bore with joyous shouts the garland they had themselves wound to the top of the gable, and after the carpenter had, necording to old use and wont, held forth his oration, and wished good-luck to the completion of the now finished skeleton building, the timehonoured hymn, . Nun danket alle Gott, (Now let us all give thanks to God,) burst in full chorus from every lip, and assuredly great saving of expense by the labour of the boys is cause of rejoicing, but much more cowardly, bold; the heedless, attentive; the unhandy, more expert,-" At length, on the 20th of July, the house stood complete, outside and in, every species of rubbish cleared a-way, and the white-washed wails, gaily decked with flowery garlands by the boys, who seemed never weary of contemplating or improving the dwelling to which they had so largely contributed. On that Sunday atternoon, beneath the smiling beams of a many hundred friends to the asylum, the new dwelling was solemnly dedicated to 'THE GOOD SHEPHERD,' through whose and and loving kindness twenty-seven spiritually destitute ones could immediately find a of the subject in a future number.

The Vereau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1848.

The attempt at defining what comes properly under the denomination of "Church Societies"-in which, as has been shown by the article commented upon in our last num. ber, arbitrary canons are groundlessly laid down by those who are more concerned about carrying their own views than finding out the true state of the case-has formed part of the scheme, for some time in operation, for the establishment of a new definition of what is "The Church," essentially differing from that laid down in the 19th Article of the Church of England: "The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments be duly adto the same." The scheme has been, to take out of sight that portion of the Article which makes the preaching of "the pure Word of God" an essential feature of the Church, as well as to raise one thing into a "requisite of necessity" which the articles no where describe as such, while another, clearly partaking of that character, is treated as being of no necessary requirement at all. The religious community which acknowledges the Pope as its head, is freely acknowledged as "a Church," while all non-episcopal communities are refused recognition Thus the main line of demarcation is made to be Episcopacy, assumed to be derived in unbroken succession from primitive times; but of this the articles say nothing. On the other hand, the withholding of the cup from the Laity in the Sacrament of the Lord's supper, by the Papal communion, is treated as no abstraction of a thing "of necessity requisite," consequently leaves that communion "a Church,", in the face of the 19th Article.

Let now the question be put to any sim ple-hearted Anglican of sound understanding and devout mind, unbiassed by a previous determination that dissenters must not be admitted to be of Christ's Church. and will he not say that, according to the 19th article, the Church of Rome is deficient in the distinguishing marks of "a Church" certainly far more evidently than the great majority of Protestant non-episcophilians ?- In her, neither is the pure Word of God preached, nor are the Sacraments duly administered. She has mixed up the Word of God with multitudes of human inventions, and keeps the pure Word from the people, so that the adulteration may not be traced. She professes to administer the Sacraments, but keeps back the cup

* It is the practice, in Germany, to solumnize the completion of the skeleton of the roof, or which occasion the Master Builder, taking his stand on the top of the front wall, goes through a certain ceremonial, including speeches, drinking healths &c., to which observance, on the occasion above described, there was very properly given a religious character and significance.—En. B.

erant gaiety, which sometimes leads, but which, by our Saviour's own words: Drink ye all of this," is surely constituted a thing "of necessity requisite" to the Sacrament, in the terms of our Article. In neither of these respects are the majority of non-episcopal communities deficient after the manner of the papal communion.

> Yet the Church of England does not unchurch even that communion. We commonly speak of "The Church of Rome." Then, shall we hesitate to speak of " The Church of Scotland" - " The Lutheran - The Helvetic Churches"-" The Protestant Non-Episcopal Churches !' Shall we observe towards Rome, which hides the Word of God, and mains the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, a courtesy which we refuse the Reformation which form ! We cannot halt between two opinious in the matter.

these days, by which Rome is embraced as from many a heart likewise. Not only the that it formed part of Anglican Churchmanthe course of the work. The lazy had be- believing it, we consider the novelty to be ing stated the fact, that there were 0.800 come active; the indifferent, neulous; the only one of those mines by which it was designed to break away the sound, scriptural foundations of the Church of England, and deliver her up to superstition and apostacy.

Some sentrate consideration may with adnities formed of members who, themselves or their forefathers, were formerly within the pale of the national Church of England, and, bright summer's sun, and in the presence of breaking away from her, have formed themselves into separate religious bodies claiming the appellation of Churches. It is probable that we shall devote some space to that part

> On the 1st of August, Mr. Horsman, member for Cockermouth, submitted to the House of Commons the following Resoluion:

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to take into her consideration the whole condiion of the Established Church as regards its temporalities: that she will direct an inquity o be made into the full value of all church roperty under lease, and cause such measures o be prepared as may make the revenues of the hurch more fully conducive to the religious teaching of the people."

He referred to the measures which he had previously submitted to the House, with regard to both of which he had received such promises from Lord John Russell, such an evident feeling of the House in their favour, as induced him to withdraw his propositions, fully confiding in the pledge given by the Prime Minister, that the objects to be attained by them would be kent in view by Her Majesty's government for the purpose of a comprehensive measure to ministered according to Christ's ordinance in he brought forward on their own responsiall those things that of necessity are requisite bility. The first of these referred to the manner in which the episcopal incomes were paid; the second to the purposes to which the surplus of the episcopal fund could with the greatest benefit to the nation be devoted. In introducing the resolution by which he intended to obtain yet more certainly the fullest discussion and the most minute inquiry preparatory to the measures which were to be brought forward hereafter, Mr. Horsman remarked upon the necessity of a distinct recognition of "the ends and uses of the Established Church."

" Some considered our whole array of ecclesiastical dignituries, with their large revenues and larger patronage, their powers, and their privileges, as part of the constitution of the country, an appendage to the dignity of the Crown, a recognised portion of the State. Others regarded the incomes of ecclesiastical functionaries as revenues to be possessed without responsibility except in their own body, possessed for purposes of which the laife wer not to judge, and with them were not to interfere. A third and more fatal error sprang out of our system of Church patronage; so much of it being in the hands of individuals who had acquired it by inheritance or by purchase, the right being alienable and marketable, had become valuable property, and thus the greater portion of our parochial endowments had come to be looked upon in the light of private property, and had been converted by long usage into a provision for the maintenance of the friends and families of the patrous. The Church in these cases was a mere instrument for the acquisition of temporal power, honour, and advan tage, and we heard continually of 4 prizes? in the Church. It was looked upon as a servicea hle institution, simply because it served to promote the interest and fortunes of those were ministerially connected with it, either as functionaties or patrons. (Hear, hear.) The patrons, heing voluntary and irresponsible, had come to be regarded rather as the possessors of a valuable private right than as the administra turs of a great public trust. (Hear, hear.) They could not proceed to legislate wisely or spirit for which he is entitled to credit, and safely on the question, before disposing that, in aiming at the improvement of the of all the fallacles and implications by which Church, he introduced no topic to which a just it was overlaid. Against all these views he objection could be offered. (Hear, hear.) The

He would begin with this simple proposition-

ordained, and that their estates and revenues were secured to them. All that tended to promote that great object was worthy of being enforced, strengthened, perpetuated, and en-larged; all that obstructed it ought to be abolished. (Hear, hear.) He would lay down this simple proposition—that our National Church, as established by law, existed for one purpose, and one purpose only—namely for the religious instruction of the people, including the pocrest and humblest of the people. It was for this that our admitable parochial sysem was established, that our parochial ministry was endowed, that our cathedrals were cared and dedicated, our dignitaries were nultiplied, our prelates were ordined, their lowers and possessions were bestowed upon hem, and their revenues secured. Whatever ibstructed this end should be lopped away (Hear.")

Mr. Horsman expressed the delight and instruction with which he himself contemplated the Church, adverting to the fact exalts God's Word and administers the Sa. that, while in Scotland and in Ireland the crament in the integrity of its outward Church, as established by law, had become the Church of the minority, in England it was still the National Church; and Nor is there in our mind any hesitation to declaring his hope that, as the British condeclare our abhorrence of the novelty of station remained erect, the asylum of true liberty, amidst the convulsions that had overwithin "The Church," and the reformed taken the rest of Europe, so the Church of communities which have renounced Episco- | England would still be found the guardian pacy, while they hold fast the Word of and promoter of true religion in the land. God, are repelled as forming no part of her. He then entered into statistics, to show that We exteem this novelty a high provocation of the present mode of basing Church estates the God who has given us His blessed Word was very far from realising their true value, and Sacraments; and if we could believe and that, by resuming property now held under lease, the income of the Church could ship, we should consider our Church to be in be increased to the extent requisite to adford a most perilous situation. But, so far from adequate remuneration to the Clergy. Havlivings under £300, a year, be declared that it was "a reproach and a scandal to the country, that a large body of the Clergy, men of education, and having such sacred duties to perform, had incomes under the vantage be given to the case of the commu- pitiful sum of £300., and he would not stop until he had used every effort to remove that scandal." He showed the practicability of effecting that object, and the desirableness of doing so at the present period when, more than at any preceding one, the Laity were active, the Clergy zealous, and Parliament united in opinion.

" He felt it was the opinion of a great majority of the House, that as regarded the Church there might be dangers abroad which they should all unite to avert. There were no mean of averting those dangers so safe, and so prudent and effectual, as by strengthening the Establishment in the hearts of the people, and by making them feel that it was useful and

Mr. Horsman's motion was seconded by Sir E. Buxton; Mr. W. P. Wood and Mr. Frewen spoke in its favour; Mr. Goulburn, having had the misfortune, more than once, to embark in contentions discussion with Mr. Horsman, was particularly desirous to express how much he was satisfied with the tone and temper of the speech which he had that evening delivered—and he promised his ready concurrence in any measure that would render the property of the Church more available for the religious instruction of the people;"-Sir Robert Harry Inglis, having heard the speech by which Lord John Russell expressed his concurrence with the object aimed at by the Mover of the resolution, stated that Mr. Horsman " had obtained a bloodless victory which might well satisfy a more ambitious mind than that by which the Honourable Mem-

Lord John Russell requested, indeed, the Mover not to press his proposal to a division, but pledged himself that he would treat the subject to which it referred in a similar spirit to that in which he had treated the other subjects brought under the notice of the House by him.

His lordship alledged the following objection to the mode of inquiry proposed to be jaken in Mr. Horsman's resolution:

"The Honorable Gentleman is aware that when, upon my Motion, a Committee of this House was appointed ten years ago, certain of the bishops and other dignitaries, refused to give any return as to the full value of the Church property belonging to them at that time. There was no great inconvenience in the refusal, except that the House was not furnished with the returns sought; but I think it would not be becoming for the Crown to place itself in the situation of directing an inquiry to be made, and ordering Commission ers or other persons to ask for returns, when, in case it should meet with a refusal from the bishops or other persons, it would not possess the power of enforcing the information de-sired."

Lord John Russell avowed that he judged t to be of far greater consequence to furnish churches and religious instruction for those large masses of the population which in progress of time have come to be congregated in places formerly containing but a small number of inhabitants, than even the very describle object of bringing the deficient stipends of the Clergy in general up to a certain amount, as proposed by Mr. Horeman. On that Gentleman's mode of introducing

the subject, he said : "I think that while he brought before the House a very important subject, he did so in a would enter his decided protest. (Cheers.) proposal of the Hon. Gentleman is certainly one well worthy of consideration, but it is at that the National Church, as by law established, the same time encompassed with a great many existed for one purpose, and for one purpose difficulties of a practical nature, which it be-only—the religious instruction of the people; hoves every one who may undertake to bring, that was to say, of the poorest and humblest forward a measure in detail, seriously to conthat was to say, of the poorest and humblest forward a measure in delail, seriously to con-class of the people. It was for this that the sider before he introduces it. The property of admirable parochial system was established, the Church has, I think, been truly represented

derived from it by the clergy. (Hear.")? Mr. Horsman consented to adopt the

ourse suggested by the Premier:

"lie felt now, as on a former occasion, that when the Noble Lord said he was disposed to grant inquiry, knowing the Noble Lord's straightforwardness of character, he could not do otherwise than place that full rehance upon his statement which every one in that Ilouse was always disposed to do.??

He therefore withdrew his motion.

THE BILL FOR OPENING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.

From the London Britannia. More than five months have passed by since the introduction of the bill. For more than four months has it been in the House of Comnans; and we devoutly trust that those who, by their constant and watchful attendance on mestions affecting the Protestant interests of our country, have kept at bay, when they have not been able to defeat, the foe, will not be wanting at their post in this crisis of their ountry's history, nor, by absence, allow the measure to clude their vigilance.

The bill strikes at the root of the Azt of Settlement; it shakes the crown upon the Queen's head; it endangers the liberty nappiness of the people, the integrity and in-

The Act of Settlement once infringed on, it is quite a matter of opinion whether the door is not at once open for the Romish hierarchy, priesthood, and people, to regard another as their Sovereign than the present august representative of the house of Brunswick. And how far the appearance of such a personage in fre-land would tend to tranquilize or to inflame that country, passing events may declare.

These five months have been pregnent with events of incalculable importance. They have done the work of ages. Monarchs and monarchies have been shaken or overthrown. The capital of one of the most refined nations of Europe has been the scene of unrivailed horrots inflicted under the auspices of Republi-canism or Democracy. The Papal chair has evinced such signs of weakness or decay as to issure us that, however regarded by some as little short of omnipotent, the arbiter of others! fates may ere long be a suppliant for his own; Is this, then, the moment, even on the low

ground of expediency, to seek for strength to our own position by forcing an alliance with a tottering superstition?

We are strong in the conviction that, if the brought in, it would have been rejected. Maas regards the House of Commons, the position is very widely different. They are not yet committed to the measure. They may avail themselves of events happening and experience accumulating, or information grined, since that time, and resolve to reject the measure. More than 3,500 clergymen have petitioned the House of Commons against the bill; and if the people generally have not adopted the same course, it has not been from want of feeling, but from a recollection of the way in which their petitions have hitherto been disregarded. They have, too, been very much kept in darkness on the question. Diplomatists and politicians do not always avow the real motive for their actions. Real and apparent with them are two different things. So especially do we find it as regards this bill. The avowed reason is, not to unite us to the Papacy as a spirithe Pope as the temporal Sovereign of a portion of Italy. Is that the real reason? Whyas it has been well asked—why should the greatest nation in the world alter so rapidly and fundamentally its constitution, merely to re sume diplomatic intercourse with one of the smallest in the scale of European nations?

No doubt the real object is to prepare the way for a concordal and friendly interceurse with the Pope, that he may use his spiritual power to help her Mojesty's Ministers to rule the Roman Catholic population, priesthood, and bierarchy of Ireland. In other words, to make he Pope and the Queen joint tenants of the Billish crown, to legalize foreign interference, weekly series, as reconneceded by another; and unite this country to the doomed apostacy and the binding up and depositing of all the

Was ever such infatuation ! After a severance of 300 years, during which the blessing of correspondence with the labouring class, that the Almighty has signalized our Church has arisen out of this movement, is so exceedand country in a most marked and unprecedeated manner, shall we recede from our protest, insult and neglect the source of our varied blessings, and court an adjance with that say, tem, which, under the name of Christianity. has blighted every nation where its pernicions dogmas have been received, and been alike at different times the scourge of monarchs and the oppressor of the people?

MANY STRINGS TO ONE BOW --- Dr Wiseman is reported to have assumed, in his sermon at the consecration of St. George's church, Lambeth, that the late Archbishop of Paris, together with St. George and St. Alban, was looking down from heaven on that solemnity. But at that very time, prayers for the deliverance of the Archbishop's soul from purgatory were offered up all over France. So Dr. Wiseman most have spoken sub conditione, and the officiating priests must have offered their prayers for the Archbishop in like manner.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE. - Part of a Letter from the Rev. J. Jonnas, Vicar of Enstone, on the competition raised by the prize offered for "Working Men's Essays" on the Observance of the Lord's Addressed to the Editors of " Evangelical Christendom."

One remarkable production attracted the immediate attention of the adjudicators. It was the work of a labourer's daughter, and which unfortunately, as coming from a female, could not be admitted to competition for prizes offered to men. Yet, as it was a composition of no ordinary kind, from whatever source it had come, but more especially so as proceeding from such a quarter, the authoress was applied o for her consent to its separate publication ind was requested to prepare a sketch of her life to prefix to it. Both the Essay and the Sketch are in course of publication by subscription, subscribers' names being received by Messis. Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row London, and they will be found on perusal to be not only edifying and instructive, but even elegant and appropriate compositions. The title by which this Essay may be known and ordered, is "The Pearl of Days."

The conviction soon forced itself upon the mind of the adjudicators, that the prizes originally proposed were too few to reward so large an amount of meritorious diligence, as had been called into operation by those first offerand that the parochial ministry were endowed; by the lion. Gentleman—whether the exact ed. They succeeded, therefore, in interesting it was for this that cathedrals were reared and calculations which he has quoted be correct or several noblemen and persons of high rank in

is of a value far exceeding that which is Counters of Gainsborough, the Dowager Lady Grey, and others; and have commenced ob-taining contributions for the purpose of giving additional prizes; of purchasing if practicable, all the essays; of compiling, from those that do not attain to a premium, a volume of such extracts as should illustrate the commercial, political, social, physical, and moral and intellectual advantages of the Sabbath; and, eventually, of binding up the original manuscripts, and depo-siting them in the British Museum as a national monument. Of additional prizes it is proposed to give, should the contributions be adequate, lifty of £5, each; and in every case, in which a contributor gives £5, for the purpose, the prize will be called by his name, the following prizes have been so founded: The Archbishop of Canterbury's, Sir E. N. Buxton's, Ablerman Challis's, Mr. Cowan's Alderman Kershaw's, Mr. Peto's, Mr. Farmer's, and Mr. Heald's.

The more that the work developed itself, and grew in the hands of the adjudicators, the more did they feel that it was a national one, and deserved to be regarded as such; and they were impressed with the ardent persuasion, that it was one which our Queen, so conside tate of the welfare of every class of her subjects, and so beloved in return by all, might with all propriety be requested to take under her special patronage and favour. Approaching her Majesty with that respect and cantion which are due to her eminent and responsible position in the State, but confident that, when fully informed on the subject, her approbation would be secured, the adjudicators have the happy satisfaction of having obtained their desire, her Majesty having expressed her en-tire approval of, and interest in the whole movement, her high sense of its excellency, and her gracious permission that the Essay by the labourer's daughter, "The Pearl of Days," may be dedicated to Her Majesty.

To Her Majesty's Royal Consott, the Prince

Albert, who is always one in heart and mind with her Majesty in every good work towards her people, it is proposed to dedicate the pro-jected volume of extracts referred to above. And, surely, no dedication would be more appropriate than this to a Prince, who, from his own exalted and happy position, has looked down upon the labolious members of the commonwealth, and evinced the most eatnest desire to improve their condition, and to elevate them in the scale of social and intelligent beings.

Besides " The Pearl of Days," another very remarkable essay, though entirely of a different character, has been sent in. This is as extraordinary for masculine vigour and intellect, as position of European affairs had been in Fe-bruary what now it is, either the bill we refer to would not have been brought in, or, being statistical information, hearing more or less directly upon the subject under discussion, but ny noble fords who voted for it would not have is a clear and farcible argument throughout, done so. Yet as far as they are concerned, worked up in language most powerful and the step is irretrieveable. The die is cast. But nervous, and indicating in the writer very considerable talents of reflection, of amagination and originality of thought combined. This essay is most suitably to be dedicated to Lord Ashley, his loudship's kind peraission to do so having been obtained, and will be published very shortly after the appearance of "The Pearl of Days.2"

Nothing can have exceeded the ready acqui escence of these willing labourers, to have their alents turned to account in any manuer that should be useful to the great cause in which their energies had been enlisted. The adjudicators, finding it impossible within any reasonable time to come to a decision upon a series of essays, which, if read at the rate of nearly thirty a week, would occupy at least eight months in the perusal, determined to issue a communication to the competitors, informing them of the position of the whole scheme tual nower, but merely to have negotiation with and inviting them to send in any suggestion, that might occur to them, as to the male use and disposal that should be neade of their compositions. Very many replies to this communication have been received containing various hints, and exhibiting in these, independent of the essays that have come from the same source, a considerable amount of intelligence and thought both as to the educational wants of the labouring classes, and the hest means of allevinting them, besides affording many useful suggestions, as to the mode of adjusting any additional prenouns; the publication of the prize essays, either in a single volume, as proposed by one, or in a consecutive 144 m an un national archive. Indeed very much of the lingly interesting and intelligent, that it is proposed, to give some of it to the public in a small periodical to be originated for the purpose, from God's holy book, which every man has, whether batharian. Scythian, bond or free, to exemption from labour one day in every seven, and to the liberty of worshipping God thereon according to the dictates of his conscience. under the guidance and instruction of Scripture.

> GREECE. REIVER OF Da. KING .- Our readers will all recollect the violent persecution which oppressed for years the venerable missionary at Athens, Dr. King, and at last drove him from his family into exile. For more than a year he has been hovering on the borders of Greece, waiting for the subsidence of the storm which threatened to submerge him, and refusing to abandon a field which he had toiled so long to cultivate, and watered with so many tears It will gratify those who have watched his course, and sympathized with his trials, to know that his faith has been rewarded. He ins discerned such changes in the state of things at Athens, and in the temper of the peo ple, as to watrant his return to his home and his labours. These changes are partly consequent on the late revolutionary influences which have been at work in Greece, and the valiant Doctor is determined to ascertain whether there is anything like religious liberty in that country. It is stated that he found his recepion at Athens; more favourable than he had bresumed to expect. Farther intelligence will be waited for with some anxiety, as the experiment for the present must be considered some what doubtful .- N. Y. Ecangelist.

> DIOCESE OF QUEREC. INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY .- The sixth annual report of this Society has been published. We copy the closing passage:

"We have thus brought the Report to a close, and it will have been seen that, not withstanding the unfavourable circumstances to which allusion has already been made, there has been a small increase in the receipts over those of last year, so that the result of the labours undertaken during the past year in the Society's behalf may be considered on the whole, satisfactory. But let us not on that account think that we have done enough -for if we can be said to prosper in a year reculiarly unfavourable to such undertakings, is manifest that we shall be warranted in ooking for a very considerable increase if t should please God that the effects of the dedicated; it was for this that prelates were not, no doubt the actual property of the Church I the movement, as Lord Ashley, the Earl and present depression of affairs should be only know them.

temporary. The Society only requires to be better and more extensively known to secure the cordial co-operation and support of all churchmen in the Diocese. Let us then enricetly labour in the good cause-and that we may go on and prosper let us continually seek counsel and support of the Great Disjoser of all events, that He would by His leavenly Grace incline the hearts of His people to give willingly to a Society which nas for its object the extension of the kingdom of His dear Son. Let us provoke one another unto love and good works, tructing o the same all merciful Power to crown cur abours with success, and confiding in the assurance that these labours, if carried on in faith, will be accopted, as the fruits of faith n the beloved, and will be rockoned as done for the Saviour Himself, inasmuch as we dothem for His little flock who are crying to us for the bread of life."

mention that Mr. Isnac J. Hill, late Cathechist to the Mohawk tribe of Indians, died at the Mission, Bay of Quinte, on Monday, the 24th ultimo, of confluent small pox. The deceased, who had uttained the age of thirty-two years, had for some time been in the employment of the venerable the Society for Promoting the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He was a young man of great amiability of character and sincere piety. His enterprising and benevolent disposition, coupled with his attainments in religious and secular knowledge, gave him a commanding influence among his brethren, which he seemed earnestly disposed to exert for their benefit. He died deeply regretted, not morely by his

THE LATE MR. I. J. HILL. -- We regret to

tribe, but by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, among whom may be numbered the respective officers of the Indian Depart-ment, and a number of the Clergy, whose esteem he had won by his pleasing manners and his useful blameless life .- Church.

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD, CONNECTIONS. -The Rev. Dr. Torres, having resigned the Presidency of this institution, the Corporation. on the 4th Angust, unanimously elected Co Rev. J. Williams, D. D., of Schenectady, in succeed him.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Mrs. Yarwood, No.

201 to 252; Messrs. C. Chamberlain, No. 198 to 249; J. Lorel, No. 201 to 260; F. W. Gates, No. 209 to 260; Jas Gordon, No. 209 to 260.; D. Davidson, No. 205 to 256; W. Hodson, No. 200 to 260; John Burkir,

No. 157 to 209.

To Cornespondents -- Received W. M :-- W. , E (-Che, will be sorry some day or other, he what written such a letter: as to judging of the elinel pacter, he may please himse'r, but why us display his want of perception of evangelical

Local and Political Entelligenes.

The Letter-bags by the Britannia, from Liverpool on the 12th of last month, arrived n town at eleven on Monday night. The news from Incl. AND effectually exposes the falseloud of the news from the N. Y. Tilbune to which we adverted, in our last, only for the purpose of expressing our disbelief of it. We have made use of the Morning Chronicle, which contained news taken from the European Times, received in lettershape, and of the Mercury's Corresponlence in selecting the following items of intelligence, the newspaper-hags having been

received only vesterday afternoon.
Mr. W. S. O'Buen was arrested at half-past right o'clock on Saturday evening in Thurles. It is stated that he went to the station to pro-cure a ticket to pass him to Limerick, int ading to take refuge amongst his friends there. On the platform there were sixteen or seventeen constables in coloured clothes, who did not know him; but a guard belonging to the Great Southern and Western Railway, named Hulme, an Englishman, identified him, and, tapping him on the shoulder, told him he was the Queen's prisoner." A strong escort of emen was immediately procured, and Mi O'Brien was conveyed to Dublin in a special train. The party of police, whose number is stated at thirty-seven, under the command of Sub-Inspector Bracken, brought Mr. O'Brien to the Royal Barrachs, where he was given up to the custody of Town Major White, one of to be entitled, The Working Mon's Charter, the justices of the peace for the county of the as expressing that chartered right, derived city of Dublin. Accompanied by the constabuthe justices of the peace for the county of the lary, Major White escorted him to Kilmainham gool. Owing to the very early hour at which he party arrived at the prison, Mr. W. S. O'Brien was detained in the Martello Tower recently erected at the park gate of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, till all was prepared for him in the prison. He was then handed over to the safe keeping of Mr. Alison, the gover-nor of the gaol, who had procured a hed for him in the room of the turnkey at the marshalsea or debtors' side of the prison.

We have received, from sources on which we can rely, some particulars of the appearance and conduct of Mr. O'Brien at the time of his arrest.

He was dressed in a suit of black, not apparently soiled or disordered. One of his acts on reaching the gaol was to take off his shoes and stockings, his feet to all appearance being much swollen from walking.

He looked emaciated. The expression of his eye was wild, as that of a man who had been subject to very great excitement. Beyond an appearance of utter prostration of mind and hody, which might be the natural result of what he has gone through, there was nothing either in his appearance or speech to warrant the popular opinion that he has been for some To all questions put to him as to time insane. where he had been, and what were his intentions, and so on, he gave the most consistent answers, but, at the same time, with the manner of a man so suffering from excitement that his intellect was unstrung and He inquired most affectionately after Meagher, Dillon, and his other companions. He was under the impression that it was Dillon, and not young Stephens, of Kilkenny, who had been shot in the thigh at Bullingarry. He asked for teaded He was treated with considerable altention; but with a he regard to the awful stake he had at issue. When they were about to bring in a sofa to the room where he was, he declined to have it, and said he would sleep on it in another room

adjoining.

O'Brien said he had felt it impossible to hold out any longer, as all his friends had forsaken him. He said, "I was promised the support of a nation to drive the English from the coun-He added that he had been induced to leave his retreat in the hills, because the farther he went the more the people seemed to fear to harbour him, or hold any communication

With him. When asked the localities in which he had been, he seemed atterly ignorant of their names, and seemed surprised that the authorities should