

comforted, perhaps. Do you pray, and praise, and thank God for all these privileges?

You are in health. A short time since you were sick. You were confined to your bed. You could not see to any of your business. It was thought that you might not recover. Who raised you? Who has given you health and strength again? From God cometh every good and perfect gift. Do you thank him for it?—Should you not esteem it a great privilege to do so?

Reader, you can live without prayer. You can be unmindful of all your obligations to God. You can neglect all the vital duties of religion, and go through life as stupid as an ox. But what then? There is a God, and a heaven, and a hell. You are bound to the judgment, and must answer for it all. You are most unwise to be irreligious. If you live without prayer, it will be a sad matter to settle in the end. Those who pray not have no grace, and no ground to hope. O! if you lived prayerless till now, do it no more. Pray in the morning—pray in the evening—pray upon the Sabbath—pray in health—pray always with all prayer, and watch thereunto—pray without ceasing. It will do you good. It will fit you to live or die. Pour out your heart before God.—*Religious Recorder.*

News Department.

From Papers per L. M. S. Canada, Nov. 11.

STATE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The arrangements contemplated in connexion with this solemn act of reverence for the memory of the Great Duke have undergone a slight modification. It was intended that on the night previous to the interment the body should be removed to the Horse Guards, and that the funeral procession should be formed at that point. In this the precedent of Nelson's interment was followed, for his remains rested on the night preceding the burial at the Admiralty. But it has been justly considered, that Nelson had no town-house like the Duke, and that Apsley House, therefore, is the proper place at which to form the procession. In accordance with this view, the body will remain at Chelsea Hospital till the morning of the 18th, and when it reaches Apsley House, those of whom the cortege is to consist will fall into their right places. The military escort of the funeral will consist of detachments from every regiment in the service—of three battalions of the Guards, 84 pensioners representing the age to which the Duke had attained, the 38th Foot, the Rifle Brigade, six squadrons of cavalry, and 17 guns. The artillery will head the procession, but it is intended that the firing should be at the Tower, which is sufficiently near for the purpose, and is the more appropriate from the Duke having been Constable. Deputations of 100 men, with their proper complements of officers, will also attend on the occasion from each of the five Continental armies, in which the Duke held the rank of Field Marshal; and thus, in addition to a complete representation of the military force of this country, there will be assembled on the occasion types of those of Russia, Austria, Spain, and Portugal. It is not believed that more than forty equipages will take part in the procession, which will be mainly conducted on foot. Both at St. Paul's and at Chelsea Hospital the preparations for the approaching ceremonial are in rapid progress of execution. The hall of the Hospital has been completely cleared, preliminary to the arrangement for the lying in State, and the additional facilities required for ingress and egress are also being provided for. The great work of fitting up the Cathedral is likewise progressing satisfactorily, and it is expected that irrespective of the procession, at least 10,000 persons will be accommodated with seats in the interior. There is no doubt that the *coup d'oeil* of the gigantic edifice, brilliantly illuminated from end to end, and with the light of day completely excluded, will be inexpressibly grand.

TAXATION.—A Parliamentary paper has been issued which states that in the year ended the 31st January, the duty on spirits was £1,427,332, on foreign spirits, £1,097,920 on rum, and £5,030,324 on British spirits. On malt the duty in the year was £5,030,369, on hops, £426,241; on wine, £1,776,247; on sugar and molasses, £4,159,810; on tea, £5,390,625; on coffee, £144,670; on tobacco and snuff, £1,466,469; on butter, £166,780; on cheese, £83,241; on currants and raisins, £571,765; on corn, £304,921; on silk, £214,710; on paper, £934,567; on soap, £1,013,027; on candles and tallow, £67,810; on glass, £10,973; on timber, £521,872; on excise licences, £1,160,570; on post horse duties £145,432; on hackney carriages, £88,063; on stage carriages, £217,952; on railways, £287,332; and on "miscellaneous" of customs and excise, £865,241. The total duties of customs and excise in the year were £57,537,465. The duty on fire insurance realised in the year £1,134,539; on newspapers and advertisements £399,513; and on receipt stamp, £174,741. The duty on probates and legacies was £1,286,275. The total charges of collection on the revenue in the year were £2,768,426.

THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.—Last year the expenses of the House of Commons amounted to £154,567, of which £5,000 was the Speaker's salary £21,500 the salaries and expenses of the officers of the two Houses of Parliament, and £58,997 for printing

FRANCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR BY THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.—The pacific professions announced by Louis Napoleon at Bordeaux do not prevent him from making active preparations for war. Besides the enormous additions making to the steam navy, the fortifications on the coast are everywhere being extended and repaired. Enormous works are going on at Cherbourg, and a decree was published during Louis Napoleon's visit to Toulon, for an increase to the fortifications of that already important place. It is now the turn of Havre. The *Constitutionnel* announces great improvements about to be made in the harbour of that place, with a view to the improvement of the entry, and the increase of the accommodation.

It is really surprising with what indifference the mercantile community regard this and similar warnings of coming events. In the face of warlike preparations which under the really pacific reign of Louis Philippe would have created unusual consternation, the funds continue to pour in from foreign countries, and trade flourishes. The fact is that Parisian society is at the present moment divided into two different camps, whose opinions on passing events are diametrically opposed to each other. Go to the Bourse, and you will find that everything breathes confidence. Louis Napoleon's declaration that *l'Empire c'est la paix* is received as Gospel. France, you are told (and told truly) desires peace, and would not allow Napoleon to go to war, even if he wished it, and besides this, they contend that war would be the ruin of Louis Napoleon himself, and that he is not so bereft of common sense as not to know it. Go then among political men, and the language you will hear is just the reverse. They treat the pacific language of Louis Napoleon with contempt, or speak of it as dust thrown into the eyes of France and of Europe. They point to all that is taking place around us, to the state of Belgium; the expedition to Tripoli, the intrigues at Tunis, the conduct of the French Ambassador at Constantinople, the activity in the dockyards, and the enormous army, as proofs that not only Louis Napoleon is determined to be prepared for war, but that he will do nothing to avoid a collision with other Powers. They admit that it is the interest of France to maintain peace, but the interest of France and the interest of Louis Napoleon are two different things, and in their opinion the necessities of his position and the rising discontent in the army, will force him, sooner or later to war. They think in short that war is Louis Napoleon's last tramp, and that he keeps it in reserve to be played at the critical point of the great game which he is now playing.

THE DEMAND OF PARIS FOR PEACE.—The *Moniteur* publishes an address from the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, to Louis Napoleon, in favour of the Empire. The following is the text of the address:—

"Monseigneur—You have said *L'Empire, c'est la paix*, that is to say, order, labour, credit, and an impulse given to all great public and private undertakings, it is public welfare finding its way into all classes of society, it is general prosperity! France, which has faith in your words, which relies on all that you meditate for her happiness, and which knows, by experience, that between your will and its realisation there is scarcely time for hope—France, by her immense and unanimous acclamation, decrees to you the supreme power. Yield to her wishes, Monseigneur, it will constitute another claim which you will acquire to her gratitude. The commerce of Paris, of which we are the organ, offers to you beforehand its sincere thanks. In order to live and prosper it has need of peace, and it expects it from you with the most complete security; it comprehends that it will be the more solid and more durable, as under your reign it will never be purchased at the price of the honour and grandeur of our country."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE INDIAN EXHIBITION.—Mr. Roney, Secretary of the Great Exhibition to be held at Dublin, was received by the Prince President at St. Cloud on Thursday. The Prince at once entered on the subject, with which he appeared to be perfectly familiar, regretting that he had not been able to meet Mr. Keogh with Mr. Roney on the occasion of their visit, which happened just as he was on the eve of setting out on his tour to the south. Without hesitation the Prince acceded to Mr. Roney's request to send over some choice specimens of the famous Sevres porcelain, with other objects of rare excellence in the French departments of manufactures from the national establishments of Beauvais, Gobelins, &c., under the care of his Highness's own agents, and at his own cost. The conversation, which was at some length, turned altogether on matters practically connected with the coming Exhibition, for the success of which the Prince cordially manifested his best wishes.

AUSTRIA.

From an article in the *Presse* it would seem that the Government does not intend to recognise the title of Napoleon III. A tacit acquiescence, as was said before, will be given to the choice of the French people, and the Empire, as such, will be tolerated; but in the question of succession and pedigree the Northern Powers are likely to be more susceptible. To assume the title of Napoleon III. would be, in the eyes of the Austrian organ, to set openly at defiance the treaties of Vienna.

RUSSIA.

The intelligence announcing that the Prince President of the French Republic had resolved to accept the Empire produced so profound a sensation in the highest circles that all the Ministers who were in Berlin at the time immediately held a Cabinet council, and despatched a courier with all haste to the king. His

Majesty came to the capital in the evening, accompanied by Baron Montenucci, and a council was again assembled, for the purpose of definitely drawing up the instructions which are to be given to Count von Hatzfeld, His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

TURKEY.

The Divan gives its justificative reasons for rejecting the loan. It appears M. Couturier, the agent of the Bank of Constantinople, and the Prince Callimachi, have acted precipitately by concluding the affair previous to its being ratified by the Sultan. The Ministers are unanimous in opinion that the 20 per cent premium is an imposition; other parties having come forward who offer 2, 3, or even 5,000,000 sterling, at 5 per cent, and without premium.

ITALY.

SIR HENRY BULWER'S MISSION TO ROME.—Sir Henry Bulwer is on the point of leaving the Eternal City, and the result of his Mission is the question to be now gone into. That he should have achieved no striking advantage in favour of the British Government, can surprise no one acquainted with the principles dominant in this country, directly opposed as they are to those which actuate our own system. Important instructions have been recently forwarded from London, as the Derby Ministry is, of course, anxious to have Cardinal Antonelli's *ultimatum* ready for the opening of Parliament. There are now two special messengers at Rome, Mr. Webster and Colonel Townley. The latter arrived on the evening of the 15th, after having performed the journey entirely by land in six days and a half, his directions from the foreign office being to use the utmost despatch. In the subsequent interviews between our minister and the cardinal, it appears that the former adopted a rather firmer tone of argument than before. Hints of coercion are the only arguments likely to produce impression, and a campaign against the Propaganda emissaries in Ireland would be more effective than a hundred diplomatic visits to the Vatican. The presence of the British fleet in the Adriatic, where it is now expected, will also have its due weight. With regard to the conduct of the Irish clergy, both the Pope and the cardinal expressed themselves to be decidedly opposed to the line of action adopted by the priests; it is well known that the Papal court looks forward with great interest to the approaching parliamentary debates on the subject. With respect to the destiny of Edward Murray, Sir Henry has been able to obtain an assurance that his life will be spared, and the capital punishment committed into perpetual imprisonment, with a further probability of subsequent diminution of this long term. No exertions have availed to procure a sight of the documents relating to the trial, which have been resolutely withheld by the Cardinal Secretary of State.

COLONIAL.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Saturday, Oct. 30.—Mr. Christie (Wentworth) moved the adjournment of the House for six weeks; amongst his reasons the alarm felt by many persons, on account of the prevalence of disease, and the consequent departure of several members.

Mr. Hincks then rose and stated that if business were proceeded with no faster than at present, it seemed impossible to get through the session before the Christmas holidays. With this fact before the House, and the present feeling of alarm, it became a question whether an adjournment should not take place than in preference to a later period. The ministry of course would remain in Quebec at any rate, and it would be more convenient for them if the session continued; but they would not commit the selfishness of keeping members in town, if they desired to leave. They therefore left it entirely to the House, except that it was absolutely necessary to finish before the House separated, and they would, therefore resist an adjournment till after some eight or ten days. A long conversation took place upon this discussion, during which

Mr. Cameron said the number of deaths altogether, since the 28th Sept., were one hundred and twenty-eight. The last three days the average was less than for some time before. The day before yesterday there were two deaths, yesterday six, to-day one. There was, therefore, nothing unusual and nothing alarming, in this return, as he thought, of the health officers, and it appeared to him that the return of that day showed no deaths in the Marine Hospital, where the greatest amount of sickness had taken place.

Mr. Stuart, while prepared to vote for the resolution, did not think there was any fear for the inhabitants of the city of Quebec. Since the 28th September, he learned from the best authorities that only 120 deaths had taken place, which amounted to only four per day. Within the last few days, however, the small average had attached itself to this locality where we were; so that three cases had occurred out of the six the day before yesterday, from persons attached to that House; and a person in attendance on a member the previous night was now a corpse. It therefore became a question whether an adjournment of some days should not take place, in order to have the House ventilated and purified.

Mr. Christie at length said that finding the sense of the House against his motion he would withdraw it, which was objected to by Mr. Boulton, and on division, the numbers were yeas 13, nays 41.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Quite an excitement sprung up at Sandusky, Ohio, last Wednesday, in consequence of the capture and subsequent rescue of a party of fugitive slaves from Kentucky. White and black citizens participated in the rescue, and immediately started the runaways for