neither of them look fice, and the Sabbathbreaker's barn was burnt out between them." i Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy That man did not gain any thing by disobeying God, nor did his neighbours lose any thing by obeying him. There is that gathereth at a time and in a way that is not meet and it tendeth to poverty. Men are dependent upon God, and in the keeping of his commands there is great reward. Regard to his will about the Sabbath, as well as other things, is profitable.-Justin Edwards.

State of the Law in New Jersey, on Lord's Day Observance.

Judge Randolph, at the opening of the Mercer County Courts in New Jersey, a few days ago, delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, which presented a view of the Sabbath-law in its hearings upon Rail Road and Canal Companies that deserves consideration. make an extract ; and we ask attention to its injunctions and reasonings, that they may be acted upon by those who are interested, either as violaters of the law, or as sufferers by the public disregard of the Sabbath. Having spoken of the sale of liquor on the Sabbath, Indee Panishan

Judge Randolph proceeds to another subject : I allude, gentlemen, to the constant violation of the Sabhath day, by means of the various railroads and canals in the state. I speak not in prejudice of any corporations. Their rights are guaranteed by law, and whatever they be, it will ever be my duty and my highest pleasure, to respect and maintain them. But the community of individuals have also rights to be respected and maintained, one of which is that the Sabbath shall be regarded as a day of quiet and rest, free from the performance of worldly Such is the moral law, and such statute law of the state. Why then also is the statute law of the state. is it, that individuals are prohibited from their ordinary avocations, from all contracts and sales, and even from tahour in some obscure and unobserved corner, while almost the length and breadth of this State is four times each Sabbath day traversed by trains of cars, and canals literally crowded with boats, more so than on any other day in the week? Why is it that whilst quiet and rest are enjoyed in all other places in the State, here all should be bustle and commotion, and the thoughtless induced to congregate? Why should the sound of the steam-whistie and the boat-born be mingled with the church-going bell at the morning and the evening service? Or why should the poor labouring man and the overlaboured beast, in all other parts of the State, rest in freedom and quiet on the Sabbath, but here like a galley-slave, be chained to the hoat the bridge, or the engine? Why the injustice of prohibiting individual labour, and permitting

incorporated exertion? Gentlemen, the fault is not in the law, nor do I suppose it to arise from any desire of the railroad, canal, and boat companies to violate its precept; but this evil has rather crept in from want of observation, and from ignorance and laxity of moral sentiment on the subject. The law in regard to the due observance o the Sabhath is applicable alike to all, and it the moral sense of the community require that it be enforced alike on all, it will be done and the evil will cease. An individual has no more right to take to market a boa: load of produce or merchandise on the Sabbath day than he has to take a waggon load on the same day. Both are alike subject to fine, and to im-prisonment, if it be not paid. The idea once entertained that trains of cars were necessary to run on the Sabbath, in order to carry th mail, has been greatly weakened if not de-Telegraph; and to Jerseymen the suggestion has long been a mere insult, for although under pretence of carrying the mail, the eastern line of railroad through the State is thrown into commotion four times on each Sabbath, yet on that day there is not a mail changed or opened in New Jersey. I believe these operations to be neither works of necessity nor of metcy, but in violation of public law and partaking of the character of public nuisances, and that you may take notice of them ; and I have deemed it my duty to call your attention to the subject, not, gentlemen, for the purpose of enforcing what is sometimes thought to be a mere hollow observance of the Sabbath, but to vindicate the supremacy and equity of the law, (which should be made to operate alike on all classes or else he repealed) so that the freedom and rest of the Sabbath be the absolute right of every labouring man, no matter who may be his employer, and that when the law enjoins rest and quiet and exemption from worldly business, it shall be obligatory on none or else on all, the powerful as well as the powerless; and all that is required to produce a reinedy for the evil is to call public attention to the subject, for thus have been stopped all Sabbath operations on the Pennsylvania and New York canals, though they are very extensive, whilst ours are so short, that with a little calculation in the time in starting, no boat need be detained a day on its passage; and even the stoppage of one day in seven can cause no detriment from compe tition, where there exists the exclusive right of freight and transportation; and although individuals may feel justified in travelling on the Sabbath in case of emergency, yet none are bound to anticipate such emergency by furnishing regular trains of communication. New York Observer.

## The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1848.

We have been favoured with a pamphlet containing a Lecture on Life Assurance, by HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., to which is appended an account of the Formation, Progress, Deed of Settlement, Tables, Conditions, &c. of the Canada Life Assurance Company (see advertisement in another column.) We have thought it useful for our readers to make an extract from the Lecture, which will be found on our fourth page; another, by which the Lecturer calls upon, men, to " consider the reasons which should lead us all to examine the merits of Life Assurance, and its peculiar application to ourselves.

is here subjoined: "We are happily frequently reminded of the uncertainty of life; we know that tomorrow, may, find some of those now present stretched upon a dying couch, and that this year can hardly be expected to pass into its grave, without having previously seen at least one of us followed to the silent tomb. That one may have a dear wife and infant children, who may perhaps be left in strait ened scircumstances, if not positive want. Let it be supposed that it was granted to me to point him out, and sny to him, that for £2. 44., or £22, he can without delay secure the payment to his heirs, whenever he may die of £100, or £1,000 would he heeltate?

doom is certain, though it is not given us to know the hour, or the day. Should we not feel the need of securing future support for our families, with as much care and exertion as we provide for their daily wants? "Few men set out in life with a deli-

berately formed intention to spend the whole of their income year by year: we certainly almost always look forward to save something annually for a favourite object. Whatever that object is, Life Assurance will enable us to attain it, even should we die within an hour. It says to the man of 29. name the amount you hope to save yearly, pay it to us, and we will guarantee you, from to-day, the full sum it would increase to, were you to live 35 years. And this boon is offered without heavy loss to any one; all pay in, in the season of prosperity, a trifle which is bardly missed; these sums are faithfully accumulated, and the Company refunds to each one, when his own peculiar exigency may arrive, not the accumulations alone of the trifles he may have deposited but the proportional part of the past and future accumulated payments of all. It is a lottery, in which there may be said to be no blanks; for he who dies early fraws a valuable prize for the benefit of his nearest and dearest, and he who survives the average term of years, is doubly compensated for the money loss it may have been to him, by the possession of long life, enabling him to earn for those dear ones a sufficient support, and the constant protection of the policy tending to the removal of all fear for their future wants; while, if he has chosen a good office, each year he may live will materially increase the sum payable to his heirs at death."

Passing over a few sentences, we meet with another passage which we think well worth consideration:

" The reflection that, under all circumstances, we have by a trifling present sacrifice secured that which will, in case of death, provide amply for those we may leave behind, remove our property from otherwise ruinous encumbrance, or fully accomplish any other object we may have in view, induces feelings of quiet content, totally removing all that harrowing anxiety for the future, which, while it troubles some at all times, gains in most of us redoubled strength at the approach of sickness, or on the couch of death. This calmness of feeling is now generally acknowledged to be an instrument in prolonging the life of the assured, estimated by some as equal to three or four vears' increased duration; and its peculiar efficacy when a serious illness has unnerved us, when the mind is doubly sensitive, is admitted by all Physicians. I do but allude here to the physical effects of Life Assurance, or its neglect; words are not given me to portray in sufficient vividness the anguish a dying father must feel when the past is ushered through his mind in its peculiar brightness, and he reflects that out of his superabundance he has failed, and perhaps at no distant day, stroyed by Morse's invention of the Magnetic | to do an act of justice and humanity for those who have the strongest claims upon his affections.

" And though to the widow and children of one who has held high rank in our colonial society, the sudden descent from their accustomed comfort and even the enjoyment of the luxuries of this life, to the bitter level of absolute want and perhaps the necessity of labouring in uncongenial occupations for their daily subsistence, must be almost too painful to contemplate, and in the strongest terms call upon the Husband or Father to Assure: vet we stop not here, we do not omit one grade or class in the application of the same arguments; we believe that a little reflection will satisfy the poorest amongst us, that at his death £50 or £100, or an annuity of £10 or £20 for his widow, would be cherply purchased by setting aside a proportional part of his wages, or other income; less than Is. a week will secure a Policy for £100."

From the Appendix, bearing reference to he newly established Canada Life Assur ance Company, we learn with great pleasure the success which has already attended its operations, and with an extract on this subiect we conclude our selections:

"The Provisional Committee having issued a Preliminary Prospectus, and otherwise exerted themselves, the Board of Directors were enabled to issue the first Policy on the 29th October, 1817, from which date a steady business has been obtained, creating in six months an issue of 117 Policies, which cover the large sum of £48,200, and give the Company an annual revenue from premi-ums of £1,350, 16. 9d.

"This business, the result of individual exertion, has been confined to but few places in comparison to the noble field the Company proposes to fill. Policies have been issued eastword as far as Quebec, and westward to Port Sarnia; but so great is the deficiency of information upon the subject, that the Directors can hardly be said to have made more than a partial commencement, yet they have every reason to be truly gratified with the extent of their success, which will well bear exact comparison with the early efforts of very many now flourishing British Comnanies.

We have found it somewhat difficult to save ime for the attention which it has been our wish to bestow upon so important a document as the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, the receipt of which we acknowledged a few weeks ago. That part of it which is more especially to be called the Report, extends from pe. 3 to 100. It is followed by 37 page of Tables, and then the volume is increased by 40 more pages, containing reprints of Circulars addressed by the Superintendent to School Commissioners and others entrusted with the management of schools, under the authority of the Provincial Act. This makes rather a bulky pamphlet of 178 pages. As regards ourselves, we are little

And which of us can feel secure? for our ly of its answering the purpose of effect upon Teachers at to whom the emoluments granted ! the public to whom it is sent forth, for circulation, and at whose expense it is printed, we feel well assured that the bulk of the pamphlet is a serious impediment. People might be inluced to read twenty or thirty pages on this subject, who will lay aside Dr. Meilleur's Annual, and vote him a great bore for his pains; the manner in which we have seen the Report forms a just conclusion from low stipends to mentioned in one or two periodicals confirms us in this view of the subject.

Reluctance to make one's way through the pamphlet will naturally be increased, if it be found that the matter and the manner of handling it partake in any measure of a personal instead of a public character. Now we must confess that we have found it tiresome to read through that large portion of the Report which sets forth the opposition to the School-Act, offered by certain parties whom the Superintendent designates as "evil-disposed persons" -" grand agitators"-" chief decriers of the present School-Law ;" and which even serves this public officer as an opportunity of exulting over the defeat of " these factious men" when they came forward as candidates at the late elections. He points at "four candidates" who came forward, " and all four were rejected by an immense majority of the intelligent and sensible electors with that contempt which a just appreciation of the benefits arising from education and the excellence of the principles of the present School-Law, naturally uspired in the people for these men" (pc. 35.) We must frankly confess that we do not think remarks of this kind to be in their place in the Superintendent's official Report; any more than the self-commendation contained in passages like this (pe. 16:) "I have, therefore, made it a point always to conduct myself in such a manner as not to allow my attention to be drawn from my duties by any considerations foreign to the important object to the attainment whereof the law has charged me to contribute; and I have constantly endeavoured" &c. We are well persuaded that by lopping off portions of the Report, of this kind, and by condensing others, that document might have been brought within much narrower limits, without in the slightest degree detracting from its real value, and been made readable to a number of parties who will now shrink from the task, and lose the benefit of information which otherwise they might derive from this part of Dr. Meilleur's labours.

With much deeper regret have we found the following passage in the Report (pe. 89-90:) ".....it is difficult, not to say impossible, for all the friends of popular education to be exactly of one mind upon a subject of common interest, and of such vital importance to all as the subject of public instruction;—but to say that the law works well nowhere, that there is not under its operation one good school, and that 'if the Man-God came again among us we should not have a single good school to offer him; these are mere assertions which must surprise and astonish every one, hold and hazar-dous allegations which can never meet with general assent, because to the personal knowledge of every one they are unfounded, and absolutely contrary to the real facts. I say, and I say it with a feeling of satisfaction mingled with pride, and because I know it to be true, that the present law works generally well, and better than any of the preceding laws have done; so that if Christ should come again visibly into the world as a child, he might in Lower Canada select one good school from among a thousand such, in which the reading and discipline are perfectly in accordance with the moral and intellectual wants o

We conclude, from the inverted commas which mark the passage referring to the Man-Gop, that Dr. Meilleur here quotes what has been said or written by somebody in disparagement of the School-Law; but it is deeply to be | do with the intended courtesy as they can. deplored that a public officer should offend the feelings of those whom he looks for as readers of his Report, by not only quoting such an expression, as if it were worth contradicting, but adopting it in a counter-assertion which, he must permit us to say, will be judged by most men of a right religious sense of propriety as highly irreverent, besides being utterly uncalled for. We will venture to add, that the assertion, after divesting it of the next-to-profane introduction of our Saviour's name, is grossly exaggerated. There are not in Lower Canada " a thousand such" schools as deserve to be designated of the kind that "the teaching and discipline in them" are " perfectly in accordance with the moral and intellectual

wants of humanity." The Index enumerates the matters contained in the Report as follows : Principles of the present School-Law; General Observations; Summary of the motives for retaining the law; Defects of the law; Different systems of education proposed; Examination of the systems proposed; Amendments proposed; Remarks on the subject of the proposed amendments; Other subjects of legislation touching public instruction; Statitical Tables and remarks upon them. We felt relieved when we came to the last mentioned head, because that, after all, is the most be expected to show in figures the actual progress made in the cause of education ; but the up only just two pages, wholly destitute of what we looked for, namely, a convenient resume of the statistics which are spread over 37 pages of Tables.

From the Tables themselves we learn that, during the first six months of 1847 there were in Lower Canada, under the School Act, 1:594 Schools under School Commissioners, and 19 under dissentient Trustees; the whole of them conthan in 1846, with an attendance of 2,596 more than in that year. The sum allowed to these Schools for the six months, out of the grant of £50,000. public money for the whole year

Canada is given as amounting to £ 36. a year.

by the School Commissioners amount to involves the very painful fact that there must was not allowed to be published ! be a great many cases in which the Teachet's actual stipend falls far below the £ 36. which it must be allowed, is not more than what the minimum should be. The Superintendent corresponding qualifications, and the follow-

ing sentence contains most important truth : The Teachers who are not well qualified are sufficiently well paid for their slender ser-vices; and the inhabitants will come to understand everywhere, as they already feel by experience in many localities, that without good leachers they can have no good Schools, and that without good Schools, all the efforts, all the sacrifices they can make for the education of their children, will be nearly useless."

We cannot but be exceedingly sorry that the Superintendent, feeling so strongly the necessity of making it worth a well qualified man's while to devote himself to the profession of a Teacher, and to adhere to it, should in any wise countenance the practice of "boarding round" which is sure to bring the Teacher lown to the level of a kind of Parish-pauper

He says (pe. 23:) "The practice of boarding the Teachers which is the custom in the United States and in some of the Eastern Townships, would be great help to the Teachers, without causing much restraint either upon them or upon the parents, who might take the opportunity of inducing them to give their children som explanations or special lessons, and to read in the evening to the family some useful work adapted to their situation in life, or to impart to them practical knowledge from good periodical works, such as the Agricultural Journal" &c.

This will do perfectly well, provided it be the free choice of the Teacher; to him, and such of the inhabitants as he may find it convenient to include in that arrangement, that ought to be exclusively left; but the practice of stipulating with the Teacher, when his services are engaged, that he shall get his board by ambulating with his bundle of clothes from house to to house in rotation, changing every week or month, without the power of excluding those families where he finds it not agreeable to be an inmate, ought to be much rather discouraged than favoured by the Superintendent's official influence. It will be put up with by none but those Teachers whose object is solely to get a temporary living, and who bear the inconvenience of the plan, in view of the speedy settlement which they hope to obtain for themselves when they pocket their pay, purchase don, Winchester, Oxford, Lichfield, Freder- Kamptolite." Its chief recommendation is, Western America plan) and relinquish the uninviting office of a Teacher for ever.

We begin to fear lest our remarks upon Dr. Meilleur's Report should become liable to the same exception which we have made to that document itself; too long for people to read it through. And yet, we are loath to conclude without reserving to ourselves the privilege of adverting to the Superintendent's Report, in recurring to the consideration of this important subject on some future occasion. We shall rejoice if the present School-Law can be so improved as to remove those hinderances which now stand in the way of its acceptance by "the people of Lower Canada," though we cannot by any means adopt the somewhat equivocal compliment paid to them on pe. 59, that "it may be truly said that when they are accustomed to the working of a law, they become attached to it as to their household gods." On behalf of the Protestant population, we entirely disclaim the imputation of their having any "household gods" at all; but those of Dr. Meilleur's own communion we must leave to

ANOTHER KIND OF ECCLESIOLOGY. From a letter of the Rev. N. Roussel, to the Archives du Christianisme.

Paris, Jan. 7, 1848. How unlucky I am ! If I publish a tract, am summoned before the king's attorney. en a place of worship, they prosecute If I write a letter to the priests, they send me before the grand jury. This time, wished to do as little as is possible for me I ensculped a picture, and they refuse me license to publish it. Here is the fact.

" I caused the interior of a Roman Catholic Church to be engraved, with all the apparatus of confessionals, statues, pictures, chaplets, &c. No harm thus far, thought I, in the eyes of our most Catholic government. Afterwards I attached to each of these objects a Biblical sentence. Who could complain of this, without condemning himself? Nothing, therefore, appeared to me more innocent than a church, in which, on all sides, is inscribed the word of God; the more so, because I endeavoured to put each inscription in connection with the object which it accompanied. On the statue itself, I engraved Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image," (Ex. xx.) On the picture of the Virgin interceding, I put, "There is but one mediator, Jesus Christ." On the box in behalf of souls in purgatory, this exclamation of St. Peter: "Thy money perish with interesting portion of the Report, which might thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money." The priest saying mass, in Latin, walks on these superintendent's remarks upon his Tables take lines in the form of a stair: " I had rather speak five words in the Church so as to be understood, than ten thousand in an unknown tongue." A placarded door has for caption A mandate concerning Lent ; and for the order: "Whatsoever is sold in the shambles eat, asking no question for conscience sake." Further distant, the Tarif of Pri ces, which is this : "Freely ye have received, freely give." At the other extreme a man is counting his beads, kneeling on a hench taining 63,281 Scholars; being 21 Schools less on which is this inscription : "When yo pray use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do. The tabernacle, containing some dozen of Jesus Christs, presents on its door these words of the Saylour; " If any man say unto you; Lo, here is Christ, believe it not," "Whom the heaven must receive, until the times of restitution of sall things. ?! But this, I ima-

Well, would you believe it? That engray ing, containing but the simple interior of a £ 100, per annum" this gratifying information | church, and some sentences of the Bible

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. PAYMENTS to the Treasurer at Quehec, on account of the Incorporated Church Socie-TY, in the month of July, 1818.

July 1 Proceeds of a Missionary Box per Rev. R. G. Plees...£ 0 10 8 Montreal, Lord Rishop of, Au-nual Sub. to 1 July '48...25 0 " Mountain, Rev. A. W., Life ham, per Rev. J. Scott . . . 3 15
4 Parochial Sub. do. per do. . 4 5
5 Donations per Rev. J. Mac-

Lac, Annual Subscription to 

" Knowles, R., La Chute, Do-wev. G. M. Ross, do.... 0

"Coll. Drummondville 12s, 43d.

Ditto Ducham 0 Ditto Durham 2s. 71d. per

lisle £1 1 21 per do..... 3 8 8

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T. TRIGGE, Treasurer,

Inc. Church Society.

The Rev. J. Cornwall went down to Grosse Isle, on Monday last, to spend some time in pastoral attendance upon the sick and others at the Quarantine Station.

Diocese of Canternury.—St. Au-Gustine's College, Canternury.—The very firm, and as stock is still in demand, and Diocese of Canterbury .- St. Au-Missionary College took place on the 29th of sequence is a gradual rise in prices. June, at eight o'clock in the morning, a se-which this morning opened at 874, have since lect party only being admitted by tickets, advanced to 572 to 573.

INDIA RUBBER PAVEMENT.—On Thursday lect party only being admined by Innia Reenen Careman Carenage amounting to about 120, the Chapel being the court yard of the Admiralty, Whitehall, of moderate size, intended only for the worth was being covered with a paving of India tuber was being covered with a paving of India tuber was being covered with a paving of India tuber was being covered with a paving of India tuber. the Lord's Supper, at about ten o'clock.

a chest of tools, or a few acres of land, or go licton, and Brechin, besides Bishop Coloriegs, to College for a Term (the New England and formerly of Barbadoes, now Warden of the College) and others present then repaired to the deanery to a hasty breakfast, and thence to New Branswick, who had been appointed to the Cathedral, which was crowded. The the Government of British Guisna, will now morning service followed at half past eleven; proceed to Bathadoes, to assume the govern-to this a vast additional number had been con-ment of that Island, in place of Colonel Reid. o this a vast additional number had been conveyed by the railway-train which leaves London at half past seven. The Archbishop preached the sermon here, rather than at the actual consecration, to enable all who desired it to be present. His text was taken intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places might be known by the Church the manifold wisdom of God." Churchmen, we believe, will long remem-

ber the scene, when the venerable holy man addressed the words of truth and encouragement to the dense crowd which filled up the noble building. After service a collection took place in aid of the college funds; at the two services, more than £4,000, were collected. From the cathedral the party adjourned to the college, where a cold repast was spread in the cloisters, &c.; and the quadrangle and building were for several hours crowded by hundreds of all that is most justly honoured and revered in the Church of England. It was a scene that were meeting at every turn. The weather and are of interest and importance. which had been so threatening, cleared up, and the sun shone on the new work most auspiciously, while joy and thankfulness sat on every countenance, from the venerable Archbishop to the least present. This continued until five o'clock, the hour to which the asternoon service of the cathedral had been postponed, after which the company began to return to London in great numbers by each train .- Condensed from the Maidstone Gazette.

DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND. - The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Harvey, Hoyles, and Cunningham, and Mr. Brown, sailed on Thursday last, in the Church Ship, on a visitation to the western part of this island and Labrador .- Royal Gazette, July 11.

DIOCESE OF NEW YORK .- We learn from letter received in town, that the Rev. C. II. Williamson, Rector of the Church du Saint Sauveur, New York, was at Paris in the early part of last month, and that he intended to embark at Havre on the 10th of the same. on his return to the United States.

The Rev. W. J. Burke, who has spent two years in our Converted Priests' Asylum, having received a certificate of qualification from the

chair for Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature; and have elected the Revd. A. De Sola, the Minister of the Synagogue, at Montreal, as the first professor.

To Connessondents :- Received J. S :- A

PAYMENTS RECEIVED: Hon. H. Black, No. disposed to find fault with the length of a dodisposed to find fault with the length of a document on so important a branch of the public
service as Education, provided it contain really
valuable matter. But as regards the probabili
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Messrs, Rich, No. 209 to 260 Was Hadlichge, No. 209 to 260; Richd. Wainwright, No. 192 to 243; C. Hoffman, No. 209, 40, 260 A. Young, No. 209 to 260; 11. Gowgu, No. 209 to 260; G. B. Hull, No. 209 to 260; Win. Henry, No. 157 to 208; J. Codville, No. 209 to 260; F. Hesse, Nc. 198 to 247; H. J. Nond, No. 197 to 248.

## Nocal and Political Antelligence

The approach of the English Mail was known last Saturday by a message over the Quenec and HALIFAX TELEGRAPH line, which stated that the express with the letters per steamer Europa had passed Riviero du Loup en bas at I past 8 that morning. The roads were very bad, and the express did not arrive till Sunday morning very early. The newspapers were received on Monday about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Thus we have European news to the 15th ultimo, from Liverpool. We avail ourselves largely of Willmer and Smith's European Times in selecting and condensing the information which has reached us.

The trials of the Charlists, who were im-

plicated in the recent partial disturbances. which took place in the metropolis, have been concluded. The six prisoners who were convicted, namely-Ernest Jones, Fussell, Williams, Vernon, Sharpe, and Loony, were sen-tenced to two years' imprisonment, and to find security to keep the peace, some for five, and others for three years. In the cases where the verdict was against them for attending an unlawful assembly, as well as for seditious speakng, an additional imprisonment of two or threa months was generally awarded. Upon the whole, the justice of these sentences has not been impeached by the public press; and we trust that when the terms of imprisonment shall have expired, the unhappy men who have been thus led away into the commission of offences, striking at the root of public order and security, will return to society, and endeavour by their future conduct to strengthen rather than impair the institutions under which we all have the happiness to live.

There is a manifest improvement in nearly all departments of trade and commerce. Business is brisker, Money abundant, and to be had on easy terms.

Consecration of the Chapel of the new comparatively little comes to market, the con-

ship of the members of the College. This ber. It is laid down in pieces about 12 inches ervice terminated with the celebration of square and one in thickness. The quadrangle the Lord's Supper, at about ten o'clock. | at Buckingham Palace, formed by the erection of the new wing, will also be covered with this that it deadens all sound, rendering the passage of a vehicle or houses perfectly no seless.

Sir William Colebrooke, the late Governor of

CANADA Union Act AMERICANT Birli,— On the 13th ulto., in the House of Lordy, Eatl Grey moved the second reading of a bill o repeal so much of the Act of the 3rd and 4:a Victoria, to tennite the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Cafrom the 3d chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to Inada, as related to the use of the English lanthe Ephesians, the 10th verse:— To the guage in instruments relating to the Legislative intent that now unto the principalities and Council and Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada. This was a subject affect-ing only the internal interests of Canada, and therefore the opinions of the people of that province ought to be decisive upon it; and the Legislature of Canada, or Legislature Council and Legislature Assembly, should have power to make such regulations as they should julgo advisable. In truth, all parties in the province desired a change with regard to this action. exired a change with regard to this matter. The hill was read a second time.

CANADIAN PROUCE. - The Great Britain, which arrived lately in the London Docks from Quebec and Montreal, has brought 200 barrels flour, and various other articles of food; the vessel Montreal, from the same ports, 4023 barrels of flour and 25 barrels of pork. The Sir Richard Jackson, from Montrela, 3350 barrels of flour and 3256 bushels of peas; and the Britannia, from Queliec, 1150 barrels flour, and from Montreal 2400 barrels of flour and 180 will not soon be forgotten by those who wit-nessed it. Friends from all parts of the large arrivals of grain and meal food are file country who had been severed for years, first this season from British North America.

The passive endurance so long and so patiently exhibited by the Itish Government has been suddenly changed to an active and vigor-ous policy. Whether it is the reports from ous policy. Whether it is the reports from America which have reached Dublin Castle, or whether it is the effect of a late address from the Irish peers, commoners, and landowners, demanding some additional security for life, and property in Ireland, certain it is, that the Lord. Lieutenant has come to the resolution of putting down the " Treason Press," and of counteracting the organisation of clubs which is now so actively going on. Mr. Martin has surrendered to the warrant issued against him, sit is now in Newgate. Mr. Devin Reilly and Mr. James F. Lalor have in vain appealed to the authorities to exonerate Mr. Martin from all guilt, both declaring that the "felonious" contributions in the Irish Felon, which are the subject-matter of prosecution, were written by themselves, and were inserted even against the expressed sentiments of Mr. Martin. Mr. Martin and Mr. Duffy, together with the re-gistered proprietors of the Tribune, newspaper, Messrs. Kevin Isod O'Doherty, and Richard Dalton Williams, and Mr. Denis Hoban, the printer, are now in gaol upon charges of felonious offences against the new law. It is prothe Sth of next month. In the mean time the Irish Felon, the Tribune, the Nation, and several minor papers have been suppressed by the police, and seized whorever copies goold be. found. The police have also taken possession of all the papers and correspondence belonging to the prisoners at their respective offices. been licensed by his Lordship for the curacy of Cleggan, Ballycroy, upon which he has entered.—Achill Herald.

McGill College, Mcntreal.—The Caput of this institution have established a chair for Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature;

Recent accounts state that the intended visit Recent accounts made that the interpolar viets of Queen Victoria to Ireland, has been suspended autilia more favourable opportunity; in consequence, it is alleged, of the threat made pubs. icly to insult hor Majesty and advisers.

FRANCE. - The accounts from this country for the week are somewhat more favourable, though the Postscript to the European Times awakens new fears-absences, spoyong a General Cavaignac is acting with undimi-

n shod energy in the disarmaneutrof the insurpression of the late trevolt list it ships the poaceful inhabitants with confidence; and the intlinites the disaffected; but it