

porary ascendancy of violence or anarchy; there can be but one opinion as to the final tendency of such changes to mankind, how fatal soever they may be to the people among whom they arise; we can discern the rainbow of peace, though not ourselves destined to reach the ark of salvation; and look on with confidence to the future triumph of the species, from amidst the signs which subvert the Monarchies of Europe.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1848.

God condescends to grant to us at present safety and peace, while we hear of agitation and rumours of war in distant lands. Most of us are hindered by nothing, except the backwardness of our own minds, from enjoying in stillness and retirement the precious season which our Church has appointed for the more especial contemplation of the Saviour's sufferings and of his resurrection. They are themes which ought never to be strange to our thoughts; and meditation upon them ought not at any time to be laid aside for a season, as if it had to be taken up only when in the course of the year those days come round with which special religious services are connected for the remembrance of Christ's death and rising again. But such is our tendency to lukewarmness and taking things for granted that when, from time to time, any call for stricter self-inquiry brings us really to look deep into our heart, we generally find that our impressions of the Saviour's dying love, and of his remembrance of us in his exalted state, ought to be more lively, more influential.

Those who thus use the present sacred season, and have arrived at a humbling sense of deficiency in their affections towards a Saviour who bought them with a price, will be far from longing for the Easter festival as for a release from the obligation of sober mien and religious deportment. They will bless God for the communications of his love in assuring them of a part in the benefit of the Saviour's passion, and will be solicitous to testify to the value of it by living apart from the world—from its frivolities as well as its glaring sins, not as a slavish duty from fear or constraint, but as a reasonable and ennobling service.

We pray that our readers may have refreshing testimony of their personal interest in the mighty work which the Saviour "finished" on Calvary; testimony constraining them to love with all their hearts and minds and strength Him who so tenderly loved them first—and that they may be enabled to testify, in their walk and conversation, to the transforming, renewing, and elevating power of lively faith in Him who was delivered for our offences, and rose again for our justification.

The conviction which has been carried to the minds of the Sovereigns of Germany—from the ruler of the little Dukedom of Brunswick up to him who claims authority over the vast dominions of Austria—that they must so frame the institutions under which their subjects are governed as to secure their crowns by the affections of a contented and united people, gives rise to a wish that the changes, about to take place, may prove such as to draw close the bond of union between Great Britain and Germany. The King of Prussia has issued a proclamation to which we have given a place on the fourth page of this number—as a document of abiding value, possibly useful for reference. It would have been more satisfactory if that respectable and well-meaning Sovereign had seen the way clear, for the "demands" he proposes to address to his confederates on the behalf of the German people, before his tardiness had called forth a spirit of dissatisfaction among his subjects which he vainly attempted to subdue by sending troops against them. But as the conflict which took place at Berlin, taken in conjunction with the intelligence received from Vienna, has decided King Frederick William to stand forward and take the lead in a proposal for securing to Germany a constitution which, instead of its being a LEAGUE OF STATES (Swaten-Bund) shall form it into a STATE BY MEANS OF LEAGUE (Bundes-Staat), we will express our wish that this sound-minded Protestant monarch may be so successful in his enterprise as to effect a union of German princes without restoring to the bigoted and imbecile house of Austria that predominance in German affairs which in former days effectually impeded the progress of national prosperity and religious freedom. It is most likely that the King of Prussia perceives the advantage which may be secured to himself and his royal house, by taking the lead, at this juncture, in the popular movement in Germany; and it seems to be every way desirable that the leading influence, in the confederation, should proceed from Berlin rather than from Vienna.

Should this scheme be carried into effect, to do to oppose a strong and united people to the ambition of France on the one side, and Russia on the other, it would only require Great Britain and Germany to be one in a holy alliance for the maintenance of peace, and the advancement of the best interests of nations, and it were strange if Europe, then, enjoy lasting peace.

then, enjoy lasting peace. rope should. and Prussian Ambassador, Chevalier von Bunsen, at the celebration of the 3rd anniversary of the German Hospital at Dalston, Sir Robert Harry Inglis presiding, seems to have had some anticipation of this kind before his mind when he pronounced the former part of a portion of his address here subjoined—the sentiments delivered were loudly and repeatedly cheered by the audience:

"I see no reason for making war. Nations must have learned that liberty cannot be cemented by attacking that of others; and Governments, that policy as well as justice requires to let every nation and state settle its own internal affairs by itself. These principles, loudly proclaimed by Great Britain and by Prussia, will be established generally as the real fruit of the progress of civil liberty and true civilization. This I firmly hope and believe. But secondly, I hope there will be no war—there will be a continuation of peace, and with it a progress of legal liberty, for another reason. Sir, that feeling which bursts out with irresistible power, when you mention the increased interest which late events have given to the name of the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family of England,—that feeling which hailed the song of peace which we heard sung,—that united feeling of loyalty and of love of peace which, if I may say so, visibly pervades this assembly, thrills in millions of kindred hearts around us; it pervades our two great fatherlands, England and Germany. And I say, not only I hope proudly, but also thankfully—I say this is a good guarantee for the continuance of peace with all its blessings. I ask, then, if England and Germany stand by each other, united by these feelings, who will dare to disturb that peace which we love, which we respect, which we are ready to defend with our lives?"

"Future events are not in our power. Only, whatever they may be, mind this—the events of these days make a mighty appeal to the higher and wealthier classes of our social order. The attack is a class one, the remedy must be a social one also. Let the higher and wealthier classes show more and more that they feel superior intelligence, education, and wealth are given to them not for mere enjoyment—not for selfish purposes, but for the benefit of the whole community. The poorer classes must, by these means, be more and more closely united to the rest of society, not by fear, nor by the mere feeling of dependence, but by affection and gratitude; and therefore I said that the events of our days speak to the hearts of all who can give support to charitable institutions. They say to all of us, 'Give what you can; and give not only your shillings and pounds, give us as much of your time as you can spare from other duties; give ears; give affection; live with the poor and the sick, or at least live for them. Show by your acts that the feeling of brotherhood which you profess is really in you, and depend upon it you will yourself earn the richest blessing from such a principle of action; and the national Societies, in which such principles practically prevail, will be so firmly united together, that neither revolutions from within nor attacks from without can rend them asunder.'"

AN AMERICAN CAMDEN SOCIETY.—From the Episcopal Recorder.—The last number of the New York Churchman informs us that at a meeting held in the Seminary Buildings on the 3rd inst., an Ecclesiastical Society was organized. The Rev. Dr. Forbes was elected President, laws adopted and a Committee appointed. The object of the society shall be to promote the study of Ecclesiastical Architecture and Antiquities. The great want of some competent body in this country to give advice in questions of Church Architecture and Church Arrangement, has led many, both of the clergy and the laity, earnestly to desire the formation here of an Ecclesiastical Society.

This announcement reminds us of an article published in a cotemporary two weeks ago, which, for its unblushing frontonery, we concluded to pass without note or comment. But as this new voluntary society springing up within the conclave of the famous N. Y. Seminary, may enlighten our ignorance on sundry points, we are tempted to transcribe this article for future reference. It opens out in joyous strains of gratulation. One would almost think the advent of a Saviour, or the outbursting glories of the millennium, were about to break upon our city.

"I imagine that no more gratifying intelligence could be given to the majority of your readers in this city, than the announcement that Philadelphia at last is to have a church—such a building as will require the exercise of no courtesy in applying the term—an edifice that will need no guide to define its intended use; but far above all this, such a structure as will be worthy of Him to whose glory it is to be erected, and whose praise is to be sung therein."

"Better late than never," is an adage well established by experience. "Philadelphia is at last to have a Church." Surely, old St Peter's and Christ buildings (we must not call them churches) will cause their bells to send forth a merry peal over this joyful news.—And then it is to be "such a structure as will be worthy of Him to whose glory it is to be erected." We would not attribute a spirit of impiety to the unguarded sentiment—nor yet would we charge its writer with a creature-boasting pride over the works of men's hands—but we would venture to suggest to him that after he has done all that it is possible for him to do in the service of God, building churches and otherwise, that he write under his own name and over his own actions, "I am not worthy of the least of thy mercies."

"The need of such a building the coldest hearted churchman, or the merest socialist in Ecclesiology must sadly feel, for, with the exception of old Christ Church, and this even in its present condition much mutilated (if I err not) from the original, there is not in our midst an isolated edifice having so much as the essential parts of a church; for the edifice of modern erection no excuse as to the good intentions of the originators can be urged. "Not an isolated edifice, having so much as the essential parts of a church." The italics are not ours. What can have come over our bishops, clergy, and devoted laity! How comes it to pass that numerous congregations have been formed, building after building erected—hundreds of thousands of dollars expended in the city of the venerable

bishop White, for the express purpose of building churches, and yet we have not one that has the essential parts of such an edifice. The writer knows that every reader would instinctively ask, what are the essential parts to which you refer, and therefore proceeds to answer the inquiry, by stating, that "this void is about to be filled under the exertions of a few churchmen," by the erection of a building having all the essential parts of a Church, on the north side of Locust street, West of Schuylkill 7th street. Now then for "the essential parts."

"The Church will consist of a chancel 38 feet long, by 23 feet wide, with sacristy on north side, nave 100 feet long 23 feet wide, with aisles 14 feet wide, clerestory, and tower and spire 175 feet high, the tower which is 22 feet square, will be in second bay of south aisles, and used as a porch; the chancel will possess a screen, and be furnished with sedilia, Bishop's seat, and credence; with a rich five light window at the east end, and two-light windows on the sides.

"Orientation will of course be preserved; the style of Gothic selected, is probably best technically known as "Decorated;" the material to be brown sand stone, with all the arches, door-ways and windows finely dressed, the roofs of oak are all to be open; and the floors (if desired) to be of encaustic tiles.

Which of these are essential parts? Is it a chancel 38 feet long, or a tower 175 feet high? Does it consist in the sacristy being on the north side, or in the chancel being furnished with sedilia, or screen or credence? Perhaps it is in the preservation of orientation, or in a rich five light window at the east end. We confess our ignorance, but truly these "few churchmen" must be liberal-minded men, and very willing to spend their money, by placing huge brown stones in the air to the height of 175 feet. We suppose they are; nevertheless there is an intimation given that churchmen generally will be expected to help them in raising the hundred thousand dollars, or whatever sum it may cost to "preserve orientation," for we are told, "it being intended to have a large number of free sittings, claims for co-operation can and will be made upon churchmen generally, and which 'tis hoped will be cheerfully responded to."

The last clause of this article has struck us with more surprise than any that precede it. We are told that "St. Mark's day has been chosen for laying the corner-stone, and this with great propriety, inasmuch as that holy Apostle has been selected as the Patron Saint."

"Although Constantine and other Princes of good zeal to our religion," says the Homily against the peril of idolatry, "did sumptuously deck and adorn Christian" temples, yet did they dedicate at that time all churches and temples to God, or to our Saviour Christ, and to no Saint; for that abuse began long after in Justinian's time. And that gorgeousness then used, as it was borne with, as rising of a good zeal; so was it signified of the golly learned even at that time, that such cost might have been better bestowed. Let St. Jerome (although otherwise too great a liker and allower of external and outward things) be a proof thereof, who hath these words in his epistle to Demetriades: 'Let others (saith St. Jerome) build churches, cover walls with tables of marble, carry together huge pillars, and gild their tops or heads, which do not feel or understand the precious decking or adorning; let them deck the doors with ivory and silver, and set the golden altars with precious stones; I blame it not; let every man abound in his own sense; and better is it so to do, than carelessly to keep their riches laid up in store. But thou hast another way appointed thee, to clothe Christ in the poor, to visit him in the sick, feel him in the hungry, lodge him in those who do lack harbour, and especially such as be of the household of faith.'"

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.—At a Meeting of the Committee of the Auxiliary Bible Society for the City and County of Chester, held on the 3rd ulto., the Rev. F. Ford, M. A., Rector of St. Peter's, in the Chair, it was resolved unanimously—"That this Committee view with mingled pleasure and regret the translation of the Right Rev. John Bird Sumner, Lord Bishop of this diocese, to the Metropolitan See of Canterbury. With pleasure—because they consider his elevation as an acknowledgement of superior merit, and a just and reasonable recognition of services of the highest and most laborious description conferred on the Church of Christ, and also because they see in his Lordship the best and most suitable person to occupy the high position to which he has been raised; with regret—as being thus deprived of the benefit which this Society has long enjoyed, from the superintendence of his Lordship, and from his repeated occupation of the chair at their public Annual Meetings, and as being for the future shut out from the very valuable support which has been derived from his connection with it. That the Committee desire to express their unfeigned gratitude for all his past activity and usefulness, and their hearty prayer that he may long be spared to defend the cause of truth, and to protect the interests of the Christian Church. It was further resolved—"That the above be inscribed in a copy of the Imperial Quarto Bible of the Society, and presented with an Address to his Lordship on Monday next."

Accordingly, on Monday last, a deputation waited upon the Bishop, and presented the Bible, with the Resolution inscribed in it. His Lordship replied in the following terms:—"Gentlemen, I beg to express the satisfaction with which I receive your kind congratulations on the high ecclesiastical dignity to which, in the providence of God, I have been called; and I especially value your Address, because it is accompanied by the present of that book to which I owe every thing. Whatsoever I am, as a man, or as a writer, or as a minister, that book has made me, and the only hope which I now entertain of realising the expectations of kind friends, and discharging with any degree of faithfulness the duties which life before me, depends upon the Bible; for there I am assured, that he who dispenses to men their respective stations on earth, will also give strength for the performance of the duties which those stations require, and together with the trial will furnish grace to meet the trial; and may happen that the new dispensation may be such, that I am enabled to do more than I have been able to do, and that the public Meetings of your Society, to which I have been attached for more than forty years; but

nothing can change my opinion of the excellence of that Society, which will always find me faithful to its interests, and anxious for its prosperity." And now, Gentlemen, in bidding you farewell, permit me to express, together with my thanks for your kind feelings towards me, an earnest prayer for your welfare, both spiritual and temporal. May you be guided through life by the principles of the volume which you have presented to me, and experience their support when every thing else has lost its value."

OBITUARY OF AN INDIAN YOUTH.—Died, March 4th—at the Indian School, CHRISTIEVILLE—the residence of Mr. FOREST—after a few days' illness, PETER LEBOBE, aged fifteen. He was the son of the late Capt. Leboe, a chief of the Micmac tribe of Indians, settled at Ristigouche, New Brunswick, and one of the Warriors chosen to represent the Indian nations before the British Government, about the year 1840.

The parents of the deceased Indian boy were both Roman Catholics. But his father, after visiting England, resolved to have his son trained up in the Protestant religion, and to secure for him an English education. For this purpose he applied to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, by whose influence he was admitted into the Indian Institution under Mr. Forest, where he remained during the last three years of his life.

Of good understanding, and quiet perception, his progress in education was satisfactory; and his own desire was to become fitted to instruct others of his native tribe. He was well informed in the Holy Scriptures, a regular attendant at the Sunday School, and much attached to his Minister, and to the English Church, from whose services he was never absent. Though much of the native pride and self-will of the Indian—or rather of human nature—remained to be subdued, his kind and faithful Preceptor feels assured, from long and intimate knowledge of his character, that the word and Spirit of God had reached his heart. His last few days, though clouded with occasional delirium, were chiefly spent in fervent prayers for mercy and acceptance, till he sank into insensibility, which continued till death.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME.—A numerous Meeting of Roman Catholics was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, London, to take into consideration the measure introduced by Government relative to the above object. W. J. Amherst, Esq. was called to the chair. The first Resolution was proposed by the Hon. E. Lucas, the proprietor of the Tablet newspaper. It was to the following effect:—"That the Meeting views with the greatest distrust the Bill to enable Her Majesty to establish diplomatic relations with the Holy See, in consequence of the sentiments notoriously entertained by the majority of the Members of the Legislature to make use of the Holy See for their own purposes in this country, but particularly in Ireland." The Resolution was seconded by—Ward, Esq., late a clergyman of the Established Church, and carried unanimously. Other resolutions condemnatory of the measure, were passed. Among the several speakers who addressed the Meeting was Mr. Thomas Stier, the faithful associate and co-adjutor of the late Mr. O'Connell. The proceedings did not terminate until a late hour.

St. George's Society.—The anniversary of this Society will be held on Monday next; the members to meet at the St. George's Hotel, Place D'Armes, at 10 o'clock, and to proceed thence in procession to the Cathedral, where a Sermon, appropriate to the occasion, will be preached by the Rev. George Mackie, D. D., one of the Society's Chaplains, and a collection will be made in aid of the charitable fund, for the relief of distressed natives or descendants of natives of England and Wales.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

PARISH OF QUEBEC. To-morrow, being Good Friday, divine service will be performed at the Cathedral Church in the morning and afternoon, and in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, also in St. Peter's, and St. Paul's, in the morning; and in All Saints' Chapel and the Chapel on the Burying Ground in the evening. Divine service will also be performed at the Cathedral Church on Saturday morning, as well as on the Monday and Tuesday of Easter-week.

On Saturday evening, being the Eve of the Festival of Easter, divine service will be performed in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, at the usual hour of a quarter to seven.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO has issued a Circular to the Clergy of the District of Gore and of the several Districts of the Diocese westward of Toronto, to inform them that it is His Lordship's intention, God willing, to hold Confirmations at all their Parishes and Stations during the coming summer, also to visit the Malnetoanish Island, and, if found of advantage, to proceed as far as the Sault St. Marie. It is therefore requested of the Clergy to signify to the Bishop the number of their stations, and their distances from each other, in order that His Lordship's journey may be so arranged as to include them in his list of appointments.

DIOCESE OF CHESTER.

The Rev. John Graham, D. D., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, has been nominated by Her Majesty to be the new Bishop of this Diocese.

The undersigned acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Two Shillings Six Pence from B. for the ACQUIT Mission. C. H. GATES. Quebec, April 19, 1848.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received J. P. B. £10; W. C. E. £10; Pr. M. T. J. £10; R. V. R. Remittance from Pr. Edw. Island, we shall send receipted accounts by mail.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Col. Wilgott, two copies, No. 209 to 260; Dr. Crawford, No. 209 to 260; Mr. Platt, No. 209 to 260; Rev. R. G. P. No. 209 to 260; Messrs. J. Hummel, No. 209 to 260; J. Kennedy, No. 130 to 195; Jas. Anderson, No. 156 to 208; J. P. Battersby, two copies, No. 209 to 260; John Robertson, No. 209 to 260; E. M. Stewart, No. 159 to 240; Mrs. Whiteford, No. 209 to 234.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The arrival of the English letter-bags, by extra from Halifax, was mentioned by Postscript in our last number. The newspapers came to hand on Monday afternoon. The attachment of Britons to the royal house, under whose constitutional rule they have so many years enjoyed personal freedom and national prosperity, evinces itself in the satisfaction with which they have received the tidings

of the birth of another Princess, and the favourable state of health of both the illustrious mother and the infant. While in France the general distrust with regard to the financial operations of the present and future republican governments causes a disastrous fall in the value of national securities, in England Consols have made a remarkable movement upward; they were quoted at 83 on the 25 ulto., and this rise (of more than 3 per cent since the despatch of the previous mail-steamers) is in some measure to be attributed to extensive investments in English funds made by French capitalists. They purchase English securities at high quotations, rather than their own national funds at the low prices to which they are reduced, since the expulsion of Louis Philippe.

The extravagant and, as regards the originator of it, whoever he may be, very culpable report of the loss of 2000 lives in Dublin, is fully disproved by the detailed account of Irish affairs now before us. The European Times of the 25th thus describes the last attempt at the exhibition of physical force on the part of the disaffected: "The Irish Confederation having resolved to have a demonstration in the open air, assembled at the North-Wall on Monday last, when the elder Mr. Richard O'Gorman took the chair. Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M. P., and Messrs. Meagher, Mitchell, Duffy, and O'Gorman figured in the proceedings. Mr. John Mitchell, of the United Irishman, was the first spokesman, who extolled the present revolution of France usque ad nauseam; the rest of the speeches, including that of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, who intends, he says, to form a new combination of the Irish people, were upon the usual exciting topics, with little or no novelty. The meeting afterwards separated. About 1000 of them, however, marched through the city, four abreast, gave a few hisses at the Castle gates, but were so well watched by the police that no breach of the peace took place. The Commandant of the Forces, Sir E. Blakeney, was loudly cheered by the mob."

The arrest of "the leader of Young Ireland," mentioned in the telegraphic report of last week, is thus reported in the European Times, showing that not one only, but three of the misguided men who are disseminating inducements to sedition among their excitable countrymen, have prosecutions hanging over them. "The outrageous language spouted forth at the Music Hall, and the seditious libels published in the United Irishman, have at length roused the Government to take steps to prosecute the parties. Warrants have been issued against Mr. John Mitchell, for a seditious libel published in his paper, and also against Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M. P., and Mr. T. Meagher of Waterford, who are charged with uttering seditious speeches at the Music Hall in Dublin. The report in the London clubs is that information having reached the Government that the above parties, with others, were carrying on a clandestine correspondence with certain persons in France, of a highly dangerous character, any further leniency shown to such misguided men would be wholly misapplied."

CHARLES WILLIAMS'S EUR. MAIL gives a detailed account of their appearance at the Head Police Office in Dublin, on the 22nd ulto., when they severally gave bail to the amount of £200 personally, and two securities of £100 each, to appear in the Queen's Bench on the first day of Easter Term. They were numerous and attended and loudly cheered, in going to the Office and on leaving it, by the unfortunate people whom their influence deceives into agitation for the removal of evils which nothing would be more likely to remove than every one's sickling to some honest trade instead of agitating for changes in the government which, if they were effected, would not supply the wants of the idle nor satisfy the restless. They addressed the multitude in D'Olier Street in their accustomed blustering and inflammatory strain.

As specimens of the seditious language orally delivered or published in print by these culpable men, we select the following; the first being from a speech of Mr. O'Brien's: "The people of England should know this fact, that if the French invaded them not a hand would be raised in Ireland for their defence. (Cheers.) For his part, he certainly would not (cheers)—and indeed the soil of Ireland they would not be treated as intruders (Loud cheers.) He had no desire to discuss whether servitude was better under England than France, as he wished to be independent of either. But while England oppressed them, they would not take any interest in her condition. He then read extracts from the late circulars of Messieurs Lamartine, Rollin, and Louis Blanc, to show that the Provisional Government of France was pledged to support Ireland—if Ireland thought proper to rebel. From the United States and Canada they had assurances of sympathy and support. The time had clearly arrived, when every man prepared to lay down his life for his country should tender his name for enrolment in the National Guard. They had agitated quite long enough. The time for action was at hand, and it should not be passed over. Young men of a scientific turn of mind should study the art of defending weak places, and taking strong ones."

Mr. Meagher suggested that "a deputation from the Repealers of Ireland should proceed to St. James's, demand an audience of the Queen, and if refused, then and there swear they would never again appear at the Palace, but by the Ambassador of the Irish Republic. (Cheers.) If the rights of the Irish nation continued to be denied, they would be justified in fighting for them, as soon as hope had passed. When the stillness which reigned over Waterloo should be broken, let the Irish take care and convert their petitions into waddling. (Loud cheers.) If the Government of Ireland was to be a Government of artillery and bombardiers, then he would say, 'Up with the barricades, and invoke the God of battles.' (Immense applause.) Should we succeed (continued he), think of the joy, the ecstasy, the happiness to old Ireland. 'Should we fail, the country will not be worse than it is now. The sword of famine is less sparing than the bayonet of the soldier. If those who use this language fall into the hands of the vultures of the law, we shall repeat the promise given by France, to aid nations struggling for their rights, and our last cry on the scaffold shall be 'France, France, revenge us!' (Tremendous cheers.)"

Of Mr. Mitchell's reasonable articles in the United Irishman the following will give some idea; the writer comments upon the conduct of the French revolutionists as highly judicious and effectual: "They knew well that if railroads, telegraphs, mills, boards, councils, and centralised institutions of one sort or another, enable a King or Vice-king, a Government or Governor, to sit in a capital, and therefrom rule a whole land, they place at the mercy of the citizen, of that capital the whole government of the land—that, in fact, to master Paris was to master the existing Government of France; and, if we seized Dublin, we would hold in our grasp English rule in Ireland; its head and body limbs—to choke it, or let it off again, as we pleased. A centralised city, which thus enables a Government to send its orders

every point, and bring its engines and machinery by steam from every point; is also, for these reasons, admirably adapted to be cut off from every point by a people within. The Parisians accordingly blocked up or destroyed every road leading into the city, seized on the railway stations and burned some of them, tore up every railway round Paris, broke down embankments, and cut through bridges with ease and dexterity. Paris was thus isolated and the citizens and troops within left to fight it out. Should any train, laden with voracious mercenaries, dash on there, puffing, and panting, and screaming, it and its burthen would tumble down to Erebus of its own accord, without troubling any one."

He goes on describing how within the city supposed to be in possession of the insurgent (the position being introduced in the above "if we seized Dublin") the troops could be assailed in the streets with "window-pots, logs of wood, chimney-pieces, pokers &c.," thrown vertically on the heads of a column below from the elevation of a parapet or top story. "The worse the damage and the greater the security." A receipt is given, how soda-water bottles or small flasks of thick glass may be filled with bits of iron nails, and rammed, corked and fitted with fuses, &c. so as to form domestic bombs or grenades. Boiling water, or grease, or cold vitriol are pointed out as calculated to do good service. This introduces the following passage: "Molten lead is good, but too valuable—it should be always cast in bullets and allowed to cool. The house-top and spout furnish every city abundance, but care should be taken, as they do in Paris, to run the balls solid— you cannot calculate on a hollow ball, and that might be the very one selected to shoot a field officer."

We make one more selection, in which the French Minister's manifesto is referred to as pledging the revolutionary government in France to come to the aid of Ireland, if that country broke out in rebellion: "If Ireland rose in insurrection against the Government which rules it for England, against the garrison which the English call 'classes' here, and if England or any other foreign power landed one man on this island to intimidate or defeat us in the assertion of our natural and national right, then the French Republic would believe itself entitled, i. e., justified, necessitated, to protect, by force of arms, that 'legitimate movement' of an oppressed nation for life, for nationality, for greatness. This is the plain enunciation of M. de Lamartine on behalf of the Republic. But to merit this sympathy, to be in a position to demand it, we must make known to the world that the decrees of Providence have sounded for our resurrection. We must utter and maintain the God-sent truth—the decree that is in the hearts of us all—late of England to the death."

That men capable of uttering sentiments as these should be looked upon as leaders by any portion of the Irish people, is sufficient account for any amount of misery found to exist among a population led by such influence. Sympathy on behalf of the revolutionary movement in France, might well be taught at least to suspend its movement towards imitation, while the accounts from that country are coming in more gloomy every day, more full of fearful forebodings. The following, from the European Times, describes the state of public credit: "We have adverted elsewhere to the suspension of payments by the Bank of France, and the two great banks of Belgium. We further learn that the Roman Bank has temporarily suspended its payments; besides which, almost every banker in Paris has virtually put a stop to his business. The Irish brothers Rothchild, here assembled at Paris in this emergency, and are in daily communication with the Government. All confidence and credit being at an end, a permanent guard has been offered to that eminent banking-house for their personal protection, which, however, has been declined. It is superfluous to say that under such circumstances the foreign trade of France has ceased, and production, in consequence of the operative classes having deserted their ateliers, is scarcely going on in any branch of industry. The decree postponing the payment of all bills, the suspension of all law process for the recovery of debts, the forced contribution of 45 per cent, on the direct taxes, together with the system of allowances to all unemployed workmen, render it impossible for any man in his senses to engage in any transaction in trade. The ingenuity of the Provisional Government, or, as a witty contemporary has designated it, the provision-government, is taxed to the uttermost for the invention of schemes for satisfying their masters—the masses of the people. A gigantic project is under consideration for taking the whole of the railroads of France under the control of the Government, the shareholders to receive for their property, such as it is, an equivalent amount in French rentes. Indeed, it seems to be the aim of the powers which now dispose of the destinies of France in this wholesale manner, to unsettle everything, and drag down the industrious man, the man of intelligence, the man of property and of rank to the level of brute ignorance and folly. Under this system of communism, business in Paris is reduced to a state of barter. Gold has disappeared, and has been as high as 10 to 15 per cent. premium. Considerable amounts of capital have been transferred to the English funds, which have risen accordingly. In the manufacturing districts some partial relief has been afforded by the establishment of the bank of discount, but when once an inconceivable system of paper money finds root, an excessive issue becomes inevitable; and there can be no doubt that in a short time, if matters continue in their present course, the whole paper fabric will give way and engulf the entire country in universal and hideous ruin."

The English Government has demanded compensation for those numbers of English workmen who having been dismissed from employment in France at the bidding of the mob, were obliged to remove with such precipitation that they could not obtain the payment of their wages, or even take away their clothes. The gentlemen at the Hotel de Ville no doubt regret the injury done to these poor people; but what power have they to afford them redress? Under their very eye, a revolution of a similar character, and, in Liberty in the republican vocabulary, does not mean that a man is to be free to select the people whom he chooses to place confidence in, who are willing to enter into an agreement for the performance of work which he wishes to do, well and faithfully executed.

In Paris is the same system of persecution carried out against domestic servants. Millions of French domestics out of place, have been held and permitted, or at least not interfered with by the Government, in which almost most violent denunciations were held out against all parties retaining English servants, and against the servants themselves. Dupont (his name has gone round to the different saloons where English servants were known to be kept), and notice has been given that if they do not instantly dismiss the English servants, they must abide by the consequences. (Cheers.) Prince de Beaureau was ordered by a verdict

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