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The Bazaar.

THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO.—Acts xvii. 11.

VOLUME V.—No. 12.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1848.

[WHOLE NUMBER 220

RETRIBUTION:
Oh righteous doom! that they who make
Pleasure their only end,
Ordering the whole life for its sake,
Miss that whereto they tend;
While they who bid stern duty lead,
Content to follow, they,
Of duty only taking heed,
Find pleasure by the way.
Rev. R. C. Trench.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.
Church Pastoral Aid Society.—The Annual Meeting was held on the 9th of last month, the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, President, in the chair. Notwithstanding the depression throughout the country in general, and in the manufacturing districts in particular, the Society's income from ordinary sources had increased more than £3000, compared with that of the preceding year. A legacy of £7321 had swelled the income on that occasion to nearly £30,000; last year's receipts, including an extraordinary item of that kind, amounted to £25,767. 9. 6. which forms a deep cause for thankfulness. Donations or collections to the amount of £1000, came in on the occasion of the public thanksgiving, last year, on account of the abundant harvest.—The expenditure, in consequence of the Society's enlarged operations, had amounted to £29,537. 14. 3. Aid is afforded to 301 incumbents, who have under their care an aggregate population of 2,077,703 souls, or each on an average 6,932. The average income of these incumbents is about £290., and 154 of them have no parsonage-house. The Society's grants provide stipends, either wholly or in part, for 285 clergy-men and 73 lay assistants. A list of 55 applications is before the Committee, which have to be reserved until sufficient funds shall be placed at their disposal. An expenditure of £23,030. could with advantage be devoted to the supply of the wants which have drawn forth these applications.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich, in the course of an address in support of a motion for the adoption of the report, took occasion to make the following remarks:

I must confess that I have always been one of those, who, in spite of myself, looked not quite with so satisfactory an eye upon our Foreign as upon our Home Missions. I certainly, at one time, was almost opposed to them; but I have changed my mind, and I will tell you why. I hope I am not the creature of prejudice, and that when the truth is placed before me I shall always be able to follow it. I did believe that, in consequence of a sort of love or attraction for converting the Hindoos, the Chinese, and others, we forgot the proverb that "Charity should begin at home." My argument was this—why do they not subscribe to our charities? The answer from those who well understood the matter was, "It is from those who contribute to Foreign Missions that the greatest additions are made to the subscriptions for our Home Missions." This is not unnatural; for, as may well be supposed, charity, the love of God, is not bounded by any nation, circle, or limit. If we know and feel the value and worth of doing good we shall not confine it to one point, but shall scatter the seed over the water as far as our means will allow us. We have been told that the Society is irregular—that pastoral aid is hostile to the Church of England and is a departure from it, and is little better than a sort of Dissent. I do not think so; far from it. But when I see what the Church Pastoral Aid Society is doing—when I see the many cases in which it is carrying the Gospel to the poor man's door, and disseminating religion where religion was never spread before, I hail its efforts, and care not whether it is regular or irregular. I rather hail your irregularity, if that irregularity will disseminate the Gospel of Christ. We must not stand merely upon the footing of our ancestors, but advance and go on with the times in which we live. It is said that the Church Pastoral Aid Society interferes with the jurisdiction of the bishops; that it precludes them from examining those persons who may be brought before them either as deacons or as Scripture readers. But I deny that it does any such thing. On the contrary, we ought to be grateful, that it affords us additional means of obtaining evidence of the characters who come before us; I, therefore, am grateful to the Church Pastoral Aid Society.

The Lord Bishop of Manchester, in seconding the Resolution, said, I stand here in a position very different from that of my Rev. Brother. He concluded his address by telling you that he had supported this Society from the beginning. With sorrow I own that I have not. So far from it, I was placed under circumstances not unfavourable for knowing something of the working of the Society, yet I deemed it one of those Societies, according to the view which I had taken in some points, perhaps, less desirable to be selected for support than others, which had urged their claims upon me. But I have had within the last few months, such ample evidence of its usefulness, that I must confess with shame and sorrow that the only reparation I can now make is, to pledge my utmost endeavours to retract my error. (Loud applause.) I found, when entering on my new sphere of duties, from the kindness of the venerable Prelate, who had preceded me, the most ample means of information; and I do not blush to say, that when I found commended to my notice by him any particular district, there I was almost certain to find some assistant or some curate supported by

the Church Pastoral Aid Society. I shall be followed, I am informed, by gentlemen who have ample means of speaking positively as to the working of the Society; but I could not resist the duty which lay on me to say the few words which I have addressed to you; and in conclusion, I will assure you, that if you will send your curates and agents to us with the word of God in their hands—with a firm determination to devote themselves to God's service—nowhere shall they find themselves more welcome than in the diocese of Manchester, over which it has pleased God to give me the opportunity of presiding.

The Rev. Dr. Beckett, Vicar of Bradford, introduced the following details:

The population of Bradford might be said to amount to 66,000 souls. In no town in the country has the population increased so rapidly as in Bradford, hundreds having been brought into the town in one day. The Church accommodation in the town only gave sitting room for 4,654 of the people, and when he enquired with that fact that the Church was not full, they would easily see that it was a population which required special looking after on the part of those who were placed there to minister in holy things. Even including the accommodation for 500 offered by the Dissenters, and 800 by the Roman Catholics, and the 13,000 seats afforded by all other denominations, the result was that there was not accommodation for 20,000 out of the whole 66,000 souls in Bradford, to hear the preaching of the word of God. But the public-house accommodation and the beer-shop accommodation—the places set aside for the gratifying of the lowest and most degraded appetite of man—was plenty enough. Taking it that every one of these shops afforded sitting room and accommodation for twenty persons at one time, then there was drinking accommodation in Bradford for 7,800 profligates, while Church accommodation was provided for only 6,000 persons inclined to worship the Almighty and hear his word preached. The avidity which was shown for infidel publications was really astonishing. He had taken much interest upon that subject, and he had had many parties watched, and he found that many who were clothed in rags, upon the night they were paid their wages, spent their ten pence or their shilling upon them. That was a fact which showed what it was to give the people education without religion. Such was the state of too many of the people in the large manufacturing districts; and yet the people were perfectly willing to receive instruction. One of his lay visitors had paid, during the past year, no less than 2,000 visits amongst the people in one of the very worst districts in Bradford, and he had not been once insulted. He had himself visited many of their abodes of misery and of filth, giving to them, as a previous speaker had termed it, the small chance of civility, and upon every occasion of that sort, the eye of the party beamed up, and it was evident from their whole conduct that they were much gratified. And are such a people to be neglected by us? God forbid! but then arises the question, How, unless we were to have a return of the days of miracles, was such an amount of ignorance to be fought with and to be overcome? It well became him to hear testimony to the liberality of the Pastoral Aid Society. He was among one of the first recipients of it. He was overwhelmed with the duties of a large parish when his late beloved diocesan, the now venerated Archbishop of Canterbury, called his attention to the Society. He ventured to make an application to the Society, and his hands were immediately strengthened by the appointment of a curate; the appointment of the curate led to the erection of a church and to the erection of schools and a parsonage, and there they were now in Bradford, one of the very first-born children of the Church Pastoral Aid Society. As he was one of the first, so he stood there one of the largest recipients of the bounty of the Society. He was in the receipt of £450. for four curates and one lay assistant, all of whom laboured in the vineyard of the Lord in the parish of Bradford, but he could employ many more in that labour of love—the evangelizing the heathen at home. The returns they had made to the Society were very small, but that fact only proved that the money of the Society was laid out where it ought to be—where it was most needed. When he was connected with the large manufacturing parish of Macclesfield, it was thought an additional church was wanted, and application upon the subject was made to the Trustees of Hyndman's Charity Estate, who being inclined to favour the desire for more church accommodation, a party was organized against the scheme, and a Petition against it was sent in, signed by 1,600 persons, saying the church was not wanted. When the matter came under the consideration of the Bishop, he said, looking at the Petition, "Here I find 1,600 reasons in favour of the church." The same reasoning applied in the parish of Bradford. They had no returns to make yet for the large sums they had received, but he trusted the day was not far off, when, by the blessing of God upon their efforts, they would be enabled to make a large and an ample return of souls redeemed from perishing. The question of lay agency had been referred to—upon that important question he need say no more than that, in his opinion, a whole amount of theoretical evil could be overturned by one single illustration of practical good,—when infant schools were about to be established, all these objections had to be met. The question was asked, "Are you going to separate the mother from the child, or you can never be so barbarous," but six months of the practical benefits of the system swept those objections to the winds. For his part, he was desirous to obtain and make use of, all the assistance in his power, which he could do conscientiously. The system had been effectually tried in his own parish. Sixteen of his own communicants had been selected, and he put them through an examination; he found them intelligent, and imbued with strong feelings of attachment to the Church. Their Evangelical feelings were sound as any he had had experience of, and he rejoiced in the day on which he availed himself of lay assistance.

We add an extract from the Rev. Hugh Stowell's address:

England, in the patient endurance of her working classes, at a time when the rest of Europe was shaken to its founda-

tions, had set an example of order reigning triumphant amidst disorder—of patience under the most extreme suffering, and, at the same time, under the most extreme excitement—of tranquillity in the midst of revolution—of peaceful obedience to the laws, when anarchy elsewhere was spreading its baneful influence, and almost reigning paramount, which placed her in a proud pre-eminence amongst nations, and made her, at the same time, the admiration of the whole civilized world. And to what was England mainly indebted for this proud—this noble—he would say for this powerful position? She was mainly indebted for it to the diffusion of Christian truth, and the influence of that truth on the masses of the working classes. But he did not hesitate to say that if the pressure of distress we had gone through during the two past years had happened in England twenty years ago, and that the masses of the people had been in the condition that he remembered them to have been in that time, if they had not had the advantage of such institutions as this and the various Acts of recent legislation, which had borne on the sanitary condition and social comfort of the people; if they had been without such instrumentalities when the tempest broke out as had by the goodness of God been raised up in our land, the result might have been different. An encouraging feature it was in the times, that the masses of the people had come up in remembrance of their brethren who moved in a higher rank, as most assuredly they would come up in remembrance before God. To the noble Lord in the chair must be ascribed the credit of having under God been the means of calling into operation that measure by which the pressure of labour on the factory operatives had been mitigated, and so long as the Short Time Bill was in operation—and might it be in operation while a loom worked or a spindle turned—the efforts of that Noble Lord on behalf of the suffering poor would be remembered with gratitude. It was a happy feature of the times that no session of Parliament had been of late allowed to pass without some measure of legislation for the moral, social, and sanitary improvement of the masses of the working classes. And this was as it ought to be—the few for the many rather than the many for the few—the rich for the poor rather than the poor for the rich—the labourer for the labourer and not the labourer for the nobleman. It was by caring for their fellow-creatures less fortunate in their worldly position that the true dignity and true security of the nobleman were maintained.

BRITISH REFORMATION SOCIETY.—The 21st Annual Meeting was held on the 11th of last month, the EARL OF CAVAN in the chair. The Society's object is concisely expressed in the designation, which it has adopted, of "the British Society for Promoting the Religious Principles of the Reformation." The receipts, including £235. balance from the year preceding, were £2,321 18 5. Balance in hand at the close of the last year £452. About 80,000 tracts had been printed and published during the year; a public discussion had been held between Dr. Cumming and a Jesuit; Gibson's "Preservative against Popery" was being reprinted under the auspices of the Society, in 5s. monthly volumes; nearly 600 Clergymen had subscribed for it, the Chairman mentioned in at Bridgewater, about 23 years ago, a Roman Catholic chapel was built, mainly in the expectation of making proselytes [the lamentable defection of a Clergyman of the Church of England at that place justified the expectation.] For a short time it had its effect, a number of people were drawn together by the novelty; but at the present period it is almost, if not altogether, closed—being opened occasionally only, for the benefit of the few Irish people that happen to pass through that part of the country.

We subjoin an extract from a very long and powerful speech delivered by the Rev. Dr. McNeile, Canon of Chester.

There is a most extraordinary indisposition to religious controversy. Now, in proportion as men are in real earnest upon any subject, they become tolerant of controversy; nay, they take part in it. On secular subjects, on social questions, on political questions, financial questions, scientific questions, there is no indisposition to controversy; it is carried on with eagerness, and the zeal that carries it on is commended on every side. But unfortunately, with reference to religious controversy, the zeal that carries it on is condemned; so that a zealous man in every other department is commended, but a zealous man for the truth of God and the purity of religion is frowned upon as a troubler of the peace and quietness of society. It is a remarkable fact, that the only perfect teacher of perfect truth, that ever was upon earth, was an almost incessant controversialist; not, I suppose, from choice—from any abstract preference for controversy in itself, but that the circumstances of the case, acting upon the purity and perfection of his own character, compelled him to controversy. Hear him: "I am come in my Father's name, and ye receive me not; if another shall come in his own name, him ye will receive. I seek not mine own glory: He that speaketh of himself, seeketh his own glory; but he that seeketh his glory that sent him, the same is true, and no unrighteousness is in him. If ye were of the world,

the world would love his own. But me it hateth, because I testify of it that the works thereof are evil." This opens the secret of the indisposition to religious controversy. Let it be fairly looked at. Is it not because of a lingering carelessness about truth altogether? Does not the disposition, I will not say to tolerate, but to approve of controversy, keep pace with sincerity? And therefore, when we are accused of producing ill-will, or causing contention, we take the liberty of saying: "Nay, it is not that we have produced the ill-will, but we have elicited the sincerity." I hold it to be impossible for a man who is sincere in true religion, to be in a fallen world without in his measure and in his place, and according to his ability, being a man of controversy. There is but one way in which controversy can terminate; and that is, either by the suppression of truth or by the universal spread of truth. There is no controversy, I suppose, amongst the lost, for there is no true servant of God there; and there is no controversy amongst the saved, for there is no enemy of God there. But here there are both friends and enemies of God. The enemies scruple not to put forward their strength; and when all is peace in any region of this fallen world, it is because the servants of God are faithful to their trust.

Our Reformers were faithful men. Regarding the long-neglected treasure of the Holy Scriptures, comparing what they read therein with what was done in the Church around them—what they had been long in the practice of doing themselves—they started with horror at the frightful discrepancy; and with boldness, with patience, with intelligence, with zeal, with learning, they carried forward that glorious movement, the success of which, while it delivered the Church from the corruptions, delivered themselves and their country from the tyranny of Papal Rome. Had they done otherwise—had they adopted the apparently kind and charitable, but really the barbarous notion of compromising the truth for peace, and fraternizing with those who hold error, because no man has any concern in the creed of his neighbour;—they might have lived in peace and died in their beds, without involving the Church in any angry controversy—without exposing themselves to the dungeon or the stake, and without winning for their country either civil or religious freedom. But that is not what they did. It was not that the British Church separated from the Church of Rome; but that she purified herself. Did the Church of Rome, in the fifth and sixth centuries, separate from the Christian Church? No; but she corrupted it as far as she could. Did the English Church separate from the Christian Church in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries? No; but she reformed it as far as she could. It was glorious to reform; it was disgraceful to corrupt. Who will question that it is the duty of a Church to reform, when abuses are proved to exist? Our Lord's addresses to the Churches of Asia Minor show that this is clearly the duty of a Church. The Church of England had fallen into a variety of abuses; and it became her duty to amend her ways,—to "remember from whence she had fallen, and repent, and do her first works." She had fallen into the grievous error of withholding from her children some of those ordinances and means of grace, which the Lord Jesus Christ had instituted. She had withheld from her children the cup in the Lord's supper, and public worship in a language which her people could understand. It was her duty to reform—she did reform; it is her duty to retain that Reformation. The English Church had fallen into the grievous error of instituting, and insisting upon means of grace, as she called them, which the Lord had not instituted; nay, rather which his word condemned; masses, and pilgrimages, and relics, and the like: It was the bounden duty of the British Church to reform this; she did so, and here we stand at this time inviting a number of British Christians to maintain that Reformation. It is marvelous that it should be required; but it is required; you will feel that it is required when I mention another particular. The British Church had fallen into the grievous error of putting herself under the dominion of a foreign bishop; she had declared that nothing could be done through Christendom with acceptance to God unless under the direction of that one head. This, of course, precluded all possible reformation as long as that head, claiming infallibility, and of course immutability, presided over her; the very first step towards reformation here, was to discard that head, to deny that he had any supremacy here, to proclaim "that the Bishop of Rome had no power of jurisdiction within this realm." This was done; and this should be retained amongst other things. I am quite aware that it will be said, that what is proposed to be done in these times of our own has no immediate connexion with this; that it is not proposed to add to the power that he has in this realm by instituting diplomatic relations with him, but only to regulate the management of that power. But why, I ask, British Christians—why should his power here be recognised at all? As a matter of fact, it is to be deplored that such power should be exercised over any of the subjects of our most gracious Queen; but as a matter of recognition, it is treachery to the simplicity of our own allegiance. Will he who claims paternity over all Churches, be content to fraternize with ours?—to descend from the high ground of *Pater- over all*, to be but a *frater* among many? He will not do so. But further still, and

more serious still:—the British Church had fallen into the grievous error of "teaching for doctrines the commandments of men" in the great question of a sinner's acceptance with God; teaching that man's performances, his ceremonial performances, his fasts, his penances, his church-goings early in the morning, his daily prayers, his nightly vigils, were indispensable to his acceptance with God; teaching, too, that if a man sin after his baptism, he may not refer to once to the atonement for forgiveness, but must be referred to the penance imposed by the Church, before he can regain any approximation to his baptismal standing, and that even by undergoing that penance, by performing all that the Church imposed, it was impossible to regain entirely the standing from which he had fallen, and that his forgiveness remained infinitely doubtful until the day of judgment. And this, as it strikes me, is the most deadly point of the recent attempt to Romanize our Churches in this country; this is the point put forward in the celebrated Treatise upon Baptism, by Dr. Pusey. He argues there exactly as Roman Catholic writers argue, and he has been betrayed into the use of the precise term used by the Council of Trent to represent the condition of a sinner after baptism; for he calls the penance imposed by the Church, and to be performed by such an offender, "a second plank," on which the shipwrecked mariner may possibly be rescued, but on which he is in imminent peril to be drowned. You know how treatises of this kind have been received in Christian England. You know how these things have been dressed up in every possible attraction of narrative and poetry, and then presented in all the beauties that binding can add, that they may find a place upon the polished tables of the polished society of this and other towns in the kingdom, that they may be taken up heedlessly by the young and uneducated, that the poison may be insinuated into the guileless heart, the edge of the wedge inserted, and the peace of families broken up, and the unseemly aspect presented in the land, of their separating at their door, one to go to one Church and another to another,—to what is still called the Church of England, though the poison of Rome be, gently, I grant, and in homoeopathic doses, ministered.

[Here the speaker noticed Mr. Yorke's reference to the formal cause of the origin of Romanism, and went on to state, in further explanation of that view, that the fathers frequently, when enlarging upon the Christian lesson they had learned, allowed their old Platonic or Pythagorean errors, which they had gathered in the schools, to creep out; thus they propounded notions, for instance, about the essential sinfulness of matter, and about man's becoming more holy in proportion as his spirit is delivered from matter; and this in the midst of very much in their writings that was truly orthodox and highly valuable. He then proceeded thus:—] But this connects itself with another subject, perhaps still more practically of importance to our people now. The stronghold of true religion is the completeness of the Holy Scripture as a standard. If the mind of the Protestant be unsettled from the canon of Scripture, he has no other rock to rest upon as a standard of reference for truth. The great subtlety of our opponents in this matter is, to originate a doubtfulness as to what is Scripture. They ask our young people, "How do you know what is Scripture? How do you know how much of what is here given is really Scripture? and how do you know you have it all?" This is a matter of testimony; it is a matter of history; it is to be examined as any other question connected with history is to be, as a matter of fact. But then our opponents take advantage of this to say, "You go to the Church to inquire into this fact."

We do not go to "the Church;" we go to men as men. We must find out the fact first, and know that the Scripture is from God before we can know what "the Church" means. We go to men as historians, to men as individuals, but not to men as constituting a body—"the Church." Before we can ascertain that there is a Church, we must ascertain from competent witnesses that there is a Bible, and learn in the Bible what a "Church" means.

Lord's Day Society.—The 17th Annual Meeting was held on the 12th of last month, Joux Lanouevre, Esq., in the chair. Receipts during the past year, £312. 0. 2. Payments £658. 2. 4. The following is but a brief abstract of the report.

The House of Commons, at the solicitation of the tradesmen of the metropolis, have appointed a Committee, with a view to the passing of a legislative enactment. The evidence given before the Committee was of a most interesting character, and for the most part went to show the sufferings inflicted upon tradesmen by Sunday trading, and their earnest desire for relief. More than 5,000 tradesmen, together with probably three times that number of young men and boys, were, it appeared, entirely deprived of the benefits derivable from the day of rest. A Bill, then, lay on the table of the House of Commons, having been introduced at the instance of the metropolitan tradesmen, which was calculated to restrict trading on the Lord's-day. With regard to Sunday trading in intoxicating liquors, the Committee rejoiced, that in almost all the new local Acts, a clause had been introduced similar to that in the Metropolitan Police Act, providing that public-houses should close at twelve o'clock on

Saturday nights, and not re-open before one o'clock on Sunday. In the metropolitan districts, one-fourth of the persons convicted of drunkenness, from 1838 to 1844 inclusive, were taken into custody on the Lord's-day. Since the passing of the Metropolitan Improvement Act, drunkenness had decreased nearly fifty per cent. The Report then referred at some length to the transmission of mails and the delivery of letters on Sunday; statements having appeared in certain public journals to the effect that it was in contemplation to increase the business of the Post-office department on the Sabbath, and ultimately to have a delivery in London on that day, the Hon. Secretary addressed a letter to the Postmaster, inquiring whether or not the report were well-founded, and requesting that his Lordship would receive a deputation to explain to him the injurious consequences which must result from such a measure. A reply was received, stating that his Lordship was not aware of any measure in contemplation for a general delivery of letters in London on Sunday. A Meeting was held immediately after at Freemason's Hall, to take measures, not only for preventing such an alteration in London, but also for procuring a general suspension of the mails, and of the delivery of letters on the Sabbath all over the country. In Liverpool 3,600 persons had signed a Memorial, praying that the business of the Post Office in London might be assimilated to that of Liverpool. Upwards of 600 heads of families in Bath had memorialized the Postmaster-General to the same effect. In other places a similar course had been pursued. In Shrewsbury and some other towns the deliveries on the Sunday had, through the efforts of the friends of Sabbath observance, been reduced. In Ipswich, Hertford, Exeter, Chester, Leamington, Trowbridge, and Taunton there had been active proceedings. In almost all the towns in which money orders were paid and issued on the Lord's-day, the inhabitants, at the instance of the Society, had memorialized the Postmaster-General against the practice. Eighty-six Memorials, addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury, deprecating the increase of business at the Post-office on the Sabbath, and praying for the suspension of the transmission of mails throughout the kingdom, were presented to his Lordship by a deputation, with Lord Ashley at the head, on the 5th of May. The deputation was courteously received, but no reply was given on the occasion. The Postmaster-General had stated that, he was prepared to discontinue the delivery of letters on Sunday in any place where a decided majority of the inhabitants had expressed themselves in favour of such discontinuance. The Committee had learned that out of 12,000 persons applied to in Manchester to sign a memorial in favour of the suspension of Post Office business on the Sabbath, only 200 had refused, and it was hoped that 36,000 signatures would be obtained.—The violation of the Lord's day on railways continued to a painful extent. Upwards of 50,000 men were employed on God's holy day on the lines now in operation. One railway company had issued notice that a special train would leave Huddersfield for Manchester on Sunday and return the same evening, for the purpose of affording an opportunity of attending the morning and evening services at the respective places of worship. The company was written to on the subject, but the same thing was done on a subsequent occasion.—The Rev. John Davies, of Worcester, still persevered in the efforts he had so long been engaged in, to improve the condition of the boatmen on canals.

The Rev. Daniel Wilson, Vicar of Islington, in moving a resolution expressive of the convictions of the meeting on the duty, and the privilege of the appointment of the Lord's day, made the following remarks:

He had listened with deep interest to the details of the Report, and connecting them with similar statements which had been made for the last seventeen years, he felt that the country owed a debt of gratitude to the founders of the Society. True, it was not of so exciting a character as some others. But it was often as true in moral things as in physical, that the mightiest objects were not the most valuable. It was not the mountain peak covered with eternal snow, but the silent and gentle rivulet to which the earth was indebted for fertility. He believed that one of the greatest blessings that God had vouchsafed to Britain was the formation of this Institution. Yet it was a humbling and astonishing thing that in a Christian country like England, with her Protestant churches, her Protestant Articles, her Protestant services, where the law of God was written on all the public edifices of religion, and read to the congregation every Sabbath-day, it should be necessary to have amongst them an Institution to promote the observance of God's holy day. The fact remained, however, that owing to man's corruption, to his love of sin, and his departures from God, this Society and kindred institutions had become indispensable. On the question of Sunday newspapers, he would just state to the Meeting the following facts: In 1813, the circulation of the *Dispatch* was 3,725,000; that of the *Sunday Times*, 1,030,000; that of *Bell's Life in London*, 1,014,000. There were many others of less note. Since the year 1813, four new Sunday papers had arisen with an annual circulation of 5,720,000. Besides these newspapers the issues of weekly periodicals of either an infidel or an Anti-Christian character amounted to 10,400,000 per annum.

How fearful the thought that such publications circulated throughout the length and breadth of our land, and constituted the sole reading of millions! How great the necessity for increased exertion on the part of Christians!

The Beren.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1848.

It is exceedingly gratifying to record the following important information:

THE POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENT.—It is with pleasure that we learn from sources on which we place considerable reliance, that an arrangement has been made between the representatives of the three colonial governments—our own and those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for putting the Post Office Department on a better footing.

We cannot doubt, the result of this experiment will be such as to justify a yet farther reduction of the proposed rate of postage, at a future period; but we entirely approve of the commencement of the new plan at the charge named in the above paragraph.

It is, of course, hoped that among the improvements which will go along with the reduction of postage there are several of immediate bearing upon the interests of the proprietors of periodicals. A very important one would be the privilege of enclosing bills to subscribers.

The conveyance of English newspapers from Halifax to Quebec will, we earnestly hope, meet with such attention as shall speedily obviate the serious inconvenience felt since the dissolution of the arrangement with the United States under which letters and newspapers were forwarded with equal promptitude.

We believe that the loyal inhabitants of this Province—by which we mean the bulk of our fellow-colonists—have been united in approving the firm dignity with which the Imperial authorities have met the petulance of the United States government in throwing up the arrangement; and that it is the general wish among us to continue independent of our republican neighbours with respect to our communications with the mother-country.

Until lately, the mortification referred to was kept down by an expedient which it seems plain to us could only be tolerated as long as it did not become the subject of inquiry by the authorities. The European Times—published at Liverpool regularly on the eve of the Mail-steamers' sailing, for the express accommodation of subscribers on this continent—enjoyed the privilege, above all other periodicals, of being forwarded from Halifax by the Express which brought the letter-bags.

It was, of course, preferred to every other English publication by those anxious to have the latest news with the greatest promptitude, when, upon a representation from Messrs. Cary & Co. of this city, as agents for similar periodicals to which the same privilege was not accorded, the Post-Master-General in England put a stop to the transmission of the European Times in advance of the other newspapers.

A good deal of feeling has been manifested, on the occasion, against Messrs. Cary for their interference. The proprietors of the European Times have imputed it to motives which are disavowed by the Quebec house. We have nothing to do with the motives which prompted the interference; but though we, like the rest of the subscribers to the European Times, are inconvenienced by the cessation of the privilege, we can not at all see that the proprietors of that paper have any thing to complain of. They never had any right to have their papers transmitted with greater despatch than those of any other establishment. Of course we take it for granted that the object of the representation addressed to the Post Master General was not to have the transmission of the European Times retarded, but to have that of every other newspaper accelerated.

To this end, we hope that the best attention of the authorities will be directed, as to one among the benefits which it may be in their power to confer upon the community. But as, looking at the bulky English newspaper-bags when they find their way to our Post Office in a caravan of carts, we anticipate insurmountable objections to their being transmitted with speed quite equal to that of the Extra which conveys the comparatively slim letter-mail, we would venture to suggest whether the privilege might not be offered to all newspapers alike, to be transmitted together with the letter-bags, on paying a certain postage, sufficient to cover the expense of acceleration. This would answer every legitimate purpose of the proprietors of periodicals, and would be fair towards the department which has dealt liberally towards the public by gratuitously forwarding our papers.

The following, from that Tractarian Journal, the English Churchman, seems to be an admission of the correctness of those statements, in the House of Commons, respecting the inefficiency of the Cathedral Establishments for the purpose of exhibiting a model of well conducted public worship:—“While the members of the Cathedral choirs are allowed to enter and depart from the choir without any decent propriety—while they are permitted to sit, or loll, where the Church directs them to kneel—while the men talk, and the boys laugh and play, or turn over their muses, during the reading of God's Holy Word—our Cathedrals will remain a bye-word for imputation and irreverence, instead of being, as they should be, a pattern for the whole Diocese to imitate. Until Deans and Chapters make it their daily duty—or appoint some special and fit person for the purpose—to watch over, guide, and control the behaviour of the members of their choirs—especially the lambs of Christ's flock solemnly committed to their care—this most injurious stigma will remain, and our Cathedrals, on the week days at least, will still present that cold, task-like, professional, undevotional aspect, which they have done for so many years; people will still come to sit and listen, instead of kneeling and praying.”

We are aware that improvements have been made, and that some Cathedrals have, for many years, been favourably distinguished, but in most of them much reform is still required in such matters, and in none, perhaps, more than in our own Diocese.

Perhaps some reflections will present themselves upon the causes why the aspect of Cathedral service in the mother-country has become so “cold, task-like, professional, and undevotional,” as it is here, not very willingly admitted to be. The justice for making it otherwise has been wanting. The parochial Clergy go to and fro from their closets among their people in the course of pastoral visitings, and to their churches for the performance of public worship: they bring with them to the latter duty the animation, the concern, the hopes, the solicitudes which have arisen in the course of personal intercourse with their people. Warmth, engagedness and devotion characterise the duties in church of those who are faithful pastors in the closet, at sick-beds, and in instructing the young and the aged in private conference. Well may the true friends of the Church desire that the funds now absorbed by the holders of Cathedral preferment should become free to supply the urgent want of increased parochial labours.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting was held on the 10th of last month, GEORGE ROCHEFORT CLARKE, Esq., in the chair. The Society's income during the last year, including balance from the year preceding, was £1,554. 19. 5. Expenditure £1,503. 18. 6. Thus there was a small balance in hand, but the liabilities amounted to four thousand pounds. The report detailed the steps which had been taken to procure Petitions, to cause Meetings to be held, and to diffuse information preparatory to the election; the Secretary, James Lord, Esq., had delivered lectures in a number of places, which produced a very salutary effect. The Chairman held in his hand a petition against the Bill for opening Diplomatic Inter-course with the Court of Rome, which had been signed by 1,230 Clergymen; to which he referred with some very striking remarks upon the position of the Sovereign of the Roman States at the time, which suggested the thought whether the Sovereignty of those States might not, ere long, be with one with whom the Court of Great Britain could hold intercourse without the violation of any Act of Parliament.

The Rev. DANIEL WILSON, Vicar of St. Mary's, Kingston, wound up an address in favour of the adoption of the report, with the following earnest appeal to a scripturally enlightened people:—“It was well that in such days there existed, not only a strong body of Christian Protestants, but of praying ones—a body who would not give God rest until he had heard their supplications. They saw that the time was approaching when Christ's kingdom on earth would be established—they saw the period was nigh when it would be said, ‘Babylon is fallen, is fallen!’”

Then now was the time for prayer—now was the time for united supplications to the throne of God—now was the time for Christians throughout the world to unite in one common, fervent prayer, “That He will be pleased to fulfil his promise.” Oh, that the latter influence of the Holy Ghost might be brought to bear upon all Christians, so that the present period of trial and of anxiety might be sanctified into a time of supplication. Then might we see, in all their fitness and glory, the Divine purposes of mercy—the prophecies of Christ the Lord fulfilled, and Christ the Saviour placed upon that throne on which he shall reign for ever.

From the Rev. Hugh Stowell's speech we select the following passages.

He was aware that some of his Reverend brethren took views of unfulfilled prophecy which prevented their going with him on an occasion like the present. They conceived that the doom of England was sealed, and England's day of grace departed. But he would ask them to look at the merciful interposition of God on a recent occasion, when he who stilled the waves of the sea, stilled the madness of the people. Let them look at the attitude, after all, which England holds in the midst of rocking and reeling Europe, and say, if God had yet deserted her. Was there not a bow of promise and hope; and when God had not despaired of her, ought his people to despair? Besides, he gathered hope from the very danger which surrounded her, and believed that she would be forced either to rush into ruin or to come back to her primitive principles. Already the disturbance on the Continent had exercised a wholesome influence on the public press. Already in the Houses of Parliament the tone of the debates was of a more thoroughly loyal, Protestant, to a certain extent, and certainly patriotic character. Already did they find that the miserable measure for instituting diplomatic relations with Rome, which was precipitated through the House of Lords with such unprecedented and indecent haste, had been scotched in the House of Commons, and it seemed as if Her Majesty's Ministers were arrested in their progress, and stood suspended and confounded, not knowing with whom these diplomatic relations were to be instituted, for, in advocating them, they professed to divide a certain singular compound personage into two halves, and the legislative relationship was to be with the secular half and not with the ecclesiastical half of the man. But now which half had they to choose? If they instituted diplomatic relations with the secular half, and the rumour that was afloat was to be believed, already that half had ceased to exist, or, at least, was trembling on its throne. But if their diplomatic relations were to be with the ecclesiastical half, then let the Ministers speak out honestly, and say, “We intend to acknowledge the Vicar of Christ at Rome as the Vicar of Christ in England and Ireland, and to give you over, bound hand and foot, to him. He could very conceivably Her Majesty's Ministers, bessed upon the horns of this awkward dilemma; that from the ecclesiastical horn they were tossed to the secular horn, and from the secular horn to the ecclesiastical horn, and upon these horns he would have leave them to settle the matter among themselves.

The Pope had undoubtedly given to the Italians, perhaps, more of constitutional liberty than they could bear, and more than he himself could control. He had given them gas-lights, and sanctioned the construction of railways, though he (Mr. Stowell) was afraid that he would find the electric telegraph a very dangerous thing for conveying to his subjects tidings of the march of liberty in other lands. But though he had given them a large amount of civil and political amelioration, was there any liberal advocate of the Pope who would say that spiritual or ecclesiastical liberty he had granted them? Had he set the Bible free? Until he had set the Bible free, he would taunt him before God and man as a vile impostor and deceiver. Had he set free our Protestant missionaries to go up and down his land? Was there a clergyman now present who dared go to Italy to-morrow, and preach Christ and him crucified to the poor Italians? No; if he did, the police would soon have him in custody, and some one of the Pope's dark secret dungeons would soon enclose him within its walls. Did the Pope allow his subjects to turn Protestants if their consciences bade them, and the word of God conducted them to the truth? Nay. Did he allow any religion to be tolerated except his own? Again he said, nay. In the case of the Neapolitan revolution, a large amount of civil liberty had been conceded to the people, but express reservation was made that there should be no toleration for any religion but that of the Church of Rome. In France, the Pope had allowed his cardinals, bishops, and priests, to fall in with the revolutionary current; but the Church of Rome was playing a deep game. Was she not trying to preserve her revenues, her power and authority in that country? The Pope had got upon the back of that monster of revolution, anarchy; he was endeavouring to maintain his seat, and to keep his feet in the stirrups, but the career of that fiery courser would shake his Holiness in his saddle, and it was by no means unlikely that ultimately the very beast he had tried to rein would throw its rider and trample him beneath his hoofs. But in the meanwhile, what was our duty in reference to this Liberal Pope? His voice was the voice of Jacob, however the hands might be the hands of Esau. And we might be assured, if we took the preferred hand of the Pope of Rome, it would be to drag us under his dark dominion; and not that we might drag him into the glorious liberty of the Gospel of Christ? He had no expectation that modern Liberalism, or any other ism, would destroy Popery; in the way some appeared to anticipate. Even if the Pope were hurled from the throne, he would still be the Pope, in Ireland as well as in Italy—and if we did not make haste and drive out the Jesuits, we should, by and by, perhaps have the Pope among us; and if we once got him here, we should find him a troublesome visitor, and one whose absence it would be very difficult to enforce.

[The animating close of this speaker's address is too valuable to be omitted.]

Christian Brethren, let us be zealous, but let us be discreet whilst we are ardent; let us “watch and pray that we enter not into temptation.” We are fallen on dark and dangerous times. “Behold, I come quickly,” seems to be the announcement that is sounding in our ears. May we remember the corresponding sentence, “Blessed is he that watcheth and keepeth his garments, lest he walk naked and they see his shame.” And God grant that we may be found so stedfast, watchful, and uncompromising, that our garments of watchfulness and salvation may be ever girded round us in the dark and stormy day; and that when our master cometh [He may find us watching, and address us in the approving words, “Well done, good and faithful servants; ye have been faithful in few things, I will make ye rulers over many things; enter ye into the joy of your Lord.” Amen, and Amen. (The Reverend Gentleman, having seconded the Resolution, resumed his seat amidst most vehement and long-continued cheering.)

GOOD NEWS FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE LOST THEIR HEADS.—On the morning of the 1st inst. (April) his eminence the Cardinal-Vicar caused the following notice to be published:—“God has deigned to hear the prayers of the Sovereign Pontiff, and of the pious population of Rome, in causing the head of the glorious Apostle St. Andrew to be miraculously recovered. To celebrate this happy event, the superiors of all the churches are to have the bells of all the churches rung this evening for the Ave Maria for half-an-hour, as upon festival days.” Scarcely had this notice been issued by the Cardinal-Vicar than the sound was heard of all the bells in the city, and all the houses were spontaneously illuminated. An extraordinary illumination of the facade of the portico, and cupola of St. Peter's, as it were carried the news of this happy event to the inhabitants of the mountain districts. Next day a solemn Te Deum was chanted in the church of St. Andrea della Valle, in the midst of an immense concourse of the faithful of all classes. [Gazzetta di Roma, quoted by the London Tablet.] We hear (adds the Editor of the Tablet), the circumstances were as follows:—“The chief of the police, despairing of success, had informed the Holy Father that a large reward might be offered for the recovery of the relic; the exchequer would not allow of this, and his Holiness told the chief of the police he was certain the relic would be discovered. Next day Pius IX. spent some time in prayer in the Church of St. Peter's and before night a person came and informed the chief of the police that if he sent to a place which he described the relic could be discovered, which happened accordingly. This is not the only remarkable incident connected with the prayers of Pius IX.”

DECEASE.—Again has the good sense of our community been outraged, by two of our fellow-citizens deliberately attempting each other's lives, as a consequence of some trivial quarrel—each having attributed to the other corrupt and dishonourable conduct; while, we will be bound for it, neither values the other's opinion of him, at one pin's purchase. This is the second time, within the last few months—fortunately, whatever the danger, with perfect impunity to the actors—that attempts have been made to establish a character for personal courage, by the open exhibition of mortal cowardice. To attempt to argue, with a duellist upon the folly of his conduct—they all admit its immorality—would be a mere waste of time. He who gauges truth, and honour, or even valour, by a willingness to risk a shot, at a killing distance—the average of fatal bullets being about one in fifty—must be impregnable to argument; while his firmest and most cherished convictions fall passive victims to the meaningless ridicule of fools, or the malicious sarcasm of knaves—in one or other category must every duellist, now-a-days, be contented to have his name recorded.—Montreal Herald.

Diocese of Montreal.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal left town last night, accompanied by the Rev. OFFICIAL MACKIE, D. D., his Lordship's examining Chaplain, for Lennoxville, where an ordination will, (D. V.) be held on Trinity Sunday. The Bishop proposes to remain at Lennoxville until after the annual examination at Bishop's College, and to proceed from thence, in the beginning of July, to Montreal, where his Lordship will hold the triennial visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, and also attend the anniversary meeting of the Church Society; returning to Quebec in time for the stated meeting of the Central Board of the Society, on the 7th July.—Tuesday Mercury.

Diocese of Toronto.

The sixth Annual General Meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese was held in the Old City Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday of last week, at 2 p. m. Divine service was held in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at 1 p. m. The Meeting was opened, with some introductory remarks, by the Bishop of the Diocese, after which the report was read by the Secretary, the Rev. W. H. Ripley, M. A., and a series of resolutions was adopted, being moved and seconded, with appropriate addresses, respectively, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Sprague and the Rev. Sallern Givins—J. G. Draper, Esq., and Rev. B. Cronyn—Rev. Jonathan Shortt, and Absalom Shade, Esq.—J. H. Hargarty, Esq., and Capt. LeRoy, R. A.—Rev. H. Scadding, and Alex. Dixon, Esq.—Rev. R. J. Macgeorge and G. W. Allan, Esq.—Rev. G. M. Armstrong, and H. Rowse, Esq. A vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese for kindly presiding on the occasion, was moved by Capt. McLeod, seconded by the Rev. Septimus Ramsay, after His Lordship had vacated the chair, which being acknowledged by a few suitable remarks, the Meeting was closed with the customary prayers. The Lord Bishop of Toronto has extended his list of appointments for Confirmation, as we learn by The Church, from the 3rd of July (as mentioned in our number of the 25th ulto.) to the 16th of the same month, including London—on Friday the 7th—and closing at Hayesville on the 16th.

CHAPLAINCY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—From letters received in town by the mail just arrived from England, we learn that the Rev. HENRY SWELL, M. A., late of this Diocese, was expected to set out on the 27th of last month, to proceed to the interesting sphere of labour, to which he has been appointed, as Chaplain to the British Embassy at Constantinople.

The Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL acknowledges, with many thanks, the receipt of Six Shillings Ten Pence, being the contents of a Missionary Box from the Masters Hall, of Sorel, towards the funds of the Quebec JUVENILE CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

NEW BOOKS AT OUR PUBLISHER'S.—We direct attention to Mr. Stanley's Advertisement of more new books received by him; we have not had time to look over his supply, but the works specified are such as can be confidently recommended, and they will, we feel assured, meet with a ready sale.

INDEX & TITLE PAGE.—Circumstances over which we had no control have retarded the completion of our Index and Title Page, but we are informed by our Publisher that it will be completed by the end of next week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received W. C. E.;—A. S.;—Mrs. N.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Rev. Chs. Bancroft No. 209 to 210; Rev. Dr. O'Meara, No. 131 to 132; Rev. Alex. Sanson, No. 156 to 208; Messrs. R. Peniston, No. 209 to 210; John Birks, No. 159 to 214; Thomas Dallas, No. 209 to 210. Mrs. Alex. Gillespie, 2 copies, No. 209 to 210.

Local and Political Intelligence.

Telegraphic news of the arrival of the Acadia at New York was received in town on Saturday; the letter bags arrived on Monday afternoon, but no papers; the Mercury of Monday evening contained intelligence received from his London correspondent, which we are happy to say, does not confirm the telegraphic report that “Ireland was very turbulent.” We are afraid that our dependence upon our republican neighbours for intelligence, which seems to mould itself in their hands according to what would please them best, acts unfavourably upon the interests of British colonists, and we long for the time when telegraphic news will come to us direct from Halifax, along British territory exclusively. We make large use of the intelligence given by the Mercury.

Irish affairs do not possess much interest. Mr. Mitchell had, on Monday night, tabled a bill against him for felony, by the Commission Grand Jury, Dublin. His counsel attempted to crush the indictment on the ground of error, but has not succeeded—the trial is now going on. Mr. Devlin Reilly has been arrested; and also Mr. C. M. Duffy, of the Nation, whilst visiting his friend, Mr. Mitchell, in Newgate.

On Wednesday we had the important intelligence, from Vienna, of the Emperor and his family quitting the capital and of the attempt to proclaim a republic. The ministers issued a proclamation, stating that a verbal communication had been received by them of the Emperor's intention of quitting Vienna, that the same was unexpected, and given at the moment of his departure; that a confidential person had been sent off after his Majesty, entreating his immediate return, or to give some reasons for his quitting his subjects. Though Vienna was under much excitement, there had been no outbreak, and the return of his Majesty is thought probable. The next unexpected intelligence by which we were greeted on Wednesday last, was from Spain, and to the effect that our ambassador at Madrid, Sir H. Bulwer, had received his passport with orders to quit within forty-eight hours.

The letters are to the 18th May, and announce that Count de Masratal had been sent off to London on a mission relative to the affair, which has had its origin in the note sent some while ago from Lord Palmerston. On the departure of Sir H. Bulwer, the British arms were removed from the front of the embassy, and placed inside. The circumstance has provoked much discussion, though nothing very serious is anticipated as the result, the conduct of Lord Palmerston, alone, having been the cause of the ill-feeling.—Sir H. Bulwer arrived in London on the 21st.

With reference to a motion for a variety of returns, made by Lord George Bentinck in the House of Commons, it is said:

“His Lordship, in an energetic and elaborate speech, contended that our free-trade legislation had proved a total failure; the house agreed to the return being granted. On Thursday evening the affairs of Spain came under discussion, but as the whole of the documents were not yet printed, though in the hands of the printers, it was agreed that an early day should be allowed for enquiring into the subject.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Jewish Disabilities Bill was thrown out on its second reading, by a majority of 35; their lordships being occupied until 2 o'clock on the morning of Friday, in its discussion.

Matters of the greatest importance at home and abroad have come before the British public, during the present week, and with the exception of some struggling chartist meetings, and the quiet proceedings of the reform movement, no political excitement is exhibited throughout the country; trade is becoming more healthy, and the unemployed are less numerous than reported some few weeks ago.”

English Commercial news contains nothing of a very striking character. Consols closed, for money and account, at 81½ to 81. Money plenty at 3 and 3½ per cent.

Best English wheat, 50s. a 56s. per quarter; American, 48s. a 50s.; Indian Corn, 30s. a 35s. for white, and 35s. a 37s. for yellow; Western Canal at 28s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s. a 27s. 6d. Shipments to Ireland large.

DEADFUL MASSACRE AT NAPLES.—By the latest news from Naples we learn, that on the 15th inst. a difference between the King and the Chamber led to a breach of the peace, in consequence of which the troops were called out. The National Guard immediately raised barricades in the streets, and a combat ensued. The King granted a pillage to the lazzaroni upon which a scene of almost indescribable horror followed—a general massacre ensued. Houses were broken into, and soldiers, men, women and children murdered and their bodies thrown into the streets. The Royal Guard murdered two sons of the Marquis Vassalori in his own palace—the palace was sacked. The massacre continued for eight hours; in the hospitals were filled with wounded, in one Swiss regiment alone, there were 800 killed and wounded, of which 30 were officers. The aspect of the city was deplorable—it seemed converted into one vast tomb; it is now governed by martial law—the white Bourbonic flag is substituted for the tri-colour.—Corresp. Mercury.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—The cholera increases daily in Constantinople and also in the surrounding villages; all the precautions in the world would fail in preventing its raging.

It has also broken out in Galatz; the cases are as many as twenty in a day.—Corresp. Mercury.

We subjoin a few selections from papers received by the previous mail.

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On the 10th ulto., the express train from Exeter to Paddington consisted of two first-class carriages, four second-class carriages, which were drawn by one engine. Next to the engine was a luggage-van, which was followed by a second-class carriage that was unusually full of passengers. The train started at about twenty-five minutes to one o'clock, being five minutes after the usual time. Its progress was uninterrupted till, on its approach at the Shrivensham station, where it is stated that the signal was given by the signal telegraph that the line was clear, in consequence of which the speed was continued. At this part of the line there is a branch rail for turning off the carriages. At the angle of divergence of the off-line was a empty horse-box, with a truck attached, on which was a gentleman's carriage, which, it is supposed, just overlapped the main on-line, as a collision took place, the effect of which was, that the engine struck the horse-box, when, owing to the velocity with which the train was progressing, the horse-box, with the truck, were swung round and, in a moment, the second-class carriage, which was connected with the luggage-van in the rear of the engine, was dashed to pieces, and the unfortunate passengers were flung out in every direction, the shrieks and exclamations among whom were most appalling. The number killed on the spot was four; among them two clergymen—the Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Penzance, and the Rev. Mr. Sandys, of Woolwich. Fourteen persons were injured. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of Manslaughter returned against the two porters who were concerned in placing the horse-box and cattle-truck in the position which caused the collision.

LEGAL MURDER.—Sending forth a musket.—On Saturday, April 29th, the point reserved for the consideration of the fifteen judges by Baron Rolfe, at the Yorkshire Assizes, was argued in the Court of Exchequer, by Mr. Deasly, the prisoner's counsel. The indictment alleged that the prisoner, Michael Stokes (a private in the 59th), shot, discharged, and sent forth a certain musket, and then went on to allege that with the ball so shot, discharged, and sent forth, the prisoner caused the death of a certain man, and that he was guilty of manslaughter. It was contended that these allegations were bad for uncertainty and repugnance, for, that though the words to “shoot and discharge” a musket, would mean to “fire off a musket,” the words “shot, discharge, and send forth a musket,” must be taken to mean that the musket itself is sent forth as a missile, the words “shot and discharge” being controlled by the words “sent forth.” It was laid down in Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown (title Appeal, p. 261.) that an argumentative certainty was not sufficient in an indictment, and that a precise certainty was always required in *felony*. Mr. Deasly cited other authorities, contending that the words “sent forth” could not be rejected as surplusage. . . . The Judges took time to consider, and on Monday week intimated to the prisoner's counsel that in their opinion the conviction was good, and the cause of death was stated with sufficient certainty, the words “sent forth” being rejected as surplusage.—The Record.

The ceremony of the baptism of the infant Princess, fourth daughter of the Queen and Prince Albert, took place on the 13th of May, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The princess was named LOUISA CAROLINA ALBERTA.

The following is from the London Times; it exhibits forcibly what hinders Ireland's prosperity.

For months and months past a set of men, who would not have been tolerated for one hour in any other country of Europe, have made that city the focus of sedition and treason. Who ever heard that a thriving trade was driven in Paris on Saint Bartholomew's day, or at Palermo when the Sicilian republicans were in full force? At this very hour traversed the once gay and busy boulevards of the French capital, and you will see the effects of civil discord upon trade. The modern Irish plan of stimulating the commercial prosperity of a city is the strangest of which we have yet heard. It sounds like Dean Swift's cynical directions to servants how to conduct themselves in the way best calculated to give satisfaction. Form all the shopkeepers of a city into a National Guard with directions to pick off each other's customers. If any lady who may go out shopping should escape the heavy and well-directed fire of the rifle clubs that would be directed upon her, have ready for her reception and bottles of cold vinegar to be poured into her face, scatter broken bottles about the streets. Let it be known that a ferocious and brutal peasantry are at any time ready to be poured into the town, and you will produce a state of things at which the military hero or factious partisan might rejoice, but which the tailor, the wine merchant, the haberdasher, and the lady who keeps the baby-linen warehouse, would regard with unmitigated despair. This is just what has been the case in Dublin. Now that we see it in its results we can afford to laugh at that effete humbug—the Irish Confederation. But while every mail was bringing in the intelligence that now one capital of Europe, and now another, had fallen into the hands of the mob, it was no laughing matter that a set of impudent adventurers, taking advantage of the defective state of the law, should in the midst of the principal city of Ireland assume all the functions of an insurrectionary government, and disseminate on all sides the inspirations of their brutal ferocity.

FRANCE seems to have afforded no occasion for extended communications—which is giving as favourable an account of it as could be expected. The Government is described as divided, and a severe riot at Lyons is spoken of.

AUSTRIA.—The electoral law.—The Wahl-Ordnung, or provisional law to regulate the elections to the first Austrian Parliament, had appeared, and the following are a few of the more important provisions:—

The Chambers are to meet on the 26th of June. The number of the members of the Senate is not to exceed 200, to consist of the princes of the blood, 150 chosen from and by the chief landed proprietors for the duration of the Parliament, and the remainder to be nominated by the Emperor for life. The Chamber of Deputies to consist of 383 members, being at the rate of one for every 60,000 inhabitants, except in the case of the principal towns, which are to have a larger number of representatives in proportion to the population. Thus Vienna will have 15 members. The elections are to be indirect, as for the Frankfurt Parliament. The right of suffrage in the election of the Wahl-manner appointed to all Austrian citizens, without distinction as to religion, who have attained their 21th year, possess the free exercise of their civil rights, have been for six months resident in the electoral districts, and are not entitled to vote in the election of members of the Upper Chamber. Daily and weekly labourers, domestic servants, and persons receiving assistance from public charities, are excluded from the suffrage.

To be eligible as a deputy it is requisite that the candidate should have attained his 30th year, and have the right of voting for the election of the Upper or Lower Chamber, in one of those parts of the monarchy which are enumerated in the document proclaiming the constitution.

HOLLAND.—Our Amsterdam letters inform us that a new Ministry has been formed, including some of the members of the preceding Government.

The programme of the new Administration is said to be tantamount to a complete reversal of the policy hitherto pursued by the Dutch Government. A royal message was communicated to the Second Chamber of the States on the 13th inst., announcing that the Count Van Schimmelpenninck and Major-General Nepveu having tendered their resignations, his Majesty had accepted them.

The Minister of Justice, M. Dirk Donker Curtius, then rose and addressed the Chamber. The hon. member stated to the Assembly that, when the ex-President of the Council declared that the new fundamental law would be drawn up on the model of the English constitution, the (the ex-President's) colleagues generally believed that he only referred to the responsibility of the Ministry and the direct system of election; but that it was subsequently discovered that the majority of the members of the Cabinet did not concur in the sentiments of their President, and hence the secession of the Count Van Schimmelpenninck. The hon. deputy proceeded to develop the programme of the modified Ministry. The statement of the Minister was listened to by the Assembly with the most profound attention, and received with demonstrations of general satisfaction. The people appear to regard the change of Ministry with equal complacency.—European Times.

SWITZERLAND.—Intelligence from the capital of Bern is to the effect that on the 9th an emettee was on the point of breaking out there, in consequence of the intelligence of M. Ochsenheim's resignation; and calm was only restored by the announcement that the committee charged with pronouncing on the acceptance of the resignation of M. Ochsenheim had been unanimous in refusing it. The grand council has also decided to give M. Ochsenheim every satisfaction as to the political line of conduct to be followed relative to the principle of absoluteness adopted by him.

The Diet re-assembled on the 11th. M. Ochsenheim, in his speech, explained that the reason of convoking the Diet was the fact that the Austrians would force a passage through Switzerland. The Diet appointed a committee of defence to take all necessary measures on this subject.—Eur. Times.

Since the above was sent to press, the English newspaper has been received at the Quebec Post Office, and we avail ourselves of the space which remains for collecting some further intelligence from the papers before us.

Many people in Ireland were making great demonstrations of their satisfaction at the discharge of the jury in the cases of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Magner; some complaints of unfairness in empowering the jury in these trials had caused discussion in the House of Commons, which drew from Her Majesty's Ministers declarations and statements apparently satisfactory to the House. Lord John Russell said, "It was notorious that there was a person on one of the late juries who had been chairman of a Repeal Committee or Repeal Association, and who did not consider himself bound by his oath as a juror, but only by the interests of the faction to which he belonged."

Mr. Mitchell's trial came off on the day before the sailing of the steamer, and the latest intelligence respecting it is in the European Times as follows: "The trial of Mr. Mitchell came off yesterday, and from our accounts, dated at Dublin last night, we find that there is no likelihood of the jury agreeing to a verdict. All was tranquil. The jury were eloquent, and the deepest anxiety prevailed."

With regard to Sir H. Bulwer's departure from Madrid, we find Lord Palmerston to have stated in the House of Commons, on the 23rd ult., that it did not proceed from any rupture of friendly relations between the two countries.

The following is the Eur. Times' condensed account of the flight and return of the Emperor of Austria: "The Emperor and Empress of Austria quitted Vienna secretly and unknown to their Ministers, on the evening of the 17th inst. They took their departure in a private carriage, several imperial carriages following an hour or two afterwards. They passed out through the gate Mariahilf, and it is positively stated that they have proceeded to Innsbruck. On the 18th Pillersdorf and his colleagues in the Ministry issued a proclamation announcing the fact, adding that the Emperor had taken this step 'from motives of health.' The Archduke Francis Charles, and his consort, and three Princes, accompanied the Emperor. The Ministers stated that they had deemed it their duty to dispatch Count Hoyos, the Commander of the National Guard, a trustworthy man, with the urgent request to dispel the apprehensions of the people, either by the Emperor's return, or a statement of the reasons which rendered it impossible. Count Wilezek had been sent to make the same request to the Archduke. The Ministers were evidently alarmed, and completely taken by surprise at this unexpected event, and pledged themselves to preserve order, and to publish to the people whatever communications they might receive from their 'departed' monarch. Some endeavours were made to get up a cry for a Republic, but the national guards threatened to hang the rioters, and they were arrested. The Ministers, albeit so liberal, deprecate any intention of subverting the monarchy; and by the last accounts, the joyful information was received in the afternoon of the 19th, of the approaching return of the Emperor that evening, and the Imperial Palace was surrounded by thousands waiting his arrival."

THE TRIAL OF THE GLASGOW RIOTERS.—On the 3rd ult., exculpatory proofs were proffered with effect, after which Lord Medway summed up the evidence at great length. The jury then retired, and after an absence of about three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict finding all the panels guilty of mobbing and rioting as libelled. Lord Medway intimated that the court would deliver sentence at a later period of the assizes. On the 4th inst., the Court resumed its sittings, when James Campbell, John Gallater, John Rafferty,

David Deans Muir, and John Docherty, were brought up on a similar charge as in the preceding case. The exculpatory evidence was to the generally good character of the accused. Lord Mackenzie summed up at great length; and the jury, after having retired for an hour and a half, returned a unanimous verdict, finding Campbell, Gallater, and Rafferty, guilty of mobbing and rioting; Muir and Docherty guilty in terms of their own confession, but recommending Muir to the mercy of the court. On the 5th, the rioters received their sentences; one to 18 years' transportation, three to 10 years' and five to 2 years' imprisonment.

THE CONWAY TUBE.—The Great Tubular Bridge on the Conway is sustaining itself admirably. There passed through it one day lately a train consisting of 37 ballast waggons drawn by two powerful engines, and weighing altogether about 200 tons, causing a deflection of less than three fourths of an inch, thus proving the perfect success of the principle and strength of the tube.

MEXICO.—Ratification of the treaty of peace.—The steamer Edith, captain Couillard, arrived at New-Orleans on the 30th ultimo, from Vera-Cruz, bringing positive intelligence that the Mexican Chamber of deputies, assembled at Queretaro, had ratified the treaty by a vote of 51 to 26. There was no doubt of its being ratified by the senate. General Butler was about issuing orders for calling in all the outposts, preparatory to their march homeward. General P. F. Smith was to leave Mexico for Vera-Cruz on the 24th, to superintend the embarkation of the troops.

It is said that by a secret article in the treaty a portion of the American army is to remain in Mexico until the government is organized on a firm basis, the expense to be defrayed by Mexico.—Gazette.

BRITISH INTERVENTION.—It really does seem to us that editors of American newspapers would do themselves no harm, at least, if they were not quite so ready to misrepresent the conduct of the British Government and its agents on all possible occasions; if they would take a little, a very little, pains to ascertain facts before expressing or intimating unfavourable opinions. Two instances are before us at this moment. The papers, far and near, are holding out the idea of British intermeddling with the affairs of other nations, in such a way as to excite unfriendly feelings in the minds of the mob, the cases being those of Hayti and Yucatan. And what are the facts? Why it seems that the British Chargé, or Minister in Mexico, having been applied to by some quasi governmental authority in Yucatan for aid against the Maya, with an offer of the Sovereignty of the country—the same application and offer that were made by the same authority to our Government—has sent the formal answer that he will communicate on the subject with the Ministry at home. And in the case of Hayti, all we learn is that a British vessel has arrived at Port-au-Prince having on board a person supposed, probably by the Governor of Jamaica, to make inquiries concerning recent events there; that is, to ascertain whether the persons or effects of British residents are endangered.

These two very innocent facts, very proper facts, are characterized, off hand, by all manner of journals, as instances of "British Intervention," calling for watchfulness and counteraction on the part of our Government.—New York Courier.

CAPE BRETON.—The farmers are without cattle to till the soil—without seed to put in it—and, in too many instances, without food for present sustenance. By this time next year Cape-Breton will be in a state of destitution that will scarcely be surpassed by the condition of Ireland. We can have no motive for exaggeration—we appeal to all Cape-Breton for the truth of our words.—Spectator.

SIR RICHARD ARMSTRONG.—It is with the sincerest regret we announce the return to England of that fine old soldier, Major General Sir Richard Armstrong, Commander of the Forces in Western Canada. Some short time ago, the gallant veteran received notice of his appointment to the Colonelcy of the 95th regiment, previous to which he had requested permission to return home, on account of the pressure of private business. His request, it would appear, has been granted, coupled with an acknowledgment of his valuable services, in the shape of the vacant regiment.—Kingston Whig.

SKILL TURNING A PERILOUS PASSAGE INTO A PLEASANT TRIP.—The Steamer George Frederick has again descended the Northern Channel of the Long Sault Rapids. She made her second passage on Wednesday morning from Dickinson's Landing to this place, a distance of 12 miles, in 30 minutes. It has for a length of time been the opinion of many that the North Channel is the safer of the two, but still the owners of steamers appear to entertain a dread of its wild and blistering appearance, and consequently never allowed their vessels to descend by it. It is now, however, we think, a well established fact, that it is the more expeditious and the safer channel. Persons who came down in the George Frederick yesterday, state that it appeared plain to them that at least three or four large vessels could have descended on each side of her without danger. The George Frederick had on board a "pleasure party" composed of many ladies and gentlemen from Dickinson's Landing, who were delighted, we are told, by excellent music. This channel being now deemed navigable, we suppose that many steamers will follow the example set by the George Frederick, and we conceive that in the course of a year or two the Southern Channel will be totally abandoned. This, then, must prove advantageous to that prosperous village, Dickinson's Landing, the inhabitants and business men of which have hitherto been precluded from the many benefits that naturally accrue from steamers calling at a port. This discovery, if such we can call it, is to be attributed to A. Kezzer, Esq., and others, from Dickinson's Landing, who have for years been attempting to dispel the prejudices against this channel that existed in the minds of so many.—Cornwall Observer.

PROHIBITED RAILROAD TO LAKE HURON.—It will be within the recollection of our readers that, some three or four years ago, Mr. Gowen, (the Member for this County), projected, and wrote a long article in this paper, explaining a line of Rail Road from Brockville, on the River St. Lawrence, to the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron. It would seem from the annexed notice, which we copy from the Canada Official Gazette, that our good neighbours of Prescott and Ogdensburg, contemplate the carrying out of a similar design. This would give a line of continuous railroad from Lake Champlain to Lake Huron, and would reduce the distance between Boston and Chicago, by at least 500 miles:—

"Notice is Hereby Given, that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, for a Charter of a Company to construct a Railroad from the town of Prescott, in the District of Johnstown, to some point on Lake Huron near Georgian Bay.

Prescott, 1st May, 1848." Brockville Statesman.

The Royal Mail Line of Steamers, (the Passport, Canada, Highlander, and Gilderleeve), now descend the River channel, direct to the City of Montreal, and ascend by the Lachine, Beauharnois, and Cornwall Canals. Our whole country is now open for navigation, by the largest class vessels, from the Sault Ste. Marie, at the foot of Lake Superior, and from Green Bay, and Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to the Atlantic Ocean.—Ibid.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS TO THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The Montreal Herald has published an article under the head "Why would we not have a line of Atlantic Steamers to the St. Lawrence?" and arrives at the answer that "but a few years can elapse in the natural course of events, before the St. Lawrence is regularly ploughed by these messengers of civilization." Several other papers have mentioned or copied the article with the expression of their concurrence, and we hope that the expectation will be fully and speedily realized.

THE LAKES AND THE ATLANTIC are united by ship navigation. The Atlantic steamer Free Trader is at Chicago, having arrived from Montreal, making the trip in six days, stopping at Hamilton on Lake Ontario, Cleveland, on Lake Erie, and other places. She carries 3500 barrels of flour, and runs hereafter from Chicago, (Illinois), to Halifax, (Nova-Scotia).

THE LACHINE RAPIDS.—A great deal of interest has lately been taken by the Montreal public in consequence of the development of an entirely novel feature in the steam navigation of the St. Lawrence above the city. We allude to the fine class of vessels which are now daily making the passage down the Lachine Rapids, (heretofore in imagination the Charybdis of the inland waters of Canada), and landing their passengers, from the United States and Upper Canada, at the wharves of Montreal. At the time the Lord Sydney came down these rapids some 7 or 8 years ago, the feat was considered as something extraordinary, and it has continued to be talked of as such since. The present advantage afforded by the completion of the canal has, however, brought down a number of the splendid craft belonging to the Royal Mail Line of Upper Canada, and the steamers in connection with the Ogdensburg line; and we hear that it is the intention of the proprietors that these steamers shall hereafter descend these rapids on their daily trips; it being perfectly safe, and of great convenience to themselves—the vessels, of course, passing through the canal on their upward passage.—Transcript.

MONTREAL AND PORTLAND RAIL-ROAD.—"Our Rail-road is going a-head in good earnest. A gentleman connected with the undertaking, who has just returned from a tour along the line, informs us that there are now 1500 men at work on that part of the road between Montreal and St. Hyacinthe; the timbers for the track are all on the ground, and the laying down of the rails for the first 10 miles will be commenced July first. The engine-house, car-house, and wharf at the Saint Lawrence, are in a forward state. The Company have under contract four passenger cars, 80 feet in length each, and ten freight cars. An engine is purchased and on its way from Portland; and the whole of this section to the River Richelieu is to be completed and in running order in August next. The draw-bridge at Richelieu is well under way, and the road from thence to St. Hyacinthe is principally graded, and will be completed ready for the cars in October next; making 30 miles of road available for business this season.

"The surveyors have just completed the location of the road from St. Hyacinthe to Melboume, 31 miles, which, with the section thence to Sherbrooke, which is also located, is now ready for grading. The party engaged on the section from Melboume to St. Hyacinthe, which will soon be reinforced, are proceeding with their work, cutting the timber and clearing 100 feet in width, and grubbing 22 feet, preparatory to grading.

"When it is considered, in connexion with the foregoing encouraging facts, that most of the leading members of the Government are pledged to aid the undertaking by guaranteeing the interest of a loan, there can be no reasonable doubt but the road will be built to the Province Line at no distant period."—Sherbrooke Gazette.

On the 8th instant, Mr. High Constable Clark, from Sherbrooke, arrived in Montreal in charge of Nathan Lewis, an old Engraver, who is suspected to have been for a long period in the employment of the counterfeiters, engraving their plates and cutting their dies for making counterfeit money, in the Districts of Montreal and Saint Francis. He was traced from Barnston to Dunham, and then fled to Farnham, in the District of Montreal, where he was arrested by Mr. Clark.

Upon searching his room, were found counterfeit money, tools of all kinds for engraving, and carrying on the counterfeiting business; German silver and metal, for the manufacture of hard silver, with their copper plates in a state of preparation for engraving. We understand that he is fully committed for trial. It is understood that he is the only engraver in the employment of the counterfeiters in Eastern Canada. Great credit is due the authorities, for the course taken by them against the counterfeiters; and Mr. Clark deserves well of the Government and country for his zeal and perseverance in ferreting out and arresting the leading men engaged in counterfeiting, who have for years evaded the vigilance of the authorities, and it is to be hoped that he will pursue them until the Province is freed from them.—Mont. Gazette.

We learned on Saturday a very interesting fact—that an American gentleman is now in Montreal for the purpose of buying cured fish, to export to Cincinnati by our inland waterway from this colony. Five hundred barrels of mackerel, we understand, will pass by this route, instead of the much longer, and more tedious one of the Atlantic, and ascending the Mississippi. The road to the Western States by Canada and the canals is unquestionably the nearest and cheapest, and much earlier in time than the circuitous route of New Orleans.—Montreal Herald, 12th inst.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Three Persons burned to death.—We regret to learn that the mill belonging to Elzéar Duchesneau, Esquire, at Sainte-Marie, Nouvelle-Beauce, and kept by Mr. Bisson, was destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock in the night of Monday of last week, and that Mrs. Bisson, her child, and a man employed as an assistant by Mr. Bisson, perished in the flames. Mr. Bisson himself was absent at the time. When he arrived with the neighbours, with whom he was spending the evening, it was too late. Mrs. Bisson was found partly burned, with her hand upon the latch of the door. What renders the accident still more deplorable is that she was in a far advanced state of pregnancy; so that, instead of three, it may be said that four persons were burned to death. It is supposed that the assistant miller having fallen asleep, the grain ran out, and the fire was occasioned by the friction of the millstones.—Gazette.

THE CROSS IN THE UNITED STATES.—We have had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman from the neighbourhood of New-Orleans, Mr. F. Gauthier, a native of this city,

but for some years a resident of Pinocourtville, Louisiana, who has travelled through the interior, up the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio, down the Great Lakes, and thence to New-York, whence he arrived here Saturday morning, on a visit to his family. The accounts of the crops of all kinds, which he has collected everywhere, are most promising. Some envious and ungrateful people even begin to complain of the bounties of Providence, probably not to themselves but to their neighbours.—Gazette.

QUEBEC BANK.—The Directors held a meeting last Thursday, at which James Ginn, Esq., was unanimously elected as President, and WILLIAM PETRY, Esq., as Vice President. We are informed that Mr. Worth has been appointed Deputy Shipping Master for the port of Quebec.—Gazette.

EMIGRATION.—H. M. Chief Agent for Emigration has received Passenger Lists which show, to the 25th ult., 10,838 Passengers to have embarked for this port from British and Irish Ports.

The number arrived at this port, up to last Saturday, by a return from the same Officers, is 196 Cabin, and 10,169 Steerage Passengers. SURPRISE.—35 vessels arrived since our last publication.

We understand, from an authentic source, that the Resistance sailed from Gibraltar on the 20th ult., having on board the 79th Highlanders, for Quebec. Her arrival may therefore be daily expected.—Mercury.

APPOINTMENTS BY HIS EXC. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The Honourable HENRY EDWARD CARON, to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law, for Lower Canada. LEWIS T. DRESMONT, Esquire, to be Solicitor General in and for Lower Canada, and a Queen's Counsel in the same.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable MARC PASCHÉ, de Saint-Laurent, to be Deputy Adjutant General of Militia within and for the Province of Canada, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE WEATHER has been cold—thermometer down to 45° on Monday—until this morning which promises a warm day. Vegetation seems to have been no wise retarded; trees and plants look beautiful.

P. S.—We had just had time to look over such English news as were furnished by the papers delivered at the Post Office yesterday afternoon, when the arrival of the Steamer America at Boston on Tuesday night was announced by Extra from the Morning Chronicle, having been communicated by telegraph from New York via Troy Line. The America had made her first trip to New York, including stoppage at Halifax, last month, in less than 14 days, and her return voyage to Liverpool in 12;—she has now accomplished her second voyage out in a little over 10 days to Boston; this more than realizes the high expectations which had been entertained of the qualities of this splendid addition to the Cunard Line. We subjoin the telegraphic news as published yesterday:—

The Royal Mail Steamship America, arrived at Boston last night. She made the passage across the Atlantic in ten days and eight hours! being the shortest passage ever made.

Liverpool, June 3rd.—Western Canal Flour 27s 6d a 28s. Southern 27s a 28s 6d. New Orleans and Ohio 26s a 27s. Wheat—United States and Canada white and mixed 7s 6d a 8s. Indian Corn per qr. 32s a 36s 6d. Corn Meal 11s 6d a 15s per 70lbs.

Flour and Grain are scarcely changed. The statements of the Potatoe blight are false. The exports are almost confined to the United States.

Money is plenty, and Accommodations are liberal. The Bank of France is improving in business. To a second Edition of the Morning Chronicle Extra, published at 8 o'clock, p.m., we are indebted for the following additional intelligence:—

New York, June 14th, 8h. 45m. A.M. John Mitchell has been sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. The same day he was sent to Cork, and shipped as a convict to the prison hulk at Bermuda. No outbreak has yet occurred, but an ominous silence prevails.

John O'Connell is severe on the government. He denounces it most fiercely. Mitchell's parting from his family was deeply affecting. His property is confiscated.

The United Irishman is suppressed. Mitchell's family was adopted by the Repeal Association and the people.

Trifling disturbances in London, Bradford, Manchester, &c., principally by Chartists and Irish sympathisers. Some ring-leaders were arrested by the police.

The working classes are in great distress. It is supposed the government will adopt an extensive emigration as relief. Small riots, but generally put down.

The French National Assembly is still strongly guarded by troops. They are beginning to legislate in earnest. They have determined to break up the Louis Blanc system of organization of labour, which made some disturbances among the street workmen. The police have arrested Blanqui and Cotte. Louis Blanc is to be tried with others, for the conspiracy of the 15th May. The constitutional committee decided to have but one chamber, and to make the present one ineligible for the next.

New disturbances at Lyons. The ministers to the United States are said to be appointed. Prince Louis Napoleon visited Paris in disguise, but was ordered to leave.

Rothschild's cottage was burnt by the conspirators. A violent riot occurred at Berlin on the night of the 20th. Many persons were hurt by the National Guards.

The Austrians defeated the Italians at Lake Lody. The Danes attacked the Germans at Sunderbolt in Schleswig, and defeated them.—The Germans lost 1000 men and six cannon.

The combined Swedish, Russian and Danish fleet was off Copenhagen. Prince Constantine was on board. No news from China or India.

BIRTH. On the 2nd inst., at St. George's Square, Toronto, the lady of JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Jr., Esq., of a son.

DIED. On the 30th ult., HELEN, wife of the Rev. MICHAEL BOONER, Minister of Trinity Church, Galt, aged 30 years.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received per "Erromanga," and for sale By Gilbert Stanley, No. 4, St. ANNE STREET, A LARGE supply of BOOKS, carefully selected from the best English authors; the whole of which will be sold at very reduced prices, in consequence of some slight damage sustained in landing from one of the Quebec Steamers from Montreal. Quebec, 8th June, 1848.

MORE NEW BOOKS.

THE undersigned has this day received an additional supply to his already large stock of BOOKS, among which will be found, THE WORKS OF

Charlotte Elizabeth, complete in 3 octavo volumes, with several of her works in single volumes. D'Aubigné's Reformation, (revised edition,) 4 vols. in 1. D'Aubigné's Germany, England, and Scotland. James's Anxious Enquirer, and True Christian. Sabbath Musings, by Caroline Fry. Harp on the Willows, by Rev. James Hamilton. Pike's Early Piety. Janeway's Token for Children. Several works by Jacob Abbott. The Family Christian Almanac, by the American Society.

Peep of Day, Line upon Line, Precept upon Precept, &c. &c. Also—A few Copies of

THE WAY'S LETTERS, (1st and 2nd series.) Addressed to the Right Rev. JOHN HUGHES, Roman Catholic Bishop of New York. GILBERT STANLEY, 14th June, 1848. St. Anne Street.

PROVIDENT & SAVINGS' BANK.

ABSTRACT. March 1. Balance at the credit of Depositors..... £37,144 0 0 Deposits from the 1st March to the 31st May..... £17,838 9 4 Withdrawals in the same period..... 17,002 19 3 Increase..... 635 10 1

June 1. Balance at the credit of Depositors this day..... £37,979 10 1

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 1/2 P. M. and on MONDAY and SATURDAY, evenings from 6 to 8. Copies of the Rules, and every necessary information will be furnished on application at the Office, Freemason's Hall, adjoining the Post Office. C. H. GATES, Cashier. Quebec, 7th June, 1848.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE Church Society,

AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

A YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who has a few leisure-hours, would be glad to devote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publisher's. Quebec, 8th June, 1848.

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES. JUST received, per "HELEX," from London, a small Lot of the above CELEBRATED CANDLES, and for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, 7th June, 1848.

WANTED, by a young person of respectability, a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable reference can be given. Application to be made at the office of this paper. Quebec, 1st June, 1848.

SUPERIOR BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR, PRINCE CIGARS, NOW landing ex Brigantine "Victoria," from Halifax, and for Sale by LEYACRAFT & Co. Quebec, 25th May, 1848.

ENGLISH CHEESE, PER OCEAN QUEEN. CHEEDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES and PINES. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE of G STANLEY, No. 4, St. Anne Street, Quebec, AND R. & A. MILNEA, St. Francois Xavier Street Montreal.

Intended, principally, as a supplement to the Psalms in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-Book. Selected and Arranged by THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A., (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.) Price in cloth 1s. 6d. plain leather 1s. 9d. best 2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a quantity be ordered.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for life with it, of more than three years standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having leased one-half of a large and extensive LUMBERING ESTABLISHMENT, known as HIBERNIA COVE, is prepared to make advances on Timber, Deals and Staves placed therein for sale, by FRANCIS BOWEN, Broker. St. Peter Street Quebec, 4th May, 1848.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 21st August, 1847. CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADDLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUITIES whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either WITH or WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term of Life.

Table with 4 columns: Age, With Profits, Without Profits, Half Credit. Rows for ages 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60.

The above rates, For Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be LOWER than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada; while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed:

- Brantford..... William Muirhead..... Colborne..... James Cameron..... Colborne..... Robert M. Boucher..... Dundas..... Dr. James Hamilton..... London..... Dr. George Scott,..... Dr. Alex. Anderson..... Montreal..... Frederick A. Wilson..... Dr. S. C. Sewell..... Paris..... David Buchan..... Port Spain..... Malcolm Cameron..... Quebec..... Welch and Davies..... St. Catharines..... Landon Bell..... Toronto..... Dr. Geo. Herrick..... Woodstock..... William Lapointe..... Dr. Samuel J. Stafford.

By order of the Board, THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary, Hamilton.

Forms of Application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBEC No. 3, ST. JAMES STREET.

MEDICAL REFERENCE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

TWIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron; Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Irons, Scythes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails.

—AND— Diamond Deck Spikes. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

RECEIVING FOR SALE

PATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colours, Red Ochre, Rose Pink, Putty, in bladders, Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

RIGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

ON SALE.

WINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 6 1/2 x 7 1/2, to 30 x 40, Best English Fire Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

Booth's Corner.

THE BROTHERS.

I remember spending an afternoon, a few months ago, in a family where were several children. In the course of my visit, two of them, the eldest of whom I shall call Ned, and the youngest Sam, returned from school, and Sam brought home a nice clean ciphering book, in which he had copied the sums he had done in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

"Sam," said his father, "how is it that you have got such a book, while Ned has none?"

"O," said Sam, very eagerly, "I beat him, papa: I beat him," thus showing the pride of his heart at having done more than a brother older than himself.

After a while Ned and I were left alone, and I saw him turning over the leaves of Sam's book, and siding as he did so toward me. Observing this, I said to myself, "Now I wonder if this boy has generosity enough to rejoice in his brother's success; perhaps he is bringing it to me to show me how nicely it is written." But I was not long in suspense; for Ned soon stood against my chair, and said, "Look there, that's a blot, and here's another, and that's done wrong!" And then I regretted that my hopes were vain; for I found that if Sam was proud of his success, Ned was envious of it, and would if he could, have triumphed over him. Now, my little reader, I hope you cherish a kinder spirit, so that you are not disposed to boast if you surpass your brothers and sisters; or if they should exceed you, I trust, instead of being jealous of them, you will try to imitate them in all that is good.

A child that does not love his brother, is not likely to love his parents. And let me tell you, that such a one has often brought ruin and misery on a whole family. The Rev. Henry Martyn, an excellent man, who was afterwards a devoted missionary, states, that he one day went to visit a person who was dying in a work-house; that his poor ignorant wife was sweeping the room while he was reading, as if nothing were doing; that his daughter, a woman of thirty years of age, was sitting on the door-step, out of her mind; and that all their wretchedness was brought upon them by a bad, disobedient, and prodigal son.

And certain it is, that such a one cannot love God, for what says the apostle John? "If a man say I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar; for he that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen?" And this commandment have we from him, that the who loveth God, love his brother also." I John iv, 20, 21.

Many pleasing instances of brotherly affection might be given; for example, Cato the younger, when a child, was asked one day whom he loved most. He answered, "My brother." The inquirer asked then whom he loved next, and again he said, "My brother." "Whom in the third place?" and the reply was still "My brother;" and the same answer was given till the questions were discontinued. Timoleon, too, when on the field of battle, seeing his brother fall by the wounds he had received, instantly leaped over his dead body, and with his shield protected it from insult and plunder; and though severely wounded in the generous enterprise, he would not on any account, retreat to a place of safety, till he had seen the corpse carried off the field by his friends. "See that you fall not out by the way," was the advice of Joseph to his brethren, when he sent them back to his father, laden with the good things of Egypt; and so let me now say to all brothers and sisters; for, O, "it is a good and pleasant thing for brethren to dwell together in unity."—Teacher's Offering.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRAINING SCHOOLS AT CHELLENHAM.—The first annual Meeting, called to render an account of the proceedings for establishing and so far carrying on an institution for training masters and mistresses from all parts of the United Kingdom upon the principles of the Church of England, was held on the 5th of last month, the Right Hon. Lord ASHLEY, M. P., in the chair. Though located at Cheltenham, the institution is not designed to be provincial but general; the parties who first originated the design having left it quite open to those who eventually carried it into full effect, to place it in London, if they had thought that a preferable locality. It was opened in June, 1847, with 5 pupils, since which time 31 male pupils had been added, one of whom had died, and six had been appointed to different schools, leaving 29 in the male department. There were 15 female pupils, four having left for different situations in the country. It is expected that for four or five years to come, the annual income required will be about £1000.

The Rev. Francis Close then addressed the Meeting in a very long and able speech. He said that although the Institution was established at Cheltenham, it had nothing of a local object in view, but was as general as if it had been fixed in London. His chief desire in visiting various parts of the country had been to convince the Christian community of the fact that they are slumbering upon the very brink of a volcano—that there is a mass of ignorance, a mass of crime, a mass of evil in the land, which if not properly met, may wrap the whole nation in flames. Many good people were unconscious of the existence of this evil, and equally unconscious of the value of the remedy which God has placed in their hands at this moment, which, if properly used, might, by God's blessing, be the means of saving the country from ruin and destruction. (Applause.) Every man, in the enjoyment of Christian and spiritual privileges, was responsible in his measure and degree for the ignorance, wretchedness and misery, around him; and without wishing to pay the Noble Chairman an unjust or undue compliment, he might be allowed to say that if every one, according to his station in life, had done as much, they would not have had to look upon so

dark and melancholy a prospect. He was fully convinced that the education hitherto afforded to this country had been as poor, meagre, and inefficient in its character, as it had been deficient in quantity. Up to the commencement of the present century, nothing had been done in a public way, for bettering the condition of the working classes with regard to religious education. The first attempt was made in the establishment of Sunday-schools by Mr. Raikes, at Gloucester. Then sprung up Bell and Lancaster, one of them representing the interests of education in other denominations. The country was greatly indebted to these gentlemen, notwithstanding the defects of their system. Then came, about the year 1822, the infant-school system, for which the country was under great obligations to Mr. Wilderspin. This system was far better adapted for the accomplishment of the object in view than the others to which he had alluded. It was interesting to remember that up to the year 1833, all the efforts made for the improvement of the education of the working classes were of a Voluntary character, and there had never been a more signal failure of the Voluntary system than in this instance. In the year 1833, Parliament voted £20,000, to assist these Voluntary efforts, part of which was given to the National Society, and the other part to the British and Foreign Sch. Society. That was an important era in the country's education. Year after year the question continued to advance in public interest; and he rejoiced to say that in the year 1830, a Council of Education was appointed, thus forming a permanent connection between the State and the education of the people; for let what would happen, that principle was now interwoven with the constitution of the country. He would not dwell further on what had been done with respect to education. The point to which he wished to call the attention of the Meeting was this, that notwithstanding all the efforts that had been made, there was now in this country a larger amount of ignorance than at the commencement of the present century.

In a conversation with Mr. Kay Shuttleworth, he said to that gentleman, on behalf of this Society, "We wish to preserve the truth of God, the Protestant Evangelical truth of the Church of England, and we will have nothing to do with you if there is the smallest danger of those principles being interwoven with." He assured him that nothing was further from the view of the Council: on the contrary, that they wished each to enjoy its religious convictions unbroken and uninterrupted. In confirmation of what he had stated, he would read the conclusion of the deed of the Society which had received the sanction of the Government. It was in the following terms:—"And lastly, it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the said parties to these presents, that while it is desired that the particular mode, plan, and scheme of education in the said schools shall be left freely in the hands of the Committee of the said Institution and their successors for ever, and that it shall be left to them to adopt, in conjunction with the Principal, such modifications of existing systems of conveying instruction or such new plans to be subsequently recommended as to them may seem expedient, it is solemnly intended and purposed that the religious education to be conveyed in the said schools shall always be strictly scriptural, Evangelical, and Protestant, and in strict accordance with the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England, as by law established in their literal and grammatical sense; and that these principles should for ever be preserved as a most sacred trust at any sacrifice of pecuniary loss or temporal interests. And this will and purpose is hereby recorded and affirmed in dependence on the aid and blessing of Almighty God, and in sole reliance upon the teaching of the Holy Ghost through the only Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." The Rev. Gentleman, after adverting to some of the details of the Government scheme of apprenticeship, and enforcing the necessity of an extension of Training Schools, said he hoped he had convinced the Meeting that the object of the present Society was not local, that its character was not provincial, but that it was altogether doctrinal. It was now in a most promising condition, having received nearly £6,000, from the public, and a pledge of £4,000 from the Government, and the prospect of its masters and mistresses being received by the Government. They had now twenty nine masters and fifteen mistresses in training, and the result of a recent examination by the Government Inspector was peculiarly satisfactory.

The Earl of Chichester, in allusion to the circumstance that the institution, though not of a local but of a general character, had been located at Cheltenham, remarked:—

In establishing such institutions, locality must be fully considered, and the character of the clergy in the neighbourhood fully attended to. Cheltenham he thought a very proper site. He had no wish to pay compliments to his reverend friend, Mr. Close; but he would say that in Cheltenham the Gospel had always been preached faithfully, and in accordance with the true doctrines of the Church. Wherefore they had every reason to hope that the institution would be watched over with energy and with zeal. So long as God spared his Rev. Friend, he knew it would be so, and that in the institution there would be secured a consistent tone of sound Christian teaching—a teaching which would command the sympathy and the support of the best informed and spiritual portion of the Church of this country.

OPERATIVE JEWISH CONVERTS' INSTITUTION.—The Annual Meeting was held on the 12th of last month, the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE ROSS, President, in the chair. Since the establishment of the institution, 249 Israelites had parted more or less of their benefits; many of them had passed from under its observation, but more than 100 of that number were known to live consistently with their baptismal engagements, of whom more than 30 were now Clergymen, Missionaries, or Scripture-readers.

Twenty one had been admitted during the last year, and twenty left. The number of inmates was now 25. The funds for the year had amounted to £1,278. The gross earnings by the work done in the institution (printing and book-binding) were £1,809. 2. 11.; and these trades together contributed, during the year, the sum of £320. 5. 2, as applicable to the general support of the institution. Three of those who had left the institution were qualified to earn their livelihood as book-binders, two as printers, one had been apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, two were employed as Scripture-readers, one had died, and three had been admitted into the Hebrew College of the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.

The Chairman, in his opening speech, introduced the following impressive and affecting remarks:—

He had parted with them last year with a feeling of gloom in his own mind, which he had confined to himself, for he feared that, owing to his time of life, he was not likely to meet them again, but by God's mercy he was again empowered to express his deep interest in a cause with which, for more than thirty-one years, he had been connected. He could offer them the assurance of an old man (for he was seventy-nine years old) who had been more engaged in the things of this world than that to come for fifty years, the greater part of which had been spent in Parliament, that, as a practical man, and one of not enthusiastic and over-wrought feelings, but in all the sobriety of judgement, he believed there was no cause so blessed as that of Israel. He also felt a gloom last year, because he perceived evident signs of that great commercial pressure which necessarily influenced every Society; and he had also a conviction that a crisis was approaching in France. The first had been mitigated, and the second had come to pass, and they were yet to learn the will of the Almighty with regard to that. He had nothing to offer them in favour of the Jewish cause so worthy of attention as what they had heard from the pulpit last evening, and what they would bear from the platform then, from those who could urge the subject more powerfully than he could. He could only exhort them, if their progress had not hitherto been with giant's steps, or with great rapidity, not to be discouraged. It was quite as rapid as they could expect; and if it was subject to trials, they could only prove their faith as the Israelites were taught by hunger in the desert, to know their own minds. If there were any present who had seen the beginning of the Parent Institution, they would understand how little there was to discourage them in the Operative Institution. Their path was plain and clear, and they must only remember the great principle of God to man, "to love God with all our hearts and minds, and to love our neighbour as ourselves." He knew no Society which acted more in accordance with that heavenly command. After glorifying God by personal piety, came external service to glorify his name. It was related in Scripture that the seed of Abraham was blessed in themselves, and that through them came the blood of Christ, which was to save mankind; so also it would be seen that blessings were to attach to all who blessed the seed of Abraham; and when it was remembered how Christ loved the Jews, even to pardoning them his death—how he shed tears over Jerusalem, and how his labours were exclusively confined to the land of the Jews, it could not be doubted that God had a peculiar affection for the Israelites, and that no deed we could perform was more acceptable to Him than charity and piety exhibited towards his ancient people, and the endeavour to bring them back to him:—so far, then, as related to the duty or love to God, then, as regarded our duty to our neighbour; first it related to all mankind, and then to those who were dearest to God, who had most need of our assistance. Were there any who had such need as the Israelite, or any so dear to God as the descendants of Jacob? Besides, the Jew when converted was deserted and cast out of his nation and his family, and it was one of the advantages of this Society that at such a time it afforded him the means of support.

The Rev. Dr. McCaul spoke with warmth and effect of the hope and encouragement which the word of God and past experience furnished for labours towards benefitting the Jews.

Even in the dispersion and gloom which had overhung them during 1,500 years, there were still gleams of light and splendour, and proofs that they were the chosen people of God, whose providence had never forsaken them, and even while he chastened them he still protected them, and made them a great and influential people; and it was shown in his word that in due season they would become instruments for the accomplishment of his purposes. They should be regarded with reverence and affection, and therefore should the Gospel be preached to them. When they were so preached to, they had great difficulties to contend with, for those who believed must forsake father, and mother, and home, and kindred, and be left destitute, and therefore they must be cared for. When the blessing of the Lord was on the Society for promoting Christianity among them, it brought with it this difficulty, which must be considered. Were they to leave those who forsake all for God, uncared for and unhelped? This was not Christian love or Christian charity. When they had shown their faith they must also show its principles, by the exhibition of love and charity to those who came out from among the children of Israel, and this was the prime duty of those who were interested in the conversion of the Jews. There were, besides those that could work, the aged, the sick, the infirm, and they must be cared for, and Christians must follow Christ, not only in preaching, but in ministering to their temporal wants. On this ground he supported this Institution, for, it effected its purpose in giving temporal relief to the converted Jews in the most unexceptionable manner, by teaching them the trades of book-binding, and

printing, and how that had been blessed they had heard from the Report. By good management, notwithstanding the great outlay in establishing the printing department, they were free from debt of every kind, and he was happy to state that a generous lady, who had been already alluded to, had given £200, as a small floating capital, towards the trade funds. The amount contributed by the inmates showed that in every respect the Institution was efficient. The only complaint against it was, that it was at present too small and limited, and it depended not on the managers, but on those who were able to furnish the means, to extend its usefulness. The Rev. Gentlemen concluded by urging powerfully the necessity of sending the Gospel to Jew and Gentile as the only means of preparing men to meet the convulsions and difficulties of the times.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The Anniversary of this Institution was held at Exeter Hall on Thursday evening, the 4th ult. Sir E. N. Burton, M. P., occupied the chair. Mr. Watson read the Report. It commenced with some extracts from the correspondence received by the Committee during the last year from many countries foreign and colonial, in which Sunday Schools are making increasing progress. It then adverted to home proceedings, and stated that twelve grants had been made in aid of the expense of erecting or enlarging school-rooms, making the total number of grants up to the present time 281, amounting to £6,422. The number of libraries granted during the year had been 127, making a total of 1,530. The schools thus assisted during the last year contained 23,345 scholars, of whom 14,805 were able to read the Scriptures. Considerable additions had been made to the catalogue, which now contained a list of 512 volumes. The donations received during the year amounted to £147. 1s. The Committee regretted to observe that that amount fell very far short of that received in the preceding year. The benevolent fund of the Union was in debt to the Treasurer £182. 15s. 1d. It would, also, probably be found necessary to add £500. to the capital of the Society, in order to carry on its business operations. The Report then stated the course which the Committee had adopted, in harmony with the Resolutions passed at the last Meeting, with regard to the Minutes of Council on Education. The sales for the year amounted to £8,857. 16s. 2d., being a decrease of £314. 4s. 1d. The Rev. C. Prest moved the adoption of the Report. The Rev. W. Bevan, in the course of his speech, mentioned the following interesting fact:—A liberal gentleman in the North, conceiving that the desecration of the Sabbath appeared likely to become one of the most productive sources of national calamity, offered three prizes for the three best essays that should be written by bona fide working men, on the obligations of the Sabbath, and the working-man's right to that blessed rest. Within the brief space of three months, from the miners of Cornwall, the weavers of the North, the operatives of every class, worn down with fatigue, day after day, there came into the hands of the adjudicators nearly 1,000 essays.

DANGERS OF LUMBERMEN.—Yesterday, about ten o'clock, A. M., an accident of a serious nature occurred. Two men were carried upon a crib of oak timber, endeavouring to make the head of the Chaudiere Government Slides; but the current proving too strong, carried them out of the channel. They observed their danger too late, and were carried with the crib over the "lost channel." One of the men, named Baptiste Beaudreau, jumped off the crib, and was carried over the chute. The other, named Paul Filardeau, kept his hold of the crib until it struck against the table rock or "jamb" at the head of the chute, and then jumped upon the rock. His situation was even here critical, for a dreadful rapid lay between him and the main shore, distant about one hundred and fifty yards. A crowd of the inhabitants, about 500 in number, were soon on the spot, and measures immediately taken to remove the poor fellow from his unpleasant situation. Messrs. McLaughlin, Farley, Sullivan, Keeler and Larmonth, were most active in the attempt. A small cord was first thrown over, to which was attached a stronger one, and finally a cable or hawser, which was attached by Filardeau firmly to the rock. Rings were then slipped on to the hawser, to which coils were attached, and one end thrown over to the rock. Filardeau then tied the cords around his body, and slung himself to the rings.—Great excitement occurred when he let himself off. He was immediately pulled in along the main rope—not however without touching the water several times.—When the poor fellow reached the shore he, with the greatest coolness, turned to his deliverers and thanked them in both languages for their kindness. He then walked away, seeming not the least injured.—*Jylozm Packet.*

TRANSMISSION OF BOOKS & PAMPHLETS THROUGH THE UNITED KINGDOM.—*Post Office Notice.*—Henceforward the following additional privileges will be extended to printed books, magazines, reviews, and pamphlets, which are now allowed to be transmitted by the post within the United Kingdom at reduced rates of postage under certain regulations, viz.:—First, the name and address of the sender may be written or printed upon or in any such book, magazine, review, or pamphlet so sent, or on the envelop or cover thereof, in addition to the name and address of the person to or for whom it shall be forwarded. Secondly, any other writing may be on any leaf of any such book, magazine, review, or pamphlet so sent, or on the binding thereof, provided that all such last-mentioned writing be on one and the self-same page of the book or corresponding portion of the binding. The existing regulations, so far as they are not affected by these concessions, must be strictly adhered to, and the privileges now granted in no way exceeded, otherwise the packet must be charged as a letter, and treated as such in all respects.—*General Post-office, May, 1848.*

FRANCE—STILL EXISTING DANGERS. From Correspondence New York Com. Advertiser.

It is not often my good fortune to agree in the general views of the public, and I

certainly cannot do so in the present instance. So far from considering that the existing French Provisional Government are now in a better position, it appears to me that their difficulties are increased tenfold. The professed objects of Blanqui and his party were that France should declare war in favour of Poland and Italy, and that a forced contribution should be obtained from the rich, to the amount of 200 millions of dollars, for the immediate benefit of the poor. To neither of these propositions can the Assembly subscribe. There is consequently to be no war and no confiscation. France therefore is to remain without employment an army amounting to half a million of men, and also to limit such relief as she may afford to her operative classes within the bounds of fair taxation. The splendour of a court, meanwhile, is no longer to dazzle and amuse the people, and we may also infer that to escape the danger of further emutes the fooleries of public fetes will as far as possible be suspended, although the national *fele* of fraternity cannot be avoided and is fixed to take place on Sunday the 21st. This will be dull life for the Parisians.

Day by day also trade must decrease (for even supposing a steady return to order and industry, the reaction cannot be felt instantaneously), and to the 115,000 workmen at present in Government pay, in the capital alone, some fearful addition must still be made. Thus an absence of show and excitement of all kinds, uninterrupted labour, pinching economy and patient submission to grinding taxation, are for the next year or two the indispensable elements of any possible return to prosperity.

And while maintaining these points, the present Government are called upon to deal with 220 prisoners, arrested in an attempt to force them to fulfil the promises made simultaneously with the declaration of the Republic—namely, that France should assist wherever the reconstruction of nations might be attempted, and that she would "guarantee" to the workman the power of living by his labour. If these parties be dealt with severely, what will be the cry when the delusive promises of the Government to the military and to the working classes, of glory on the one hand and of food on the other, shall be finally recalled in the midst of inaction and pressure? Barbes and all of him will be looked upon as martyrs. And supposing, in the other case, that they are treated mildly, what will be the general opinion of the power of the Ministers? There is no possible escape from the dilemma.

DISTURBANCE IN HAYTI. PORT AU PRINCE, May 18, 1838. We regret to state that a collision took place in this city between the President's Guard and a portion of the citizens on Sunday evening, the 16th ult.

About three o'clock, P. M., the *garde nationale* was beat and the alarm given. This caused a large assemblage of officers and others at the palace. The President, attended by a numerous staff, made a circuit through the town. On his return and arrival within the palace, and just as the staff were following, a misfired shot was fired at a General of division, supposed to be implicated in the south part of the Island. He was severely wounded.

It is said that the Guards, believing the shot to have been fired at the President, discharged a volley on the staff and two or three persons were killed.

An irregular fire on fugitives, &c. was continued until the President presented himself, and by personal exertion put a stop to it. But the colored citizens had been particularly alarmed, and assembled to the number of 300 men in arms, ostensibly to protect their lives and property. But not having placed themselves under the command of the military authorities of the town, they were summoned to disperse, and on neglecting to do so, they were fired upon by the guards with musketry and cannon, and immediately dispersed.

During this short engagement a few lives were lost on both sides; and during the night and the following two days those persons found in the street and known to have taken part in the affair, were seized and shot to the number of 25 or 30: the exact number cannot be ascertained.

An amnesty to all excepting 12 persons proclaimed on the 17th. There has been no pillage or disorder since, and much credit is due to the military authorities. Great uneasiness and want of confidence, however, still continues. Business is entirely suspended—no collections are made, or sales effected worth mentioning.

The president who left here on the 24th, at the head of the army for the South, entered Mirogane without opposition, and the Aux Cayes troops took possession of Aguin. These are the only two places stated to have been in arms against Government.

On Monday and Tuesday after the 16th there was some disorder in a small district of Cul de Sac, but the authorities immediately suppressed it. What we most fear just now is the excessive issue of paper money and proportionate depreciation of our currency.

All seems quiet now. A proclamation by the President at Aux Cayes, dated the 9th inst., was promulgated here on the 13th, revoking the order for placing Aguin in a state of siege, stating that the rebellion had been crushed and exhorting the Haytiens to go to work, respect properly, preserve order, and resume their usual avocations.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS. I was present in the house of Commons on Monday evening, when the President of the Board of Trade opened the great question of the Navigation Laws, Mr. Bancroft, the U. S. Ambassador, and Count Bunsen sat under the gallery. After recapitulating these laws, dwelling especially upon the attempts made by Mr. Pitt, and the American Statesmen, to sweep them away as so many barriers to the free navigation of the Ocean, and to the more extended intercourse between nations, Mr. La-bouchere unfolded the scheme of the government, which embraces the following details:—The coasting trade is to be preserved inviolable to British interests, as at present; the home fisheries are also to be protected by an indirect mode; but the deep sea fisheries are to be practically thrown open, and American whalers

will be allowed to bring their produce to Great Britain for consumption, the preliminary condition requiring these vessels to be fitted out in English ports being removed. With the two reservations of the coasting trade, and the fisheries in the home banks, the whole of the remainder of the Navigation Laws are to be abrogated, including of course, that section which prohibits the goods of Asia, Africa, and America, once landed in Europe, being brought in for home consumption in England. It will form, however, as I always anticipated, a *conditio sine qua non*, for foreign countries to participate in these advantages, that they should accord to the British an entire and equal reciprocity in all the conceded points of navigation and trade.—*Correspondent of New York Courier & Inquirer.*

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per "DOUGLAS," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate charge.

H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street, Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.

REMOVED. THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he has removed to those large and spacious premises No. 2, ST. JOHN STREET, opposite to the Grocery Store of Mr. George Hall, and being about to make extensive alterations in the front building, the business will be carried on in the workshops in rear, where all orders will be carefully and punctually attended to.

T. OS. ANDREWS, Tin and Copper Smith, Quebec, 11th May, 1848.

A FRENCH GOVERNNESS is required for a Finishing School in Canada West, to whom a salary will be given according to qualifications. Letters of application, stating terms, &c. addressed to Mrs. POPE, PRINCE STREET, KINGSTON, will be attended to. 20th April, 1848.

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