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THE CRUCIFIED AND RISEN SAVIOUR.

PSALM LXIX, v. 20 to 31.
Deep from this heart the accents pour,
"My God, the man of sorrows own;"
He hears him in the mournful hour, And sends salvation from his throne !-

Lo ! rising from his conquer'd grave, Tis Jesus leads the rapt rous song: Let those, who feel his power to save, The triumph join, the strain prolong.

The Lord beholds his cross and crown : He views, through him, our pray'rs arise ; And looks with sweeter pleasure down, Tuan on the signification of the signification.

Then check your sorrows as they flow, Ye humble sianois—bless his grace: Jesus will endless life bestow Jesus will endiess the pesson. On all who seek Johovah's face. W. Goode.

GOOD FRIDAY. They pierced my hands and my fee

Pealm XXII, 16. Our Jesus is thus the pienced One He was pierced in his head by the thorns he was pierced in his back by the scourge he was pierced in his hands and feet by the nails; and he was pierced in his side by the true Messiah. O Jew, reach hither thy finger, and behold his hands; and reach hither thy band, and thrust it into his side. and be not faithless, but believing! The tives. These secure no enjoyment; but promise is sure that this shall one day be the are wearying and duil. The love of Christ case : and may the Lord speedily fulfil his David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusa- dome more? Let us give up our whole lem, the Spirit of grace and of supplications; selves unto his service. What can we do and they shall look upon him whom they less? When we consider how swiftly HAVE PIERCER, and they shall mourn for every opportunity of doing good passes by him as one mourneth for his only son : and and how at the hour of our death we shall shall be in hitterness for him, as one that is regret lost opportunities of speaking a word in bitterness for his firsthorn." Zech. for Christ, and seeking to draw sinners unto XII. 10. Our New Testament testifies the him, it behaves us to seize the present same truth with the Old Testament, which moment. Christ, though he was rich, yet the disciples of Moses venerate. They became poor for our sakes;" and if were written by the same Spiritof inspiration. we are placed in this world in higher and The light which guided the pen of Zecha- more influential stations, let not that preall kindreds of the earth shall wall because more, remembering that their souls are as not because that brother had been reof him, even so, amen." Rev. i. 7. Oh that precious in the sight of God as those of garded by his father with a too partial eye.

Look hither, alas, O Christian! The bleeding Saviour is raised up, that who seever looketh unto him may be healed. As the Israelites of old were saved from instant, and painful, dissolution, by turning their weeping eyes to the brazen scrpent; so now by the ere of faith, when thou lookest to Jesus egalted on the cross, thou shalt be delivered from spiritual and eternal death. "Look from spiritual and eternal death. "Look "So now it was not you that sent me hither, unto ME, and be yo saved, all the ends of the but God." earth." Asit is a spiritual or moral looking, fain pluck them out again, and east them away. But we learn that our sins were the sharpest piercings which our Saviour felt, and we hasten to remove them. As we from the sharp spear, and bloody nails, that pierced the Saviour's body, so should we from our own sins and transgressions. This is the healing of the soul by the wounds of Jesus, when the piercing of his body affects our heart with hatred against sin. It is for this reason that he is named Jusus, for he saved his people from their sins. Matt. i. 21. The salvation of heaven is not only secured to them at last, but the salvation of holiness is imparted to them at present. They are saved from the love of sin, saved from the practice of sin, and saved from the dominion of sin. The sight of a crucified and pierced Saviour accomplishes this great work in their hearts. When the Spirit of Light opens their naturally darkened understanding to apprehend what Christ the Lord has suffered on their behalf; when they thus "look on him whom they have pierced;" they learn to mourn that their best friend should so severely suffer, and that their sins should be the cause. A full and generous grief takes possession of their breasts. They feel as if they had a right to Weep over One, whom they have slain, and yet who loved them. Like Mary, his mother, a sword now pierces through their own soul also, (Luke ii. 35,) when they think of their torn and pierced Saviour. Every one mourns apart. In the secret of the closet, when no eye sees them, they bitterly mourn over the sins by which they have pierced their Lord. And in proportion as the Spirit of grace and supplication is received, so is the depth of their sorrow, and the bitterness of their lamentation. ... In this world alone do they weep. The days of their mourning terminate, when they beliefd the Saviour, in his glory. Therefore they will not now restrain their tears, since God himself is to wipe them away forever. And though they would gladly rather depart and be with Christ, which is far befter; yet d they feel it to be a sacred, uninterable blessediness to lie in thought at his blesseding foci, and however, then, as it were with genuine, sgrateful team, from alleit pleaced

THE CROSS OF CHRIST, A CON-STRAINING MOTIVE.

"Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich." 2. Cor. VIII.

What Christian can read the above, and not be struck with the powerful motive it offers to devote our whole selves unto the service of that precious Saviour who hath loved us with a love stronger than death, even the death of the cross.

Think of him in heaven, "one with

God." View him on earth, "in the form of a servant." See him there in the bosom of his Father; but on earth " he had not where to lay his head." In heaven he was adored by angels and archangels; on earth behold him "despised and rejected of men." There he wore a crown of glory; but here a crown of thorns. And why all this? " that we through his poverty might be made rich." Who can have tasted of this stupendons love, and not feel desirous of drawing others to drink of the same refreshing stream. O! the exalted enjoy-This forms one proof that he is the ment of labouring in the cause of such a precious Saviour! Our labours must be labours of love; not cold, formal duties, proceeding from selfish or interested mond may the Lord speedily fulfil his must constrain us. He gave up all, yea, "I will pour upon the house of himself, for us. What could be have coeding great army be raised up, who, as know whether you have been useful or faithful soldiers of the cross, will not be not. One promise, amongst many others, ashamed to confess the faith of Christ cruci. may comfort you—"He that watereth, shall himself be watered abundantly." against sin and the world, against Satan and | C. S .- Teacher's Visitor.

A SERMON,

BY THE REV. OFFICIAL MACKIE, D. D. Preached in the Cathedral Church, Quebec, on the 2nd April, 1818. [Fourth Sunday in Lent.] PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

GENESIS XI.V. part of the 8th verse.

It needs not that I dwell upon the history the needs not that I dwell upon the history of Joseph, or review the varied incidents of the heliod in Christ's body the effects of sin, and that wondrous plan which wrought out the velearn to hate it, as the cause of evil to our best prices. We see the nails driven house. Such is the provision which the Lord, and to convince the believer, when Such is the provision which the through the quivering flesh, and we would Church has made for the instruction of her children, that we are all more or less familiar with the outlines of the narrative. Let me then, assuming that you are acquainted with the circumstances under which the words of of all counteracting influences. would turn, with dismay and abhorrence, the text were spoken, address myself at once to the consideration of that their weightier import as setting forth the sovereignty of a God, who worketh all things according to the

counsel of His will. We can readily conceive with what shame and confusion of face the brethren of Joseph must have seen in the Governor of the land, for whose favour they were suppliants, him whom they had despitefully used and sold into bondage; while, from our knowledge of Joseph's character, we can as readily believe that he would not " break the bruised reed," but with all tenderness of feeling would so assure them of his full and free forgiveness as to minister consolation to their wounded spirits. But we cannot suppose that one acustomed to fear before the Lord, would have been moved by any generous impulse to tender such consolation as that which here stands on record, without having well and duly reflected upon the character of the work, which he proclaimed to have been wrought of God. It is no pleasing as it is natural to find him engaged in soothing the torments of conscious guilt with which his brethren were visited; entreating them not to lay to heart a matter whigh, though evil n design, had in effect turned out to the so great benefit of all the parties concerned. We are gratified in noting that affectionate remonstrance : " Now, therefore, be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves that ye sold me hither — but when we turn, to the grounds of consolation suggested, we turl that, they are such as, it lightly advanced, could not be justified on any plea of coin passion or tenderness of feeling. "The Divine Interposition is a something so sacred and so awful that, unless in any evil which may-hippen upon earth, the finger of the Holy Name Which may never be taken in valu. No. 1919 Philipping

Joseph, however, does not hesitate to ex-

two years hath the famine been in the land, terprize. And thus to God belongs all the design-which was, "to preserve life;" and this He had effected through the instrumentality of those who had opposed themselves to Him: God had triumphed; it was for them at once in deepest contrition, and withliveliest adoration, to how before Him. It was God who, by His providence, had arranged the timely arrival of the Midian. tes: -It was God who, by a series of wonderful events, had enabled Joseph to win the favour of those to whom he had been sold as a bond-servant :- It was God who, by the graces of His Spirit, had empowered Joseph to turn to good account the favour which he had secured :- It was God who had constrained Pharaoh to make him lord of all his house and ruler of all his substance :-And it was God who had so ordered this advancement that it should happen at a seaon when protection, obtained from one rais. ed to so high estate, would be for the deliverance of Jacob and his family from the horfors of famine.

Shall we then go further, and say that God put it into the hearts of Joseph's brethren to sell him to the Midianites ? This were to suppose that God had prompted them. to the commission of a crime-less hemous rish, directed that of John; and because vent our entering the Sunday-school or indeed than that which they had me- philosophy of godliness as the only science the period of accomplishment is so much the poor man's cottage, that we may indicated at the first-but a crime never-nearer, the latter proclaims, "Behold, he struct the ignorant and "those who are theless, for under no circumstances could cometh with clouds, and every eye shall see out of the way." Let us become all they have been warranted in selling him, and they also which plenced him; and things to all men, so that we may gain the a brother to the task master, certainly multitudes of Jews and Gentiles may be pre- the mighty and learned in this world. Be God tempteth not any man: He did not pared for that day! May the Spirit of Life not discouraged if you see not the fruits send Joseph into Egypt by instigating his come into the dry bones, and may an ex- of your labours. In heaven, you shall brethren to send him thither. We can only conceive of the Divine Interposition as that which put a restraint upon their flercer passions, and prevented them from committing the more fearful sin upon committing which they had been bent. As for the other sin of which God did allow the commission, in such sort that He did not interfere to prevent brethren were not less guilty on that account, nor had they greater encouragement to expect mercy, but they had greater encouragement to plead for it in the view so strikingly afforded to them of God's more abounding goodness. That God overrules the wickedness of man by causing it to work disquieted with fears, that all the ways of the Lord are mercy and truth to such as keep His covenant and His testimonies, and that His grace can and will triumph in spite

> If we go deeper into the matter, and endeavour to reconcile the sovereignty of God with the wide-spread dominion of moral evil, we shall perchance find it as difficult o understand why God, a sin-hating God, ever suffered any one sin to go unpunished in this life, as why He suffers so much of sin to prevail. But wherefore perplex ourselves with curious questions, and things to no profit? Let us confine our inquiry to that which is of real moment: That God can make even the wickedness of man to praise Him; -this it is which gives us the most exalted idea of His power and wisdom. If we could trace to the growing virtues of mankind, as a predisposing cause, the triumphs of religion in the world, we should feel that we had whereof to boast; but when we cannot but trace to the overruling goodness of God whatever of real and permanent reformation has at any time been flected-when we perceive, as if we calmly look around, we cannot but perceive, that all the most successful efforts for the amelioration of our race, or the well-being of our kind, have been carried out by an instrumentality turned, so to speak, against our very selves-that the grace of God has forced an entrance through avenues opened with far other objects, foiling our pride, our. covetousness, or your authition with the ivenpons forgod for the prosecution of their byyn, ends; then indeed are we compelled lo exclain : " Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto, Thy Name give the praise, for Thy loving mercy and for Thy truth's sake." The redemption of man was consummated through the wickedness of man overruled to this glory of God. Although Jesus was slain in the determinate counsel of God from the foundation of the world, Lord is revealed to the soberness of faith, yet, in the stern language of Peter, he men are guilty of worse than folly and pred suffered of the Jews who that taken Him nimption who would associate with it that and with wicked hands had oricifed and slain him: They were not the less whetray-ers? and i murderers? beganse, in grafify-ang their own revenge, they were inconsciously to thomselves fulfilling the etermal

Lord's doing. "Be not grieved nor angry openings which war and the lust of con- continent of America with what we with yourselves that ye sold me hither"— quest have made, or obtains an ingress know it to have been three centuries ago, we and wherefore? Because "God did send under the sheltering wing of that greed of me before you to preserve life. For these gain which is dignified by the name of enand yet there are five years in the which glory of the end attained. He is justified there shall neither be earing nor harvest. And in the end, though the means employed God sent me before you to preserve you a have been evil; but we are not thereby posterity in the earth, and to save your justified, since ours were the means alone, ives by a great deliverance. So now it was , and not the power which brought good out not you that sent me hither but God." Jo- of evil, and made the end what it is. Take, seph's brethren had conceived their design in illustration of our argument, one familiar which was, if not actually to destroy life case. Of all the institutions which a hate-(for about this their first purpose they had | ful sophistry has defended, none is so utterexperienced some misgiving) yet virtually by indefensible as that of slavery; and yet to do so -to remove Joseph out of their own | some-may we not hope many !- of those way, and so that he might be as one dead to who have been brought under bondage by his father; God, too, had conceived His their fellow men have had reason to bless that mysterious Providence which made the house of bondage the scene to them of a translation into the glorious liberty of the children of God. It is pleasing to reflect that one and another bondman has been

> not you that sent me hither, but God." This, my Brethren, should seem to be our position in the world. If, as taught by the Spirit, we covet the distinction of being fellow-workers with God, He will work by us, or deal with us as though we had actually helped forward His work. If we care not to work with Him, or oppose ourselves, He will in spite of us, or at our expense carry on unto perfection the economy of God. His gracious Providence.

enabled to say to his oppressors: "It was

It is by a practical and devout acquiescence in the Divine Sovereignty that the true Christian knows to "inherit the earth" even though he possess not of earth whereon to lay his head. Expecting nothing as of right, and receiving every thing as of grace. he is not harassed by those many disappointments, that vanity and vexation of spirit which fall to the lot of such as are otherwise minded. True, the man who takes the Bible for his guide, who esteems the rightly so called, and who has learnt to become a fool that he may be wise, can no longer indulge in day dreams as to the perfectibility of our nature; he will not seek "to gather grapes of thoms, or figs of thistles." He will not regard the diffusion of useful knowledge or the removal of commercial restrictions as a sufficient guarantee for quietness and good order and good will among the nations of the world. He cannot chime in with that jurgon of our times, that men, when enlightened as to their material interests, will cease to evince their natural disposition to be hateful and hating. He can only believe that wars will then cease in all the world, when the it by any supernatural exercise of His influences of the Gospel shall have been copower-He overfuled it to the promotion of extensive with the world. But what though His own purposes of mercy. Joseph's he fail to discern an augury of hope in much which serves to inspire the worldly wise with cheering anticipations-in seasons of gloom he can see light when all around is darkness, for this is the beacon of his confidence: "The Lord is King, be the people never so impatient, He sitteth between the cherubins, be the

earth never so unquiet."

association so often to be witnessed between the righteous and the wicked-nay more for that stern necessity which connects in one bond of affliction the innocent and the guilty. How are we members one of another in such sense that we are called to be partakers of evils with the causes of which we are in no respect concerned, in the cure of which we can take no part, but from the consequences of which we do not the less suffer! The harrowing scenes of the last season will not soon be forgotten by those who beheld them. Now what share have the dwellers in this land in causing the wretchedness which brooded and still broods over that portion of the Empire from which the larger portion of the famine-stricken emigrants were sent forth ? and yet, how many of the excellent of the land were cut off by the disease which followed in their trainhow many more may be cut off before the plague is stayed! Whence has arisen such misery, in a country so favoured of the God of nature, is a problem which supplies abundant scope for passionate declamation, perhaps because it is really so difficult of solution; but by whatever cause produced, that misery is not unfrequently a harbinger of death to those whose only concern with it is an ear. nest and disinterested endeayour to alleviate

Is there, then, unrighteousness with God? God forbid! Ought we to grudge to our brethren the refuge which they need? may we not rather believe that God hath sent littier those who, in the claim which they bring with them to our sympathy, our benevolence, and our Christian courage, are marked, as by the linger of God, to be the very persons whom we should especially love and cherish ? Moreover, this continent on which we dwell, already so rich and prosperous in the number and the energy of its inhabitants—is it not a trophy to the overrating goodness of the Lord who furnished such an asylum to thousands, when adverse fortune prompted to seek a resting place on a kindlier shore ? thus making a way for the spread of the glorious Gospel through the agency of men who, because scattered abroad, carried with thom, (themselves often unconcerned the while), the fluings of salvation, whileeso-

shall not doubt but that God sent those littler who, though driven it may be, for the most part, by the force of circumstances, rather than influenced by their own free choice, were permitted here to set up the standard of the cross, here to diffuse the blessings of civilization and refinement, and both physically and morally, to convert a wilderness into a fruitful field.

My brethren, let it be our study to cherish a simple affiance in the Sovereignty of God. The times are eventful: In the older settled portions of the globe, what up-heavings may be seen in the surface of society! how are thrones and dominions rocking to and fro! what distress of nations with perplexity! A state of things does exist which may well excite our solicitude. Whether the fault have been with the governing or with the governed or with both, we at least have in nowise contributed to produce ithow soon nevertheless may the sail consequences in wars and fightings reach even unto us! How little are men dependent upon themselves for their own security, how much upon others-how entirely upon God!

Of this, meanwhile, we are assured that, be the consequences what they may, they must needs be among the "all things" which " work together for good" to them that fear

Amid all the changes and the chances of this mortal life, his hope therefore standeth firm, who can say, from the ground of the heart: " Verily there is a reward for the righteous, doubtless there is a God that judgeth the Earth."

QUESTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS TO CHARITABLE OBJECTS.

When do any of us in our pleasure, in our ourneys, in our visits, in the reception of our friends, or in the parchase of any article of dress, make the same hesitation in the expenditure of a half dollar or a shiding, as we do in the case of a collection? And is, after all, the ever-blessed gospel of truth, with all its consolations for time, and its glorious hopes for eternity, a thing of so little consequence with us to be weighed in the balance against a shilling! Christians! Christians! let us take the matter more to heart, and not thus acknowledge to ourselves and proclaim to others what a trifling value we put upon the gospel.

Did you never, when preparing to set out for the house of God, in recollecting that a charity sermon, or a collection was appointed for that day, suddenly feel an unusual desire to be profited by the ministry of some servant of the Most High, whom you had never beard, and who preached in place of worship that you had never before entered?

Did you never actually, on such an occasion, "go farther and fare worse" than you would have done in hearing your own minister, returning home more than half dissatisfied with yourself in the course you had taken?

Did you never, after putting yourself to such inconvenience to avoid one collection,

the amount would be more consistent with your circumstances?

Did you never, after having been wrought up to unwonted liberality by the affectionate earnestness and pious fervour of a Christian minister, cool in your resolvman Y

Did you never fumble in your pocket pefore a collection, holding in your hand a half dollar and a shilling, or a shilling and sixpence, prepared to give the larger or the lesser coin as circumstances may deter-

Did you never give to secure the good pinion of the collector what you would ot have given to the advocated cause? In one word, have you not, over and over igain, given that to a human being, which on would not have given to God?

I am ashamed to procose such questions contriving, familing and shuffling, gradging and withholding in the Redeemer's mercy, remembering that the liberal things and by is speedily stope by the laws of National liberal things shall be shal cause. We have been mercifully dealt liberal things shall howstund !! ... Goil has been good to us, let us at cleast show that we set some value on his gives, and as the glorious gospel has been treely given to us, freely let us support it. - Oid Humphrey.

THE MARCH OF REVOLUTIONS 12 Within six months after the Revolution broke out, it was discovered that the tevenue had fallen, in consequence of the general and certainty of the future, from £21,000,000 average to £17,000,000 and that at the very time when the embatrassment of the brances had been the principal cause of the convocation of the States General. No resource could be found to meet the pressing difficulties of the Exchequer, but the confiscation of the proper; twof the church and subsequently that of the

necessary the laws against the refractor priests, and thereby lighted the flames of civit war in La Vendee; while the severe enactments against the emigrant nobles produced a war of life and death with the aristocratio monarchs in Europe. Pressed by civil war, within, and the forces of Europe without, the Convention found themselves compelled to have recomse to the system of assignats, and carried on the enormous expenditure of a hun-dred and seventy millions sterling a-year, by dispensing with a prodigal hand the confiscated wealth of more than half of France. This prodicious issue of paper necessarily led to its supid depreciation; all obligations of debt and credit were overturned by the necessity of accepting payment in a nominal currency; the rapid rise of the price of provisions compelled the government to adopt a maximum, and in-terfered with the arm of force in the care of public subsistence. Thence the forced requiitions, the compulsory sales, the distribution of rations, and all the innumerable tyrarnical regulations which fettered industry in every dopartment; and, at length, by exciting the par-sions of the people against each other, brought down even to the humblest class the horrors which they had originally inflicted on their superiors.

Such a survey of the consequences of human violence, both virdicates the justice of Providence, by demonstrating how rapidly and unavoidably the guilt of every class in society brings upon itself its own punishment, and tends to make us judge charitably of the con-duct of men placed in such a terrible crisis of society. Harshly as we may think of the atro-cities of the Revolution, let no man be sure, that, placed in similar circumstances, he would not have been betrayed into the same excesses. It is the insensible gradation in violence, the experienced necessity of advancing with the tide, which renders such convulsions so peri-lous to the morals as well as the welfare of nations. The authors of many of the worst measures in the Revolution were restored to private life, as innocent and inoffensive as other men; the most atrocious violations of right had been so long foreseen and discussed, that their occurrence produced little or no sensation. Of all the lessons derived from the history of human passions," says Lavalette, "the most important is the utter impossibility which the hest men will always experience of stopping, if they are once led into the path of error. If, a few years before they were perpetrated, the crimes of the Revolution could have been portrayed to those who afterwards committed them, even Robespierre himself would have recoiled with horror. Men are seduced, in the first instance, by plausible theories; their heated imaginations represent them as beneficial and easy of execution; they advance unconsciously from errors to faults, and from faults to crimes, till sensibility is destroyed by the spectacle of guilt, and the most savage atrocities are dignified by the name of state policy?" Such always will be the case; it is the pressure of external circumstances which ultimately produces guilt, as much as guilt which at first induces the difficulties of public affairs. The leaders of a revolution are constantly advancing before the fire which they themselves have lighted; the moment they stop, they are consumed in the flames.

during these melancholy years, and the successive elevation of one faction more guilty and extravagant than another to the affairs, has given rise to a general opinion among the French Republican writers, that there is a fatality in the march of revolutions. and that an invincible necessity drives the actors in those tempestuous scenes into deeds of bloodshed and cruelty. In truth, there is stumble upon another, giving your money a necessity under which they act; but it gradgingly, and resolving never again to is not the blind impulse of fatality, but the be caught by a trap of your own batting?

Did you never after, having made up

the expulsion from society of passions inconsisour mind to give a certain sum, settle tent with its existence. Experience in every down into the prudential belief that half the amount would be more consistent with democracy is tatal to the best interests of man-kind, and rapidly leads to the greatest miseries. to all classes, because it subjects society to thaguidance of those who are least qualified to direct it; but yet that it is of all passions the wast difficult to eradicate from the human heart, and that when once it is generally diffused, ings, approaching the plate shorn of your whole generations of political fanaties must strength, and giving merely as another be destroyed before it can be reduced to a legree consistent with the existence of order. Ages might clapse, therefore, during the contest with this devouring principle, were it not that in its very nature it involves the causes. of its speedy destruction. The successive who tise to eminence, soon occasion that frightful effusion of blood, or those wild and anarchical measures which, by whole classes in destruction, necessarily lead though by a painful process, to a restoration of the natural order of society. This is the great moral to be derived from the history of the French Revolution; this it is which in every age has made democratic maddless terminate in military despotism. In nations, as, well, as and perhaps some of you are equally individuals, Providence has a sure method of ashamed honestly to answer them. Away, then with all parsimomous punching and which is to leave, them to the consequences of their own extravagance. Even under circumstances, however in ap-

The progressive destruction of all classes

pearance the most adverse, the laws of Nature. people in the end learn from their own suffering, if they will not from the experience of others, that the gift of unbounded political power is fatal to those who receive it; that, despotism may flow from the workshop of the artizan, us well as the palace of the sovereign; and that those who, yielding to the wites of the templer, will eat of the forbidden fruit. must be driven from the joys of Paradise, to wander in the suffering of a guilty world. Gonins; long a stranger to the cause of gorder. neshnies its place by her side i she gives (o a suffering, what she refused to a ruling cause. The miligh vion of virtue; the satire of statellits comes to be bestowed on their planders to popular gratification; the sycophancy of journals, the baseness of the press, the tytanny of the mobile inputs the pentil of the factions who portores the decline and fall of the nation which has been foun by such convulsions. It is this reaction of Gemus against Violence genuine, grailful, team, from allicit placed villous in the eyes of figure and investigation, while one of figure and investigation while the states of one age the source and investigation while the states of one age the source and investigation while the states of one age the source and investigation while the states of one age the source and investigation while the states of the states of one age the source and investigation while the states of which stoutes the march of human forents,

porally necessioner of violence of anarchy, rope should there can be but one opinion as to the final tendency of such changes to mankind, how fatal soever they may be to the people among asen, at the celebration of the 3rd anniwhom they arise; we can discern the rainbo of peace, though not ourselves destined reach the ark of salvation; and look of ot with confidence to the future imprach is to the species, from amidst the store subvert the Monarchies of E

Th. Berean. O'. EC, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1848.

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

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

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

The conviction which has been carried to the minds of the Sovereigns of Germanyfrom the ruler of the little Dukedom of Brunswick up to him who claims authority over the vast dominions of Austria-that they must so frame the institutions under which their subjects are governed as to secure their crowns by the affections of a con tented and united people, gives rise to a wish that the changes, about to take place, may prove such as to draw close the bond of union between Great Britain and Germany, The King of Prussia has issued a proclama. tion to which we have given a place on the fourth page of this number -as a documen of abiding value, possibly useful for reference. It would have been more satisfac-10ry if that respectable and well-meaning Sovereign had seen the way clear, for the "demands" he proposes to address to his confederates on the behalf of the German people, before his tardiness had called forth a spirit of dissatisfaction among his subjects which he vainly attempted to subdue by sending troops against them. But as the conflict which took place at Berlin, taken in conjunction with the intelligence received from Vienna, has decided King Frederick William to stand forward and take the lead in a proposal for securing to Germany a constitution which, instead of its being a LEAGUE OF STATES (Stuaten-Bund) shall form it into a STATE BY MEANS OF LEAGUE (Bundes-Staat), we will express our wish that this sound-minded Protestant monarch may be so successful in his enterprise as to effect a union of German princes without restoring to the bigoted and simbecile house of Austria that predominance in German affairs which in former days effectually impeded the progress of-national prosperity and religious freedom. It is most likely that the King of Prussis perceives the advantage, which may be secured to himself and his royal house, by taking the lead, at this juncture, in the popular movement, in Germany; and it seems to be every way desirable that the leading influence in the confederation should proceed from Berlin rather than from Vienna. Should this scheme be carried into effect)

versary of the German Hospital at Dulston. Sir Robert Harry Inglis presiding, seems to have had some anticipation of this kind before his mind when he pronounced the former part of a portion of his address here subjoined—the sentiments delivered were loudly and repeatedly cheered by the audi-

must have learned that liberty cannot be ce-mented by attacking that of others; and Governments, that policy as well as justice requires to let every nation and state settle its own internal affairs by itself. These principles, loudly proclaimed by Great Britain and by Prussia, will be established generally as the real fruit of the progress of civil liberty and true civilization. This I firmly hope and believe. But secondly, I hope there will be no war,-there will be a continuation of peace, and with it a progress of legal liberty, for another reason. Sir, that feeling which burst out with irresistible power, when you mentioned the increased interest which late events have given to the name of the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family of England, -that feeling which hailed the song of peace which we heard sung, -that united feeling of loyalty and of love of peace which, if I may say so, visibly pervades this assembly, throbs in millions of kindred hearts around us; it pervades our two great fatherlands, England and Germany. And I say, -not only I hope proudly, but also thankfully-I saythis is a good guarantee for the

continuance of peace with all its blessings. I

ask, then, if England and Germany stand by

each other, united by these feelings, who will

dare to disturb that peace which we love, which

we respect, which we are ready to defend with

"Future events are not in our power. Only, whatever they may be, mind this-the events order. The attack is a social one, the remedy nust be a social one also. Let the higher and wealthier classes show more and more that they feel superior intelligence, education, and wealth are given to them not for mere enjoyment-not for selfish purposes, but for the benefit of the whole community. The poorer classes must, by these means, be more and more closely united to the rest of society, no by fear, nor by the mere feeling of dependence, but by affection and gratitude; and therefore I said that the events of our days speak to the hearts of all who can give support to charitable institutions. They say to all of us, Give what you can: and give not only your shillings and pounds, give us as much of your time as you can spare from other duties; give ears; give affection; live with the poor and the sick, or at least live for them. Show by your acts that the feeling of brother-hood which you profess is really in you, and depend upon it you will yourself earn the richest blessing from such a principle of action; and the national Societies in which such principles practically prevail will be so firmly united together, that neither revolutions from within nor attacks from with out can rend them asunder."

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

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

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

"Better late than never," is an adage well -And then it is to be " such a structure as spirit of impiety to the unguarded sentiment nor yet would we charge its writer with a gest to him that after he has done all that it is possible for him to do in the service of God, building churches and otherwise, that he write under his own name and over his own actions, "I am not worthy of the

least of thy mercies." "The need of such a building the coldest hearted churchman, or the merest sciolist in Ecclesiology must sadly feel, for, with the exception of old Christ Church, and this (if I err not) from the original, there is not in our midet an isolated edifice having so much as the essential parts of a church; for the chormities, of, middern erection no excuse says the good intentions of the originatora can be offered."

that has the essential parts, of such an colifice.

The writer knew that every reader would instinctively ask, what care the essential parts to which you refer, and therefore proexertions of a few churchmen," by the crection of a building having all the essential parts of a Church, on the north side of Locust street. West of Schuylkill 7th street.

"The Church will consist of a chancel " I see no reason for making war. Nations 38 feet long, by 23 feet wide, with sacristy on north side, nave 100 feet long 28 feet wide, with aisles 14 feet wide, clerestory, and tower and spire 175 feet high, the tower which is 22 feet square, will be in second bay of south nisles, and used as a porch; the chancel will possess a screen, and be furnished with sedilia, Bishop's seat, and credence; with a rich five light window at the east end, and two-light windows on the

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

Which of these are essential parts 1 Is it a chancel 38 feet long, or a tower 175 feet high? Does it consist in the sacristy being on the north side, or in the chancel being furnished with sedilia, or screen or credence? Perhaps it is in the preservation of orientation, or in a rich five light window at the east end. We confess our ignorance, but truly these "few churchmen" must be iberal-minded men, and very willing to spend their money, by placing huge brown tones in the air to the height of 175 feet. We suppose they are; nevertheless there is an intimation given that churchmen generaly will be expected to help them in raising the hundred thousand dollars, or whatever sum it may cost to "preserve orientation," for we are told, "it being intended to have a large number of free sittings, claims for co-operation can and will be made upon churchmen generally, and which 'tis hoped will be cheerfully responded to."

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

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

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE BIBLE Society:-At a Meeting of the Committee of the Auxiliary Bible Society for the City and County of Chester, held on the 3rd ulto., the Rev. F. Ford, M. A., Rector of St. seven. Peter's, in the Chair, it was resolved unani-mously-" That this Committee view with mingled pleasure and regret the translation of the Right Rev. John Bird Sumner, Lord Bish-op of this diocese, to the Metropolitan See of Canterbury. With pleasure—because they consider his elevation as an acknowledgement of superior merit, and a just and reasonable recognition of services of the highest and most laborious description conferred on the Church of Christ, and also because they see in his Lordship the best and most suitable person to occupy the high position to which he has been raised: with regret--as being thus denrived of the benefit which this Society has long enestablished by experience. "Philadelphia joyed, from the superintendence of his Lord-is at lust to have a Church." Surely, old ship, and from his repeated occupation of the ship, and from his repeated occupation of the St Peter's and Christ buildings (we must not | chair at their public Annual Meetings, and as call them churches) will cause their bells to send forth a merry peal over this joyful news. his connection with it. That the Committee desire to express their unfeigned grafitude for will be worthy of Him to whose glory it is to he erected." We would not attribute a hearty prayer that he may long be spared to defend the cause of truth, and to protect the interests of the Christian Church and L. was creature-boasting pride over the works of men's hands—but we would venture to suggest to him that after he hands—but the Society and treatments of the Society and treatments. Accordingly, on Monday last, a deputation

waited upon the Bishop, and presented the Bible, with the Resolution inscribed in it. His Lordship replied in the following terms

-" Gentlement, I beg to express the satisfac-tion with which I receive your kind congratutions on the high ecclesiastical, dignity, to which, in the providence of God, I have been Ecclesiology must sailly feel, for, with the called; and I especially value your Addrass, exception, of old Christ Church, and this because it is accompanied by the present of even in its present condition much mutilated that book to which I owe every things: Whatspever I am, as a man, or as a writer, or as minister, that book has made me; and the only Hope which I now entertain of realising the expectations of kind friends; and discharging. with any degree of faithfulness the duties which lie before mu, depends upon the Bibles Should this scheme be carried into effect, an people of attentions of the originators of as to oppose a strong and united people of the ambition of France on the one side, as the essential parts of a Church.? The armony to be one of the maintenance of the main

then, enjoy hasting peace | Hishop White, for the express phirpose of nothing can change my animon of the excelbuilding churches, and yet we have not one lence of that Society, which will always find me faithful to its interests and anxious for its prosperity. And now, Centlemen, in bidding you farewell, permit me to express, together with my thanks for your kind feelings towards me, an earnest prayer for your welfare, both spiritual and temporal. May you be guided cods to answer the inquiry, by stating, that through life by the principles of the volume which you have presented to me, and experience their support when every thing elso has lost its value."

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

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

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

DIPLOMALIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME .- A numerous Meeting of Roman Catholics was held at the Freemasons' Tavern London, to take into consideration the measure London, to take into consideration the measure introduced by Government relative to the above object. W. J. Amherst, Esq. was called to the chair. The first Resolution was proposed by the Hon. E. Lucas, the proprietor of the Tublet newspaper. It was to the following effect:—
"That the Meeting views with the greatest distrust the Bill to enable Her Majesty to establish dispension actions with the body realish diplomatic relations with the holy see, in consequence of the sentiments notoriously enertained by the majority of the Members of the Legislature to make use of the holy see for their own purposes in this country, but particu-larly in Ireland." The Resolution was larly in seconded by-Ward, Esq., late a clergyman of the Established Church, and carried unanimous-

ly. Other resolutions condemnatory of the measure, were passed. Among the several speakers who addressed the Meeting was Mr. Thomas Steele, the faithful associate and co-agitator of the late Mr. O'Connell. The proceedings did not terminate until a late hour.

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

ECCLESIASTICAL.

PARISH OF QUEBEC.

To-morrow, being Good FRIBAT, divine service will be performed at the Cathedral Church in the morning and afternoon, and in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, also in St. Peter's, and St. Paul's, in the morning; and in All Saints' Chapel and the Chapet on the Burying Ground in the evening.

Divine service will also be performed at the Cathedral Church on Saturday morning, as well as on the Monday and Tuesday of Easter-week.

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

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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

DIOCESE OF CHESTER.

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

The undersigned acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Two Shillings Six Pence from B. for the Achill Mission.

Quebec, April 19, 1818. To CORRESPONDENTS .- Received J. P. B R. Remittance from Pr. Edw. Island, we

shall send receipted accounts by mail-

PAYMENTS, MECEIVED .- Col. Wilgress, two copies, No. 209 to 200; Dr. Crawford, No. 209 to 250; Mrs. Platt, No. 209 to 250; Rev. R. Gi Plees, No. 209 to 260; Messrs. J. Hummel, p. 4209 to 250; J. Kennedy, No. 130 196; Jas. Anderson, No. 156 to 208; J. P. Battershy, two copies, No. 209 to 260; John Robertson, No. 209 to 260; E. M. Stewart No. 169 to 240; Mrs. Whiteford, No. 209 to 234

Nocal and Political Entelligence.

able state of health of both the illustrious moth-

While in France the general distrust with regard to the financial operations of the present and future republican governments causes a disastrous fall in the value of national securities, in England Consols have made a remarkable movement upward; they were quoted at 833 on the 25 ulto., and this rise (of more than 3 per cent since the despatch of the previous mail-steamer) is in some measure to be attributed to extensive investments in English funds made by FRENCH capitalists. They purchase English securities at high quotations, rather than their own national funds at the low prices to which they are reduced, since the expulsion

of Louis Philippe.
The extravagant and, as regards the originator of it, whoever he may be, very culpable teport of the loss of 2000 lives in Dublin, is fully disproved by the detailed account of Irish affairs now before us. The European Times of the 25th thus describes the last attempt at the exhibition of physical force on the part of the disaffected:

"The Irish Confederation having resolved to have a demonstration in the open air, assembled at the North-Wall on Monday last, when the elder Mr. Richard O'Gorman took the chair. Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M. P., and Messrs. Meagher, Mitchell, Duffy, and O'Gor-man figured in the proceedings. Mr. John Mitchell, of the United Irishman, was the first spokesman, who extolled the present revolution of France usque ad nauscam; the rest of the speeches, including that of Mr. W. S. O'Briintends, he says, to form a new combination of the Irish people, were upon the usual exciting topics, with little or no novelty. The meeting afterwards senarated. About 1000 of them, however, marched through the city, officer." four abreast, gave a few hisses at the Castle gates, but were so well watched by the police that no breach of the peace took place. The Com-mandant of the Forces, Sir E. Blakeney, was loudly cheered by the mob.?

The arrest of " the leader of Young Ireland,' mentioned in the telegraphic report of last week, is thus reported in the European Times, showing that not one only, but three of the misguided men who are disseminating inducements to sedition among their excitable count-rymen, have prosecutions hanging over them.

"The outrageous language spouted forth at the Music Hall, and the seditious likels published in the United Irishman, have at length roused the Government to take steps to prosecute the parties. Warrants have been issued against Mr. John Mitchell, for a seditions libel published in his paper, and also against Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M. P., and Mr. T. Meagher of Waterford, who are charged with uttering seditious speeches at the Music Hall in Dublin. The report in the London clubs is ment that information having reached the Govern-ment that the above parties, with others, were carrying on a clandestine corres-pondence with certain parties in France, of a highly dangerous character, any further lenity shown to such misguided men would have been only misplaced."

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

As specimens of the seditions language orally delivered or published in print by these culpable men, we select the following; the first being from a speech of Mr. O'Brien's:

"The people of England should know this fact, that if the French invaded them not a hand would be raised in Ireland for their desence. (Cheers.) For his part, he certainly would not (cheers)—and indeed he might say that if the French invaded the soil of Ireland they would not be treated as intruders. whether servitude was better under England than France, as he wished to be independent of either. But while England oppressed them, they would not take any interest in her condition. He then read extracts from the late circulars of Messieurs Lamartine, Rollin, and Louis Blanc, to show that the Provisional Government of France was pledged to support Ireland—if Ireland thought proper to rebel. From the United States and Canada they had assurances of sympathy and support. time had clearly arrived, when every man prepared to lay down his life for his country should tender his name for entolment in the National Guard. They had agitated quite long enough. The time for action was at hand, and it should not be passed over. Young men of a scientific turn of mind should study the art of defending weak places, and taking strong ones." Mr. Meagher suggested that "a deputation

from the Repealers of Ireland should proceed to St. James's, demand an audience of the they would never again appear at the l'alace but by the Ambassador of the Irish Republic (Cheers.) If the rights of the Irish nation continued to be denied, they would be justified in fighting for them, as soon as hope had passed. When the stillness which reigned wadding. (Loud cheers.) If the Government of Ireland was to be a Government of Ireland was to be a Government of artillery and hombardiers, then he would say, 'Up with the harricades and hinghs the Carlot will give way and hideous ruin."

The English Government has demanded the harricades and hinghs the Carlot with harricades and hinghs the Carlot with the hingh the harricades and hingh the carlot with the hingh the hi France, France, revenge us!' (Tremendous cheers.)"

Of Mr. Mitchell's treasonable articles in the United Irishman the following will give some idea; the writer comments upon the conduct of the French revolutionists as, highly judicious and effectual :

"They knew well that if railroads, tele-graphs; malls, boards, councils, and centralised institutions of one sort or another; enable a King or Vice-king, a Government or Governor,

offthe birth of another Princess, and the favour- every point, and bring its engines and meres med naries by steam from every point; is also; forses these reasons, admirably adapted to be cut off from every point by a people within? The the Parisians accordingly blocked up or destroyed every road leading into the city, seized on the intrallway stations and burned some of them, tore up every railway round Paris, broke down a embankments, and cut through bridges with ease and dexterity. Puris was thus isolated and the citizens and troops within left to fight it out. Should any train, laden with voracious mercenaries, dash on there, pulling, and pant-ing, and screaming, it and its butthen would tumble down to Erebus of its own accord, without troubling any one."

He goes on describing how within the city supposed to be in possession of the insurgents (the supposition being introduced in the above if we seized Dublin') the troops could be assailed in the streets with "window-pote, logs of wood, chimney-pieces, pokers &c. thrown vertically on the hends of a column below from the elevation of a parapet or top story." "The narrower the streets and the houses, the worse the damage and the greater of the security. A receipt is given, how soda-water bottles or small flasks of thick glass may be filled with hits of iron, nails, and gunpow der, corked and fitted with fusces, so as to form domestic bombs or granades. Boiling water, or grease, or cold vitriol are pointed out as calculated to do good service. This introduces the following passage:

" Molten lead is good, but too valuable-it should be always east in bullets and allowed to cool. The housetops and spouts furnish in every city abundance, but care should be taken; as they do in Paris, to run the balls solid-you cannot calculate on a hollow ball, and that might be the very one selected to shoot a field

We make one more selection, in which the French Minister's manifesto is referred to pledging the revolutionary government in France to come to the aid of Ireland, if that country broke out in rebellion:

"If Ireland rose in insurrection against the Government which rules it for England, against the garrison which the English call classes here, and if England or any other foreign power landed one man on this one island to intimidate or defeat us in the asserion of our natural and national right, then the French Republic would believe itself entitled, . c., justified, necessitated, to protect, by force of arms, that 'legitimate movement' of an oppressed nation for life, for nationality, for greatness. This is the plain enunciation of M. de Lamartine on behalf of the Republic. But o merit this sympathy, to be in a position to demand it, we must thake known to the world that the decrees of Providence have sounded for our resurrection. We must utter and mainain the God-sent truth-the decree that is in the hearts of us all-hate of England to the

That men capable of uttering sentiments as these should be looked upon as leaders by any portion of the Irish people, is sufficient to account for any amount of misery found to exist among a population led by such influence.

Sympathy on behalf of the revolutionary movement in France, might well be taught at least to suspend its movement towards imitation, while the accounts from that country are coming in, more gloomy every day, more full of featful forebodings. The following, from the European Times, describes the state of public credit:

"We have adverted elsewhere to the suspension of payments by the Bank of France, and the two great banks of Belgium. We further learn that the Roman Bank has temporarily suspended its payments; hesides which almost every banker in Pais has ritually put a stop to his business. The three brothers Rothschild have assembled at Pags in this emergency, and are in daily communication with the Government. All confidence and credit being at an end, a permanent guard has been offered to that eminent banking house for their personal protection, which, however, has been declined. It is superfluous to say that under such circumstances the foreign trade of France has ceased, and production, in consequence of the operative classes having deserted their ateliers, is scarcely going on in any branch of industry. The decree postponing the payment of all bills, the suspension of all process for the recovery of debts, forced contribution of 45 per cent, on the direct taxes, together with the system of allowances to all unemployed workmen, render it impossible for any man in his senses to engage in any transaction in trade. The ingenuity of the Provisional Government, or, as a witty contemporary has designated it, the provision-all government, is laxed to the ulternost for the invention of schemes for satisfying their masters—the masses of the people. A gigantie project is under consideration for taking the whole of the railroads of France under the control of the Government, the shareholders to receive for their property, such as it is, an equivalent amount in French rentes, Ingeed, it seems to be the aim of the powers which, now dispuse of the destinies of France in this. wholesale manner, to unsettle everything, and drag down the industrious man, the man of intelligence, the man of property and of lank for the level of brute ignorance and folly. Under this system of communism, business in Paris is reduced to a state of barter. Gold has disancent. premium. Considerable amounts of capital have been transferred to the English funds, which have risen accordingly. In the manufacturing districts some partial relief has been afforded by the establishment of the bank of discount, but when once an inconvertible system of paper money finds root, an excessive, issue becomes inevitable; and there can be no over Waterloo should be broken, let the Irish doubt that in a short time, if matters continue in their present course, the whole paper fabric

The English Government has demanded the barricades, and invoke the God of battles. | compensation from the French provisional Gova-(continued he), think of the joy, the extacy, the happiness to old Ireland. Should we fall, ment in France at the bidding of the moh, were a the country will not be worse than it is now, obliged to remove with such precipitation that The sword of famine is less sparing than the they could not obtain the payment of their bayonet of the soldier. If those who use this wages, or even take away their clothes. The language fall into the talons of the vultures of gentlemen at the Hotel de Ville no doubt track the law, we shall repeat the promise given by gret the injury done to these poor people is France to aid nations struggling for their but what power have they to afford them re-nights, and our last cry on the scaffold shall diess? Under their very eye, in imidation, dress? Under their very eye, in imination of a similar character is used, and, if Liberty) in the republican vocabulary does not need that a man is to be free to select the people into whom he chooses to place confidence, and who are willing to enter into an agreement for the performance of work which he wishes to the real and faith a transfer of the performance of work which he wishes to the real and faith.

well and faithfully executed. "In Paris the same system of persecution lacarried out against domestic servants. Metings of French domestics out of place haven King or Vice-king, a Government or Governor, to sit in a capital, and therefrom rule a whole land, they place at the mercy of the citizer, of that capital the whole government of that land—that, in fact, to master Paris was to master that capital the set of master places as the control of the citizer, and against all parties retaining. English servantages and against the servants themselves. Deputs finitions land—that, in fact, to master Paris, was to master the existing Government of France; as, if
tions have gone round to the fifterent fathion
we seized Dublin, we would hold in our gripe
English rule in Treland, its head and body, and
limbs—to choke it, or let it off again, as we
pleased. A centralised city, which; thus
they must abide by the consequences! (Where:
enables a Government to send its orders to Prince do Beauveau was ordered by a liveried. deputation oto dismiss his English grooms, coachman, and jockeys, and a threat was held out to him that if he did not obey the order. his stud of race-horses would be made to suffer. The Prince replied by at once acceding to the wishes of the deputation, which made him very popular, but at the same time he declared that as he was not to be allowed to have persons (whom he could trust about him, he would not have a stud at all. He has accordingly sold the whole of his horses, and reduced his magnificent establishment to the narrow- inserted on our fourth page. We are afraid there est limits, which determination has at once was in his case, as in those of the other Gerand completely destroyed his short-lived popu-

The National Guard has tost that standing which, had it remained unimpaired, might have exercised a conservative influence in the midst of the prevailing tendencies towards anarchy. The grenadier and light infantry companies of that force used to be composed of a class of men whom the centre companies looked upon with jealousy as being of a superi-or grade—the name of élite was invidiously attached to them; and the revolution brought about a decree for their dissolution, and the fusion of the entire force, destroying the distinction between grenadier, chasseur, and centre companies. A large body of the memhers of the elife presented themselves at the Hotel de Ville, demanding the recall of that decree: they were unarmed, but threatened to return armed on the following day, if their demand were not complied with. A counter demonstration by the populace was secured— the elite were rebuked and derided, and their conservative influence is apparently destroyed.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S FINANCES AT PRE-SENT .- The reception of the Royal family of France in this country has been marked by sound judgment and good feeling. Every-thing has been forgotten except that they have fallen from the summit of human greatness to a condition so dejected tha the bitterest animosity must be disarmed in contemplating it. In common with the rest of the world, we were under the impression that the Comte de Neuilly (Louis Philippe) had prudently amassed and seemed sufficient funds to support his family in affluence and comfort, but we regret to find that this notion is the reverse of the truth. Louis-Philippe, it now appears, whether from an ill-grounded confidence in the stability of his Government, or from motive of nationality and patriotism-possibly from a mixture of both-had intrusted the whole fortunes of himself and his children to the eoil or the faith of France. If, therefore, the future Legislature should determine to confiscate the private property of the House of Orleans, those unhappy Princes would be reduced to a state of destitution which would fill all Europe with sentiments of shame and indignation. We do not, however, anticipate anything so merciless and unjust-so inconsistent with the magnanimity of the French character, and with those principles of equity, humanity, and moderation on which the Revolution professes to be founded .- Times.

THE NEW STEAM SHIP " AMERICA."-The river Mersey, and our capacious and splendid docks, received, on Sunday last, a new visitor, -the Steam Ship America, one of the four new vessels belonging to the "British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Company," intended for the transmission of the mails and passengers between Europe and North America. Her appearance as she rounded "the rock" and steamed up the river was truly imposing. Her dimensions are, length of keel and fore-rake 250 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; tonnage, 1810; horse-power, 650. These are the actual bona fide measurements.
The interior arrangements are of the most

admirable and perfect description. The salon, which is on deck, is constructed from beams of great strength, and, although chastely elegant, is evidently fitted up more for use than ornament. Between each of the many windows there are, in plain gilt frames, pretty views, on papier mache, of British and American scenery. The main entrance is flanked by two mirrors. Below the main deck, both fore and aft, are the state-rooms or sleeping betths; for passengers. Each state-room aclates two, and the conveniences are so ample and complete, that they must be few indeed, who, during their temporary sojourn upon the waters, can sigh for the comforts of an Eng-lish, or American home. The sleeping berths and lobbies are ingeniously illuminated from a brilliant lamp placed in a triangular aperture, which throws a flood of light into a cabin on each orde, and the lobby in front. The light is entirely closed in, and council be touched by the passengers. The cabins are beautifully fitted up. Below the first floor, so to speak, on which are situate the sleeping cabins, there are the mail and store-rooms, and the holds fo the stowage of goods, and below this again is the bottom of the ship, which, both fore and aft, is apple printed for the coal space.

The America sets out on her first voyage to New York, via Halifax, on the 15th April and we have every confidence that her appear ance on the other side of the Atlantic will be as gratifying to our American friends as it has been to the commercial public of Liverpool. Our earnest wish and confident hope is, that the "America" will have a brilliant and prosperous career; that in her Captain Jud-kins will obtain new laurels for his skill and energy as a navigator; and that the company to which she belongs will be duly rewarded for their praiseworthy enterprise, in thus producing such perfect ocean steamers.

A schooner of 50 tons has been fitted at Hull for the Greenland soal fishery, as it is thought that the fishery may be more successfully prosecuted in small vessels than in the large ships which have hitherto been employed; and it the should obtain a full cargo, it is expected that a flotilla cofemall craft will be sent to

Greenland next year:

Joseph Humn, Esq., M. P.—During a recent debate in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Harry Juglis, by mistake, alluded to Mr. Hume as the Hon. Member for Middle-eck ?! Some laughter in the House having made the Hon. Baronet perceive his error, h

"begged pardon of the electors of Middlesex." Mrt Thomas Wright, C. E., of Leeds, i about proceeding to Barcolona, with a staff o men, engines, carriages, materials, &c., to conduct the first railway opened in Spain.
Tranvi-From Austrian Italy, accounts are

aldrining. A Truin paper says:

6 The late Viceroy of Lombardy, having left Milan at five o'clock on the morning of the 17th, like a fugitive, escorted by 500 hussars, metal Cassano with the courier, who was the bearer of the latest news from Vienna. On the 18th, M. Cassali, chief magistrate of Milan, went, at the head of two or three thousand persons; to demand the liberation of the individuals arrested in the course of the latter months. tal'hisidemand zhaving been refused thed magistrate oretired; and immediately the

The European Times adds

"The latest advices from Milan are to the 19th instant. At that date the city was in a state of complete revolution. No faith is placed in the Emperor, Barricades had been erected in all the streets, and fighting was going on between the people and the Government. Lombardy was in a state of anarchy and confusion."

GERMANY .- We have elsewhere remarked upon the proclamation by the King of Prussia man Sovereigns-all of whom have made concesssions of some sort or other to their subjects —a reluctance which was not overcome until the people showed a determination to take by force what was not yielded to peaceful demand. Disturbances of some kind or other had taken place in different German capitals. But the most surprising of these took place at Vienna, where occasion was taken of place at vienna, where occasion was taken or the meeting of the Lower Austrian States (an aristocratic periodical assembly, possessing little real power) for the people, aided by a large body of students, offering a petition for reform. While the popular members of the meeting assured the people that their requests would receive attention, the Emperor's troops made their appearance: as the people stood their ground, a charge was made, and loss of life ensued, which, instead of allaying the ferment, roused it to such fury that the Government thought fit to give way. Prince Metter-nich resigned, and fortunately made his escape for, had he fallen into the hands of the people it might have fared ill with him. The Empe ror's proclamation, promising liberal institu-tions, will be found on our fourth page. The troops were withdrawn from Vienna, and a Burgher guard maintains public order. The novement has caused no interruption in the fulfilment of commercial obligations.

King-that is, the Emperor of Austria-which. t is hoped, will tend to preserve tranquillity in that part of the Emperor's dominions.

The reluctant Ernest of Hanover has not scaped the rousing which all the Germanic 29th. Kings are undergoing. The magistrates and bourgeoisic of Hanover have joined the general movement, and sent in a petition by one of the King's aides-de-camp. The King replied without much encouragement to the petition ers. He called on his subjects to stand by him emergencies; and said he would shed his

blood in proof of his affection for them. Subequently he promised to be guided on the press'2 question by the majority of the Diet This, however, did not satisfy the people, who, acting upon the spirit of the times, determined to enforce their claims to various reforms.

On the 17th a deputation from various States waited on the King. His Majesty, after hearing several of its members, asked ti consideration; but the delay was objected to, as altogether needless, and in half an hour the King's teply was made known to them. This important document grants, first, freedom of the press; secondly, the convention and public deliberation of the States : thirdly, an amnesty for all political offences. Nor were the rest of demands rejected, although the royal reply in that respect, is less specific, and there-fore less satisfactory.

Holland - A great deal of dissatisfaction as existed in Holland of late. Amsterdam and the surrounding country were in a great ferment, on account of the half-measures of reform proposed by the Government. Leyden had petitioned, and a general outbreak was feared, when the King, by an unexpected movement, distanced all his advisers. Early that day, he sent a message to the Legislature bulk, at Lachine or Montreau. The Chamber, desiring that the House itself these boats passed upwards on Wednesday should take the initiative, and propose all morning, but we did not see her. The Comhat day, he sent a message to the Legislative of the people and the fundamental law which it might deem necessary and expedient; the royal consent being promised to all proposals. The King at the same time made the strange declaration, that he had adopted this sudden change of policy without the knowledge of his Ministers! The Cabinet has resigned, as a matter of course; and a new Ministry was about to be formed, on a Liberal basis. The people are in the greatest joy : more significant the stocks have sensibly risen.

Russia .- Letters from Berlin of the 11th ulto., state that intelligence of the late events in Paris reached the Emperor of Russia on the 1st by means of the telegraph established on the line between Warsaw and Petersburgh. The French papers which arrived in that capital in and barges is now being substituted for the due course on the 3rd were stopped at the Post-office, while the Gazette of St. Peters-burgh announced that its daily publication would cease until the 17th. This sudden susnension of the official journal struck every one with consternation; but in the mean time the members of the nobility and foreign residents succeeded in learning the details of the Revolution from thoir friends in the different em-In this way the whole city was gradually informed as to what had occurred at Paris, and, as may readily be imagined, was thrown into a state of the greatest private ex-

GALLANT AFFAIR WITH A PIRATE SLAVER. -Our correspondence from the coast of Africa says:-" The Philomel, Commander Wood; and the Dart, Lieutenant Commander Glynn, have had a smart affair with their boats, with a felucca pirate, under Spanish colours. The weather being calm, the Philomel and Dart sent their gigs to board the chase; but on the boats nearing her, she fired on them, and with such precision as to render the gig of the Philomel hors de combat, and the hoats returned to their ships. The gig, temporarily repaired, and with the accession of the Philomel's pinnace, again proceeded in chase of the pirate, and soon succeeded in canturing her, though opposed by a fire from their gun, and also from

nusketry. COAL IN CHILL.-We have, on various occasions, alluded to the mineral resources of Chili which stands pre-eminent among the republics of South America. Lately, several extensive coal-fields have been discovered between Valparaiso and Santiago; but one in particular belonging to an English firm, a short distance e port of Valparaiso, is likely to prove a most valuable speculation, as it is being worked, and the coal equal to that of Newcastle, which can be delivered at the rate of 4s per ton, whilst but a short time ago none could be obtained at a less price than £2 to £2 10. Sev eral miners have arrived out there from the north of England and from Australia, at high wages; and as the parties who have got the property and concessions are chiefly British and strongly patronised by the government, there is little doubt that these seams will be worked on a large scale, as native labourers (peones) may be obtained at a very low rate.

Mexico.—Santa Anna had, by an agent, chartered a brig at Vera Cruz which is to conthe country which he has so ill defended, to Jamaica.

YUGATAN .- A terrific war of extermination s waged by the Indians in large force against the inhabitants, of Spanish origin or descent. this season, making daily trips. This is a de-sirable arrangement in every respect. Mer-Repeated successes by the Indians had increased their numbers and confidence, and correspondingly depressed the Spaniards

for his relations, and their children, his son, to Ixrengering row Exporters. We have Wm. B. Astor, being the great residuary legatee. Among bequests for public purposes, the rincipal one is of \$ 100,000, for erecting suitale buildings, and establishing a library in New York, for free general uss. For this purpose he appropriates a plot of ground on the souther-ly side of Astor Place, 65 feet front by 125 deep, for the building; or, if the trustees of this bequest think it more expedient, a plot of like size on the east of Astor, place. The building is not to cost over \$75,000, and the land is estimated at \$35,000. Then \$120,000 ire to be expended in books, maps, statuary, &c. ; and the remainder to be placed at interest, to defray the expenses of management, pur-chase of books, or the establishment of lectures, as the trustees may think best. The trustee are the Mayor of the city, and the Chancellor of the State, ex officio, and ten others; they are to appoint their successors. The trustees are to have no pay; nor is any one of them to hold any office of emolument under the Board. There is a bequest to the poor of Waldorf, by

establishing an institution for the sick or disa bled, or for the improvement of the young, of \$50,000; To the German Society, \$20,000; Institution for the Blind, \$5000; Half Orphan Asylum, \$5000; Lying-in-Asylum, \$2000.

NOVA SCOTIA .- H. M. Troop Ship Herefordshire, Capt. Richardson, arrived at Halifax on the 31st ulto., in 19 days from Barbadoes bringing the 7th Royal Fusileers. She is to take the 46th Regiment to England.

11. M. Troop Ship Belleisle, Capt. King-come, arrived at the same port on the 3rd instant, in 21 days from St. Kitts, with the 1st Royals. She is to take home the 33rd Regiment from St. John, N. B.

The Hon. S. B. Robie has resigned the

office of President of the Legislative Council Hungary has obtained concessions from the Michael Tobin, one of the Roman Catholic Michael Tobin, one of the Roman Catholic members of the Council.

The Am. steamship Herman, previously reported as having put into Halifax, for repairs, sailed from that port on the morning of the NEW BRUNSWICK .- His Excellency, Sir

Edmund Head, the new Lieutenant Governor of the province, arrived at St. John, on the 7th Tur "Dawn" STRAMER -On Saturday

last, the Dawn, a new Boat, lately built at the ship-yard of William Parkin, Esq., of this place, for Messrs. H. & S. Jones & Co., made her first trip for the season to Ogdensburg. We timed the Boat from Brockville to Prescott, (12 miles) which was made in I hour and 2 The Boat has not been fitted for Cabin pas-

sengers, but the room, comfort, and accommodations for Deck passengers, far surpass anything we have yet seen on those waters. The Boat will be commanded by Capt. W. T. Johnson, well known as an obliging and skilful seaman. She is intended, we believe, to ply be-tween Montreal and the head of Lake Ontario, ut as her advertised conte and terms are published in the Recorder, we must refer readers to our contemporary for further information. We wish the Dawn a brilliant season.—Brockville Statesman, 11th April.

Two Steamers designed for treightage over the lakes and river have been started during the past few days—the Commerce owned by Messrs Macpheison & Crane, and the Dawn, by 11. & S. Jones & Co. These vessels are expected to carry between 2500 and 3,000 barrels of Flour from any of the Western ports and deliver their cargoes, without breaking merce has, however, proved herself a fast boat and we are inclined to beleive will fairly test the experiment with regard to the use of steam in connection with the lake and river forwarding trade. We are certainly disposed to doub the success of the experiment, but we shall not fail to view with satisfaction every effort to reduce to the lowest possible figure the cost of transportation over our inland waters. steamers Ireland, Scotland, England, Catheart. Dawn, and Commerce, each of them over 2,000 barrels burthen, are now engaged in the trade, and two or three more will shortly be added; and these will afford a sufficient test of the question at issue, especially as, on the other hand, an equally large class of schooners three years ago. -Kingston Chron. and News,

To-day the regular operations of the Lake and River mail lines of Steamers commence. During the week the Canada and Gildersleeve Dickenson's Landing. We hear it stated that the Magnet is to assume the place of the Sovereign in the Lake mail line for this season. The Bay boats are engaged in regular

During the past week several bridges in Ascot have been carried away by the breaking up of the ice. The Eaton Bridge at Lennox-ville came down the river on Saturday quite whole, and was moored to the bank opposite this town. Dr. Wilson's bridge over the Massawippi has also been swept away, and we are told that the Bullard bridge is also gone, and a part of the bridge on the farm of Mr.

George Brook.s-Sherbrooke Gazette. We have received information, that in eight families in Stukely, on the stage road, the small pox has recently broken out, but it is said to be of a mild form, and no deaths have oc-curred. The families are all French Canadians, who generally neglect vaccination .- Ib.

The Electric Telegraph.—We have much pleasure in stating that an important discovery has been made by Mr. Tonner, the operator in charge of the Quebec Office whereby a very considerable saving will be effected in the expenses attendant upon the working of this wonderful mode of communi-The discovery to which we allude has reference to one of the elements employed in the formation of "main batteries."
Through a series of experiments Mr. Torney has been enabled to do away with the use o diluted sulphuric acid, by the substitution of a much less expensive article, which will effect a saving on a battery of 40. "leeches? of at least £15 per annum, besides a considerable economy in out-lay for "local batteries." In addition to the saving in expenses, another advantage of still greater importance is achieved by this improvement-hamely, that batteries composed of ingredients after the new plan, are not liable to be affected by the wea ther, as is the case where sulphuric acid is used. The experiment was corried into opera-tion by Mr., Torney, on the 18th ultimogram we are happy to state has given such satis-faction to the Superintendent of the Canadian line as to cause its adoption at every station from Quebec to Torouto.— Horning Chronicle. We are informed that the "Villeun;" a steamer belonging to the Board of Works will

people assembled on the squares and hoisted | The Late Ma. Aston's Will.—Will the | [A subsequent article corrects this imformation the trick of the property left by the deceased, he has tion by stating that the 'd' St. Peters' is the reast, we can peak to only of the property left by the deceased, he has tion by stating that the 'd' St. Peters' is the reast, we can peak to only of the property left by the deceased, he has to be employed; it where you will said codicits, ample provision boat to be employed; we want to be a property of the period of the per

be employed to perform the Quarantine duty

been favoured with the following extract of a

letter, dated, Liverpool, 24th March, 1818. "There has been an import of 300 bbls. of Canada Flour from New York, with all the necessary papers to prove its origin; but it is treated as Foreiga, because not imported from Canada-29—Morn. Chron.

OUR RAILROAD .- A party of Surveyors are now engaged locating the road between St.

Hyacinthe and Melbourne.

The Township Directors held a meeting at

Sherbrooke last week, at which it was determined to commence operations at once on the line of the Railway at Melbourne, although not much progress can be made in grading which it is expected will be accomplished early in May.
We understand that Captain Pomroy is au

thorised to make arrangements with stock-holders, to allow instalments to be paid in work on the road.—Sherbrooke Gaz.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A meeting was held at Bylown, on the 10th instant, of parties favourable to the establishment of a line of

elegraphic communication between that place and Prescott, or Montreal, as may be hereafter deemed most desirable. A series of resolutions was adopted, one of which appointed a comnittee, to communicate with the presen Telegraphic Companies, with the view o liciting all such information as may be usefu in influencing the decision as to the superiority of the respective routes suggested .- M. Chron St. Paul's Market and Wharf Dues.— It will be seen that the City Council has under consideration a proposal to farm out the St. Paul's Market and Wharves to an individual who offers £350 for the monopoly. not know on what data this individual grounds his calculations, and other competent persons according to the Mercury, estimate that the market and wharves could be made to yield a revenue of £800 a-year; but we conceive it would be a very injudicious step on the part of the Council to dispose of them in that man-

Let the Council keep them under its own control, obtain an extension of its jurisdiction over the beach of the St. Charles, push on its improvements in that direction, and then if its present officers do not perform their duty, let others be appointed in their stead.

That the market and wharves have hitherto yielded so little revenue, can hardly be wonlered at. Since the great fires in that part of the city, there was no market hall where the market people and their produce could find a shelter from the sun and rain; the buts used as butchers' stalls had more the appearance of pigsties at which any decent person would have felt ashamed to be seen buying; the market place and the wharves were encumbered with building materials and rubbish; the beach was allowed to remain in a horrid state; and in consequence of some defect in the regulations, every time the clerks have attempted to enforce them by legal proceedings, they have been foiled in the attempt .- Gazette.

FIRE DEBENTURES .- We see with much pleasure, by a letter from Mr. Parent, Assis-tant Provincial Secretary, to Mr. Chabot, one of the representatives of this city, that the government has determined that the remainder of the delientures granted to the sufferers by the Quebec fire, shall be transmitted to them n debentures of £10. This measure, which will enable these securities to be readily necoliated, will at least satisfy the unfortunate proprietors so long and so unjustly neglected by the late Administration.—Canadien.

ELECTION. The Hon. L. M. VIGER has been returned for Terrebonne, by a large majority; and George E. Cartier, Esq., Advocate, for the county of Vercheres.

Montreal, on Saturday last at 4 o'clock, thus opening this year's navigation: the Quebec going up from this port, and the Montreal coming down. The Chronicle says, there has been only one instance of the steam-navigation on this river having commenced earlier, which was that of the Chambly on the 12th of April, 1828.—The steamers will leave this port at 4 o'clock daily, (except Sundays) until the 1st of May, when 6 will be the hour of departure from Quebec, and 7 from Montreal.

Steamers between Lachine and Kingston have commenced running.
The Lachine Canal is to be opened on the

25th instant. APPOINTMENTS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL: George Okill Stuart Joseph Morrin, Joseph Parent, François Xavier Paradis, Charles Alleyn, Peter Sheppard and Thadeus Kelly, Esquires, to be Managers of the Marine Hospital, established in the City of Quebec, and Commissioners of the Emigrant Hospital established in the said City.

VESSELS from Great Britain .- The Astoria Richards, with a general cargo for Quebec, the St. Andrews, Pearl, and Great Britain, Swinnurn, for Montreal, were all to sail from London on the 25th of March; and some of the Liverpool and Clyde traders to this port and Montreal, at the same date.

FIRST LAUNCH OF THE SEASON .-- A fine ship, named the HERCYNA, of about 800 tons, o. M., was launched at seven o'clock this morning, from the ship-yard of Mr. John Jeffery above Dorchester Bridge, and went off the ways in fine style.

BIRTHS.

At St. Genevieve Street, Cape, on the 27th inst., Mrs. Duncan Macrieuson, of a daugh-

DIED. At Montreal, on the 8th instant, Capt. Parper

Honney, Royal Engineers. At Charlottetown, (Prince Edward Island,) the 24th ultimo, after an illnesss of a fev days. FREDR. JOHN MARTIN COLLARD. Eso He was a member of the Canadian Bar, in whic capacity, he for several years discharged the luties of the office of Queen's Counsel for the District of Gaspo; for the last three years he has acted as Reporter in the House of Assembly of that Island.

post-office Notice.

HE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express I to Halifaxi) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th APRIL PAID letters will be received to FOUL

ioom 1007977.....Quebec, , 15th April, 1848.

WANTS A SITUATION. ASSTORE KERPER of CLERK in a warehouse or dry goods store; a person vio dan produce satisfactory testimonials. Inquire at the Publisher's.

A FRENCH GOVERNESS is required for it Philishing School in Canada West, to whom a salary will be given according to qualifications. Believed application, stating terms, Et. addressed to Mas. Poirs, Priverse Staker, Kingston, will be attended to.

AUCTION SAL

VALUABLE SALE OF HOUSE FURNITURE.

BY B. COLE, Will be sold on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at the residence of the Revd. Mr. Crucston, Grand Battery, near Hope Gate, the whole of his valuable Household Furniture:

ONSISTING of Dining, Card, Loo, and other D Tables, Handsome Drawing Room Furniture Sofas, Chairs, Brussels and other Carpets, Side-board, Window Curtains, Bedsteads, Wash Stands and Toilet Tubles, Looking Glasses, Staves and

Conditions—Cash.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
N. B.—The above are well worth the attention of the Public, being in first rate order and of the est quality. Quebec, 12th April, 1848.

Pipes. Kitchen Utensils. &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Will be sold, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at the residence of a Gentleman giving up Housekeeping, No 1 St. Hélene Street, near Saint Patrick's Church :

THE whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURE, consisting of Dining, Centre, adies' and other Tables, Sofas, Bendsteads Beds and Bedding, Mahogany, and Cane-hottom Chairs, Night Chairs, Looking Glasses Dinner, Tea and Coffee Setts; Stoves and Pipes. An excellent Eight Day Clock, (warranted,) Kitchen Utensils, and a variety of other articles.

Some of the above Furniture is nearly new, nd in excellent order.

Sale at ONE o'clock precisely. CONDITIONS—CASH ON DELIVERY.
B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 20th April, 1818.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. A FEW PATENT WATER FILTER-ERS.

MORKILL & BLIGHT. Quebec, 20th April, 1846.

PATENT

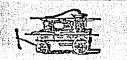
revolving Premium Pumps. THE Subscriber offers for Sale the above PUMPS, which, for simplicity of con-

struction and convenience, have secured the premium at seve-ral Mechanical Exhibitions. ALSO, Daily Expected ditect from the Manufacturer, LIFT and FORCE PUMPS of various qualities.

HYDRAULIC RAMS,-ar ingenious and simple contrivance, by means of which the action of a slight descent in water is made to force a stream upwards through pipes or otherwise.
HENRY S. SCOTT.

Quebec, 12th April, 1818.

WANTED, TWO PROTESTANT LADS, about 15 years of age, for a RETAIL STORE. Must speak French and English, and write a good hand. Apply at the Office of this paper Quebec, 11th April, 1818.



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THE Subscriber offers for Sale PORTABLE FIRE ENGINES, made by L. LEMOINE well finished and warranted perfect, capable of being worked by one person, price £3. These Engines are easily conveyed to any part of a house, and are very useful for Gardens, Washhouse, and are ing Windows, &c. —ALSO,—

Engines of greater power at Manufacturer's Prices, from £5 upwards.
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No. 3, ARSENAL STREET, NEAR THE ARTILLERY BARRACKS, ETURNS THANKS to his friends and the public for the flattering share of suport he has received in the above line, and hopes by assiduity and attention, with mo-derate charges, to secure a continuation of the same. He would also respectfully invite attention to some superior FORCE PUMPS, WATER CLOSETS, FILTERING MACH-NES, &c., which he is prepared to fix on moderate and liberal terms B .- SHIP WATER CLOSETS, HEAD

PUMPS, SHIPS' SCUPPERS, of any weight or size, made to order on the shortest notice. Quebec, 22nd March, 1848.

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buildings.
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Land—100 cleared; good Sugary; chief, part
well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—
14 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence
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" litasuow. Socionstitution and Regulations of this benefits whitesure to its Members the full sums as they stan be derived from such important duty of whole profits are secure INSURANCE. They by the Mutual System on the Policy holders is established, and their allocath, the Society hers is made on fair, simple, at months popular

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Quebec, August, 1845.

THE CANADA

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CAPITAL, £50,000.

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PHYSICIANS : G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON. IMIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives and transact any outliness dependent upon the value or dura-

tion 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 ie 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

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importance to intending Assurers, as it enables

such Assurers to exercise control over the Com-

pany, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy

alone. Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole

Age. With Without Ilali Credit. Profits. Profits. 1 6 5 1 17 2 2 2 9 2 16 1. 9.11 1 14 7 2 0 2 2 6 4 1 17 6 2 2 6 2 9 2 9 2 14 8 3 4 0 3 17 11 4 19 11 6 9 11 5 17 8 7 10 10

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.

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Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAESER, No. 15, Stanislaus Street. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Mil-litary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal supports with which he has been favoured since be commenced by the subscriber of the commence ed business, and the confidently hopes constant attention to his business; to meet willis continuance of their patrouagent lar loons

The Subscriber, also invites, an inspection of histock of Double Milled West of English KERSEY CLOTHS, HEAVERS, 21DOES KINS, CASS(MERES, VESTINGS, 1845), Keep having just received per "Doyal 455, from" Bondon? A generalissoriment of this sections. articles, all of the wery best quality and children

fushion, which I beltwill cracke upin his usual style, at moderate charge of line his broad to constitute the style of the

Pouth's Corner.

DON'T BECOME RICH AGAIN. "I have lost my whole fortune," said no likewise." For no other can merchant as he returned one evening to: would we encounter the fatigue. home; " we can no longer keep on The age. We must leave this large bypensive children can no longer goe rich man. schools. - Yesterday I F Can call my To-day, there is no!

own." " said the wife, "we "Dear hypeach other and our chil-0.11." drengen us a better treasure in those ac-18 hands and loving hearts.",

get a living."

" What can you do, poor things?" said

"You shall see, you shall see," swered several cheerful voices. "It is a pity if we have been to school for nothing. How can the father of eight children be poor? We shall work and make you rich

again."
"I shall help," said the youngest girl,
"I will not have hardly four years old. "I will not have any new things bought, and I shall sell my great doll."

The heart of the husband and father, which had sunk within his bosom like a stone, was lifted up. The sweet enthusiasm of the scene cheered him, and his nightly prayer was like a song of praise.

They left his stately house. The servants were dismissed. Pictures and plate, rich carpets and furniture were sold: and she who had been so long mistress of the mansion, shed no tear. "Pay every debt," said she; "let no one suffer through us, and we may yet be happy."

He rented a neat cottage and a small piece of ground, a few miles from the city. With the aid of his sons, he cultivated vegetables for the market. He viewed with delight and astonishment the cconomy of his wife, nurtured, as she had been, in wealth; and the efficiency which his daughters soon acquired under her train-

The cldest one assisted her in the work of the household, and also assisted the younger children. Besides, they executed various works, which they had learnt as accomplishments, but which they found could be disposed of to advantage. They embroidered with taste some of the ornamental parts of female apparel, which they readily sold to a merchant in the city.

They cultivated flowers, and sent bouquets to market, in the cart that conveyed the vegetables; they platted straw; they painted maps; they executed plain needlework. Every one was at her nost, busy and cheerful. The cottage was like a bee-

I never enjoyed such health before, said the father.

"And I was never so happy before," said the mother.

"We never knew how many things we could do, when we lived in the great house," said the children; " and we love each other a great deal better here, you call us your little bees."

"Yes," replied the father; " and you make just such honey as the heart loves to feed on."

Economy as well as industry was strictunnecessary was purchased. The eldest daughter became assistant teacher in a distinguished female seminary, and the second took her place as instructress to the family.

The little dwelling which had always been -Its construction was improved; vines covered narch evening, than he had been in his showy drawing-room. "We are now thriving and prosper-

ous," said he; "shall we now return to the city?"
"O, no, no," was the unanimous reply.

"Let us remain," said the wife, tentment."

"Father," said the youngest, "all we children hope you are not going to be rich again; for then," she added, "we little ones were shut up in the nursery, and we did not see much of you or mother. Now we all live together; and sister, who loves us, teaches us, and we learn to be industrious and useful.-We were none of us happy when we were rich, and did not work. So, father, please not to be a rich manany more."-Mrs. L. II. Sigourney.

GLEANINGS FROM HANNAH MORE. Bible Society's Meetings .- From a letter to Mr. Wilberforce, in the year 1816.

This hot weather, trying as it is, has on the whole, been of service to us both; as you will believe, when I tell you what a gala we have been chabled to give. Our antiversary Bible Meeting at Wrington was other, is so thinly planted with gentry, (the spiritual climate also being rather cold.) that without some effort somewhere it would come to nothing. . . The meeting was the most genteel and numerous we ever had. If our oratory was not of the first brilliancy, it had good sense and good temper to recommend it. We had near forty elergymen of the establishment; so that even Archdeacon cannot plant us in his hot-bed of heresy and schism? When the meeting was over, which was held in a waggon-yard us there was no room for them in the inn, all the was no typin to the company resorted, by previous anvitation, to Barley: Wood: A hundred and one but down to dinner, and about one hundred and saxty to tea: Mapping the truth of Christianity.

1 now recollect, with inclancioly pleatured about one hundred and saxty to tea: Mapping the fill the saxty to tea the fill the fill the saxty to tea the fill the superior part of the company resorted, by exceedingly, and it had all the gaicty of a ing to take his bands he drew back, and the public gardens in Bane; think that it is bands he better to have added #220. to four to the expostulation of a friend;—Sh. 17 viii eresting note:—"Mr. Ellis B. A. of the subscription, and to have added durstives of much trouble gibbs right, and to have added ourselves of much trouble gibbs plant from the from the from the first plant of the contrary, "The many, and the hands with an intuite!" Mr. Yount, in his excellent volume has a friend;—Sh. 18 viii eresting note:—"Mr. The Horse, "Rich Ellis B. A. of the expostulation of a friend;—Sh. 18 viii an intuite!" Mr. Yount, in his excellent volume has public from the property of the postulation of the friend;—Sh. 20 viii eresting note:—"Mr. Yount, in his excellent volume has public from the property of the postulation of a friend;—Sh. 20 viii eresting note:—"Mr. Yount, in his excellent volume has public from the property of the postulation of a friend;—Sh. 20 viii eresting note:—"Mr. Yount, in his excellent volume has public from the property of the property of the property of the friend;—Sh. 20 viii eresting note:—"Mr. Yount, in his excellent volume has public from the property of the friend;—Sh. 20 viii eresting note:—"Mr. Yount, in his excellent volume has public from the property of the property of the property of the friend;—Sh. 20 viii eresting note:—"Mr. Yount, in his excellent volume has public from the property of the pro

young poutle festivity, will learn to coning at idea of innocent cheerfulness, with prof religious societies, and may "go and alo likewise." For no other cause on earth

This is an unguardedly written passage, safe enough for Mr. Willierforce to read, but which requires some cautionary remarks. Barley Wood had "all the gaiety" with none of the dissipation " of a public garden," we take it; and the " young persons of fortune" who are still they may pass away, but God attended had an opportunity of learning how "innocent cheerfulness" may be enjoyed unrice.-ED. BEREAN.1

Improvement better than romance.-You will be surprised to hene what a rambsaw a beautiful new church creeted, and a handsome parsonage built and endowed, and my admirable friend preaching to a good you and I may set it forth to them that congregation, in a place so lately the shelter of thieves, and poschers, and vagabonds, I from them that have gone before us; for gave up my romance, in favour of such solid improvements.

A man's religion excused for the sake of Hill, our first scholar, whose pacty and good manners you used to notice? He afterwards became a teacher, but war tore him from us. Judge of our pleasure to see him at Weymouth, in full regimentals, netting as paymaster and sergenut-major! There was a sort of review. Every-body praised the training of eight hundred men, so well disciplined. The officers said they were fit for any service. One of them said to us, All this is owing to the great abilities and industry of Sergeant Hill- he is the greatest master of military tacties we have. At first he was so religious that we thought him a Methodist, but we find him so good a soldier, and so correct in his morals, that we do not trouble ourselves about his religion.' He will probably be Adjutant on the first vacancy.

Specific remembrance of sin. - From a letter to Sir W. W. Pepys, in the year 1511.-1 must have expressed myself very ill, if I have said, that, 'at the end of a long life, we are to remember every fault.? I am sure I cannot remember mine at the end of a month, or a week, which was my reason for recommending our spiritual accounts to be kept short. But we can, I think, all remember the particular sins and failings to which we are most addicted; and I meant that we should not content ourselves with general confession, except in public worship, but dwell on our personal and individual sins. The individual wrong propensity. besetting sin, and evil temper, is surely known to every serious inquirer into the truth of the gospel, and into the obliquities of his own heart, and this was what I meant by a specific repentance.

On Dr. Johnson's death. Mr. Pepys wrote me a very kind letter on the death of ly observed, nothing was wasted. Nothing Johnson, thinking I should be impatient to hear something relating to his last hours, Dr. Brocklesby, his physician, was with him. He said to him, a little before he died. Doctor, you are a worthy man, and my friend, but I am afraid you are not a Christian! what can I do better for you kept neat, they were soon able to heautify. than offer up in your presence a prayer to they had poor of their own to maintain, the great God, that you may become a neighbouring and foreign churches were and flowering trees were planted around Christian in my sense of the word. Instant- always ready to transmit contributions in it .- The merchant was happier under his ly he fell on his knees, and put up a fervent aid of the Christians in distant parts, and rayer; when he got up he caught hold many and splendid are the instances on reof his hand with great carnestness, and cord of ministers and people, on intelligence cried, 'Doctor, you do not say, Amen!' of any pressing emergency, hastening with The doctor looked foolish, but, after a their treasures for the relief of those whom pause, cried. 'Amen!' Johnson said, 'My they had never seen, but with whom they dear doctor! believe a dying man, there is no salvation but in the sacrifice of the Lamb, faith and hopes .- Colman's Ch. Antiqui of God; go home, write down my prayer, ties, and every word I have said, and bring it me to-morrow!' Brocklesby did so.

A friend desired he would make his will, and as Hume, in his last moments, made ar impious declaration of his opinions, he thought it might tend to counteract the noison, if Johnson would make a public confession of his faith in his will. He said by Mr. Catlin, whose experience among the he would; seized the pen with great carnestness, and asked what was the usual form of much celebrity, bids fair to solve the mystery, beginning a will? His friend told him, or at least to suggest some important infer After the usual forms he wrote, 'I offer up my soul to the great and merciful God: 1 offer it full of pollution, but in firm ussurance that it will be cleansed in the blood of my Redeemer.? And for some time he wrote on with the same vigour and spirit as if he had been in perfect health. When he expressed some of his former dread of dying, Sir John said, If you, doctor, have those fears, what is to become of me and others? Oh! Sir, said he, I have icritten piously, it held lately. Our country, surrounded by is true; but I have lived too much like other the sea on one side, and Mendip on the ment of twas a consulation to bin, however nent v It was a consolation to him, however. in his last hours, that he had never written in derogation of religion or virtue. He talked of his death; and funeral, at times, with great passing a noose round the under jary, by composure. On the Monday morning, he fell into a sound sleep, and continued in that state for twelve hours, and then died without groun.

No action of his life became him like the leaving it. His death makes a kind of ora in literature. Picty and goodness will not easily find a more able defender, and it is delightful to see him set, as it were, his dying scal to the professions of his life, and to the

my repeating my question, 'Child,' said he, 'I will not say anything in favour of a Sabbath-breaker, to please you, or any one else.

CHRISTIANS THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD. " Ye are the light of the world." Our not been taken out of the stable. A great blessed Lord reminded his disciples of their position in this world of sin and darkness; and is not the assertion most applicable to those who undertake the instruction of youth? Yes, of all Christ's true disciples, it may be said, "Ye are the light of the world." From the first apostles, to the ministers of the present day, der the paramount influence of religion, re- and lower down to the schoolmasters "Dear father," said the children, "do straining the natural disposition of the mind to schoolmistresses, and even nursery maids, not look so sad. We will help you to pervert cheerfulness into levity, and levity into all, according to their large or smaller sphere, must shine as "lights of the world." God's people, his children, are a reproving light. They are called out of ler I have been. I, who never reckoned darkness into marvellous light, that on going again out of my own little circle, they might reflect the light of him took courage the beginning of August, to set who hath called them " out of darkout with Patty on a long promised visit to ness into his marvellous light." He re-our excellent friend Mr. Gisborne, at his minds them that they were "lights," forest in Staffordshire. The forest indeed is because they should diffuse the light. destroyed, at which I was disposed to be Now, one quality of light is, that it diffuses dissatisfied. But when I saw near ten itself; it is for this they have received it, thousand acres of yellow harvest, when I for this very object, that they may diffuse

it. Therefore you are to hold forth the light, and to hold it with holy anxiety, that come after, just as we have received it the truth is a sacred leguey, and ought to be more precious to you and me than our A man's religion excused for the sake of snother quality in light; there are many others in Land. here to be noted, which is, that there is a reflective and a reproving quality in light. We know not the beauty of an object, but as the light unfolds it; we know not its faultiness, we see not its delects, they are to us unknown without the light; but the light reveals them. Now in this point of view the Lord's people are especially called to stand; not merely as a reflecting light, not merely as a diffusing light, but as a reproving light, reproving the "darkness" around them .- Teacher's Visitor.

BENEVOLENCE OF THE PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANS. The custom was for every one in turn to bring under public notice the case of a brother or sister, of whose necessitous circumstances he had knowledge, and forthwith a donation was ordered out of the funds of the church, which the voluntary contributions of the faithful supplied. No stronger or heart-stirring appeals were necessary to reach the hidden source of their sympathies; no cold calculations of prudence regulated the distribution nor doubt of its propriety suggested delay for the consideration of the claim; no petty jealousies as to the preference of one recommendation to another were allowed to freeze the genial current of their charity. By whomsoever the case was recommended, or in whatever circumstances the claim was made, the hand of benevolence had answered the call almost before the heart found words to express its sympathy, and with a unanimity surpassed only by boundless love, they dealt out their supplies from the treasury of the church, whenever there was an object to receive.

or a known necessity to require it. Where the poor in one place were numerous, and the brethren were unable from their limited means to afford them adequate support, they applied to some richer church in the neighbourhood, and never was it known in those days of active benevolence, that the appeal was fruitlessly made, or coldly received. Though were united by the strong ties of the same

TAMING THE HORSE.

From an article by Richardson, inserted in "The Newcastle Farmer" April. After relating some feats by Sullivan, the Horse-tamer, he proceeds

An account published some years ago American Indians has obtained for him so ences. He thus describes the mode in which the Indian tames the wild horse, "He coils the lasso on his arm, and gallops fearlessly into the herd of wild horses. He soon gets if over the neck of one of the number, when he instantly dismounts, leaving his own horse, and runs as fast as he can, letting the lasso pass out gradually and carefully through his hands, until the horse falls for want of breath, and lies helpless on the ground. The Indian advances slowly towards the horse's head keeping the Jasso tight upon his neck, until he lastens a pair of hobbles on the animal's tivo forefeet, and also loosens the lasso. giving the horse a chance to breathe, and which he gets a great power over the affrighted animal, that is rearing and plunging when it gets, breath, and by which, as he advances, liand over hand, towards the horse's nose, he is able to hold it down, and prevent it from throwing itself over on its back. By this means be gradually advances until he is able to place his hand on the animal's nose, and over his eyes, and at length breathe into his nostrile, when it soon becomes docile and conquered, so that he has little else to do than to remove the hobbles from its feet, and lead or ride it to the camp The animal is so completely conquered, tha it submits, quietly, ever, after, and is led or fod away with very little difficulty. Same Mr. Youatt, in his excellent volume

of fortune present, by assist-| man, to which he made no answer, and on ployed among British horses. He soon had the opportunity of putting the yeracity of the story to the test. His brotherin-law had a filly, not yet a year old; that had been removed from her dam three months before, and since that time had amateur in everything relating to horses was present, and, at his request, it was determined that the experiment of the efficacy of breathing into the nostrils should be immediately put to the test. The filly was brought from the stable, the amateur leading her by the halter. She was quite wild and bolted, and dragged the amateur a considerable distance. had been using a short halter; he changed it for a longer one, and was then able to lead the little scared thing to the front of

the house. "The experiment was tried under manifest disadvantage, for the filly was in the open air, several strangers were about her. and both the owner and the amateur were rather seeking amusement from the failure than knowledge from the success of their experiment. "The filly was restive and frightened.

and with great difficulty the amateur managed to cover her eyes. At length he succeeded, and blew into the nostrils. No particular effect seemed to follow. He then breathed into her nostrile, and the moment he did so, the filly, who had very much resisted, having her eyes blind.

folded, and had been very restive, stood perfectly still, and trembled. From that time she became very tractable. Another gentleman also breathed into her nostrils, and she evidently enjoyed it, and kept putting up her nose to receive

the breaths. "On the following morning she was led out again; she was perfectly tractable, and it seemed to be almost impossible to frighten her. A circumstance which in a great measure corroborated the possibility of easily taming the most ferocious horses, occurred on the next day. A man in a neighbouring farm was attempting to break in a very restive colt, which foiled him in every possible way. After several manoguvres, the amateur succeeded in breathing into one of the nostrils, and from himself to be led quietly away with a loose halter, and was perfectly at command. He was led through a field in which were four horses that had been his companions; they all surrounded him; he took no notice of them, but quietly followed his new master. A surcingle was buckled on him. and then a saddle, and he was finally fitted with a bridle. The whole experiment occupied about an hour, and not in a single instance did he rebel.

"On the next day, however, the breaker. a severe and obstinate fellow, took him in hand, and, according to his usual custom, began to beat him most cruelly. The horse broke from him, and became as unmanageable as ever. The spirit of the animal had been subdued, but not

broken.'

PASSENGERS' ACT, as amended in Coinmittee of the House of Commons.

Clause 1. Enacts that the number of passengers be limited as follows: - On the deck upon which the passengers live, one passenger for every 12 superficial feet, or, on the orlop deck, if any, one passenger for every 30 superficial feet. The master of the ship, in case of violation, liable to a fine of 15.

2. Two children, under 14 years of age, ac be reckoned as one passenger.

3. Each ship, carrying 100 or more passen gers, to carry a cook, and to be provided with a convenient place for cooking, and suitable apparatus.

4. Every ship carrying 100 or more passeners to have a surgeon on board; othervise the number of passengers to be limited, in the proportion of one passenger to every 11 superficial feet. 5. When no surgeon is carried, every child,

above a year old, to be considered a passenger. 6. Surgeon to be duly qualified, and approved of by the emigration officer at the

port of clearance. Medicine chest to be examined and anproved of by a medical practitioner, anpointed by the emigration officer, who is also to examine the passengers, so that no person carrying infectious disease may be permitted to proceed; the master owner, or charterer, to pay such medical officer a sum not exceeding one pound for

every 100 passengers. 3. Surgeon to cause the re-landing of any person so affected with contagious disease; the master, in case of refusal, liable to a penalty, not exceeding £50.

9. Passengers so re-landed may recover amount of their passage-money, by summary process, before two or more justices of the peace.

10. Additional rules and regulations for preserving order, and securing cleanliness and ventilation, inay be prescribed by order in council. adm I. Surgeon or master to exact obedience to

all rules and regulations. 12. Any passenger neglecting or refusing to obey, rules or regulations, or obstructing master or surgeon in execution of his duty, liable to a penalty not exceeding 1£2; and justices of the peaces may add one month's confinement, in the common

gaol, to such penalty.

13. The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to prepare an abstract of acts and orders in council; six, copies, of the abstract, and two copies of this and the said acts to be delivered, son demand, by the collector of comptroller of customs at the port of clearance, to the master of every ship, said master, so long as any passenger, remains in the ship, to post two copies of the abstract in at least two. conspicious places between decks, under a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each day's neglect; any person displucing or defacing such posted abstracts liable to a smile penalty.

to a similar panalty;

[4. Mode of recovering panalties set, forth, 5. Bond usualty given to her Majesty in respect of slines, to be a security for, the

be adjudged liable.

6. Duties of emigration officer may be perance.

7. Explanation of terms in the act: "Passenger," not to mean cabin passengers; "Ship," to include every description of sea-going vessels; "Master," any person being in command of vessel.

18. Exempts ships carrying fewer than one passenger to every 25 tons; if any legal proceeding or question arise as to any ship carrying more passengers than in this proportion, the onus probandi to rest with the defendant; if the proof on his part fail, the min.ber of passengers shall be considered as above the proportion prescribed.

19. Title of act to be, "The North American Passenger Act."

20. Act to continue in force for one year from its being passed, and from theme to the end of the theo next session of Parliament.

21. Act may be amended or repealed during the present session.

prople, demanding concessions, and the troops sent to disperse them.

We, Frederick William, by the grace of God, &c. When, on the 14th instant, we convoked our faithful States for the 27th of April next, to determine with them on the measures for the regeneration of Germany which we wished to propose to our allies of the Germanic Confederation, and which are so necessary for Prussia, we could not suppose that at the same moment great events which have occurred at Vienna would facilitate essentially, on the one hand, the execution of our projects, and on the other, render a hastening in their execution indispensable. Now, in consequence of that important event, we feel bound to declare, before all things, not only in presence of Prussia, but in presence of Germany, (if such be the will of God), and that moment all became easy. The horse before the whole united nation, what pro-was completely subdued. He suffered positions we have resolved to make to our German confederates. Above all, we demand that Germany be transformed from a confederation of states into one federal state. We acknowledge that this plan pre-supposes a reorganisation of the federal constitution, which cannot be carried into execution except by an union of princes with the people, and that consequently a temporary federal representation must be formed out of the Chambers of all German States, and convoked immediately We admit that such a federal representa tion imperatively demands constitutional institutions in all German States, in order that the members of that representation may sit beside each other on terms of equality. We demand a general military system of defence for Germany, and we will endeavour to form it after that mode under which our Prussian armies reaped such unfading laurels in the war of liberty We demand that the German federal army be assembled under one lederal banner and we hope to see a federal commander in-chief at its head. We demand a German federal flag, and we expect that at a period not far remote a German fleet will cause the German name to be respected. both on neighbouring and far distant seas. We demand a German lederal tribunal for the settlement of all political differences between Princes and their States, as well

> and an entire right for all Germans to change their abode in every part of our German Fatherland: We demand that in future no barriers of custom-houses shall impede traffic upon German soil, and cripple the industry of its inhabitants. We demand, therefore, general German union of customs (Zollverein), in which the same weights and measures, the same coinage, and the same German laws of commerce, will soon draw closer and closer the bond of materia union. We propose the liberty of the press throughout Germany, with the same general guarantees against its abuse,

as those arising between the different Ger-

man Governments. We demand a com-

mon law of settlement for all Germany

Such are our propositions and our wishes, of which we will strive by all our efforts to obtain the accomplishment. We rely with proud confidence on the readiest co-operation of our German confederates and of the entire German nation, which we will joyfully strengthen by the incorporation into the confederation of those provinces of our dominions which do not at present form part of it, if (as we suppose they will) the representatives of the acprovinces shall participate in our wi nes and the confederation be disposed to receive them. We trust that the accomillishment of our wishes, nay, that our having broken ground towards effecting them, will put an end to the anxiety which to our great regret, file Germany at this moment, paralyses commerce and industry divides the country, and threatens to tear it to pieces. Yes! we trust that those measures will strengthen Germany from within and cause her to be respected abroad, so ther Europe may find the most solid grare atee of a lasting and prosperous peace in her united force. In order, however. Inat the accomplishment of our intentions may experience the least possible delay, and in order that we may develope the propositions which we consider to be recessary for the interior constitution of our States, we have resolved to hasten the convocation of the United Diet, and we charge the Minister of State to fix that convocation for the 2nd of April. Fuenguick William ... Given at Berlin, the 18th of Murch, 1848.

Also signed by the Prince, of Prussia nd all the members of the late Ministry.

faithful observance of the provisions of Bohemia, &c., have now made such arthis act, and for the due payment, by the rangements as we recognised to be requimaster, of all penalties to which he may site for fulfilling the wishes of our faithful neople.

By virtue of our declaration abolishing formed in his absence, by an assistant, the consorship, liberty of the press is alor, at norts where there is no such officer, lowed in the form under which it exists in by the officer of customs granting the clear- those countries which have hitherto enjoyed it. A national guard, established on the basis of property and intelligence, already performs the most beneficial service.

The necessary steps have been taken for convoking, with the least possible loss of time, the deputies from all our provincial states, and from the central congregations of the Lombardo-Venetian king-dom, (the representation of the class of hurghers being strengthened, and due regard being paid to the existing provinrial constitutions) in order that they may deliberate on the constitution which we have resolved to grant our people. We, therefore, confidently expect that excited tempers will become composed, that study will resume its wonted course, and that industry and peaceful intercourse will spring into new life.

We rely on this with so much the greater hope, because we have this day, in the midst of you, convinced ourselves with deep emotion that the same loyalty and attachment which you have uninterrupt-Phussix. - Proclimation by the King, edly for hundreds of years manifested to after repeated conflicts between the our ancestors and to ourselves on every our ancestors and to ourselves on every occasion still fills your minds. Given in our capital and residence, at Vienna, March, 15, 1848

> FEROINAND. Count von INZAGIII, Supreme Chancellor. Baron von PHALERSDORF, Court-Chancellor.

> Baron von WEINGARTEN, Court-Chancellut.

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