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THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO .- ACTS IVII. 11.

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REMEDY FOR COLDNESS. While I sit beneath thy word,
At thy table, cold and dead;
When I cannot see my Lord,
All my little day-light fled:
Sun of glory,
Beam again around my head.

When thy statutes I forsake, When my graces dimly shine; When my covenant I break, Jesus, then remember thine;
Check my wand'rings
By a look of love divine.

Then if heavenly dews distil, And my views are bright and clear; While I sit on Zion's hill, Temper joy with holy fear.
Keep me watchful;
Safe alone when thou art near.

THE EMBASSY TO SINNERS. Two Sermons, preached in St. Ann's Church by the Rev. CHARLES BURY Incumbent.

2nd. Corinthians, V. 20. UNOw then we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseach you by us: we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."

It is one of the strong evidences of the deteriorating influence, which the fall has had on our spiritual tastes and perceptions that the memory is so treacherous, and the apprehension so slow, and dull, on the things which pertain to the divine will and require ments.

In some of apparently the simplest pasasges of scripture, there is a depth, a fulness of meaning which we find it impossible to fathom in their extent; and difficult to realise in their individuality. And unhappily we are contented with our limited apprehenson, and satisfied without perceiving, or feeling the application to ourselves. We feeling the application to ourselves. may be for the moment filled with wonder at the extent of Gad's power, and majesty and attributes, and induced to exclaim in admiring awe, "all the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God, how unsearchable his judgments, and his ways past finding out!" But how soon the exaited conceptions of the God with whom we have to do, pass away; and our views of the Almighty become as low, as unworthy, as in a lequale, and as uninfluential, as ever. Our heart- may be affected with a sense of the fulness and freeness of the Gospel, and with its adaptation to our individual case; and its promises, and consolations, and the hopes it holds out, may fill us with delight, and joy; and almost rapture but how soon do these feelings evaporate, and our love becomes cold and dead, our desires are not drawn out for the enjoyment of the Guspel blessings, with any constancy and our praises to God for the gelt of his Son, and the message of his word, are languid, sprittess, and almost heartless. Oh when he possessed righteousness, haliness, knowledge, and retained the image of him who created him.

I would take the words of the text as an illustration of what I have now observed. Here is a message from God, extraordinary in its wonderful import, and most gracious Preserver, Benefactor, ave and extended to in the mode of its communication. A the Redeemer and Sanctifier .- And all this, message addressed to each of you, not in notwithstanding the bestowment of blessings begets love in return, and we love him beccents of indignation, and denunciation; but of mercy and of love; delivered, by to be the means of preparing us for a hapthose whom God has been pleased to constitute his messengers, or ambassadors, for this very purpose; we are ambassadors for Christ; ambassadors from the court of heaven, to earth, a revolted part of Christ's ven, to earth, a revolted part of Christ's stated, "if any man love the world, the love dominions: and our message is not one of of the Father is not in him," if any man is fearful and terrible command, but of compassion and love. God beseecheth you by us: we are bid not to threaten but to entreat; we are to pray you in his stead, as speaking to you for him, he ye reconciled to God: our ministry is one not of vengeance, but of compassion; not of destruction, but of reconciliation.

Ye have often heard this message, this word of reconciliation; how are ye affected by it? does a feeling of glowing gratitude pervade your whole soul? is it your heartfelt language, "my soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour"? Did you ever, do you now feel this need of reconciliation, and your own utter inability of yourselves to procure it?

Let us consider what reconciliation implies; for I fear few of us know the extent of the blessing, or dwell with adoring gratitude on the price which has been paid to offect it.

Reconciliation implies, then, in the first place, that there is, or has been, enrity. The parties here mentioned are two-God and man. Oh! whose fault is the enmity ? God seeks reconciliation—can it be on his part? Is he an enemy to man? Oh, if this were the case, would man be placed in the midst of so fair a creation, surrounded by so many blessings, endowed with the power of enjoyment? would the sun which rules the day, and animates and vivifies and fertilizes all upon the earth; would the moon which shines by night to give light in darkness; would the stars, in their courses, he made to subserve to the interests, the comforts, and the well being of man? would the roaring waves of the sea be restrained within due limits that they should not jurn again and cover the earth ? would the fear of man prevail over the fierceness of those terrible wild beasts, which roam un-fettered through trackless deserts and primmyal lorests, exhibiting the power of God in creation and in restraints laid on them? would rocial order and the blessings attendand the roll bo multituded, not with standing his has imputed our sins to Christ, and pu- mity may be slain.

the whole earth be replenished with everything pleasing to the eye, agreeable to the taste, gratifying to every sense of humanity, by Him who is the great Creator and Preserver of all, if he were an enemy to our race? Oh no!-Then can it be that there is enmity on the part of man towards God? What is that being, placed in the midst of a beauteous garden, luxuriant with trees of richest foliage, of most delicious fruits, of unfading vigour, redolent of every perfume sweeter far than the incense of Arabia, watered by the gentle streams of ever flowing rivers, blessed with an atmosphere whose every breeze brings health, and vocal with sweeter strains, than music's highest arts can raise. a garden whose soil sends forth spontaneously, without the need of labour, all that is required for the food of every living thing, and that in exhaustless profusion, what is that being, placed here, endowed with faculties inferior only to the Deity, a being to whom dominion is given over the fowls of the air, over the beasts of the field, who never saw a cloud and never felt a sorrow; who knew nothing of sickness or of suffering, of want or deappointment, of weariness or languor: what is that being so highly endowed, so provided with everything righly to enjoy, ave and blessed with the uninterruptpresence and favour of his Almighty Maker! That heing is man, made in the image of God, blessed by God. Can man then be God's enemy? could be rebel, revolt, go, backward ! could one feeling, one throb of ingratitude, district, disobedience ever have place in his heart? Alas, we know it by history, the sail history of man's fall : we know it too well by our own experience and condition. And how is this enmity evident 1 where does it exist 1 does it exist only in some or in all? to whom is the message sent? To you, to all. This ennity exists in the heart of every one that is born into the world, in the heart of every child of sinning Adam. The natural man perceiveth not the things of God, neither his goodness, nor his holiness, nor the excellence of His requirements; and loves them not. jugation to the hely, just, and good law of God; man loves what God hates, loves sin which God has forbidden; man's evil works show that he is opposed to, and an enemy to that God who is holiness. Oh is not the ennity of the natural heart to Go I continually proved by our transgressions of his law; y our endeavours to evade its requirements by our resisting his will; by the opposition he justs of man offer to the success of the Gospel ! by the scorn which unconverted men pour on the meek and faithful follower of the Son of God I by the fostering and preserving and cherishing every thing which may make man unmindful of God and for, how has man fallen from that ble-sed state gettul of his benefits, and may disincline when he possessed righteousness, haliness, him for God's service? by doing withingly the work, and assiduously furthering the machinations of God's great enemy, and by enouty of the creature against his Creator,

> piness more than Paradisaical, But the affections are estranged from him, who is the alone source of comfort, happiness and glory; and though it is distinctly the friend of the world he is the enemy of God, the love of the world is adhered to, and gratified, and the love of the Father set at naught and despised.

For the language of the text implies unwillingness on man's part : "as though God did beserch you by us, we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God." If it be indeed true, as we have stated, that man is an enemy to God by nature, and further true, that God is able to destroy both soul and body, and that He is to his enemies a consuming fire; if man has indeed forfeited the favour of God and is unable of to his rebellion; if in God's favour is life, every blessing secured to us for time and for eternity; one might well suppose that man would eagerly embrace the offer of any means, which afforded a hope of being reconciled to God. But what is the language of the text: as though God did beseech you! Yes, man is unwilling to be reconciled, man must be woord, and entreated and besought, to accept of happiness, for misery; righteousness, for guilt; heaven,

If it be not so, why are we not all, at once, reconciled? for the message of reconciliation is addressed to all. Are you reconciled? Do you know and love and delight reconciliation, in being able to look up to in God and in his service! do you know Company to the

the fierce passions of man? would, in short, I nished him as a sinner, that we who have I no righteousness of our own might have his perfect righteousness imputed unto us, "He hath made him to be sin for us who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteourness of God in him."

It is, then, unwillingness on our parts, it we are not reconciled to God, and thus furnishes a strong proof that man is the offender; for we generally, if not always, find, when i quarrel or estrangement takes place, beween those who once were friends, that he who did the wrong is the most averse to reconciliation. And it is a fearful thought, but most surely true, that those who are eventually lost souls, are lost through their own unwillingness to be saved. They cannot plead the difficulty, for God has promised crace sufficient, and Christ is the Author and Finisher of our faith. They cannot plead that the way or mode of reconciliation was so obscure, that they could not ascertain it, for the Lord has promised to give eves to the blind, and the way is made so plain that he who runs may read, that wayfaring men desiring to walk in it, though fools, shall not err therein, and the Holy Spirit is promised to lead them into all truth. They cannot say they were not invited or even entreated. to be reconciled for God sends his ministers to beseech them, nay, now as his ambassador, I pray you in Christ's stend be ye probriled to God. Thus if macconciled, are ye not without excuse? What could God do more than he has done?

For, consider further, the language of the ext manifests most extraordinary conderecusion. It is not lost, beloless, ruined, bellious, outcast man, entreating the Lord Almighty to save, to help him, to recore him to the favour he has forfeited; to surdon his rebellions, to bring him back to the fold of the good Shepherd, to bless him with pardon, peace, and holmess. Oh no it is the High and Holy One, that inhabiteth eternity, measureth the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meteth out heaven with the span, and comprehendeth the dust of the earth, and weighth the mountains on scales and the hills in a balance, he who is King of kings, and Lord of lords; he it is who le. I by his Spirit; that he would keep me from This entity is manifested, in refusing sub- seccheth man, to be reconciled to him and sin and evil; that he would bless my labour, to accept the blessing of reconciliation. Not that me loved him, but that he loved us, And notwithstanding this, he has to complain 'ye will not come to me that ye might have life." He compassionately inquires, why will ye die ? For die obmally, the death that never dies, those sorely must, who are not now reconciled to God.

Reconciliation implies further the making up of a quarrel, friendship restored and renewed, so that mutual love and kindness are again felt and expressed. Thus when man is reconciled to. God lie may, and can regard the Almighty as his friend, and rest satisfied that all the Lord's dealings with him are the effect of this unchangeable love; man becomes the friend of God, as the Saviour says, "ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." " Greater love hath no man than this, the opposition of our will to God's? Oh that he lay down his life for his friend." here, in man's heart, is the enmity; the "God commendeth His love to us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.' And when we are reconciled to God by the death of his Son, God's love in redemption which if not equal to those in Paradise, are cause we feel and know that he loves us God is pleased to vouch safe to us continually tokens of his love. And we desire and indeavour that his love may constrain us, to live no longer to ourselves, but to him that died for us, and rose again. We strive to manifest our love in our lives, by keeping his commandments, by seeking to be like him; by longing and preparing to be with him. What a comfort, what a blessing, to know that the Lord loves us, that he is indeed our Father and we his children. Do you possess this privilege? are you reconciled? have you the evidence of it in that you love the Lord? Can you appeal to him now, " thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love thee I" are you habitually walking

with God 1 Time will not permit me to proceed with the subject further now: I hope to be able to revert to it on another opportunity. This is a wonderful subject, but how seldom is it himself to avert the punishment justly due thought on as individually interesting; how cold is the religion of some, compared to this, a mere system of actions, having little or no influence on the heart. How seldom can we say with confidence, contemplating him who died for us, and the humiliation, and suffering, and intercession, by which we are reconciled to God, "whom having not seen ye love; in whom, though now ye see him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeak.

able and full of glory." Are you enabled to see the gloryof God and the love of God, in this work of reconciliation? have you felt your need of some one to make peace for you? have you felt, do you now experience, the effect of God with childlike confidence, with unshaken yourself to be his child? that his Spirit trust; to record his dealings with you with dwelleth in you? that he hath a favour unto complacency and confiding acquiescence? Do you, that he loveth you? If not, why not? you no longer regard his dispensations with It cannot be that God is unwilling to be re- suspicion; as questioning the nature or the conciled to you, for he besercheth you to be object of them, but assured that he is good reconciled. You cannot doubt God's mill- and doeth only good, that he is love? Oh ingness: He does not mack you, with en- may you be enabled to walk with God as an treating you to do that which is impossible, affectionate, loving child, with a tender, He has proved His willingness, not only by loying Father, may you know more and more beseeching you, but by giving his only, his of the peace-making efficacy of the Saviour's well beloved Son, to be a propilitatory sacri-lico. for your sins, that by believing in him licart, that God may no longer beseech in vaia, who died for your sins, his perfect righteous- but that all of you may enjoy in increasing ness, might be imputed to you, and you thus measure the blossings of reconciliation : may be accepted, and have peace with God: for the cross of Christ be so exhibited that ou-

God he merciful to us and bless us, and cause His face to shine on us, and he gracious to us, now unceasingly, and for ever, Sermon II. in our next.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF EARLY

HOURS. If every morning it rained gold, many could rise early to collect it. Yet he who is early at his work receives his gold at the right time. By frequent digging, men at length discover the vein of precious metal. Labour rests on a golden ground. But what advantage do you reap from much wealth? It is given in this life, and taken away in the same. It comes from the earth, and returns to it again. Here it is found, and here lost.

But let us trace riches to their true source They come from God. If I have God, I have wealth enough. His blessing maketh rich. If I have God, I have that which is better than gold. When wealth takes to itself wings and flies away, God remains. Gold is always a dumbidol. It can neither counsel nor comfort, when counsel or comfort is needed. God draws near to me with counsel, when all is dark and confused around me; he speaks to me in comfort, when the water goeth even over my soul. Wealth lays on me a burden of care; God enables me to east my care on him. seeing he careth for me. You may covet wealth, I will delight in God. To Him they brought, under the Old Testament, the firstlings of their cattle, and of the first-fruits of the ground. I present to him the first-fruits of my days. God thinketh of me early, and his goodness is renewed every morning. I will think of him early, and every morning offer unto him the calves of mylips; even thanksgivings unto his name. He hath proterted me in the night watches, when I have laid me down and slept; he hash kept me in safety, as under the shadow of bis wings, and no enemy has come night me; no misfortune has befallen me. Therefore, I present unto him my morning sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving. It is my daily and cornest supplication, that he would direct me and help me to bear my cross. Should he send no temporal success, yet He still remains; and, having him, I possess all things. When I am hungry, he supports me ; when appressed, he comforts me; when sorrowin, he gives me joy. "Whom have I in beaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire besides thee. My flesh and my heart faileth: but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever," Psa. Lxxiii. 26. My happiness is in God. Let yours be in him also. -Rev. Dr. Muller's Hours of Spiritual Refresh-

BE STILL UNDER PERSECUTION.

Be still and wait upon the Lord. In quietness and confidence is the Christian's strength. Why does not the world experience the wonderful help of God? Is it not that they cannot be still and wait for it? If any man would hurt them they rage, fret, and contend, and defend their own cause, taking it out of the hand of God. Jesus was falsely accused before Pilate, but he answered not a vord. And what did God do? He pu these liars to shame. Their testimony agreed to his will, then will your will be His, and not with each other. If the matter is God's, he desireth not human interference. Should man be God's advocate and defender? The God of heaven will stop the mouth of wickedness by his judgments. The adversary and accuser would not cease to assault and calumniate, if men had no means of defence upon earth. " Thou didst cause judgment to be heard from heaven," says Asaph; the earth feared, and was still, when God arose to judgment, to save all the meek of the earth. Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain, Pso. Ixxvi. S-10. Think of the end of Pharoah, Saul, Ahab, Jezebel, and Herod. It is the cause of God. As long as God is silent, the calumniator and persecutor go forth in the pride and haughtiness of their hearts: they encourage each other in their wicked ness. Satan is then alert. If God speak but one word, they are checked. Whilst Jesus slept, the waves raged, and the winds were tempestuous; but as soon as he rebuked the winds and the waves they were still and there was a great calm. If the enemy become so desperate in his folly as to assail Christ and his gospel, there is no cause of fear. Though we may receive injury from men, we have, nevertheless, honour from God. Whatsoever respects the honour of the Saviour, no man can touch. The gates of hell cannot prevail against this rock. But you say, My good name, in the mean time, suffers injury. For how long? Does not David say, "Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass. And he shall bring forth thy righteousness as the light, and thy judgment as the nounday," Psa. xxxvii. 5, 6. It was nearly ten years that David was pursued by Saul, but Saul, with all his power, could not prevail against him. God brought him forward at length as servance, and his religion but form we ber, space, and ratio, must, we know dea beautiful light; and how brilliantly did that light shine throughout the whole land ! A great eclipse obscured, for a time, Joseph and Daniel; but in due time God brought them forth out of darkness; and Joseph shone in ing some little relish for the conveniences Egypt, and Daniel in Persia, with more and comforts of civilized life. splendour than the sun in the heavens.

Should I be persecuted, I will spread my and no less the recompense upon the trans- and neat, they may be ready on Sabbath lous grounds; about these qualities these

gressors. He hath sustained me hitherto, and given me honour. How many holy men has he moved to defend me, partly by their discourses, partly by their pen, against the voice of calumny! Be still therefore, and know that he is God. His wrath upon the transgressor comes slowly, but falls heavily .--From the above.

TRANQUILLITY BENEATH THE CROSS. "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength," Isa, XXX, 15. When Jesus was sailing with his disciples on the sea of Galilee, there suddonly arose a great storm, and the ship was covered with the foaming billows, and began to sink. The disciples in alarm cried out, "Lord, save us; we perish;" Matt. VIII, 25; but Jesus lay still, and slept.

Two persons often journey together in a little ship of the cross. One visitation overtakes both, yet they are not affected in the same manner. One curses, the other prays; me weeps, the other laughs; one complains, the other utters praise; one sinks, the other is saved. And what is the cause ? One is an unbeliever, the other is a believer; the former has an evil, the latter a good and guide his most efficient assistant in conscience. One, therefore, is wakeful and estless; he would gladly dray the ship to land, or, at least, escape from it; the other is peaceful; he lives under the blessing of God, and with tokens of the Divine good pleasure; he says with David, "I will both hy me down in peace, and sleep: for thou. Lord, only makest me dwell in safety," Psa. IV. S.

A tranquil believer can, with Peter, sleep weetly in prison, in the midst of his enemies. A man of the world, with an unquiet conscience, cannot take rest, in a goodly mansion, though surrounded by his friends. The roses are not sufficiently soft for him; but the believer reposes peacefully upon thorus, Impatience makes a man pusillanimous; patience, magnanimous. The first is the parent of sorrow, fear, and disquietude, the second, of pleasure, security, and peace.

"In quietness and in confidence shall be cour strength." If you would rest upon the allows as upon the solid rock, and enjoy peace in the midst of tribulation, then learn ully to acquiesce in the will of God. It is in vain that the storm beats against this wall which remains fixed and immoveable. The will of God shall be done whether you will or not. Would it not be an act of folly in a man to bind his ship to a rock, and suppose that he could pull the rock towards him with the rope? He can only draw himself and his ship towards the rock. God will not bow to your will, you must bow to His. He is the Lord, you are the servant not of your will, but of His; and the will of God is better than yours. For God willeth not the death of a sinner, but that all men should come unto him and live, 2 Pet. iii. 9; and for this purpose he frequently sendeth the cross. If you obstruct the will of God, you obstruct your own salvation. Is not correction designed for the profit of children? He that refuses correction, refuses that which is most salutary, And what do you oppose? God doeth you no wrong. You deserve the scourge, and he useth only the rod. Is not this grace? Yield, then, to the discipline of your Father's hen God has co

this cannot be too soon. Let the winds rage, and the billows lift up themselves on high; be thou still; and wait upon the Lord, and all shall be well. The proud waves of the sea must, at length, lay themselves to rest, and the sunshine shall succeed the storm. - From the above.

THE LORD'S DAY.
From " The Pearl of Days;" Essay by a Labourer's Daughter.

It needs but a glance at the toilsome life of our rural or our manufacturing population to convince any one that the Sabbath, viewed merely in relation to man's temporal wellbeing, is of great value to the working man. The important influence which the frequent return of such a day, with all its cheering and inspiriting exercises and associations, must have upon the health of those who observe it, is not to be overlooked. The wearied frame is refreshed and invigorated, the depressed spirits enlivened, and the flagging energy restored, while its public observances call for such attention to personal appearance as cannot fail to have a beneficial effect at once upon the habits and the constitution, as also to form a strong inducement to exertion for the improvement of their condition. Hence it is, that when we enter the house of the church-going, Sabbath-keeping labourer, we generally find a marked difference between it and the home of him who rarely or never enters a place of worship, and who regards not the sacred claims of the day.

In the house of the Sabbath-observing, church-attending labourer-even though, as is too often the case, he should know little or nothing of the vital power of religion; though his observance be mere outward obobserve useful, though sometimes rude turniture, clothing, and food, cleanliness and and the smallest. It is clear that the comfort, a cheerful fire on the thearth, and a greatness of these expressions of measure for books on the shelf; every thing indicat. has reference to our faculties only. Our

combing and brushing of flaxen heads, gree and of addition, as if it were a diffecomplaint before God. Ho light forbidden laying out of clean little trocks and pina- rence of kind and of transformation. The me to avenge myself. Vengeance belongeth force, or jet black shoes sot ready for little existence of the attributes, design, power is unto him, he will repay. The cause is his; feet, that, without hurry or confusion, cient goodings, is a matter depending on obysis

morning to accompany father or mother, or, if possible, both to the place "Where Christians meet to praise and pray, To hear of heaven, and learn the way.'

One important advantage which is connected with the observance of the Lord's. day among the labouring population, is the influence which it has in elevating the mind, character, and condition of the female portion of the community. Where Christianity and its weekly rest are unknown, the condition of woman is abject in the extreme, but the religion of Jesus raises her from her degraded situation, by calling her forware to engage in the exercises, share the instructions, and receive the influences of its Sabbath. The Lord's-day calls her thinking powers into action, gives her a mind and conscience of her own, cultivates her intellectual and moral nature, and gives her to man a helpmate indeed, fitted to become, not merely his slave or his toy, but the companion of his labours and his studies, his levoted friend, and his faithful and judicious adviser; not merely the mother and nurse of his children, but their intelligent instructor their intellectual and moral training.

DISTANCE OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES.

It is extremely difficult to devise any means of bringing before a common appro-hension the scale on which the universe is constructed, the enormous proportion which the larger dimensions bear to the smaller, and the amazing number of steps from large to smaller, or from small to larger, which the consideration of it offers. The following comparative representations may serve to give the reader, to whom the subject is new, some idea of these steps.

If we suppose the earth to be represented by a globe a foot in diameter, the disance of the sun from the earth will be bout two miles; the diameter of the sun, in the same supposition, will be something above one hundred feet, and consequently his bulk such as might be made up of two hemispheres, each about the size of the dome of St. Paul's. The moon will be thirty feet from us, and her diameter three inches, about that of a cricket ball. Thus the sun would much more than occupy all the space within the moon's orbit. On the same scale, Jupiter would be above ten miles from the sun, and Uranus forty, We see then how thinly scattered through page are the heavenly bodies. The fixed stars would be at an unknown distance. but, probably, if all distances were thus diminished, no star would be nearer to such n one-foot earth, than the moon now is to

On such a terrestrial globe the highest mountains would be about an eightieth of an irch high, and consequently only just listinguishable. We may imagine therefore how imperceptible would be the largest animals. The whole organized covering of such a globe would be quite undis. coverable by the eye, except perhaps by colour, like the bloom on a plum.

In order to restore this earth and its inhabitants to their true dimensions, we muss magnify them forty millions of times; and to preserve the proportions, we must increase equally the distances of the sun and of the stars from us. They seem thus to pass off into infinity; yet each of them thus removed, has its system of mechanical and perhaps of organic processes going on upon its surface.

But the arrangements of organic life which we can see with the naked eye are fow, compared with those which the microscope detects. We know that we may magnify objects thousands of times, and still discover fresh complexities of structure; if we suppose, therefore, that we increase every particle of matter in our universe in such a proportion, in length, breadth, and thickness, we may conceive that we tend thus to bring before our apprehension a true estimate of the quantity of organized adaptations which are ready to testify the extent of the Creator's power.

We can easily understand that to an inelligence surpassing ours in degrees only, that may be easy which is impossible to us. The child who cannot count beyond four, the savage who has no name for any num. ber above five, cannot comprehend the possibility of dealing with thousands and millions : yet a little additional developement of the intellect makes such numbers manageable and conceivable. The difficulty which appears to reside in numbers and magnitudes and stages of subordination, is one produced by judging from our-selves—by measuring with our own sounding line; when that reaches no bottom, the ocean spposes unfathomable. Yet in fact, how is a hundred millions of miles & great distance ! how is a hundred miltions millions of times a great ratio ! Not in itself : this greatness is no quality of the numbers, which can be proved like their mathematical properties; on the contrary, all that absolutely belongs to nummonstrably, be equally true of the largest asionishment and embarrasment take for nd comforts of civilized life.

On Saturday evening there is washing and have a tendency to treat a difference of de-

The Later of the L

the state of the state of the state of the speed of the confidence of the state of Figure 1 " " The mayor

beforehand to find them bounded; and therefore when the boundless prospect the word wable" for that of " altar." opens before us, we may be hewildered, but we have no reason to be shaken in our conviction of the reality of the cause from which their offects proceed: we may feel ourselves incapable of returning the train of thought, and may stop, but we have no rational motive for quitting the point which we have thus attained in tracing the Divine P-riections.

The mure aspect of the starry heavens. without taking into account the view of them to which science introduces us, tend: strongly to force upon man the impression of his own insignificance. The vault of the sky, arched at a vast and unknown distance over our heads; the stars, apparently infinite in number, each keeping its appointed place and course, and seeming to belong to a wide system of things which has no relation to the earth; while man is but one among many millions of the earth's inhabitants ;-all this makes the contemplative spectator feel how exceedingly small a portion of the universe he is; how little he must be, in the eves of an intelligence which can embrace the whole. Every person, in every age and country, will recognise as irresistibly natural the train of thought expressed by the Hebrew psalmist: "when I consider the heavens, the work of thy hands-the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained-Lord what is man that thou art mindful of him; or the son of man that thou visitest him !"-Rev. W. Whewell's Bridgewater Trea-

NO ALTAR, NO SACRIFICER IN THE REFORMED CHURCH.

I come in the second place to offer some observations to you on the only other sacrament which our Church acknowledges that of the Lord's Supper; and, in approaching this mysterious subject, I shall that which cost him nothing." It becomes treating of baptismal regeneration, by appealthen seeing how far these are confined by the expressions used in our Liturgy. Now the two points in regard to this sacrament upon which controversy has of late years been far any sacrifice is offered in the celebration of the Lord's Supper; and, secondly, whether any material change is effected by the act of consecration in the nature of the elements? With regard to the first of these points I must refer you to our thirty-first Article, where it is expressly stated that " the offering of Christ once made is that perfect redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual; and there is none other satisfaction for shi but that alone. Wherefore, the sacrifices of masses, in the which it was commonly said that the priest did offer Christ for the quick and dead, to have remission of more precisely and distinctly that Jesus Christ, that the body and blood of Christ, are verily is the One Offering made for the remission of our sins, and that, in the language of St. Paul, "When the worshippers were once purged, then ought sacrifices to be no longer offered ?"

But let us see how far this Article is confirmed by the terms used in the service for the celebration of the Lord's Supper. We there find our blessed. Saviour described as freshed and strengthened by the body and having, by his one oblation of himself once officerd, made a full, perfect, and sufficient and wine.

sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world; and so far are the comdesire the fatherly goodness of God to accept this their sacrifice of praise and thankegiving, and they present themselves, their souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice unto him. I am well aware that many of the fathers when taunted by the heathens for belonging to a religion without sacrifices, justified themselves by professing that the bread and wine used in the Eucharfist were their oblations; but, in considering what are the doctrines of our Church, we have no occasion to consult the opinions of the fathers, but simply what is contained in her Articles confirmed by the expressed sense of her-formularies, founded, as we believe these to be, on the sure warrant of Scripture.

That in the above observations we have

correctly stated this sense, is farther corroburated by reference to the injunctions issued by authority at the time of the Reformation It is self-evident that a sacrifice implies ar altar; if, therefore, in the opinion of the Re formed Church, any sacrifice was offered up at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, it is obvious that the altars, which existed in our churches previous to the Reformation, would have been retained. Instead, however, of this being the case, we find express injunctions given that all alters should be removed and tables substituted in their place; and it is remarkable that the injunctions of Queen Elizabeth upon this subject were founded upon an address from the divines who used ed in bringing about the Reformation, in which they argue as a reason for the issuing such injunctions :- first, that the form of a table is most agreeable to Christ's example nyho instituted the sacrament of his body and blood at a table and not an altar; secondly the form of an altar was convenient for the Old Testament to Se a figure of Christ's blandy encritice upon the cross; but in the time of the New Testament, Christ is not to Lacrificed, but his body and blood spi ritually, to be eaten and drunken in the min-estration of the Lord's Supper, for representation whereof the form of a table is more con version that of an altar; and thirdly bat the Holy Ghost in the New Testament speaking of the Lord's Supper, deth make mention of a table -" the table of the Lord?

can be no mistake: if we can know any which I refer for the substitution of tables; ears of Divinity; authors of theological treations, when there attributes when for ultars; but the above is sufficient to show tises and sacred histories; writers of tracts and College, and that an important part of his daty should consist in preparing a body of students.

Much stress has been laid upon the circomstance that the term "nitar" is once used in the service for a coronation; but it must be recoberted that this service never received the sauction of the Church, but merely that of the Privy Council; and it is probable, therefore, that this term was inserted through fundvertence.

But we are told that the term " priest," so frequently used in our Liturgy, implies a person who sarridres. Now, I quite agree with Hooker who destates that with term presbyter doth so at more fit, and, in propriety of speech, more agreeable than priest, with the drift of the whole Gospel of Jesus Christ;" and he assigns as a reason for this opinion, "bacause sacrifice is now no long. er part of the Church ministry;" but as this term is used in our Littings, in common with that of minister, it is obvious that it was not intended to imply one who sacrifices, but rather one who ministers in sacred things. It is worthy, too, of remark, that this doc-

trine of a sacrifice in the Eucharist necessarily implies that of transubstantiation, which is so strongly repudiated by our Church. For it is of the very principle of a sacrifice that it should be of some value. and therefore occasion a certain degree of self-denial to the person sacrificing. Thus we read in Homer of whole hecatombs Deacons, and Presoyters, filled up the cataloga-having been offered in sacrifice to the gods, of things calculated to awake a glossay forchal which must have been of no inconsiderable value to the worshippers; and thus, among the Jews, the first fruits of all their produce, which of course were the most prize I, were always offered unto God. Thus also we find David, when Arannah offered him the means of sacrificing for nothing, declined his offer upon the ground that " he would not offer burnt offerings unto the Lord of adopt the course which I have adopted in then, a mockery to consider as a sacrifice the elements in the Encharat, which are in treating of baptismal regeneration, by appeal-elements in the Eucharist, which are in looked, without rootke at much of what, in sering first to the Articles of our Church, and themselves nearly valueless, and have cost row, we have recited; while others have assumthe communicants nothing, unless we attach to them the idea that they have been converted into the real body and blood of our Saviour. We know that in this sense they most unexpectedly renewed are, first, how are offered as the sacrifice of the mass among the Roman Catholics; but it is impossible that this can be the case among members of the Church of England so long as they subscribe to the Twenty-eighth Ar. clo, where it is declared that " transubstanliation (or the change of the substance of broad and wine) in the Supper of the Lord cannot be proved by holy writ; but is repugnant to the plain words of the Scripture overthroweth the nature of a sacrament and hath given occasion to many supersti tions. The body of Christ is given, taken, and caten in the supper only after an heavenly and spiritual manner; and the mean whereby the body of Christ is received and pain and guilt, were blasphemous fables, and caten in the supper is faith." When, Is it possible for words to state therefore, we teach in our "Catechism" and indeed taken and received by the faith ful in the Lord's Supper, we must understand these expressions, if we wish to render stand these expressions, if we wish to render the Articles of our Church consistent with her formularies, in a heavenly and spiritual sense—not that any change whatever takes place in the material substance of the elementation to prohibit the circulation of the material substance of the elementation to prohibit the circulation of the ments -but that our souls are spiritually rehaving, by his one oblation of himself once blood of Christ, as our bodies are by bread

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1848.

In accordance with the intention signified in our last, we lay before our readers the following extract from the "Address" published by the Board of Oilicers and Directors of the Cincinnati Society for the promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, setting forth the NECESSITY which exists for such exertions as the Society is designed to set on foot. The Committee appointed to draw up the Address consisted of the Right Reverend Bishop McIlvaine, Dr. Daniel Drake, and Dr. Wolcott Richards; and in setting forth the PROPRIETY of establishing such Societies, they refer to what fell, on a kindred subject, from His Grace the Archbishop of Can. terbury, in his speech at the most recent anniversary of the Church Missionary Society :- our readers are acquainted with the Archbishop's declared approbation of that Society's principles and mode of operation.

The Committee having referred to the deplorable fact that, " within the last few years, and in different and distant countries, various members of our communion have shown a tendency to depart from doctrines; modes, and usages, handed down from the pure and bright days of the Reformation,2 describe the evil in the following terms:

What is the true character of the deterioraion, which we lament? It may, we think, however diversified in manifestation, he pronounced to be, a disposition to abandon the vital principle of the Reformation-Justifica. tion by Paith-and return to asystem of works a tendency to substitute a religion of sacraments for a religion of the heart; an inclinaplace of repentance and prayer for the renewing influence of the Holy Spirit; a looking to the Church and hor, ordinances for salvation, instead of a direct, unqualified, and supplicating reliance on the atoning blood of the Saviour. These unscriptural and anti-protestant our. There unscriptural and anti-protestant tendencies have not shown themselves so much among the comparatively obscure and humble yet devout members of our communion, as

we see them. But the extent, the mails that, in the opinion of our reformers, sacrifice of summary season mooks; contacts of personness; of such attributes must be determined by it my but a figurative sense, formed no part the whole of whom have found enterprising their effects; our knowledge of their bottom cucharistic service. Accordingly we publishers, and witting readers, although their than what we see of the effects. Nor find Archibishop Grindal, in the year 1571, works abound in presentations of dectrine, at is any extent, any amount of power and issuing injunctions to his clergy, directing yarionee with the Articles, Liturgy and other goodness improbable beforehand: we that wall the alters should be pulled down to standards of our Church; and, consequently, the great, we cannot that wall the alters should be pulled down to standards of our Church; and, consequently, the ground, and after stones defined and be—with the Scriptures, as understood by the tell how great. We should not expect stowed to some common use;" and so the fathers of the Refarmation, and as the foundation and as the foundation and as the foundation and as the foundation. compilers of our Liturgy uniformly substituted eas of the General Evangelical Society now noderstand them. It would greatly exceed our i limits to specify all the perversions of doctrine and polity, which have alarmed us for the primitive simplicity and purity of our beloved Church, and we can, therefore, select only some of the more significant and ominous Thus the doctrine of a spiritual regeneration invariably connected with outward haptism, has found advocates; that of the real presence disguised in a modified and mystical dress has been promulgated. Sermons have been preached to show the essentially sacramental character of vital godfiness; in some instances the door has been opened to candidates for the ministry, who taid no stress on any other regenegation than that of baptism; others have been subjected to vexatious examinations, intended to compel them to relinquish the doctrine of spiritual regeneration; communion tables have been replaced by altars; crosses have been multiplied, and kaceling or howing before them practised; pulpits have been taken down; ecclesiological societies for devising system of symbolic church architecture have been organized, and declared to be a part of theology; holy-day exercises have been increased in number; daily morning prayers in the church have been substituted for family devotions; the reading of the Liturgy ha been exaited over the preaching of the Gospel and the solemn rite of confirmation has beer administered to young persons who, under persuasion, came forward reluctantly, because

would interfere with their participation in the pleasures of the world.

Would that we could believe that these pertenious tenchings and practices, of lay-writers, ings; would to God, that we could carries contend for the faith d livered to the saints without referring more pointedly than we have already done, to our right reverend fathers whose instructions, admonition, and example exert, either for good or evil, so great an light eace on those placed under their supervision. But God, who is no "tespeciar of extense," to mires of all, however hamble, who labour i his cause, to do it with truth and equal justice. We are, therefore, constrained to warn you, that some of our Right Reverend Bishops both in England and the United States, have ed preregatives, which but too plainly show a leaning towards some other system than our own. Thus, in England, a bishop has become identified, in the public mend, with the advocates of the tractation heresy; in this country another has or lained a candidate for the ministry, who declared himself conscientiously prepared to subscribe to the doctrines of the C cil of Trent, save the damnatory clauses, and added that he could not decide which was the purer Church, ours, or that from which it was wrested by our noble army of martyrs; and ther has claimed, by divine right, to occupy whenever he may choose, the church and pul-pit of any parish in his diocese; and under the same claim, has obtained permission from its Convention, to determine who shall supply, at interim, all the vacant churches within his jurisdiction; another has lately proposed the pussage of a canon, probabiling a rector from olderally entering or leaving his discess without his permission; another has claimed to dicide on the credentials of the members of the conventions of his diposese, and assumed, jure diving, to settle all questions, of order in the convention; another has enjoined on his com-numicants, Deacons, and Presenters, not to unite with the members of other protestant denominations, in works of christian benevo publications of that society within his diocese. Such, dear brethren, are some of the per-

versions of doctrine, the un-protestant usages, most incredulous can no longer doubt, nor the most charitable invent excuses; for, as if in mockery of both our incredulity and our charity, not a few of the advocates of what we have condemned, have deliberately left our Communion and entered that of Rome.

There may be some among you, dear brehave not had opportunities of knowing the whole of what we have here set forth; but we appeal to all who have beer able to keep pace with this movement, for testimony to the truth of our statement. For its truth in reference to the publications of voluntary society, the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, we may refer, not only to the declarations of the founders of our parent society, but to the books themselves, now widely circulating among us.

THE COLONIAL BISHOPRICS' COMMITTEE have published "a brief statement of facts, showing, with thankfulness to the great Head of the Church, the measure of success which has attended their labours, in the erection of eleven Bishoprics within the comparatively short period since the attention of the Church was first specially directed to this object." The statement thus proceeds:

We cheerfully acknowledge the ready con-currence and aid, which, in these great measures for the extension of the Church, we have eceived from Her Majesty's Government and we desire once more to record our high sense of the permanent services to religion which have been rendered by the disinterested liberality of the Bishop of Sydney and Miss Burdett Coutts.
But while, by God's mercy, much his been

accomplished, much still remains to be done; And among the more urgent and pressing wants of the Colonial Church, may be reckoned, that which has already been noticed by us, a subdition of the two large dioceses of Quebec and Toronto, or at the very least, the erection of a hishop's see at Quebec as well as at Montreal?— We stated in our third Report, that a sum of

C15,000 had been contributed towards the endowment of a hishopric within the British possessions in the Chinese seas. After mature deliberation it has been thought advisable that this see should be fixed at Victoria, in the island of Heng-Kong. The total sum available for the endowment, may at present be reckoned at £18,000 of which nearly one-half has been given by two noble individuals, "a Brother and Sister," who have besides offered £2,000

should consist in preparing a body of students, native and European, to be trained for mission-ary employment in China. It is obvious that the work of the first bishop

of Victoria must be one of preparation; and we cannot but express our strong conviction, that the future success of the Missions of our Church in the Chinese Empire, and the best hopes of singing its inhabitants to the confession of the faith of Christ, will, under the Divine blessing, be mainly dependent upon the careful training of a number of students, who must be hereafter sent as missionaries to grapple with the peculiar idolatries, and the vatious forms of error and prejudice, which are so deeply seated in the Chinese minds.

We purposely avoid the mention, in this Report, of other colonies or provinces, in which a more complete Episcopal superintendence is inuch needed, because we were anxious to see the design, now so long contemplated, of esta-Mishing a hishopric in Hong-Kong, accomplish-

ed without further delay.

The sum at our disposal, including an annual allowance from the Colonial Bishoptics Fund, is, however, barely sufficient for the endowment of a hishopric, and we cannot safely estimale the amount still required for the erection and furnishing of a College, comprising apartments for the Bishop, at less than 26,000. For this sum, small in comparison with the importance of the object in view, we appeal to the liberality and self-decial of the favoured members of our own Church.

A nownward progress .- As our desire is to deal more with principles than with persons, we should naturally ersee the name in the extract we are about to give, were it not that this would throw an air of mystery over the whole affair, which would savour of affecta-

About ten years ago there lived in the western part of the metropoles, a very respectable toing men, the son, we believe, of a chergen of the Church of Scotland, who, by a good introduction and good conduct, had obained the confidence of many teating members of the religious would. He putheshed several of the works of the flev. Samuel Witherforce, e was one of the originators of the Caurch of England Magazine; and for some (years (toongh as a junior), his shop ranked among the most respectable of the religious publish-

2. His next aspect, however, was a charge prisure Tractim men. In this he accompanied file, tiodsworth, whose church he attendet. During the zenith and hey-day of the Tractarian movement, he was their leading agent, and by the shoals of little novels from the pens of Gresley, Paget, and others, he was the areans of working grout and lasting muschief.

3. Another change took place about two years since, and we remarked it at the time. The Tracturan pens seemed to have been worn out the manufactory of that soil of ware grainely sleekened, -and the fashion changed to Garnilla commission. Hilmarated copies of Universe. Peter Scalengil, and even of all norsery ballads, took the place of Eucharistica, Manning's Sermons, and Guesley's navels, and even the profession of a religious publisher

seemed wearing away.

4. The third change brings in the fourth aspact, perhaps the last. It is that of a Popish toy-snop. The following znaouncement has toy-snop. The following announced appeared within the last tew days:-

"> CATHOLIS RUPOSITORY. 17, Portman-street, Portman's mare.

if Air, Burns begs to intimate that he has opened a wareborse for all descriptions of furniture for churches, and altais :-- crosses, candiesticks, chariums, chalices, pyres, monstrances, therebles, so rying bill, billie-cords, for y and histogrammed bills on attengenent with Nice Hardinan, of Harningham, he will be enabled to supply every article the same as at nis warehouse

"Also silks and stuffs, laces of various Also stars and signs, taces of various widths and patterns for vestments; apparely for albs; entroidery for chambles, hoole, or placify of copes and frontals of altars. The whole designed by Mr. Pugin, and executed under his superintendence.

" Sold in sheets from drawings by the same -full-sized patterns from all kinds of cherch embroidery, such as stoles, maniples, crosses, orphreys, apparels, borders, and centres of fron-

" Vestments, &c., made un to order with expedition, and on the most reasonable terms. A supply of cassocks, surplices, caps, collars, &c., constantly kept, or nad; to order on the shortest notice.

" Mr. B. is also agent for one of the first "Mr. B. is also agent for one in the makers of alter-candles, and can supply them of all sizes, at 2s. to 2s. 4d. per ib.
"Good incense at 2s. per lb. in packets of

three pounds; ditto, superior quality, at 5s. and 6s.; very fine at 12s."

It is not our wish to offer any comment on this deplorable exhibition. But the fact itself seemed deserving of notice, as holding up to view, without any improper intrusion privacy on our part, the case of a man who has publicly filled four different departments, in about twelve years, descending gradually from being a respectable religious publisher, into the rank of a dealer in orphreys, thoustrances, altar candles, and inceuse!—London Rec.

INDELIGHATY OF HOLY ORDERS. -The following opinion has been given by Sir John Dodson, in reference to the case of Mr. Shore: 1. I am of opinion that a priest in holy orders of the Church of England, although styling himself a seceder from that church, and being, in fact, a voluntary seceder therefrom, may be committed to prison for contempt of court in preaching as a discenting minister, contrary to the lawful monition of the court. 2. It is quite obvious that neither deposition from holy orders, degradation, or excommunication, can confer on a clergyman a legal right to officiate or preach as a dissenting minister. 3. I think that if the hishop were to degrade and depose a clergyman from holy orders, he might be linble to the panalties imposed by the statue 41 Deorgo III. c. Ixili., if he attempted to sit in he Commons House of Parliament. 4. I am of opinion that excommunication would not entirely release a clergyman from his priest. ly, character so as to give him the status of a ayman. - Doctors' Commons, Aug. 21, 1848.

Australa. The German Catholie movement JAOSTAIA.—The German Cathone movement is iapidly advancing, and excites feelings of a very varied character at Vienna. The priest-hood of the capital caused large placards to be posted up on the church walls on Sunday, the 20th, announcing that the Catholic Church in Vienna has received a painful wound by the apostasy of one of its ministers, who officiated till within a very short period. The Meeting mention of attable—" the table of the Lord" yet nevous memors of our communion, as among those occupying high places, or other-but in oplace nameth an altar. Many wise exercising a wide influence—among R. Considering the peculiar circumstances of tively by Hirschberger and Pauli, has given the settlement, we are of opinion that the Bi-ring to much dissussion. Vettier Gartner, forwarded enclosure as directed.

Priest of the University Church, has challenged M. Pauli to a public discussion.

The Papal Nuncio seems to be under great apprehension lest his house or person should be en langured, and he has resolved upon the precautionary measure of confiding all his archives to the French Embassy.

Diocese of Toronto .- Missionary Fund. In accordance with a Standing Regulation of the lucorporated Church Society of this Dioprovided for-shall be made annually in aid of the Fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese, the Loan Bisnor or Tonox to requests that the Clergy would be pleased to take notice that the next Collection for this special purpose the fund for the extension of Missions, is axed for Sunday the 15th October next, being the seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. - The

CHAPLAINCY TO THE EMBASSY FROM HER BRITANCIC MAJESTY AT CONSTANTINOPLE. The Rev. Henry Sewell- formerly of this Diocese- whose appointment to the above charge has been previously mentioned in our columns, arrived at his post of labour on the 14th of June ; and from letters written by him which we have been permitted to see, we gather confirmation of the statement inserted, from an American publication, in our last numer, respecting the number of secessions from

the Armenian Church in Turkey.
The following testimonial to the Reverend Gentleman, from his late parishioners in England, was presented to him, together with a memorial consisting of £41, by a deputation of four out of their number :

" Hadlow, May 24.b. 1818.

Rec. and dear Sir,
While we desire humbly to acquiesce in that particular dispensation of Providence which has so noviously pointed your path of duty in the direction of a foreign land, we cannot repress a deep feeling of regret at the withdrawal of your ministerial services from a parish in which the Lord has so unequivocally home testimony to your work. Believing, as we no, that the aithful preacting of the everlasting Gospel is the greatest book which has been confuted by Godon this highly taylored Nation, especially it a period when the stability of our belove? Church is menaced by Heresy within, as well as by Popery and Infilelity without, we desire to express our Grittinde to Hen for the benefits conferred on this car own corner of the vineyard through your astrone tably. The strent object of the Christian ministry-Josus Christ and Hum crucine !-has been hithfully a lyocated by you in the pulpit; and the cause of Scriptural Education has less zerlously pomoted in the Schools; while atsendance upon the siek, domiciliary visitation of the poor, and other supplementary duties of the chirthal office have claimed their respec-tive places in your daily consideration. It is major the influence of these fickings and convictions that we commond you to the care, guidance, and blessing of the some God who for a season has lest your valuable assistance to our respected Pastor the Victor of the Patish, and we has your acceptance of the accompanying token of our affectionate regard."

MONTHEAL PARNOH CANADIAN MISSI-ONARY SOCIETY. - An interesting and numerously attended meeting of the Quetien Auxiliary to the above Institution was held n the Wesleyan Chapel in this city, on Thosday the 20th ofto. The Parint Society was ably represented on the occasion by a Departation consisting of the Ravils. Tanner -Superior of the Librational Institute of Pointe aux Trembles McLoud, American Prosbyterian --- Wirkes, Congregational --- mul Taylor, of the United Preshyterian Clurch, Completion was occupied by serul other beable of the Society. Colorel Sowell, the President of the Quebec Aux libry, took the climir at 7 o'chele, and, after during and prayer, called upon the Rev. Mr. de Loud to move the first Resolution. Mr. McLoud addressed the meeting with much cornestaces, urging the duty of dependence on God in all undertakings, and dwelling with considerable cloquence on the Christian's privilege of giving for the advancement tals, banners. &c. Price 1s. 6d. a sheet. of the king bon of God. "Christ's whole Nos. 1 to 3 are ready, and can be sent by life," said the Rev. Gentlemen, "was a life of giving, - of sight to the bland, of health to the sick, of consolation to the afflicted, of life to the dead; and should the Christian, to whom Christ has given Himself, ever he fired of resembling his Master by giving for His glery ?" The 2d. Resolution was submitted by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, after an able and closely reasoned speach, in which he exposed, to a deeply attentive and applanding audience, the anti-scriptural documes inculcated in the authorized formularies of the Church of Rome in general use in this Province, and grounded thereupon the plain duty of Protestants to labour, in order that the pure Word of God, or a preached Gospel, might supplant the fundamental and fatal errors of the Man of Sin.

The 3rd Resolution, having been moved by the Rev. Mr Jenkins, was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Tanner, whose mild manner and foreign accent bespoke for him the interest of the Meeting. He communicated a few details illustrative of the objects and management of the Institution over which he presides, stating, among other things, that it was capable of receiving 120 pupils, but that pecuniary embarrassment had heretofore seriously hindered the full benefit which i was calculated to produce. The speaker then indulged in a few reflections upon the character of the French Canadians, commending them for many excellent qualities, but deploring their ignorance of the saving knowledge of the Truth as it is in Jesus, and arguing, that, whilst loving their persons, yea because oving them, it was incumbent on those who enjoyed the light, to war against their principles. This perfect consistmey between hatred of the system of Romanism, and love for the persons and souls of Romanists, was forcibly dwolf upon by more than one speaker. The Roy. Mr. Wilkes next addressed

the meeting is support of the Resolution moved by his predecessor, and advocated the cause of the Society with his usual ability. The collection was then made, which amounted to about £10, and after a few romarks from Revds. Mossrs. Churchill and Davidson in support of the last Resolation, the proceedings were closed by singing the Doxology.

PAYMENT RECEIVED .- Mr. Geo. Wakaham No. 187 to 233; R. Blair, No. 105 to 156 Capt. Aylmer, No. 105 to 260.

To Councissonneurs, - Received C. Y, and

Local and Political Antelligence.

The letter-bags brought by the mailsteamer America, from Liverpool on the 16th of last month, arrived at the Quebec Post Office in the evening of the last Lord's Day, and the news-paper-bags on Tuesday morning. We regret to find the intelligence, thus spread before us, to contain an account of fresh troubles in Ireland. The editorial article in the European Times, indeed, passes the matter over as some slight revival of the insurrectionary spirit in the neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Suir," with the exception of which, " the public tranquillity of Ireland continues to be maintained." The telegraphic reports also describe the outbreak as of an agrarian, and not a political character. But the following details, found in another column of the same paper and coming from Kilkenny, are of a somewhat graver complexion than what the term "slight" in the above would lead one to antici-The intelligence from Carrick and the sur-

rounding district has been much more alarming than we had then anticipated. No doubt now remains of the fact of an insurgent force having assembled and shewn a spirit of the utmost determination. The main body of the rebels, said to be 4000 strong is, encamped on Aheny lill, in the county of Tipperary, but immediately adjoining the state quarries, in this county. The position is an extremely strong one, and every possible measure appears to have been taken to add to its security. There is no doubt that leaders of some military experience are in the camp, and the peasantry are being regularly drilled. They are chiefly armed with pikes, but many have rifles. Richard O' Gorman is said to be the chief in command, and Doheny is also said to be among them. The commissatiat is regularly supplied by the neighbouting farmers, who volunterily send in eattle and other provisions, knowing that othercattle and other provisions, knowing that diner-wise they would have to surrender them by compulsion. At about four o'clock, p. in., yesterday, a detachment from the camp pro-ceeded to the police barriek of State Quarties, which the constabulary had only quitted twenly minutes previously, to take refuge at Piltown. The insurgents at some distance from the house fired through the windows, but fiedme that there was not any person within, they soon took pussession of it, and altituately set it on the, reducing the entire house and farmture to ashes. Rummer states that all the other surrounding constabulary stations were attacked, and in some cases the police were disarmed, whilst in others the men had fortunetely quitted their barracks, previously, and retired upon Carrick and Clounel. The drivet and guard of the Cork mail, which arrived here at a four ten obclock has night, report that the paffice had quitted the Glenhewer station, and had retired to that of Nin-mile-house. Shortly previous to the arrival of the coach at the lailet places a party of insurgents had surrounded the station and demanded that the united parties within, cumbering about ten men, should surrender their aims. The miles refused, and upon the incurrents proceeding to attack the house the little garrison fired cut, and put the belligerents to flight. The guild states that he saw one man, an athletic young pessant ly-ing dead on the road, and people in the neithbourhood told him that many had been wounded. He was also told that the insurgents had eo. He was also had that the installents had only gone for a reinforcement, and that they wently soon return from the camp to the vengrance for the loss of their contade. The fate of the gallant little party of police is said doubtful—one repeal states that they left the barrack, and taking with them their furniture, Sec. on case machellants. &c., on cars, marched in the direction of Carrick. It is, however, scarcely possible that they could have been tash enough to leave the shelter of a house to travel by a road which was occupied, in many places, by the creaty. The insurgent pattics encountered by the meal did not interrupt its course, though they frequently stopped and questioned the guard and driver.

The following is from the Correspondence of the Mercury, found in Monday's publication :
We have had another attempt to raise tha

standard of rebellion in Ireland. The present movement, however, appears rather to be occasioned by landlord and tenant dissensions than partaking of a political character. The intelligence received from the Continent, during the week, is of a somewhat hostile nature. Vari-ous important events have transpired since our last; there has been an insurrection at Leghorn, Messina has been bombarded, the Prussian ministry have resigned, and a similar want of union is prevailing umongst the other German States.

The unfavourable reports from Ireland; and from so large a portion of the European confinent, have naturally tended to discourage the spirit of enterprise beginning to awaken amongst our merchants and manufacturers. Though the prevailing opinion is, that the differences at present existing amongst the German States, as well as between Austria and Italy, will be finally arranged without embroiling the continent in a general war, yet parties engaged in commercial pursuits, having of late so severely suffered from political causes, are easily intimidated from embarking in any new enterprise on the romour of a fresh outbreak.

The weather has been propitious for harvest operations in the northern part of the kingdom, and the crops in these districts are proving more abundant than had been anticipated.

It is now understood that the whole of the

we millions of new stock to be issued by the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been already taken by a wealthy Hebrew firm, with the understanding that not more than £100,000 at a time shall be thrown upon the market. This arrangement will have the effect of preventing violent fluctuations taking place, but it will, at the same time, check the tising value for which the market has for some time shewning

tendency.
There is scarcely any movement in the English funds to-day. Business is generally very dull, and prices keep steady at yesterday's closing quotations. The dulness which perclosing quotations. The dumess which per-vades the market arises to some extent by rea-son of the transfer books of so many socurities being closed prior to the payment of the divi-dends in October, as well as to the absence from town of private capitalists and many of the members. Consols are 86 to 1 for account and 86; a 86 for money.

Lord John Russell embarked at Kingstown on the 9th ulto., for Glasgow, from which place he was to proceed immediately to Balmoral Castle, in order to take the place of Sir George Grey as the Cabinet Minister in official attendance upon Her

Majesty.

Of the embarkation of the royal party for their excursion to Scotland, and their or their excursion to Scottand, and their arrival at Dalmoral, details are inserted on our fourth page. They landed at Aberdeen on the morning, of Friday, the Tah, the Royal Squadron having performed the passage of 400 miles in 394 hours.cvThe

fested by the most enthusiastic, though not the less orderly and respectful behaviour.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, WOOLWICH .- An extra reserve battery is in progress of formation, to be composed of married men of from 14 to 20 years' service, and the horses when cast in future as unfit for field battery service, instead of being sent to one of the London horse repositaries for sale, are to be put in the extra re-gerve battery, and employed as long as they are capable of doing work in the Royal Arsenal and the fatigues of the garrison. By this im-proved arrangement the horses of the regular field batteries will always be available for exaroise. The non-commissioned officers of the extra reserve battery will have Is. per day, and the men 9d. per day, in addition to their pay when employed at the Royal Arsenal, or or the fatigue duties of the garrison, which will be a great acquisition to many steady married men who have seen long service. The whole of the newly formed 16 companies mustered yesterday to show their kits to their respective commanding officers.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM SHIP.-LIVERroot., Sept. 11.—This day, at one o'clock, the well-known leviathen steam ship Great Britain, 3,442 tons, registered old measurement, with her machinery, sails, anchors, cables, &c., as she now lies in the Cobourg Dock, was offered for sale by public auction by Messrs. Tonge, Curry, and Co., Derby-buildings, Fenwick street. At five minutes past one o'clock, the spacious sale rooms were densely crowded with merchants from all parts of the kingdom. The first price mentioned on the part of the auctioneer was £20,000., and as there was no bidder above that sum, the Great Britain was not sold, but was taken in at £40,000. for the owners.

A letter from Manchester states that the arrest of so many leaders, and the continued vi-gilance of the authorities in that city, have put an end to all public agitation in favour of physical force notions. The city is perfectly from all excitement, and, as far as can be judged from present appearances, is likely to continue so. Some of those who were indicted and committed for sedition have been able to find bail, but the bail offered by others bes not been accepted, and they still remain in prison. Most of these, no doubt, will learn to their cost that the peace and prosperity of a great city cannot be intercapted with impuni-

Willmer & Smith says :- The Grain trade is steady, and prices generally well supported. The imports are large. The quotations are:—Flour, 32. a 31.; Corn, 35s. a 36s.; Aleal, 12. a 12.

An Irish declaration against the Repeal movement, signed by 80,000 persons, including 120 peers, 33) deputy-lieutenants, 1,000 magistrates, and a very large number of the clerical and medical professions, lind been presented to the Lord Licutepant, to which His Excellency returned the following reply:

" My Lords and Gentlemen .- This declaration emanating from the vast majority of those who represent the rank, the property, the edueation, the commerce, and the industry of Icetance can neither be disputed nor exaggerated. I cordially thank you for presenting this memorable record of your opinions to me, and I need hardly assure you of my entire concurrence in the sentiments it expresses, and the determination it avovs. I am convinced that determination it arows. I am convinced that protracted political agitation, whatever be its professed objects, or the means by which it is solutioned, must be imprious to the tranquillity and the progress of any country; and much more so when the object, even if its attainment we're looselile, would involve all classes in anatterly and multi, after having endured the terriarchy and run, after having endiced the terriire to afficu that Ireland is unvainous in demanding the Reneal of the legislative Union. your declaration furnishes the most conclusive entr. In your solemn pledge to maintain the Union, and to disconntenance the Report egitation, they will, I trust, discover the homelesspess of persevering in those criminal efforts, which have so long proved injurious to the peace and prosperity of their country."

FRANCE.-The continued state of siege in Paris, maintained, as it has been, by the undisquised dictatoship of a soldier of fortune, has brought about its inevitable results; and the less successful military commanders and pre-tenders, who have stood alost since the comprencement of the revolution, are now stepping forward in order to contend for the hozours and shal Bugeaud is the most conspicuous. He has declared himself a candidate for one of the three vacancies in the department of the Seine, for which there are numerous aspirants. He gomes forward as the champion of family, order, and property. Louis Napoleon has also started as a candidate, and has written to his relatives and partisans that if he should be elected he will take his seat. The talismanic effect of his name has not subsided. The ouvriers have rejegted their favourite, Kersausie, and have sub-atituted Louis Napoleon in their lists. This inovement has thrown the Cavaignae Government into some consternation, but at present no steps have been taken to exclude the obnoxious presender. If the choice should fall upon Louis Napoleon, with a considerable majority, it is plain that he will become a formidable antagonist against Cavaignue for the presidency.

Eur. Times.
The election is appointed to take place, characteristically of France, on the Lord's Day. The National Assembly sustain Gen. Cavaignac in the coercion of the press.

"The three parties, the Legitimists,' the Red Republicans, and the Bonapartists are in a state of high excitation and hope; and as the period of high excitation and nope; and as the period of the elections approaches, every effort is made in lessen the popularity of General Cavaignac, and indeed his position is not without personal danger. It appears beyond a doubt, that some assassin fired at an officer walking in General Cavaignac's garden on Tuesday last, mistaking him for the general; the shot was supposed to be fired from a house in the Rue de Babylone, which overlooks the back of the

garden ... publican form of Government, surrounded by a despoism, can endure for any long period withmat some serious shock to its stability."—Eur

mediation of England and France for the rur-pose of effecting a treaty of peace with Sardi-sible for them to get cargoes. nia, she seems on her part to look for more. The Kolner Zeitung has letters from Leipsic

layal feeling of the inhabitants was mani- | cruits are all suspended. On the 26th an important armed manifestation took place at Boogna on the part of all the volunteers, to obtain the resignation of the members of the committee, who were not considered men of sufficient energy for the circumstances. The resignation of Colonel Zuccari was also called but in the course of to-day betsent for Grahow, for, on account of his having proposed a dispersion of the National Assembly to Sans armament, and he was ultimately put under arrest in his own house.

Letters and journals from Rome represent the condition of the Pope as precarious. Five cardinals had left the city at once, namely, Gizzi, Ferretti, Ossini, Lambruschini, and Della Genga. Report goes so lar as to accuse Cardinal Ferretti of having conceived the very inlikely plan of summoning a conclave Malta for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a new Pope, in case the chair of St. Peter should be vacated.

The Pope had received petitions from the northern provinces, demanding that the resolutions of the Chamber of Deputies relative to the defence of the country and the organisation of the army should be carried into execu-

INSURRECTION AT LEGHORN,-The following proclamation has been issued by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and refers to an outbreak the 29th August. The only matter of importwhich has taken place at Leghorn :

Tuscans !- A horrible misfortune has pened at Leghorn, of which the circumstances quent arrangement of the Government. When are not known; but this we know, that a see it became verified that the cholera actually were conflict has taken place, as is the case existed in the island of Spiathos, one of the wholent passions and perverse instigations agitate the multitude. And now Leghorn is under the scourge of anarchy. The Livorness are my witnesses that every means of persuasion have been exhausted, and that in the necessity of recomposine that unfortunate in that city. The damage done is immense, and computed at not less than £3,500,000, authority that was re-entablished might be the bearer of peace alone. Divine Providence has been taken, that the public authority that was re-entablished might be the bearer of peace alone. Divine Providence has been taken, and the interval and heal in our boundary to the constant of the series of for these dangers; you have known me for the French, English, and Russian steamers, in these last twenty five years. A machination towing the versels out, a great number would overthrow of Italy, mena es your institutions, fended about three miles in circumference, and tranquillity, order, and the future. In this ferry thousand shops, stores, houses, moment, soleton for us all, the country calls and khans, were destroyed. Lucky was it, civic guard of all Tuscany, rallying atoutd me, become a heap of mins. About thirty persons will hasten to the common defence.—Leopond. perished; in some of the streets the docs

Consist - Florence, Sept. 3, 1848.
Letters dated the 7th offer, from Leghorn, state that the barricades had been temored, and the people had resumed their usual industrious tends to open and head a subscription for the occupations. A governing committee had been appointed until the Grand Dake should think oper to send down Prince Corsini, and resume nis usual authority.

Sicilly .- The long prepared expedition from Naples against Sicily sailed on the 30th and arrived off Reggio on the next day. Two divi-sions, with 10,000 men, landed; one at some distance south-west of Messina, and the other east of it. At one o'clock in the morning the bombardment of the city commenced. Female. and children, foreigners, and the aged, were emoved on board the ships of war, and during the night of the 2nd and 3rd a constant shower of shells was exchanged between the citadel and the town. As the hombardment from the citadel became well sust fined, the fire from the town slackened. By the litest news by telegraph we learn that the unfortunate town of Messina was at length taken, after a frightful bombardment, and the Neapolitan troops were musters of the place. The French and Engish fleets observed a strict neutrality throughou

the struggle.
Granary.—The armistice constuded by the King of Prussia, in his own wome and that of the German Empire, with Danmark respectug the contested matter of the Duchies Schleswig and Holstein has been rejected by he National Assembly at Frankfort. All the Ministers and Under-Secretaries gave in their the deputies, had received the Archiuko Re-gent's orders to form a new ministry.

THE ARCHOUKE'S LADY .- The Archduke Regent arrived at Frankfort at nine o'clock on he ergoing of the 23rd of August, and was delighted to witness the hearty reception pre pared for his lady, the Countess of Brandhoff, The story of his marriage has always been one of the principal reasons of his populatity. Once on a summer's day, upon arriving at Aussee, a small town in Styria, the travellar was informed, that, from some grave mishap or other, no postillion was at hand. The unfortunate gouty old postmaster and his wife were in the greatest distress; the maids were sent out in haste to find a man able to drive the Prince's carmage: the groom was bid rather harshly, to haste and put to the horses, when the handsome young daughter of the house quietly approaches her father, and assures him that she will take the reins, for fear that, on the bad roads, some harm might happen to his Imperial Highness by a more unpractised driver. A few moments afterwards she ascends the box, and drives the horses in a masterly manner through the narrow and tortuous street of the mountain village. The Prince was surprised, and when the road became easier he accosted her, thanking her for so great a kindness on her part. To all he said, the answers were so innocent and so clever, that he ended an hour's conversation, by announcing his determination of marrying his fair driver. The postmaster's daughter was frightened, and so was the Emperor Francis when he heard of this untoward plan. The Imperial permission was refused, but Archduke John persisted in his resolution, and the young lady of Aussie went to live with her husband at his charming country seat at Brandhoff, from which she received her title. The Count of Meran, her son, is a lovely boy, ten years old,

and brought up as a regular Tyrolere. Schleswio Holstein .- The Borsenhalle has letters from Altona of the 9th inst., stating that large detachments of Brunswick, Warten-berg, and Hanoverian troops, paged that town on their way back from the Duchies. The Danes in their turn have already given up the last of their German prisoners. Count Buddis-sen-Horstel passed Altona on the 5th with frankfort despatches for General Wrangel and the first, or Montreal section of the road, exthe late Provisional Government, while General Lending from the St. Lawrence, at Longuenil, Halkett and M. Claussen, a member of the to the village of St. Hyacinthe, a distance of Schleswig Diet, passed on their way to Frank-thirty miles. The visitors, after spending some fort. A late decree of the Provisional Governforship to France: our readers will judge ment strikes a keary blow on the interests of terminus in Longueuit, and the various works whether a state of things, which implies a Rethe Strikes a keary blow on the interests of terminus in Longueuit, and the various works
whether a state of things, which implies a Rethe Strikes a keary blow on the interests of terminus in Longueuit, and the various works
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whether a state of things, which implies a Rethe Strikes a keary blow on the interests of terminus in Longueuit, and the various works
are publican form of Government, surrounded by a master mariners. They are forced to effect in old the case now in use upon the inscription which formerly designated all the road, and travelled over it a distance of nine vessels from the Duchics as Danish property, miles, to which point the track is quite com- and they are forbidden to sail under any other pleted. flag than the German. The flag being not as

addeess from direct negotiations with Charles and Brunswick, to the 7th inst., from which it ficent bridge across the river Richelieu, on Albert, while at the same time this monaich appears that the inhabitants of hoth these towns Howe's improved patent principle; the length professes towards his people a determination to executed the Schleavig armistice, and were is 1,100 feet, and the height above the water fift nimbel in an attitude for vigorously resum - clated with the news of the late fatal decision 50 feet, and over this bridge runs, the line of processes towards an appenre a determination to executed the Schleswig armistice, and were is 1,100 feet, and the holght above the water fifth in the war, and repairing past disasters as of the Assembly at Frinkfort. A notion of railroad. We are informed that, when comand as the armistice shall expire? It is quite disasters we moved in, and ananimously voted pleted, which it will be in a few days, it will as that the will be glad to obtain honours by; the Brunewick Chamber; and when it be he not only one of the best, but one of the collection of the first process of the Assembly at Frankfort most elegant structures of its kind in North

PRUSSIA.—RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY. The Prussian ministry has resigned. The Staats Anzeiger of the 10th says, under date Burlin the 9th, "Yesterday the ministry tendered their resignation to the King. His Majesty has neither accepted nor rejected it, Souci." The following decree, carried by a majority of 67 against the Ministers, seems to give occasion to their determination:

"The Assembly resolves to require the War

Minister to issue orders to the army commanding officers, not only to avoid conflicts with the civilians, but, by approachment and union with their fellow-citizens, to show that they honestly and cordially participate in the working out of a constitutional national condition : that those officers whose political convictions do not accord with the above, shall, as a point of honour. be made to retire from the army.

Austria and Hungary .- Disquiet and gloom prevailed in the Austrian capital; a sullen disposition was perceptible among the workmen. A numerous deputation from the Hungarian Parliament had sought an interview with the Emperor, but were not admitted.

GREECE.-The advices from Athens are to unce by this mail is the appearance of the cho-lera in one of the Greek islands, and the comevere conflict has taken place, as is the case existed in the island of Skiathos, one of the

reserved me for this effliction, -you, Tuscaus, injured; and had it not been for the services of that tends to make Tusceny the centre of an have been totally consumed. The fire exfor your aid, for the assistance, and the arms of indeed, that the wind was not strong from the every one. I have the confidence that the southward, or all Constantinople must have which used to inhabit them have been found lying in groups coasted to death. The Sultan, who was present during the conflagration, in-

INDIA .- LIEUTENANT EDWARDES AND THE LATE VICTORY .- The Journal des Débats does England the honour to devote two columns of its space to a recapitulation of the details of the tecent triumph in Moultan. It thus sums up its article :-- The English newscapers are filled with cologies on the conduct of Lieutenant Edwardes. Those rulogies are well merited. That other, by his audacity and firmness, has saved his country the expenses of a campaign-that is to say, several millions; and without taking any account of the honour which he has conferred on himself, he has added a brilliant pige to that history of the Indian army, whose agnuls, intersported with romantic events discoverable in no other history, are 29 glorions as those of any army in the world."

The above meritorious officer has had the local rank of a Majir in the Lahore territories conferred upon him by brevet. NEW ZEALAND, - A counts from New Zea-land extend to the Sh of March, at which

date all was quiet at Wanganui, and hid been of for some time previous. So ne officers of the 65th regiment had explored the river as far as Pokanika without meeting with any hostila demonstration from the natives. News had been received there from the Bay of Islands of blished a secret league, and drawn up written compacts, the terms of which were kept with extraordinary secresy. It was said that the notorious Heki was the mainspring of the movement.

CAPE OF GOOD HOVE .- We have Cape Town journals to the 1st July. The intelligence from beyond the northern frontier was again pacific, and confident expectations were enter-tained of the perfect success of the measures adopted by Sir II. Smith.

Loss of the Properties Goliath.-A Correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, writing from Detroit, under date Septemher 23-d, says that ra nours have been brought down from Mackinac, that the propeller Goliath, loaded with provisions, hay, powder, &c., for the Sault, took fire on Saginaw Bas, and was blown to pieces. These rumours have since been confirmed by the Detroit papers; the Goliath had upwards of 200 kegs of powder on board, and 22 persons, crew and passengers : report says that the cook came on shore, but all the rest of these human beings no doubt perished.

PORT STANLEY .- This thriving village was in a great state of excitement last week; team after team was pouring in with wheat, and a keen competition was going on among the for-Four & ten pence half-penny per bushel was given when we came away : advices since state that it has reached a dollar and a dollar it ought to be, with flour at 33s per hel, at Liverpool. Now or mover is the farmer's time to sell, before the navigation closes; for though prices should be high again in the spring, that will not compensate for the quick noney, and the waste that is always going on in the barn, to say nothing of the uncertainty .- Canadian.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD (Montreal and Portland) .- We understand that on Tuesday last, the President of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, George Desbarats, Esq., (one of the Directors), and the Secretary and Engineers, accompanied by Robert Gillespie, Esq., and several other zentlemen, as guests of the company, visited the work on the railroad, and were enabled to wittime in inspecting the buildings forming the

At the termination of their journey by rail, carriages were provided, and the line of road was driven over as far as the rapids of Beloit. Here the Company have constructed a magnificent bridge across the river Richelieu, or oble letter of place as that the has, pay desire came known that the Assembly at Frankfort most elegant structures of its kind in North for place image in a first process of the Bruns-America. He cost will be about £25,300. In the first in the first pay the first process with the process of the Bruns-America. He cost will be about £25,300. In the first pay the first process was received with frante along the hidge, the pays proceeded along the line of road, which tises by a greatly first market-place, and a couple of addresses inclination from the Richallen, until it gains were voted, one to the As emply at Frankfort the table land at the base of the Beloit pountation that the base of the Beloit pountation from the control of the Schlaswig Helsteiners to St. Hyacinthe,

The rapid progress of this truly great work, must be a subject of congratulation, not only to the stockholders, but to the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity at large. The entire grading of the road is finished, the line is completed for a distance of nine miles, and the rails are being laid down at the rate of half-amile per day; in addition to which, the timber for the track is laid for five miles beyond the River Richelien, as well as at St. Hyacinthe.
-The iron rails, in course of landing, and already landed at Major Campbell's Wharf, at St. Hilaire, are being laid down, and the same progress made towards completion as on the section near the St. Lawrence. In fact, no doubt need he entertained but that the road will be opened for traffic as far as St. Hya-

cinthe early in November.

At St. Hyacinthe the party sat down to dinner, and had for guests several of the leading gentlemen of the village and neighbourhood. They returned to Montreal the next day, high ly pleased with the result of their tour of in spection; and we have no doubt that on his return to England, Mr. Gillespie will be enabled to convey a highly favourable report of the enterprise to the British public; and we know of no one whose opinion is calculated to carry with it more weight, than the highly nthential individual in question .- Friday'.

Montreal Gazette.
We learn that a tobbery was committed on Saturday, on board the steamer Canada, on her way from Engston to this city, to the amount of several thousand dollars. The money was in charge of a passenger, and intended for the Bink of Montreal and the Bank of British North America. These two institutions have offered a reward of \$500 for the discovery of the thisf .- Herald.

The thiof has since been discovered and arrested at Kingston .- Ep. Leening Courier.

A Special General Meeting of the General Relief Committee (Fites of 1845) is som-moned to be held next Monday, at 4 o'clock, in the Parliament Buildings, " for the purpo of taking into consideration the propriety of rescinding a certain Resolution possed at a Special Meeting of the Committee, held on the 22nd of lest month.

Passangens in the Acadia, from Liverpool to Boston: Col. Ord, and Miss Ord; Capt-Bornsford and survant.

FIRES .- About seven o'clock, on Thursday last, a fire broke out in the Bakery of Mr. John Mulholland, St. Augustin Street, St. John Suburbs. The different fire companies promptly repaired to the spot; but the fire had gone too far, before it was discovered, and the building with its contents was completely destroyed, fortunately without damage to the surrounding property.

octween twelve and one o'clock, in a wooden fered a general assortment of Stores, Castings, house, situate in Des Fosses Street, St. Rochs, owned by Mr. Philip Lesueur, grocer, and occupied by Mr. Blouin, turner, which was entirely consumed, with three bases have been supported by Mr. Blouin, turner, which was entirely consumed, with three bases have been supported by Mr. Blouin, turner, which was entirely consumed. entirely consumed, with three large hangards in the rear. Strong suspicions are entertained that it has been the work of an incendiary. The engines were soon on the spot, but there was a ecarcity of water, and the progress of the fre was not arrested until an adjoining hangard had geen taken down. Mr. Lesneur's large brick house was only saved by the active exertions of the firement. The house in which the lireoriginated was covered with shingles; and although the wind was light, a great quantity of this material was carried to a considerable distance, falling upon the roofs, which forwhich had failed during the day .- Chronicle. The 93an Highlandars, who are beld

in gratifying remembrance in this city, had the honour of furnishing a guard for Her Majesty's reception at Balmoral. This fine Regiment landed, we learn from a private letter dated at Stirling Castle, on the 31st of August, and are in very comfortable quarters.

MAJOR GENERAL THE HON, CHARLES Gond arrived in town yesterday and inspected the 79th Highlanders in barracks; the Battalion of the Ritle Brigade will be inspected on the plains of Abraham this morning at eleven o'clock.

1st Octoben, 1848. Number of Prisoners under sentence by Do. do. under the Act 4 & 5 Vic... Do. do. Military Prisoners.....

Convicted Seamen under the Provincial Do. do. under the Imperial Act... Do. do. untried prisoners Debtors.

Total..... 169

(47 of the above are femules.)

Shipping.-The number of vessels arrived in this hardour since our last is 101, among which

Ship Sir R. Jackson, Liverpool, Symes & Co., gen. cargo. - Paragon, Liverpool, order, gen. cargo. Brig Keepsake, do. do. do. do. Constance, Bristol, T. Peck, do. Birk Farourite, Glasgow, Symes & Co., do.
Pearl, Lendon, Gillespie, do.

Our attention has just been drawn to the follawing article, being a Postseript to the New

York Albion of the 30th ulto :

IRELAND .- Since putting together the above we have neen favoured with the perusil of a letter from a gentleman of influence in Diplomatic service, and which coaveys most encouraging intelligence as to the intentions of the Government with respect to Ireland. The Pramier, during his sojourn in that country, has een devoting himself most zealously to the consideration of practical measures calculated to ullay the political and social animosities which have so long agitated that distracted land; and we are assured that the most unfivided tion of the Cabinet will at once be directed to

arry out this object.

The highest personage of the land feels most deeply the urgent necessities of the case, and we believe we are not far wrong in stating that Lord John Russell's virit has been at HER request. Recent disturbances in that portion of Her Majesty's Realm have tended to increase her auxiety for immediate action; and our informant intimates the possibility of a Special Session to deliberate and decide on such, stens as from the necessity of the case may appear to bonimmediately desirable. Such a step on the part of a Sovereign, ever deeply solicitous for the welfare and happiness of her people, fully hears out the estimate formed of her since the hour of her necession to the British Throng Doppatches for Nor Majesty were daily for-warded during the whole time of the Prime

E switch the grant of the gap and the same of the special states of the same o DIRTH. On Wednesday, 27th alt., the wife of Mr. R. Chambans, marchant, of a daughter.

Minister's remaining in Dublin.

MARRIED. At Christ's Church. Hamilton, on the 20th inst, the Rev. Thomas W. Mansu, B. A., Curate of Christ's Church, to Catheaun, second daughter of HENRY WYATT, Esq., late of Long Ditton, Surrey, England, now of Flamboro' East.

At Glasgow, on the 5th ultimo, aged 83 years, Mrs. James Chygsros, mother of the Reed John Chugsros, formerly Minister of St. John's Thurch in this city.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

WHE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THIS DAY, 5th OCTOBER. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

CLASSICAL ATID COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

TR. PAXMAN (from England) respectful-ly It announces to the inhabitants of Que-line and its vicinity, his intention to receive Youn; Gentlemen as Daily Pupils, who will be carefully instructed in the Greek and Roman Classies, and in every department of useful knowledge.
Ale. P. will be happy to give private Les-

sons, if required. He can produce the highest testimonials as to character and qualifications.

-TARMS HOPERATE. -D'Aiguillan Street, St. John's Sabarbs, Quebac, 5th Oct., 1848.

MACKAY'S QUEDER BIRERTSEY FOR 1848-9.

TABLE above named Work, which is gene A rally admitted to be the most complete Dealcrony or the City of Quenco ever published, is now for Sale by the Subscriber, -Paice, 7s. 6d.

G. STANLEY, Quebec, 21st Sept., 1818. 4 St. Anne St.

ANNUAL SALE OF ST. MAURIUS AND THREE RIVERS RON WARES.

FRIE ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE of the above well known wares, will take place at the Waremorse of the undersigned, Sr. PAUL STREET, on TUESDAY, TENTH OC-TOBER, at TWO o'clock,—when will be of-

ST. MAURICE IRON WORKS. THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above named ORKS have now on hand for sale a General Assortment of these well known WARES,

Consisting of the Stoves,
Single and Double Stoves,
Cooking, Parlour, and Office Stoves,
Camp-ovens, Coolers, Hollowers, and
other Castings,
Pliough Moolds, and Bar Iron.

Co- Orders received for any description of C. & W. WURTELE.

ON SALE.

Quebec, 13th July 1848.

INDOW GLASS, in Hulf-Boxes, assorted sizes, 64 x 75, to 30 x 40,

Best English Fire Bricks.
C. & W. WURTELE, Quebec, May 24th, 1848.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM, To be Let or sold,

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS,

Midway between Sherbroo'te and Lannoxville. for a Genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Outbuildings

The FARM consists of a good Frame Cot tage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent 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 d Atlantic Railroad, and 24 from Bishop's College.

Terms easy-price moderate. The above offers many advantages to a put chaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay.

Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esq. Sherbrooke.

TANTED, by a young person of respec-tability, a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to nake herself useful in any way. Respectable teference can be given.

Application to be made at the office of this Qiebec, 1st June, 1848.

ENGLISH CHEESE, PER OCEAN QUEEN. CHEDDAR BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES and PINES.
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Pani Stree

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: RIGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WUR: ELE.

Quebec, 24th May, 1848. RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS: TIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Shoet

Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Irons, Scythes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels. Rese and Clout Nails, Horse Nails. Diamond Dack Spikes.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Streat.
Queboo, 24th Mar, 1848. -AND

WHITING Packages of 2 Cwt.
C. & W. WURTELE.

Quebec, 6th September, 1848. BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

> OF THE Church Society,

AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS! HALL GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

RECEIVING FOR SALE PATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colours, Pants,
Red Ochie, Rose z.m.,
Putty, in bladders,
Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 24th May, 1848. THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PARSIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, Solicitons. INVSICIANS:

G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

ETHIS COMPANY is propared to effect Assurance tron Lives and transact any business dependent upon the value or dura-tion of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivoiships and Endowments.

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

Assurances can be effected either wirm on without participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments ; and the HALP caepir system having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first saves premiums, secured upon the Policy

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

			化特别银铁黄素
Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Cradit.
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35 40 45	2 16 7 3 6 2 3 17 1	2 0 2 2 6 4 2 14 8 3 4 0	2 2 6 2 9 2 2 17 6 3 7 4
50 55 60	4 13 1 5 17 8 7 10 10	3 17 11 4 19 11 6 9 11	4 1 4 5 3 4 6 13 2

The above rates, For Life without Particlpation and Half Credit, will, upon comparisons be found to be Lower than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation of that Branch of the Company's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Apdication, and env further information respectng the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents. Agents and Medical Officers already sp

Dundas Dr. James Hamilton Montreal Frederick A. Willson Montreal Dr. S. C. Sewell ... Port Surnia Malcolm Cameron Edmund Bradburne. William Lapenotiere Woodstock..... Dr. Samuel J. Stretford.

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

Forms of Application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of

WELCH & DAVIES. AGENTS FOR QUEEEG

No. 3, ST. JAMES STREET. MEDICAL REFEREE, J. MORRIN, Esq., N. D.

YOUNG LADY, engaged in tailing, who has a few leisure-hours, would be glad to devote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publisher's: Quebee, 8th June, 1843.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACUIU STREET, ET. JOHN'S

luquira at No. 13, Praesilaus Brient. NOTICE.

THE BRITIANIA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-ran having reduced their rate of l're-miums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale; India Wharf, R. PENISTON.

October, 1816.

Wouth's Corner.

A passenger in a vessel, which touched at a missionary station in Africa, went to visit one of the schools kept by the missionaries, and give much time to an examination of the scholars. He wished to know, whether they were carefully taught, and knew the sense of the lessons they were reading. The word "tenacious" occurred singa passage which had just been read. What do you mean by tenacious ?" said the visitor. The scholars could not tell. The visitor looked at the school-master, who said: "Some of them know, I think. He then asked: "Suppose a boy have a tenacious memory; how that?" An answer was instantly given: "He no let go what he learn." The visitor was much pleased, and said to the master, yes, they

did know, certainly.
This "no-let-go" is an excellent matter, if it is tacked on to the right sort of thing: but it brings ruin and destruction, if it comes to hang on to a thing that is wrong. Bob had a companion who took him home with him every evening after an hour's play on the green, and studied his lessons together with him, and did not part with him till they had said their lessons one to another, which the parents of both the boys liked very much. They always had a good character with the master, and they advanced rapidly in their learning, because they came to school so well prepared. When other boys tried to get Bob to stay with them on the green, and to let his companion go without him, they found him nolet-go his good habit of studying his lessons so thoroughly and pleasantly; and at last they did not so much as try to make him give up what he was so tenacious of.

But when Bob and his companion reasoned with the other boys upon their neglect of lessons, and told them how much pleasanter they would find their play if they had not so very much of it, and how easy their work at school would be, if they prepared for it at home every evening, if was all no-let-go their eagerness for play, and their dislike of learning; they were so tenacious of the bad habit of foolish indul-

The strangest thing with this no-let-go is, that very commonly the person who is tenacious of a bad habit thinks that it is he himself that will not let the habit go; when much rather it is the bad habit that will not let the person go. And the bad habit, in truth, is the wicked spirit that cleads all men captive at his will, until Christ makes them free indeed. Judas Iscariot chose to be a follower of the Lord. Ahinking that he would become rich and great when the Lord's kingdom came. When he found out his mistake, then his covetousness would not let him go, that he might repent of his worldly thoughts, and become humble and contented. He thought he was free to do as he chose, when he went to the chief priests and cove-

who had entered into him, that did not let him go into the way of repentance and faithfulness, but led him as a captive to run into his own perdition. When Peter, and the other apostles had received the Holy Ghost, then they found themselves strong, not to let go their choice of the Saviour's service, their obedience to bis commands, their zeal for the salvation of souls. The enemies of the Gospe bated them, put them in prison, and sought to kill them: Most of them were put to a cruel death; but, in the fiery trial of pain

nanted to betray his master to them for

thirty pieces of silver; but it was Satan,

and suffering, they did not let go their trust in the Saviour's power and love, and in his promise that they should reign with

The apostle Paul teaches us the right

him in his kingdom.

sort of no-let-go, in the first Epistle to the Thessalonians, fifth chapter, twenty first verse, when he says: " Prove all things; HOLD FAST that which is good."

He won't buy them Books. - I was sitting, near the close of the day, in the parlour of--'s hotel, in Broadway, when in came a couple of bright, intelligentlooking newsboys, one with the evening newspapers, and the other with an armful of pamphlets, romances, and novels.

They had passed round the room, mak ing and endeavouring to make sales, and were just about leaving, when the one with the pamphlets turned to address a person not yet approached, and who was sitting by himself reading, at the end of a table. Prompt to his object, the boy had drawn out from his bundle one or two red and rellow covered pamphlets, and was just going from his companion to the stranger, when the former caught him by the arm. and in a quick, low tone, and yet loud enough to be heard, said, "come along, Jim: he won't buy them; he's reading the boy addressed. He stopped, cast a rapid riglance at the gentleman, as if to be suro it gras a Bible he was reading, and then, se as soon as convinced, put up his pamphlets, and walked out of the room, evidently and erfully satisfied that his intended sale was an hopelessa

ont Asthe beys walked away, I could not but think that Bible readers are not likely ingto he Novel readers .- American Messen ergera a de hadin

JOURNEY FROM INNSPRUCK TO VERONA

estimated ties to Concluded. tion of Roveredo, we found ourselves again substrycen two high garden-walls, as we had Hone on approaching Botzen, and this tireflaome street continued to the extent of more ar than a mile, till at length we consecut into bille beamiful open country, where, at first sight. indiere seemed to be none but cheerful and elevating prospects; but on turning my eyes g to the way side on the left, a while stone ca with an inecription arrested my attention, and to I found that it commemorated a musiler zdeominited by highway men, only a few riferra ogn. 11 was a sorry interruption of the le jayful emodons which the splendid view of ature and cultivation was just about calling cit in memory of persons, within no great

entrance of Roveredo.

crossed the river taige in a terry, and en-tered into a ries rino-country, where the scople allowed is to help ourselves, as freely as we pleased to the grapes which they were engiged in collecting. A rocky solves in its narrow cheerless at height had to heeffimhed, the fatigue of which was displyed impensated by the view of the lake which we enjoyed from the top:

| Verona was founded as a confidence of the lake which we enjoyed from the top: the shining mirror, like an immense triangle is northern extremity, and it extends some it had not autained its deepest black; and if it diffusion of evangelical doctrine. did not hang on to a much longer stalk than the plum, I might have taken it for a my native orchards. To the tree itself I looked up with a feeling of reverence; a crowd of reflections gathered around it, and made me esteem it as one of the highest nobility in the vegetable kingdom. But if the trees about Torbole had a

solemnizing effect upon me, the inhabitants

within, on the contrary, proved most provokeigners to be seen in that harbour; our appearance, at least, excited not a little curiosity, and a wish to make as much gain of us as possible. We intended, if possible, to take our passage at once for the fortress of Peschiera, which lies at the southern extramity of the lake : but there was no passageboat just then going; and the demands of the boatmen for an extra trip were exorbitant. Our inquiries, at the landing-place, brought a mob of people about us who had more the look of banditti than any assemblage I had ever beheld; ragged, barefoot, they betraved the want of coat or jacket now and then by thrusting their arms out from under the brown cloaks which covered their shoulders. Here and there a boat's crew seemed so determined to make a bargain with awaken them to a senso of their spius, that they seized our arms and pulled us towards their craft. Others advised us to return to Roveredo, which brought to our recollection the various monuments of travellers murdered on that road; we had no mind to follow such counsel. A dirty, uncomfortable inn offered us a sort of refuge, and we went in, mainly to escape from the crowd to which, really, we did not choose to trust ourselves any longer. We took some supper for which we were charged enormously; but the night's lodging, which was offered we positively refused, desiring the landload to let us know of any conveyance which might offer for a passage southwards. The night had set in, when information was given that we could embark in a boat which would land us at Torri, half-way down the length of the lake, on its eastern bank; our prospect for the night at the inn was so disheartening that we accepted the offer, though not quite to our mind; and in a few minutes we were gliding along, beautifully, under the silvery light of the moon, the rowers' par-strokes and boatsongs inviting us to sleep, while the novelty

of our situation kept us awake. The only interruption that occurred was a visit from the frontier-guard at the little help them to kill the Doctor and his wife, town of Malsesina, which forms the division and all the Americans in their country. between the Tyrol and Lombardy. Here As they had a disposition to murder, and we had to exhibit our pass-ports, and as they were correct, we were suffered to proceed. About three in the morning we landed at Torri, and found better accommodation than at Torbole, so that we enjoyed a few hours' rest, after the fatigue of the last day's march, followed by almost a night's

watching. Our intention to visit Perchiera having ocen frustrated by the want of a passage, we iltered our plan so as to engage a sail-boat o take us as far as Bordolino, from which place there is a road, leaving the lake, towards the city of Verona which is situated on the Adige. We saw so much of Torri er the street to the inside of their houses. One man sat on a stool in front of the barber's shop, all lathered over, while the man of the razor was sharpening his tool for a shave; another was getting his hair braided a third was sewing a patch on the elbow of his jacket: and there were other operations going on, of a still less pleasing character. It looked as if the street were the habitation, and the house simply a refuge from the cold and rain and tempest.

A favourable breeze sped our sail-boat to wards her port. The white walls of the city from which the lake has its name (Gar. da) present a striking view amidst the dark foliage of the cypress by which it is ourrounded. Beyond it, we landed on the wharf of Bordoling, and here again, as a Torbole, we found an ill-looking and insolent mobito mark us as if for a prey, especially when I took out my purse to get change and settle with the boatmen. These men I must do them the credit to say, had some regard for our safety; they seemed to look upon us as under their protection. The conduct of the people must have raised suspicious in them, for they kept entire silence upon the dinner which we had intended to take at this place : instead of that, one of them accompanied us away from the crowd, as if to direct us to one of the shops in the town, but in reality the showed us the direction of the road to Verona, and urged us on with the advice: "Andate presto I ecco la strada." (Co quickly, I there's the road."). We did not neglect his counsel.

Our road, for some distance, lay between nountains; and before we emerged into an open plain which relieved our sentiment of danger, we counted seven crosses, erect mark ; and as we terrelled on, no were re- distance of time, minlered in these parts, were, however, not discovered.

pentedly worned of the insecurity of the road, | When at last the plain extended before by similar remembrancers: I counted six us, we thought ourselves introduced into a more between the gardens of Trent and the vast garden, so rich and abundant was vegetation all around: rows of trees elevated their We made a halt at this city, in order to rest | dark heads over the lighter green or the yelourselves and to take some dinner, but there low of the fields, while the vine was seen was nothing else to detain us, and soon we clinging to the trunks of the trees, and form. were on our way again, hastening on to get ling festoons from the one to the other, as if sight of he majestic Lago di Garda. We for an uninterrupted festival. Passing between the last houses of a small village, we saw the towers and walls of Ferona extending in a long line before us. In a short time, we passed one of its gates, and found ourselves in its narrow cheerless streets, inquir-

Verona was founded as a colony by Inlius Cæsar. It is the birth-place of the elder Pliny, Vitravius, Catullus, Cornelius Nepos, with its point under our feet, seemed to fand other men of note. It is built on both stretch out into an ocean; for we stood at banks of the Adige, and four stone bridges connect the two sections of the city together. hirty miles southwards, steep rocks border- Its population may be about sixty thousand. ng it on both sides. We had a very rapid If the pure doctrines of the Gospel were descent to the way r's edge, where we found preached in its ninety-four churches, the ourselves in the small town of Torbole, and people might be expected to be scripturally made our first acquaintance with the clive-| enlightened, and zealous for the truth; it is tree; an object deeply interesting to the class. Inmentable to reflect upon the propagation of sical scholar as well as the Bible-student, error to which this ample church-accommo-The fruit was not quite ripe, consequently dation is made subservient, rather than the Verma became a republic in the middle

ages; but, as to real liberty, it had little of dwarfish variety of a very old friend from that, some powerful family or other exercis. ing supreme authority, and keeping the rest in subjection whenever the commonwealth was not agitated by strife for the mastery. In the year 1405 it became part of the republic of Venice, and so remained till 795, when it fell under French domination; afterwards it was added to the kingdom of Italy, under the French Emperor's sway, ing. It is a rare thing, I conclude, for for. In 1814 it was assigned to Austria; and unwillingly enough it bears that voke. Gladle would one see it enjoy the blessing of good government and national independence under rule more agreeable to the popular taste than that of Austria, which the Italian provinces generally detest as forced upon them against their will; but it is wholly uncertain whether, if Austria were to relinguish its hold moon Verona and the other, portions of Italy now subject to its sceptre, they would succeed in securing any more liberty to individuals, or any more prosperity to the nation. There s one freedom in which they are sadly deficient; and their deliciency in that respect coms to give them but little thought; the liberty wherewith Christ maketh his disciples free. When it shall please God to ritual bondage, we may confidently hope that they will enter upon a warfare, not with weapons of man's invention; but with the armour of God, and under a CAPTAIN who cannot fail of giving them a mighty and an abiding deliverance.

MASSACRE OF A MISSION FAMILY. From a letter written by Josiah Osborn, dated 7th April 1948, published in the Oquanka Spectator.—[The writer is a mechanic who first gives an account of his journeyings in the Oregon country, to the time of his engagement to work for two years at the Mathodist Mussion under Dr. Vinitman. Sickness prevailed among the Inlians who had gathered around the station.

In the last company there was a halfpreed came to the Doctor's, and hirad to work through the winter. - One day he was at work for an Indian named Tamsicky, harrowing in wheat, and told him that the Doctor and Mrs. Whitman were scattering poison into the air, and would kill them all off; that he was not working for him but for the Doctor; that he (the Doctor) knew they would all die, and he would get their wheat and all they had. He then proposed that, if they would agree to it, he would satisfaction for the loss of and children, it was no difficult matter; to

incite them against the Americans. On the 29th day of November, the Inlians convened for the purpose, apparently, of burying their dead, and continued coming in nearly all day. About one or two o'clock Margaret got up and went into the parlor to see the sick children—the first she had walked for three weeks. The Doctor and his wife were in the room, and an Indian came to the door and spoke to the Doctor, who went out into the kitchen. Mrs. W. now bolted the door, and the firing soon commenced. Kimble, Camfield and Huffman were dressing a beef in the wife the dysentery, yard, Sanders was in the school room, and Mr. Ogden, one of the other men were at their work. I was in my room on the bed. The Indians commenced on all at nearly the same moment. They killed the Doctor and wounded the three men at the beef, and killed a young man in the room with the Ductor and Mr. Gillyean the tailor. Margaret came back into our own room; I asked her what was the matter; she answered that the Indians had risen to kill us. A constant nring was now kept up. Sanders was killed in attempting to get to his family; Kimble got into the house with his arm broke, and got up stairs with the children.

Mrs. Whitman, being informed that her husband was not yet dead, with the assistance of another woman, dragged him into the parlor. His head was badly mangled and his throat cut. She was shot in the breast, and Mr. Rogers got her up stairs, and he, by presenting a gun at the head of the stairs, kept the Indians down; but about sunset they promised that if Mr. they would not kill any more. Mr. R. with the assistance of an Indian, got Mrs. Whitman down, but no sooner had they got outside of the house than the Indians fired several balls into Mrs. Whitman, and kicked her bleeding body into the mudleft him to die. A few minutes before this last occurrence, I had lifted up the floor and we got under, with our three children, and put the boards back in their place. We lay there listening to the firing-the screams of women and children the groans of the dying-not knowing how soon our turn would come. We

When it had become dark, and all was tattired in a black visite, and were a light honquiet, we concluded to leave every thing, net trimmed with crimson velvet, and a black 303 have died, and only 54 have recovered take our children, and start for the fort, lace veil. Prince Albert was plainly attired in Since the beginning of July, the cholera has all ake our children, and start for the furt, which was twenty-five miles distant, knowing that if we remained until morning, death my that if we remained until morning, death would be our portion. Taking John Law which was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitcharon my back, and A. Rogers in my arms, on my back, and A. Rogers in my arms, ence. The barge was pushed off from the we started. The first step we made outside stairs amidst the cheers of the assembled mulwas in the blood of an orphan boy. Some of the murdered had their heads split open; some were lying in the mud disembowelled. This night we travelled only two miles. We hid in the brush, about fifty feet from the road, where, all the next day, we heard the Indians passing and repassing. When dark came on we started for the fort, and got three miles farther. We then gave down on the quarter-deck, and did not move out, and again hid in the brush, and then spent another mouraful day in the Indian country. When night came on, finding that Margaret was unable to travel, I took John Law on my back and started for Fort Wallawally, yet twenty miles distant, When I had arrived within six miles of the fort, I lay down in the wet grass till morning. About nine o'clock I reached the fort, where Mr. McBean met me, and told me he had reported me among the dead. He gave me about half a pint of tea, and two small biscuits. When we had got warm I asked for assistance to bring in my

amily, but was unable to procure any. During the day Mr. Stanley came up from Fort Collville with two horses, which he offered me. At night we got a little more to eat, and an Indian being hired to go with me, I prepared for a start. Mr. McBean said I must go to the Bishop of the Umatilla .- I refused; but he said I must, for if we came back we could not have a mouthful of food. I asked him for some bread to carry to my family, for they had had nothing but a little cold much since londay. He gave me none, but Mr. Stanley gave me some bread, sugar, tea and salt, and gave John Law a pair of sucks and a fine silk handkerchief. The priest gave me a letter to the Bishop. All being ready we started, the Indian leading the way, and made all haste to get back to my wife and children. When we came near we commence I hunting, but could not find them, owing to the dark. We gave up the search until daylight; soon after we found them, almost perished with hunger and thirst. The Indian got water. munutes we began to get ready to start ; being so near the Indians that had coinmitted the inurders, our guide was anxious to return.

We started to go by the company's farm, and had not gone more than two indes, where we got off at a creek, before we saw an Indian coming towards us; he came up with speed, and spoke very friendly to me, but told my Indian that he would kill ine, and put his hand on his pistol. My Indian asked him if he was an old woman, that he would kill an old man that was sick, with a sick wife and children. After they had talked for some time he replied It hears a guarantee for order, patience, and but said, tell him to hurry and begone, for mony of human expression—with no beauty the murderers will follow and kill him be- however, of feature, but that of a close, con and then left, and we soon got to the firm ty, real or assumed, but rather the reverse, where we were to change horses. We especially when he these his bell for order, were directed to stop till night; but the and jots it down again emphasically when he Frenchman would not let us stay, for he Rut then he rises; and let the Deputies race. said the Indians would be there before night. Here was the first fire that Margaret and two of the children had seen is heard above them all. If there is a presses

room, and we soon had a fire. We had he feels them to be completely within his own hardly got warm before McBean came to control. Not but what we fear Gagern may me and wanted me to leave my family with deceive himself, still more than his expression him, and go down to the valley by myself; deceives us. As a speaker, too, he preserves but I refused to leave the fort, and would the same character. His words are few and but I refused to leave the loft, and would prompt, with a simplicity and clearness which, not go; but God fed us here until Mr. in German, sounds strange upon the ear. But Ogden came up from Fort Vancouver, and the Assembly bids fair to work a reform in the brought the women and children here .- German language, if they do in nothing else. Catholics and Indians, and fed for some time on meat, having but little bread; we helped to eat one horse, which gave my

Mr. Ogden, one of the principal agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, took us down to Oregon city.—After we got to the city John Law died, and was buried in the same grave with Alexander Findley. I can the final verb; though, of say but little more about the massacre; we may say, however, that it was nothing ed us out of the hands of these cruel savages.

THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FOR SCOT-

LAND.
On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, in an open carriage and four, at twenty minutes past three o'clock in the ofternoon, for Woolwich, to embark for Scotland. The Countess of Gainsborough and Viscountess Canning, Ludies in Waiting, followed in another carriage and four; and Lord Alfred Paget, and Captain the Hon. Alexander Gor-don, Equerries in Waiting, occupied a third carriage. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Duchess of Norfolk, Dake of Norfolk, R; and the rest would come down and go Portescue, Lord Byron. Viscount Cliffen, to the house where the emigrants were, Major-General Bowles, Colonel the Honorable C. B. Phipps, Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. R. Boyle, Colonel Wylde, and Colonel Bouverie. The Boat Brigade was moored immediately under the wall of the quay close to the landing place, ready to fire the salute. At a quar-ter past four o'clock the report of a gun on the kicked her bleeding body into the mud. heights (Woolwich common) announced the They shot Mr. Rogers three times, and approach of the Royal cortege. Soon aftervards an escort of the 11th Hussars (Prince

titude, and at the same moment the bands of the Royal Marines and Dock yard Brigade struck up "God save the Queen," and the Boat brigade opened up the Royal salute. Her Mojesty first ascended the ladder of the Royal yacht, and prince Albert waited till the Royal children, whom he lifted from the barge, were safe on board. Her Majesty, after walking about the after deck for a few moments, sat till the vessel was nearly under weigh. A delay of nearly half an hour took place, owing to the time occupied in shipping the luggage during which the Royal yacht was surrounded by a crowd of small boats, whose living cargoes occasionally raised loud cheers. At length the secessary preparations were complete, and the Royal yacht in the charge of Mr. Strart, the pilot, slipped her moorings, and proceeded slowly down the river. The steamers were off Yarmouth on Wednesday evening, and were expected to reach Aberdeen on Thursday even

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the royal children and suite, reached Balmoral at a quarter to three o'clock on Friday afternoon. In the landers, who were present to receive her Ma-jesty, were on their way to their present quar-

expression of her Majesty and Prince Albert, it miums, apply to may be said that their whole progress was highly gratifying to them. The weather for the journey from Aberdeen to Balmoral was, on the whole, highly favourable. Two of three passing showers that occurred were neither heavy nor lasting enough to cause any serious annovance

The forest of Balmoral, which is about fiftyfour miles from Aberdeen, alfords a rare com-The deer forests extend to the summit of the for laured poetical Loch-na-ettar. The mosses of this district about with grouse, and the beautiful mountain useff is the resort of about dance of plarmigen and the white here. The and I gave them bread; and in about ten whole forest includes an orea of from fitteen to twenty miles. The castle, which has been recently built, is most felicitously situated on a rich platforni, on a winding of the River Dee, possessing in its immediate neighbourhood in most charming contrast to the noble and ragged scenery with which the forest abounds

Perhaps, after all, the most remarkable phy siegnomy of the Assembly, and the one which attracts the closest and most often renewed attention, is that which is seen in the President's seat. For humoss, thoughtfulness, and benevolence of expression, Baron Gageta's face is of all those we have been scanning, the one we should most wish to see placed there. that, as he never shed blood, he would not ; sense upon it, or there is no truth in the sestithe mirderers will follow and kill him be-forche gets to Umatilla. My Indian told hand mild eyes, and one of those chins which me to hurry; we started, and the Indian povernal around them. His manner too, is perfollowed close behind for some distance, feetly plain and unpretending, with no digni-But then he rises ; and let the Deputies rage

ever so furiously together, his manner at one daunts them, and his voice, which is splendid since Monday. We warmed a few minutes, of good for Germany to be seen in this whole and started as though we could go to the array of discussional estentation, it is solely and Bishop's. When we were out of sight entirely in the outward hearing of this man. we turned, and thought we would risk There is a firmness and quiet about him which we turned, and thought we would risk there is a minutes and quet about non working going to the fort. We went on as fast as seems only to proceed from equal consciousness we could, but soon after dark Margaret gave out, and had to be tied to the Indian's there with a placid expression, much like a back, but we got to the fort about 10 teacher overlooking his boys, or a master at the Mr. McBean helped us into an empty with their tollies and imperfections, because We had to spend one month among Roman | The majority of those that mount the tribune express themselves not only with an case and readiness perfectly surprising in men totally unpractised in the art of public oratory, but many of them speak altogether a new lan guage. There are no longer such heart-rendng suspenses for the little monosyllable that is to tell you whether a question is to be or not to be. They no longer cram their sentences so unmercifully full, before they clan on the lid of

long-winded set still survives, especially among the professors, who wander at will in but the hand of Almighty God that deliver, the many thans of waiting for the end of the sentence till you have forgotten the beginning while all alike, whether prompt or prosy, ring the regular changes upon those much abused words of the day, patriotismus, einheit [one-ness,] and nationalitat.—Fraser's Magazine for September.

THE CHOLERA .- Accounts from Trebisond o the 15th of August state, that the disease appraced to be on the decline, but, it had carrie off 600 out of 1200 attacked. Amongst the deaths are those of Mis. Studdart, wife of an

American Missionary, and a Capachin frar.
At Constantinople, on the 19th alt, the disease continued much the same; but at Snyrna the attacked were some thirty per diem. Scarcely any attacked survived, and death had ensued after, in some cases, only a few minutes, and in most cases only a few hours. Unlike fested itself more among the higher than the lower orders, and a greater proportion of Europeans have been attacked than at Constanting-ple. At Magnesia, eight hours distant from Smytra, the deaths numbered thirty-five daily. Nearly two-thirds of the town population of Sayrna have fled to Bournahat and Bondia.

Accounts from Cairo to the 19th ult., giv the following returns: -202 cases on the 15th 203 on the 16th 184 on the 17th, 143 on the 18th, and 174 on the 19th. From Alexandria,

who were attacked up to the 31st of August. Since the beginning of July, the cholera has also broken out in Siberia, where it had not penetrated in former years.
At Stettin, were it broke out on the 10th,

there have been 201 victims up to the 30th. During the 24 hours from noon on the 30th to noon on the 31st, the police received intelligence of 38 fresh cases-a, far higher number than during any preceding day, when the number did not exceed 25. During the next 24 hours the number of cases amounted to 50. During the same lapse of time the number of fresh cases at Magdeburg was 11, which also

On the 23ol of August there were at St. etersburgh 42 new cases, 37 recoveries, and 15 deaths.

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principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole press, were on over way to their present quar-ters, the old Castle of Braemar; and except Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall the servants, and a few London policemen, to be Members of the Society, by holding Poli-warn off over-inquisitive introders, there was cies of Insurance for Life with it, of more nobody left to distinb the privacy which the than three years standing. This rule secures Balmoral is the better insured, as all the Decside traffic is on the other bank of the river.

If it be allowable to judge from the pleased is for further particulars, with tables of Presidents.

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New York at 75 Nassau-street, Mr. R. G. Fran. wards an escort of the 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own) galloped into the yard, and took in a position on either side of the avenue. The Brigade-Major of the Royal Artillery immediately followed, ushering in the Royal artillery immediately followed, ushering in the Royal the Royal Artillery immediately followed, ushering in the Royal the Prince of Wales, and containing her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Princes Royal the Prince of Wales, and the Princes Royal the Prince of Wales, and the Prince Sp25, of whom 3450 recovered, 1914 died, and followed by two carriages and four, as a solution of the 18th of August, amounts to 592 are still under treatment. The epidemia has been more fatal at Mittan; of 782 persons ble time a may be agreed upon to the second of the evening become for the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 2a. 6d. for six lines and under, fart in action, and 74d each subsequent insertion; for the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 2a. 6d. for six lines and under, fart in action, and 74d each subsequent insertion; for the line and 10d each subsequent insertion.

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